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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At Tuesday's sitting the Government Bill for the reinstatement of the evicted tenants in Ireland passed the second reading.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Richards, Labour Member for Wolverhampton, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could give the Russian Government to understand that England would feel it necessary to reject an alliance with Russia, of whatever kind it might be, unless better treatment was meted out to the Russian people. Mr. Runciman, on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, replied to the question in the negative. He had already explained, he said, that the internal affairs of Russia could not be taken into consideration in negotiations between the two Governments. Besides, the question of an alliance had not been raised.

THE BELFAST DISQUIET.

TRADE LEAVING THE PORT.

At a meeting of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners on Tuesday, it was announced that 50,000 tons of goods had been diverted from the port during the last fortnight as a result of the strike. The Commissioners have memorialised the Lord Lieutenant asking for adequate police protection, and have also decided to convene a public meeting of citizens to consider what action should be taken. The situation in Belfast has much improved. The strikers are no longer seriously molesting the carters. A few factories have resumed work.

YACHTING AT COWES.

The race for the Cup presented by His Majesty the German Emperor was won by the Earl of Dunraven's yacht "Cariad".

PRESENT OF A SILVER CRADLE.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury were presented by the Belfast Corporation on Tuesday with a silver cradle, on the occasion of the birth of a daughter during their term of office as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. It is twenty-five years since a similar function took place at Belfast. Lord and Lady Shaftesbury subsequently gave a garden party at the Botanic Gardens, at which the guests included the officers of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, now anchored in Belfast Lough.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

In the Fourth Committee, presided over by the Russian Secretary of State M. Martens, M. Sotchinikoff (Russia) advocated the right of belligerents to destroy prizes, particularly when States were concerned that had not a sufficient number of harbours at their disposal to which they could take their prizes. Sir E. Satow (England) put forward the view that destruction of prizes would be contrary to the fundamental principles of neutrality. A vote was not taken at this stage. The Committee proceeded to discuss the French proposal with regard to the abolition of the right to take prizes and to the establishment of the principle of compensation. M. Renault (France) amended the proposal to the effect that the States should not be invited to adopt measures but to endeavour to find ways and means of reaching the end suggested. In consequence of some reservations, a vote was taken on each part of the proposal separately. Freiherr v. Marschall (Germany) expressed himself in favour of the first part concerning the abolition of the right of capture, but made reservations with regard to the principle of compensation. The result of the voting was: On Part I, Ayes 16, Noes 4, and 14 abstentions; on Part II, Ayes 7, Noes 13, and 14 abstentions. Twelve Delegates were absent at the time of the voting. England had declared that with regard to the right of taking prizes she was not willing to



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relinquish the advantages of the custom that has prevailed hitherto.

After a short discussion on the capture of fishing vessels, the sitting was adjourned.

At the sitting of the sub-Committee of the Second Committee on Wednesday afternoon, the Belgian proposal concerning the renewal of the Convention of the year 1899 was discussed. This prohibits the throwing of missiles from air-ships. The German Delegates had declared their willingness to vote for the proposal on condition that at the voting unanimity was attained. The voting proved, however, that 27 votes were recorded for the proposal without reserve, 3 in favour of it on condition of unanimity, and 5 against it. Thus unanimity was not attained. A compromise proposed by Italy was then discussed, which provided that: (1) it shall be forbidden to bombard undefended towns and villages from air-ships, and (2) that a balloon used for war purposes shall be dirigible and manned by a military crew. This proposal was put to the vote, article by article. The result was: On Article I, 21 for and 8 against, with 6 abstentions and 8 absentees; on Article II, 30 votes in favour of it and 2 against it, while 3 Delegates declined to vote and 9 were absent. The Delegates present then explained the reasons by which they had been influenced in giving their votes. Herr v. Gündell (Germany) expressed the view that no special rules could be prescribed for steerable air-ships. Non-dirigible balloons could also be used in case of war, and rules could be made for their employment with regard to the direction of the wind, &c. In his opinion there was no reason for excluding non-dirigible balloons. General Amourel (France) associated himself with Herr v. Gündell's views. Before the conclusion of the sitting Lord Reay (England) said that England took her stand on the ground of the Conventions of 1899, which forbade the employment of poisonous gases and explosive bullets.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.

