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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A representative of the Government, in replying to a question on the state of things in Belfast, said that there was good ground for believing that the strike would soon be at an end.

The Debate on the vote for the Foreign Office was opened by Mr. Bonar Law, Unionist, Member for the Dulwich division of Camberwell, who asked for information as to the policy of the Government with regard to the Sugar Convention. In the further course of the sitting Mr. King, Liberal, Member for the Knutsford division of Cheshire, raised the question of the limitation of armaments and the attitude of the British Government on that question; Sir Gilbert Parker, Unionist, Member for Gravesend, referred to the situation in the Congo State. Numerous other questions were brought forward.

In the course of the debate, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to the various questions on the Sugar Convention, said the Government was endeavouring to ensure an agreement being arrived at, under which, in case the Convention continued to exist, Great Britain might take further part in it but freed from the risk of British markets being restricted by decisions of a majority of the Powers, whose interests as sugar-producers might not at a given moment coincide with those of Great Britain. With regard to the Hague Conference and the armaments question the Minister said he could make no definite statement, since, after all the comments of the European Press on the British proposal, Great Britain had a strong disinclination to put forward any proposal that might transform the Conference, which must have a friendly character, into one torn by contentions. The question of disarmament must be furthered in such a manner that other leading Powers of the world might join Great Britain. It had been said that the representatives of Germany at the Conference had played a much more prominent part on the Peace question than the British Delegates; but with all respect for the achievements of the Germans, the British representatives ought not to be disparaged. With regard to a treaty for a general Court of Arbitration he believed all the Powers were agreed. Great Britain would vote for making the Hague tribunal for arbitration permanent.

In the further course of the debate Sir Charles Dilke entered upon many points of the foreign policy; he finally referred to the proposed Anglo-Russian agreement and expressed his satisfaction at the communication received recently to the effect that the agreement was confined to boundary questions.

After brief allusions to the situation in the Congo State and the Macedonian question, Sir Edward said, with regard to the contemplated agreement with Russia, it was intended to settle all points of dispute between both countries. If the removal of all possibilities of friction should lead to the growth of friendship, the degree of that friendship would be determined by the public opinion of the British and Russian peoples.

KING EDWARD TO MEET THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN RULERS.

On his journey to Marienbad King Edward will pay a visit to the Kaiser at Wilhelmshöhe on the 14th inst., and on the following day will arrive at Ischl to spend a day with the Emperor of Austria. His Majesty the King will be accompanied by Sir Arthur Hardinge, of the Foreign Office, while Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs will be in attendance on the Austrian Emperor.

THE BELFAST DISQUIET.

Barrett, the leader of the discontented Belfast policemen has been dismissed; five other policemen have been suspended.

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The Viceroy of Ireland has issued an order with reference to the petition forwarded to His Excellency by members of the Belfast Police force. The order expresses the Viceroy's deep regret that just at this critical time such an agitation should have occurred among the Belfast Police. The Government could not consider a petition forwarded under such circumstances of indiscipline and insubordination, and the last paragraph of which takes the character of a threat.

In consequence of the attitude of the police in Cork the Head of Police, who was on the point of going abroad on leave, received orders to remain at his post.

INDIAN SEDITION.

The trial, says *Reuter's* Lahore correspondent, of ten men implicated in the recent seditious riot in Lahore ended by six being sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, one to nine months, and one youth to thirty stripes, while two of the accused were discharged owing to insufficient evidence.

The editor of the vernacular paper *India*, which published an appeal to the native Army to mutiny, and the editor of the vernacular paper *Hindustan*, which printed it, have each been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The magistrate said that he would have passed the maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment upon the editor of *India* but for his youth. Both the men are Hindoos. An appeal to the Chief Court of the Punjab has been lodged. The seditious appeal published in the journal *India*, and reprinted in the *Hindustan*, was entitled, "A Letter to Native Soldiers from a Frontier Soldier in America." It called attention to the small pay of the Sepoy as compared with that of the white soldiers, and dwelt on the prospects of the native officers, who, the document declared, could not rise above the rank of Subadar or Jemadar, or receive more than 200 rupees a month. Tartar Mahometans, the letter continued, rose to high ranks in the Russian Army, while even the negroes in the American Army received the same rate of pay as their white comrades. In conclusion the letter



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asked Sikhs, Mahometans, and Hindoos to sink their differences, as being the only way to throw off the yoke of the white man.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ANOTHER PROHIBITION STATE.

Mr. Joseph M. Terrell, the Governor of the State of Georgia has, contrary to the expectations indulged up to the last moment by the opponents of the measure, signed the law passed by the legislative bodies forbidding the sale of spirits throughout the State. The law has not resulted from the general considerations which are undoubtedly at the bottom of the anti-alcohol movement; its object is to check drunkenness among the niggers, and their numerous excesses which lead to intolerable race conflicts and lynching cases.

HAYWOOD TO STAND FOR U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Socialist Committee in Chicago intends to make the most of the acquittal of William D. Haywood on the murder charge at Boise City, and preparations are being completed for what they call "a hurricane campaign" throughout the United States to propagate Socialist doctrines.

Already their speakers are going about declaiming against President Roosevelt for describing Haywood and his colleagues Moyer and Pettibone as undesirable citizens, and one sheet devoted to the Socialist cause boldly describes the President as "the bloodiest kind of oppressor and tyrant."

The case is certain to play its part in American politics for some time to come. The Socialist leaders have formally invited Haywood to stand as Socialist candidate in the Presidential campaign, and it is likely that he will accept the nomination. For the present, however, he is resting, and has not sent in his reply.

MRS. HARRY THAW'S DENIAL.

Evelyn Nesbitt, the wife of Harry Thaw, indignantly contradicts a persistent report that she is preparing to figure as a "star" in a forthcoming theatrical venture at a Broadway theatre. She attributed the report to the adversaries of herself and her husband, and declared that she had not the least intention of doing anything but stand by her husband until he again comes up for trial in the early autumn. She admitted that she could easily obtain a leading stage position, but she did not need any legal counsel to persuade her from taking such a step.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA.

Friction has arisen between the Japanese Consul at Vancouver and the Canadian authorities regarding the landing there of a large number of Japanese from Honolulu. The Consul has telegraphed a report on the incident to Tokio.

The State Department has opened negotiations with Mexico on the subject of the immigration of Japanese coolies into the United States across the Mexican border. The influx in this way of an unwelcome and forbidden element into the United States has assumed such large proportions that the inspectors are taxed beyond their abilities to discover and turn back these Japanese immigrants.

When Chinese coolies were swarming across the border of British Columbia, Canada enacted laws imposing a heavy head tax on Chinese entering Canada, thereby considerably mitigating the trouble. It is believed that Mexico will now pursue a similar course.

FEDERAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Times* reports that, although it might be better to reserve judgment upon the North Carolina rate case until the higher Courts have pronounced upon it, there

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seems to be a general tendency to criticise the course of action pursued by the Governor, Mr. Glenn. It is pointed out that in the contest between the State and the railways the latter are always at a disadvantage, and that Mr. Glenn acted upon his knowledge of this in order to further his political ambitions. Moreover, as the *New York Tribune* says, the compromise is unfair, for if the law is finally pronounced illegal, it will mean that the railways will in the interval have lost without hope of reparation the difference between the present fare and the 2 1/4 cents fare enacted by law.