The American Envoy Extraordinary in Caracas has cabled to the State Department in Washington that the demeanour of Venezuela is highly satisfactory.

As regards the prompt payment of amounts awarded by the Mixed Commission as compensation to the so-called pacific or non-blockading nations, the Envoy has again been instructed to inform Castro's Government of America's demand that the five American claims which had already been presented to Venezuela without effect, should now be submitted to the Hague Tribunal.

THE BRASILIAN COFFEE LOAN.

The Brazilian Senate has consented to a loan of 3,000,000 pounds being raised for the coffee valuation.

This, no doubt, is the same loan passed by the chamber of deputies some weeks ago.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

A cable received from St. Paul, Minnesota, reports storms of rain, hail and lightning having caused great damage in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, on Tuesday night.

THE STRIKE IN ANTWERP.

The tug boats have again refused to convey the English workmen on board the sea-going steamers. The Burgomaster proposed to the workmen's delegates that they should refer their case to a Court of arbitration presided over by himself. If the delegates accepted the proposal, the first sitting of the Court was to be held yesterday.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

According to a private cable-message received in Paris from Tangier the French Embassy in Tangier has chartered the S. S. "Emir" and sent her to Mazagan with instructions there to take on board all the French and other European settlers. The natives in Tangier are greatly excited over the bombardment of Casablanca, and the French colony, fearing an outbreak, are anxious that a warship should be sent to Tangier also.

The *Agence Havas* says that the Powers signatories to the Algeiras *Acte* were informed on Wednesday by the representatives of France that the happenings at Casablanca had anticipated the measures of which the Powers were to be duly notified. The Note adds that it is an imperative necessity that the Police in Moroccan harbours should be organised, and again affirms France's firm intention of upholding the Sultan's authority and of maintaining the independence and inviolability of his empire.

The Paris papers consider the bombardment of Casablanca entirely justified and express the conviction that all Powers will share this opinion. Doubtless the bombardment is a measure not provided for in the Algeiras *Acte*, but that conference could not foresee the repeated attacks on European colonists; and the measure became imperative when the lives and the property of Europeans were in danger.

AN ACCIDENT TO A SUBMARINE.

The report of the sinking of the submarine "Castor" off Rochefort is not confirmed; as a matter of fact she grounded when she was leaving the basin and sprang a big leak which, however, was immediately stopped by the artificers on board.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

CHOLERA REPORTS.

35 cases of cholera were reported from Samara for the week ending August 4, 10 of which were fatal. Precautionary measures are being taken in St. Petersburg. Yesterday 12 new cases occurred at Samara.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Minister of Education has received a petition from 125 Semstvos, asking for the immediate introduction of compulsory education. The Semstvos ask also for aid from the State to the amount of 7½ million roubles for this year and 5 millions yearly.

THE OUTRAGES.

In Mitau two Letts were condemned to be hanged for robbery. 8 others have already been hanged and one poisoned himself with strychnine before the execution.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FLEET.

The Marine-department intends to build in the course of this year two ironclads of a new type with a displacement of 19,970 tons and with turbine-engines designed to obtain a speed of 21 knots. The main armament will consist of 10 12-inch guns.

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

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

The *Agence Havas* gives the following exact account of what occurred at Casablanca on the 5th instant: "At the request of the French Consul M. Neuville an understanding was come to on August 4 between the Bashaw of the town, Muley Amin, and the captain of the "Galilée", that the harbour gate should be opened at 5 o'clock on the following morning to admit a landing company that was to protect the French Consulate. As the company approached, it was received by the Arabs, among whom were many of the Maghzen's soldiers, with rifle fire. An ensign and six sailors were slightly wounded. After the gateway had been cleared of the enemy, the company occupied the Consulate while the cruiser "Galilée" bombarded the town, carefully avoiding the houses of the Europeans. The cruiser "Du Chayla", which also came into action, sent a company ashore under Commander Mangin. Thereupon a bombardment began of the town then in the occupation of the naval troops who repulsed several attacks of the tribes. The "Du Chayla" dispersed the Arabs with melinite shells, which must have inflicted great losses upon them. No European inhabitant of the town was wounded."