The *New York Times* animadverts upon the failure of the Administration to support the Federal Judge. In this connexion a statement issued by Mr. Bonaparte, the United States Attorney-General, is of interest. Mr. Bonaparte says that in such cases the duty of the Department of Justice is very simple—namely, to see that effect is given to all orders passed by the Federal Court in the exercise of its normal jurisdiction and requiring executive enforcement. Therefore, his duties ceased after he had received an assurance from the State authorities that they would respect the writ of habeas corpus releasing the two employes imprisoned for violation of the new rate law. As to the compromise since adopted, Mr. Bonaparte would express no opinion, such matters being entirely without his province. The *Tribune*, however, thinks that the settlement is fraught with dangers, because it suggests contingencies in which the Courts will be temporarily unable to protect property rights. This might mean the stagnation of business for "if a State gains a reputation for pursuing public service corporations with demagogic acts, capital will be shy and the development of public utilities will languish."

NEW YORK UNSAFE.

Criminal assaults on women and children are increasing terribly. Lately several girls were found strangled and horribly mutilated. The chief of police says, the police-force is not strong enough to prevent the crimes. He recommended parents not to allow their children into the streets alone. Among the people great excitement prevails.

THE CRUISE TO THE PACIFIC.

According to a cable despatch from Oysterbay President Roosevelt's Secretary has stated that the Navy Department is already preparing to send the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific.

We hear from Washington that the State Department has received no protest from Japan as to such a cruise, nor is any such protest expected since the fleet is to cruise off the American coast.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has communicated by telegraph with the Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, who is now at Carlsbad, in order to come to an understanding with him as to the measures that have become necessary in consequence of the events in Morocco. The *Echo de Paris* learns from a trustworthy source that the number of Europeans killed at Casablanca is greater than it has been officially reported to be. The *Echo* believes that seven Frenchmen, three Spaniards, and two Italians, as well as a workman whose nationality was unknown, were murdered. All the workmen were employed by the firm Schneider, which is carrying out the harbour works.

According to newspaper reports, the Spanish Government has decided to send the cruiser "Infanta Isabel" to Casablanca. The Italian Government will also send a ship of war there.

THE FRENCH AIRSHIP.

The dirigible air-ship "La Patrie" took another successful flight over Paris on Thursday. In the car were the Deputies Cochéry and Messimy, who are both members of the Budget and Army Committees of the Chamber.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The sub-committee for the discussion of the Court of Arbitration question met on Thursday and, with M. Bourgeois in the chair, began the debate on the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration. The proposal was warmly advocated by Mr. Choate, the representative of the United States, who exhorted the Conference to make all haste to finish the business as they had now been six weeks at work and had only made rules for conducting war, without doing anything to prevent it. The representatives of Russia (Martens), England (Fry), America (Scott), and Germany (v. Marschall) also supported the proposal. Freiherr v. Marschall said he accepted the general principles of the American proposal to establish a permanent Court of Arbitration. Germany regarded the setting up of such a Court as an important step forward and would bring all means to bear to accomplish that chief purpose of the Congress. Señor de la Barra (Mexico) proposed an additional clause, providing for cases in which it may be impossible to appeal to the Hague Conference. Sr. Larreta and Drago, on the part of the

Argentine Republic, submitted the Argentine proposal. The sitting was then adjourned.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

There is much comment in political circles at the unexpected contrast between the liberal policy of Germany and the somewhat reactionary policy of Great Britain at The Hague. The contrast has been heightened by the readiness of Baron von Bieberstein and the extreme reluctance of Sir Edward Fry to communicate with the Press.

It is highly satisfactory that the two Powers should have collaborated successfully on the project of an International Prize Court. Originally the German and English proposals, having been hatched separately as surprises for the Conference, were quite different; but they seem to have been skilfully reconciled by means of compromise. Thus, for example, the original German proposal gave a direct appeal to every aggrieved person, whether neutral or belligerent. The English proposal was much narrower, and only gave the appeal to an aggrieved neutral Government. The compromise apparently gives the appeal to every aggrieved person, whether neutral or belligerent, provided he can obtain the sanction of his Government.

I hear from a very high authority that the friendly co-operation between the British and German representatives at The Hague (of which the above is an example) may be taken as the outward sign of greatly-improved relations between England and Germany, which will be visible in the interchange of hospitalities between the King and the Kaiser.