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, Count Saint-Aulaire, went to the representative of the Sultan, to explain to him the character of the bombardment of Casablanca and to inform him that the Moroccan authorities would be held responsible for the slightest attacks on French subjects in Tangier. The Sultan's representative expressed to the Count the greatest regret for the occurrences at Casablanca. The French Chargé d'Affaires also sent a note to Ben Sliman at Fez, couched in decisive terms. The note represented that the French troops were enticed into an ambush, and gave an account of what followed. The Chargé d'Affaires also called upon the Maghzen: (1) to give the authorities of Casablanca strict instructions to place themselves under the orders of the Commandant of the French troops ashore and to assist him in adopting the necessary punitive measures; (2) to take effective precautions for the safety of the French in Fez and in the interior of the country; (3) to expedite the fulfilment of the promises of compensation in the matter of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp; (4) to take the necessary steps to carry out the reforms provided for in the *Acte of Algieras*.

Reuter's Bureau states that Mohamed el Torres has informed the Embassies that he can not be responsible for the safety of Europeans outside the town of Tangier. The natives were much excited about the bombardment of Casablanca. It was reported from a trustworthy source that the French Embassy had notified to the authorities that, if any disturbances took place, guards would be landed for the protection of the Embassies.

THE INVASION OF PERSIA.

In consequence of the recent violation of the Persian frontier by Turkish troops, when about 90 people were killed and 10 girls were carried off, a regular panic prevails in Urmia. A new Governor is to be sent to Tabriz at once.

THE WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Notwithstanding the extremely stormy weather that has been prevalent of late, the preparations for the start of the Wellman Polar expedition are well advanced.

The airship "America" has been filled with hydrogen, and with work going on night and day it is hoped that a trial may be made about the 10th or 15th of August, and that the expedition will start for the Pole between the middle and the end of August.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday morning at 10.44, in the railway station in Hanover the air-chamber of an express engine which was just being coupled to a train, exploded. It was blown up through the roof and in falling about 50 yards distant from the engine killed a commercial traveller.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

After the arrival at Marseilles of the 5.38 train from Monte Carlo on Tuesday morning, a man and a woman deposited a trunk and a handbag in the cloakroom. Shortly afterwards they asked a porter to send on the luggage to London.

The porter, noticing a nauseating smell, informed the special police commissary of the station, who seized the two trunks. When opened they were found to contain the remains of a woman cut to pieces.

The two travellers were immediately arrested.

It appears that the body is that of a Swede named Therese Williams who resided in Monte Carlo and was a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Gold, the man and woman now arrested. They knew of the relations existing between the unfortunate woman

and a man named Burkner, an Englishman, who spent large sums on his beloved. On Saturday last the pair had a quarrel in the presence of the Golds, and it is supposed that Gold, joining in the fray, held Miss Williams from behind by the arms while Burkner stabbed her in front. The Golds took all the murdered woman's jewelry and cut her body to pieces with a pair of large scissors.

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IS HAU INNOCENT?

More sensational news has set the telegraph wires vibrating in connection with the dastardly deed committed at Baden-Baden by—whom?

Yesterday all papers were full of it, and that poor unfortunate daughter of the murdered lady, Fräulein Olga Molitor, was closely coupled with the deed, and in one Berlin midday paper the chief heading was:—Olga Molitor die Täterin? Is O. M. the murderer? Most emphatically we say No!

It will be remembered that during the trial one witness mentioned a man with a gray beard who had followed the two ladies just prior to the murder. This man was not to be found, but an anonymous letter was written to the counsel for the defence purporting to emanate from this mysterious person. The writer of this letter has now been found—but he has also been arrested on a charge of blackmail.