It is not quite impossible that some adjustment may be arrived at even in regard to the limitation of armaments. For it must be remembered that Germany finds it every year increasingly difficult to provide for the demands of her naval programme.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 104, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9887.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The cruiser "Forbin", which is at present at the Azores, received the order, issued as a matter of precaution, to join the cruisers "Condé" and "Du Chailu" in Morocco, both those ships being now at Toulon in readiness to proceed to Morocco. The Commandant of the cruiser "Galilée" has informed the Pasha of Casablanca that he is answerable with his head for the safety of the town. Apropos of the murder of Frenchmen in Casablanca the French representative received the condolences of all the foreign envoys.

News received from Tangier confirm the report that on the harbour works at Casablanca five French workmen, two Italians, and a Spaniard were killed by the mob with stones and that their bodies were thrown into the sea. The Governor of Casablanca, who had received through messengers from the tribes and notables an ultimatum demanding the removal of the rails and the stoppage of the works, appears to have taken no precautionary measures to meet expected eventualities. The cruiser "Galilée" will take on board all foreigners who wish it, or put them on board of other ships lying in the harbour.

The latest reports received from Casablanca at Tangier say that on Tuesday nine Europeans were murdered by Cabyls, among them five Frenchmen, the others being Italians and Spaniards. No English or German has been hurt so far.

Communication by cable between Tangier and Spain has been interrupted. The Spanish Government is preparing to demand, conjointly with France, satisfaction for the murder of its subjects in Casablanca. A man-of-war will go to Morocco.

The bodies of three Frenchmen, three Italians, and two Spaniards have been recovered in Casablanca. The French colony has left with the exception of a consular official and some employes of the State-Bank.

Mohomed el Torres informed the Powers that the appearance of a French Customs Officer created excitement among the tribes and that measures had been taken to prevent Europeans in Rabat crossing the town-boundaries. The inhabitants of Rabat are said to be quiet.

PEKIN TO PARIS EN AUTO.

Prince Borghese arrived at Zarskoje Selo, on his automobile trip from Pekin to Paris, on Thursday morning.

TURKISH FINANCES.

The Turkish newspapers publish an Irade, ordering a thorough reform of the Imperial finances. All measures are to be at once taken to put the finances in complete order. The balancing of the Budget is to be assured and means of utilising the wealth of the country are to be sought for. A High Commission at Yildiz is to examine the revenue and expenditure, and its conclusions are to be laid before the Council of Ministers for approval. The Valls are directed to forward all revenue to the central Treasury without delay.

COREAN AFFAIRS.

According to a *Reuter* report, a Korean battalion revolted against the order of disbandment. A fight with the Japanese ensued, in which guns and cannon were used; it continued for several hours; from 40 to 50 men were killed or wounded, of whom several were Japanese. Some of the bullets struck the American Consulate. Europeans have suffered no injury.

HONGKONG HOTEL COLLAPSES.

Part of the old section of the Hongkong Hotel collapsed on Thursday. The number of victims is unknown.

MAIDEN CRUISE OF THE "LUSITANIA."