His name is Baron Karl von Lindenau; he is said to be late of the Austrian army, and now lives in Mannheim as a teacher of languages. This "new witness" told a reporter that on November 6, 1906, he had made an appointment with a lady in Baden-Baden. In the street he had seen Frau Molitor and her daughter, whom he had followed. Suddenly he had heard a shot, and immediately had seen one of the ladies fall and the other one bend over her. He had seen no-one fire the shot, not Hau nor anyone else. His first instincts were to run and help, but then he had thought how unpleasant it would be for him to have his private affairs brought into publicity, and therefore he had mastered his nobler instincts and had gone to Karlsruhe by the 6.23 train, whereas Hau had already left by the 6.15.

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The State Attorney on Wednesday immediately betook him to Mannheim to personally examine this witness. But the bird had flown—contrary to his habits, without saying where he had gone.

However, later he was apprehended being "wanted" so badly not only by counsel for the defence but also by the State Attorney.

It appears that he not only wrote the one anonymous letter to Dr. Dietz in which he said that he knew who the murderer was, but would not give him or her away; but he also wrote a vile epistle to Fräulein Molitor in which he said he had seen her shoot her mother, but he would not "split" on her since he loved her so much that he wanted her—tit for tat—to marry him.

This letter is looked upon as an insult and attempted blackmail and consequently the writer has been arrested.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Hilfenstrasse 10b, corner Proger Strasse. Tel.: 9997.

The whole trial brought out so much evidence of the guilt of Hau that we needed no further proof of it. But if anything weakens a case in our opinion, when it has been taken up with such zest by the people, it is the attempt on the part of the defence to further encourage the people in their morbid interest, by publishing sensational nonsense such as we consider all this "evidence" of the Baron's to be. Hau's deed has not remained unexplained, for the motive of obtaining control of some 70,000 marks, was for a man of his stamp quite strong enough to make him a murderer.

As for the Baron—if he does not turn out to be insane, no punishment allowed by the law can be "impressive" enough to be in any way proportionate to the immensity of his criminal, dastardly behaviour.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

THE PROBLEM OF LONDON. II.

London, August 5.

The Reform Scheme for London Government, as taken by me from the *Municipal Journal*, does not stand so much by itself as it looks. Similar plans have been evolved by, and enunciated from other quarters, not always identical with those of Mr. Sydney Webb and the Progressive Party in the L. C. C.

Two years ago, for instance, Captain the Hon. FitzRoy Hemphill wrote in the *Daily Chronicle*: "It is estimated that Greater London in 1931 will have a population of from 9,500,000 to 11,000,000. It is impossible to separate the interests and connections of Outer and Inner London. They are one, and no artificial barrier can long keep them apart."

He therefore suggested "two ways by which the necessary reform may be effected. The first is to retain the present area of the County of London, and the Borough Councils, with the London County Council, doing away with all other authorities, and improving the centralisation of the work, so as to make the County Council the body which would equalise and control the administration all over London.

"The second plan, which is probably the preferable, is to enlarge the London County Council so that it practically becomes a new body altogether, and to extend the area of the County of London so that it includes, roughly, an area of fifteen miles' radius from Charing Cross."

And, later on, when the Borough Councils' elections were about to take place in London, the Moderate Party (the subsequent "Municipal Reform Party") put forth the following programme:

"Maintenance of the present system of London government, the London County Council being the central authority, while the Borough Councils administer local affairs. The powers of the Borough Councils to be unimpaired.

"The placing of a legal limit on the expenditure and debt of the London County Council and other authorities, and representation of the Borough Councils on the London County Council.

"Abolition of the boards of guardians, and the transference of their duties to the Borough Councils, which at present provide the bulk of the money expended by the guardians, over whom they have no control.

"Relief of the overworked London County Council by delegating all local duties to the Borough Councils, thus leaving the County Council free to discharge in a competent manner those large duties common to the metropolis.