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:— It was a dull, fresh morning in the Irish Channel on Monday when amateur and professional sailors on the many boats passing up and down had their attention drawn to and immediately riveted on a great four-funnelled steamship gliding along with majestic dignity. Compared with the largest vessels in sight, it was something like St. Paul's Cathedral to a village church, and yet everything about her gave the idea of a real ship at home upon the waters. It was the "Lusitania" built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, for the Cunard Company, for which she is expected to get back from Germany the record for express Transatlantic service. Having left her birthplace on the Clyde on Saturday evening, the vessel was just completing her maiden cruise, and she rested on the other side of the Bar, looking, as it were, down the Mersey, from which she is expected to leave early in September on her first great effort to restore Britain's lost prestige on the Atlantic. The cruise had lasted altogether some thirty-seven hours, and the guests on board—there was a large and thoroughly representative gathering—left with a feeling of the keen enjoyment afforded by the sail round the wild and rugged coast of Ireland and loud in their praises of the boat and its magnificent appointments. Some of the experts on board no doubt would have been glad to have an opportunity of seeing how this latest ornament to a great fleet, of which she will be a proud mistress, would have behaved in a heavy sea, but the weather conditions were almost ideal for the main object in view—a pleasure cruise. From the point of view of a trial, however, the cruise proved conclusively that in future any vessel not fitted with turbines cannot fail to have great difficulty in competing for the patronage of those who must have comfort at any price. Going at a speed when reciprocating engines would have been breaking every bolt the "Lusitania" no more than quivered, and so easy was the going that it was scarcely possible for the uninitiated on board to persuade himself or herself that a speed of more than twenty-five miles an hour had been maintained for many hours on end. The first vessel belonging to the Cunard Line was the "Britannia", which set out on her maiden voyage to New York in June, 1840, and took fourteen days eight hours, the average speed being 8 1/2 knots. The "Lusitania" is intended to do the same voyage at an average speed of twenty-five knots, and to shorten by eight or ten hours the time at present taken by the fastest boat. She will in the course of a few days enter on her "official" trials. There is every belief that she will do all that is required of her.

A description of the build and dimensions of this massive ship, which, it should be remembered, has been designed to meet the requirements of the British Admiralty as a transport or an armed cruiser, has been given already in these columns, but it was not until Saturday that the secrets of the palatial interior were thoroughly revealed. With regard to the accommodation for first-class passengers it is impossible to conceive a richer display or a more bewildering variety of luxurious fittings. Not only is the comfort of the travellers cared for, but those with tastes or fads in bedroom colours, upholstery, and furniture cannot fail to find something more than attractive in one or other of the state rooms at their disposal. Owing to the fact that several firms received commissions to decorate the berths there is a pleasing and novel variety of style. In other respects, dining saloon, lounge and music-room, writing room, library, and promenades, the lavish and artistic are combined with charming effect. The verandah café is a new idea in British shipping; on the "Lusitania" it will be a very popular feature. The second-class accommodation is, of course, not so elaborate as that provided for the more wealthy passengers, but it is exceptionally good, while the advance in the convenience and comfort of the third-class accommodation is as marked as in the cases of the other classes. The following figures will convey a general idea of this triumph in shipbuilding and architecture: Length, 790 ft.; breadth, 88 ft.; depth to boat deck, 80 ft.; displacement on load draught, 45,000 tons; horse-power of turbine engines, 70,000; gross tonnage, 32,500; passenger accommodation: 550 first class, 500 second

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class, and 1,300 third class; and crew 800 to 900. Of windows and sidelights there are no fewer than 1,200, including 500 patent ventilating lights; there are 5,000 electric lights, the transmission of the current to which necessitates the employment of 220 miles of cable; each anchor weighs 10 tons; the steam-generating plant includes 25 boilers, having in all 192 furnaces.

DASH FOR THE SOUTH POLE IN AUTO.

On Tuesday last there glided from out the East India Docks the good ship "Nimrod", bound for the frozen South. She started, says a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, on her perilous voyage, amid lusty cheers—raised by the stout-hearted crew and the hundreds of people who lined the quay—the shrill cries of rusty-throated syrens, and the lugubrious music of a boys' brass band, which, it was understood, was playing "Auld Lang-Syne."

There had been busy scenes on the "Nimrod" before finally she dropped down stream. Lieutenant Shackleton, who is in charge of the expedition, went all over the ship, seeing that everything was in order. But, for the time, the chief business was the leave-taking. The crew had last words to say to their friends—to their lady friends, mostly.

Above all the commotion could frequently be heard the barking of a solitary dog. It was a fine Irish terrier, which joined the ship almost at the last moment. The commander of the vessel, Lieutenant England, is extremely fond of animals, and one of his friends, knowing this, sent him the dog as a farewell present.