"Equalisation of rates; auditing of municipal accounts by independent auditors; abolition of compounded rates; strict economy.

"Strict enforcement of the laws against overcrowding and insanitary property; delegation of education power of L. C. C. to an enlarged Education Committee, the Council retaining financial control; religious education. A traffic board; energetic housing of the working-classes by 'municipal and private enterprise.'

"Limitation of municipal trading to such undertakings as are necessary to the whole community, and which cannot be effectively carried out by private enterprise."

It will be noted that there are essential and vital points of difference in these schemes. It is only natural, however, that Mr. Sydney Webb's scheme, which has been elaborated by the *Municipal Journal*, and which, it says, enjoys the support of the present Government, should be hailed with the greatest delight in the Progressive quarters and Press. Thus, the *Daily Chronicle*, which, as I have already remarked, is practically in the "same boat", or rather Lloyd steamer, somewhat rapturously exclaims:

"If one may accept the forecast of the Government's intentions as outlined in the *Municipal Journal* there is hope for London at last. A reform of the system of local government in the metropolis is long overdue. How far the details of the Ministerial plan conform to those which have been published by our contemporary we shall doubtless learn from the speech of the Prime Minister when the deputation from the London Progressive Members waits upon him next Thursday. But one thing is certain, and that is that London has outgrown its present municipal constitution. Not more than two-thirds of the real London lies within the county boundary. The remaining third, although really in London, is not of it. This one fact alone produces enormous difficulties in administration. The usefulness of many of the public services is limited because development is prevented by an artificial boundary that has no relation to economic fact, and very little to geographical necessity. Inside the boundary there is a chaos of conflicting jurisdictions, and it

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is impossible to regulate municipal expenditure on a business basis, or to conduct administration from the standpoint of the interests of London as a whole. One borough is prudent, whilst another is prodigal. The proposal to invest the central authority with financial powers over the local bodies is no new thing. As a matter of fact, the Moderate County Council took a step in that direction when it intimated to the Borough Councils that during the present year loans exceeding a certain amount would not be advanced.

"London ought to have its annual budget, which should not be varied except for weighty reasons. As for the Boards of Guardians, nobody wants them. Quite apart from the fact that recent revelations have made them unpopular, they possess vicious elements in their constitution which prevent the administration of the Poor-law on business lines. They may incur almost unlimited obligations, and the control over their expenditure is totally inadequate. What we want in London is one central body, with the supreme power of the purse. Separate Water Boards, Electricity Boards, Traffic Boards, and Education Boards—in fact, all one-idea Boards of whatever description—are the most wasteful luxuries in local government. A central authority, assisted in its work by large and well-organised Borough Councils—more dignified than the present by reason of new powers entrusted to them—are all we need for an efficient and economical system of administration."

There is a great deal in this that I can agree with, but there are also other points that I cannot at all accept. The conditions of London are altogether apart, and therefore London is not comparable to other cities, even the largest. There are, virtually, several Londons, and to amalgamate these absolutely would not be feasible, even if desirable. How the terrible problem of London in *the future* is to be solved, I do not pretend to foretell, nobody can, honestly, I believe.

The unfortunate part of the whole business is that politics enter too much into it and vitiate it largely. The big game at Westminster is emulated by the small Westminsters inside and outside London à *qui mieux mieux*, and, in the main, the so-called Moderates and the so-called Progressives consider themselves "Politicals" and act and talk as such: This may be unavoidable; it is a misfortune, all the same. There is a political bias in everything that ought to be purely municipal.

Nor is this all. The London Problem is really not so very easy to grapple with, as one might be led to infer from the facility wherewith various schemes of Reform are propounded, from time to time. It is exceedingly complicated. Take, for example, only one great question, that of housing, and see how it enters into and dominates the whole London Problem.

Why, the two things are so mixed up that one cannot be solved without the other. Mr. John Burns made this absolutely clear today, in his humorous and good-humoured speech at the International Housing Congress, the first one of its kind. It was opened this day at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, almost simultaneously with another and kindred International Congress, that of Hygiene in Schools, which is being held in the Imperial Institute at South Kensington.

Both Congresses are important, and that is why I propose to return to them in my next Letters. For today I will confine myself to quoting Mr. John Burns' speech as directly concerning the Problem of London.

There is a great foreign delegation at the Congress. Practically all the nations—and particularly the Germans and French—which have an interest in the housing problem are strongly represented.

Mr. Burns, in a speech which made the delegates very enthusiastic, had much that was interesting to say with regard to London.

The exodus into the suburbs was a theme on which he enlarged with great eloquence.

People were, he said, leaving cellar-dwellings, and the squalid model was no longer as attractive as it was.

Thirteen thousand families left the inner ring of London every year for the outer one.

Here they could keep pace with the rising wages of the father, the awakening intelligence of the children, and the demand of the housewife.

And here are some of the most noteworthy sentences which followed:—

The greatest boon to London in my lifetime has been the County Council with its housing, and

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 Nitter.
Asta Allmers, Alfred's jüngere Stiefschwester	Johanna Becker.
Borghelm, Ingenieur	Walther Tantz.
Die Rattenmamsell	Rosa Laassner.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 8 p.m.

Der Bund der Jugend.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater
in Berlin:

Der Dieb.

Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.

Cast:

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, Saturday, at 8 p.m.

The same performance.

REPertoire OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday: Verwehte Spur. 3.30 p.m.—Der Dieb. 8 p.m.

Saturday: Der Dieb. 8 p.m.

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

Baumcher & Co., Rubber Tubs!

See Strasse 10.

Jewelry. Georg Pleissner, Rosmarin Gasse 2, corner Schloss Str.

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

G. Casmir, Fencing-Master, gives fencing lessons. Ring Strasse 14. Telephone 5956.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

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

5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

above all with its cheap, popular rapid tramway system. (Cheers.)

The taking of the tramways over Westminster and Vauxhall bridges did more to revolutionise the mind of the industrial people of this city than 25 years of previous housing agitation.

The development of this system must go on until London owns 1,000 miles of conduit trams, with a maximum 1d. fare and 1/2d. stages.

Immediately afterwards the Minister uttered a warning to the present majority on the L. C. C.

"I say," he declared, with particular emphasis, "that the Government, the Minister, the Council, or the Housing Congress that puts anything in the way of the development of London's transit system is striking at the leisure, the pleasure, and the treasure of the people of this city, and the subsequent generations will never forgive them."

The delegates cheered this sentiment in a way which showed they thought so too.

Mr. Burns hoped the rich and comfortable classes of the West-end would cease carping at the trams. At present the West was suffering the self-inflicted, deadly retribution for the foolish way in which it opposed the passage of the trams over the bridges.

Education, Mr. Burns thought, would be one of the factors in settling the exodus-from-the-country-into-the-town question. Some day people would see that to earn 35s. in the fresh air in the country was better than a fluctuating livelihood with occasionally 45s. in a town. He regretted the indisposition of the poor to move.

"The immobility of the unskilled labourer," he exclaimed, "is the most depressing thing in life."

And he thought that relief works had an additional tendency to anchor a man to town life and bad conditions.

Drink, female labour in factories (destructive of the feminine graces Mr. Burns remarked)—these were topics preceding an interesting announcement.

Next year he is going to introduce a Housing Bill.

This year he deliberately refused to do it, because he wanted to give small holdings the precedence and to have the back-to-the-land theory tested if possible before the housing problem was begun.

Next year he was going to try his 'prentice hand on it. (Loud cheers.)

He deplored the lack of faith in local government.

"Stimulate the individual," he cried, "enthuse the village, encourage the township, get the city to boiling heat, and there can be a fine frenzy in Parliament if you like."

WHAT THE FISHERS CAUGHT.

Boys fishing in a pool at Wolverhampton brought up two or three pairs of new boots, and on the pool being dragged by the police quite a number of pairs of boots and shoes—all new—were landed. They were afterwards identified as the proceeds of a recent burglary at a neighbouring boot and shoe store.