The sailors immediately took to the animal—and it to them—and they were soon fast friends. But this is not the only domestic pet which will cheer the men's lonely moments in the icy seas. They have with them four tiny kittens, which, as they have never known the comforts of a warm fireside, may not take unkindly to the chilly regions of the Far South. Anyhow, the sailors say that they will see the kittens are well looked after, even though they themselves suffer.

Another homely sight on deck were several crates of live fowls. It is to be doubted, however, whether many of them will see the English shore again once the "Nimrod" gets to sea, as there is sure to be a big demand for poultry. A few minutes before the ship started there was much excitement in the neighbourhood of these fowls. One of them had laid an egg. The news spread quickly. Soon several of the sailors came around, and one of them essayed to draw the egg out of the crate. In his eagerness to secure the first egg laid on the "Nimrod" he cracked the shell—and the cook, who had been watching operations from the galley, promptly claimed it.

About this time the bell, warning all but passengers to leave the ship, had begun to ring. At the head of the gangway two policemen stood, impatiently urging the loiterers ashore. Finally, ropes were cast off, and at a quarter to four the "Nimrod" slipped gently from her berth, and, with the blue ensign waving in the breeze, swung out into the river. She picked her way among the vessels crowding the vicinity of the docks, and soon was making her way gaily down the Thames—as proudly, it seemed to the onlookers ashore, as though this were her maiden voyage.

It is almost surprising what a coat of paint will do. The "Nimrod" looked quite spick and span. And yet for forty odd years, as a Newfoundland sealer, she has stood the buffetings of angry seas and the dangerous embrace of huge masses of ice.

Since she came into the Thames she has been transformed. From a schooner she has been turned into a barquentine yacht. And then, of course, all sorts of apparatus have been installed. Among other things she is provided with a special pole compass, by which the other compasses will be regulated. Then, too, the Admiralty have lent charts, chronometers, and sounding apparatus. Altogether, an excellent ship, well equipped.

Lieutenant Shackleton is extremely hopeful that great things will be accomplished. "We are going to reach the South Pole this time, I hope," he said. "Certainly we are going to make a big effort to do so."

Already, of course, Lieutenant Shackleton has been within 450 miles of the South Pole, for he accompanied Captain Scott in the *Discovery*. On that occasion the dogs gave out, necessitating a

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.
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NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

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Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
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This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Frau Warrens Gewerbe.

Drama in 4 Acten von Bernard Shaw.

Cast:

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| Frau Kitty Warren | Clotilde Schwarza.G. |
| Vivie, ihre Tochter | Erna Nitter. |
| Sir George Crofts | Hugo Werner-Kahle. |
| Praed | Ernst Legal. |
| Pastor Samuel Gardner | Walther Blencke. |
| Frank, sein Sohn | Walther Tautz. |

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.
Hasemann's Töchter.

Fischhaus Grosse Brüder

Gasse 15/17.

Fish Menu daily: Eels, tench, all North Sea Fish.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater
in Berlin:

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10...

Der Dieb.

Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.

Cast:

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| Raymond Lagardes | Richard Bendey. |
| Isabella, seine Frau | Marianne Gonia. |
| Fernand, sein Sohn aus erster Ehe. | Joh. Schrotky. |
| Richard Voysin | Emanuel Reicher. |
| Marie Louise, seine Frau | Martha Clemens. |
| Herr Zambault | Otto Pahlau. |

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.
Raffles, der Amateur-Einbrecher.

At 8 p.m.

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher: Der Dieb.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German
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A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
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return. This time a motor-car, specially made for the expedition, is being utilised, and in this the explorers hope to make their way over the ice hummocks.

The motor-car is to be sent later on to New Zealand. There, also, the "Nimrod" will take on board two dozen dogs and twelve Siberian ponies, to say nothing of provisions.

Lieutenant Shackleton is not making the voyage to New Zealand in the "Nimrod". He is accompanying her no farther than Torquay.

"I shall not leave England until October," he said. "An exploring party will accompany me out, and we shall join the "Nimrod" at Lyttelton, New Zealand. From there we propose to set out for King Edward VII Land in January and, if we are fortunate, we should reach the most southerly point in April. Altogether we shall be away about two and a half years."

On Tuesday evening the "Nimrod", proceeding down the Thames under her own steam, made Greenhithe. From there she will go to Torquay to coal, and before leaving the English shores she will call at Cowes in order that the King and Queen may have an opportunity of inspecting her.

When the "Nimrod" sets out from New Zealand there will be on board, all told, thirty-four souls. Her port of destination, King Edward VII's Land, being reached, Lieutenant Shackleton and his fellow explorers will start their perilous "dash for the Pole."

ANIMAL ENTENTE.

In the little village of Selworthy, near Minehead, a rabbit and a ferret have been living amicably together in one cage for upwards of a month. The owner of the ferret placed in its box, for the purpose of food, a young wild rabbit, but to his great surprise the ferret, also a young one, instead of killing it, showed a friendly regard for it, which has not been disturbed, although other rabbits so introduced have promptly come to an unhappy end.

NOVEL PLAN FOR RAISING MONEY.

Next month the Turkish Government intends to dispose of a collection of stamps, numbering seventeen millions. The collection contains specimens of current stamps of the realm, and some which are valuable from a collector's point of view. There are also a number of Eastern Roumelian stamps. The proceeds are to form a nucleus for the fund for building the new railway between Damascus and Beirut. Particulars may be obtained at the Turkish Embassy.

BEEBLE WITH MUSICAL TASTES.

Professor Tower, of the University of Chicago, who recently made researches into the habits and life of the potato-beetle, declares that he has evolved from that insect another, which is so large that he is afraid to turn it loose, because of the depredations it might commit. The newcomer is very fond of music, and is gorgeously coloured. The professor says that this insect refutes certain points of the Darwinian theory.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, next week:
Hortus Vitae and Limbo, 1 vol., by *Vernon Lee*, author of "Pope Jacynth", "Ariadne in Mantua", &c.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 2nd of August 1907.

- Mr. P. Neubecker, Newheska, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Neubecker, Newheska, H. Carlton.
- Miss C. Dollard, Chicago, H. Carlton.
- Mr. A. Deeg, London, H. Carlton.
- Mr. L. Steuber, Atlantic-City, H. Curliänder Haus.
- Miss B. E. Steuber, Atlantic-City, H. Curliänder Haus.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, Newhaven, H. Hospiz.
- Miss A. Blanche, Newhaven, H. Hospiz.
- Mr. and Mrs. P. Dutschold, Houston, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
- Mr. T. E. Miller, Houston, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
- Prof. W. Gandy, London, H. Trompeterschlösschen.
- Mr. C. Moodsen, Chicago, H. Victorialhof.
- Miss E. Petersen, Chicago, H. Weber.
- Miss W. Petersen, Chicago, H. Weber.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light breezes, dry and generally bright, warm; the continuance of this weather probable.

LOCAL.

King Friedrich August will leave Norderney with his children on Monday evening next and arrive in Dresden on Tuesday morning. After transacting State business at the Palace, His Majesty will proceed to Moritzburg where the Royal family will reside until the 20th instant. On that account the Moritzburg Schloss will be closed to the public from Monday next until the 20th of the month, or as long as His Majesty remains there.

The maximum value of postal Money Orders which may be sent to Great Britain and Ireland and a number of British Colonies has been raised from 2,400 to 8,000 marks.

Herr Emanuel Reicher, of the Lessing Theatre in Berlin, will make his first appearance at the Central Theatre as *Richard Voysin* in "Der Dieb", a play in 3 Acts by Henry Bernstein, arranged for the German stage by Rudolph Lothair.