DROPPING BALLOONS.

Words cannot express our sympathy, says the *Evening Standard*, with the gentleman who has received the ballast of a balloon whilst sitting in his garden—his own sweet garden—at Kingston Hill. Very good ballast, he has no doubt, though when dropped into the garden it fulfilled Huxley's definition of dirt. The actual experience is not the worst feature of the situation. Though this ballast was dirt, it was good, honest dirt. How much worse will be the sufferings of residents at Kingston Hill—and elsewhere—if they are to be subject, when ballooning grows in popularity, to the "tea-slops and heel-taps and broken orts of a millionaire's mid-air tea-party"! It is taken for granted that none but millionaires will soar so high, but when balloons are as cheap as cycles, and Bank Holiday-makers prefer the air to Hampstead Heath, the lot of those who stay on firm ground will be appreciably worsened. We shall no doubt adapt ourselves to circumstances. Man can adapt himself to any circumstances. It is difficult at present, however, to see how this adaptation will be effected. Will it become necessary to roof in our gardens at Kingston Hill and elsewhere, or shall we put up a large umbrella whenever we stir abroad? There is talk of bylaws for the air as for the earth. The general experience of bylaws is not so happy as to suggest the efficacy of such a remedy. We shall put our faith in the umbrella.

LOCAL.

By way of London we hear that Munich's Wagner festival will this year be shorn of a good deal of its effects by the abstention of two prominent artists to whom important rôles had been allotted. They are Herr Burrian and Frau Schumann-Heink, both of the Dresden Court Opera. Herr Burrian had been marked for the part of Tristan, and the lady for leading parts both in the "Ring" and the "Meistersingers". Both refuse to co-operate in the festival, without letting their reasons be known.

Central-Theatre. This evening "Der Dieb"—a play in 3 Acts by Henry Bernstein translated by Rudolph Lothar—will be given for the seventh time with Herr E. Reicher as "Richard Voysin". Sunday next, the 11th inst. two performances will take place. In the afternoon at 3.30, at reduced prices, the comedy "Verwehte Spuren" (La Piste) by Sardou will be given. In the evening at 8 o'clock "Der Dieb" will be repeated, at the usual prices, with Herr E. Reicher in the leading rôle.

An automobile coming from Dresden and which took a chauffeur named Illgen on board in Chemnitz on Wednesday, because the owners of the car did not know the roads, ran into a ditch the following night near Pfaffenhain. Illgen was killed on the spot. He leaves a wife and a child. The other two occupants were not hurt but the car was badly damaged.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) March, "Soldatenblut", F. v. Blon; (2) Overture z. Op. "Des Teufels Anteil", D. F. E. Auber; (3) Mazurka, "Little Down", C. Faust; (4) II. Akt, II. Szene a. d. Op. "Lohengrin", R. Wagner; (5) Overture z. Op. "Reynold", A. Thomas; (6) "Pizzikato", K. Schröder; (7) Balletmusik aus "La Gioconda" (Danze delle Ore), A. Ponchielli; (8) Overture z. Op. "Der Wahrheitsmund", H. Platzbecker; (9) Intermezzo Indian, "Hyawatha", N. Morey; (10) Waltz, "Tont Paris", E. Waldteufel; (11) Gallop, "Gesucht, gefunden", E. Heyer.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei direktion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 8th of August 1907.

Miss E. Holmes, Naples, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Ludecke, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. E. Ludecke, New York, H. Weber.
Miss M. Houghmont, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss A. Siffon, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss R. Taneyhill, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss E. Thomas, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss C. Thomas, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss R. Baker, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss B. Baker, Baltimore, H. Weber.
Miss G. Keeler, Chicago, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. W. Keeler, Chicago, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Littmann, St. Louis, H. Stadt Weim ar.

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

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
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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.

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Sunday, August 11th. XI. Sunday after Trinity.

8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, August 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

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Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Less wind, dry and mostly bright, warmer.