Tomorrow, Sunday, evening at 8 o'clock "Der Dieb" will be repeated, at the usual prices, with Herr E. Reicher in the leading rôle. In the afternoon, at 3.30, at reduced prices, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman" will be given.

Rittmeister v. Heemskerck, the esteemed Chairman of the *Dresdner Rennverein*, has found himself compelled by ill-health to resign his office and has written to the Verein to that effect from Marienbad where he is taking the cure. Herr v. Heemskerck has earned the gratitude of the Verein by the manner in which he has overcome the manifold and extraordinary difficulties with which he had to contend; as prominent among his services may be mentioned the raising of the tax on the betting, and the obtaining a subsidy from the State. Herr v. Heemskerck has held his office since 1903, when he succeeded General v. Kirchbach.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Overture, "Iphigenie", Gluck; (2) Turkish March, Beethoven; (3) Nocturne, "A Summer Night's Dream", Mendelssohn; (4) Polonaise, Trenkler; (5) Vorspiel, "Lohengrin", Wagner; (6) Violin Solo, Rondo capriccio, Saint Saëns; (7) Tonbilder, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia", Rossini; (8) Overture, "Lysistrata", Linke; (9) Procession of the Inkas, Myddleton; (10) Lied, "Wer weiss, ob wir uns wiedersehen" Waldmann; (11) Waltz, "Wiener Bürger", Ziehrer.

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.

SPORT.

The "Meteor" and "Hamburg" will have a rival next year. Herr Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach is having a yacht built at the Germania yard in Kiel for Class A of cruising schooners, to be ready for sea in April 1908 and to take part in the racing during the Kiel week.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

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 Winckelmann 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 Fündlay*, Esq. C. M. G.

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

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

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.

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.

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

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 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. L. 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
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.

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

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.

Kodaks! Wünsche — Lang corner Moritz & Ring Str.

Baumcher & Co., Tennis! See Strasse 10.

Travelling Articles. Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 25.

Winzerstuben, formerly Goldtröpfchen, Breite Strasse 12. Tel. 1940.
American drinks. Meals served à l'anglais.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

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

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

Zwieback Carl Roeder, By appointment to the Saxon Court, Galerie Strasse 2.

The Original English Bakery Fr. B. Schreiber, Tel. 7141, Schnorr-Str. 58

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.

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

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

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Tangier, August 2. Bukta ben Bagdadi, the leader of the Mahalla, has not received the order of Mohamed el Torres to cease hostilities against the Elkmes tribe; he continues to burn the villages, and has sent the heads of several men killed to Tetuan. At the request of the Maghzen the State Bank has advanced to the War Minister 50,000 duros for the despatch of troops to Casablanca.

Paris, August 2. With reference to the murder of the eight Europeans in Casablanca, the *Temps* writes: "The guilty parties are the Pasha, and the adventurer Mael Ainin who for a year past has without being hindered incited the surrounding tribes against the Europeans. Rabat is also affected by the movement against foreigners. The regulation of the Police must be carried out without delay. Is one to wait till there are more victims? The Governments entrusted by Europe with the Police mandate must proceed more energetically than hitherto in Fez. The promises of satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp have not yet been fulfilled. France should remember that Germany in the year 1895 avenged the murder of a commercial traveller much more energetically and practically. Decisive action is for France not only a national duty, it is a duty to European solidarity. We hope that the French Government, acting up to the spirit and the letter of the *Algeciras Act*, will take adequate measures to safeguard Europeans." The *Journal des Débats* writes in similar terms.

Seoul, August 2. In yesterday's fight caused by the disarmament of the Korean troops the number of killed and wounded amounted to 60 Koreans and 40 Japanese. 3,000 men were disarmed without incidents. However, when it became known that the commander of the first battalion of the Shima regiment had committed suicide, his men began to attack the Japanese. One battalion marched to the south gate of the barracks in front of which a furious fight ensued. About 100 Korean troops have escaped and have dissolved themselves into small bands. These, however, need cause no anxiety especially since it is raining hard.