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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

King Edward arrived in Ischl on Thursday at 11.47 a. m. having been met by the Emperor Francis Joseph in Gmunden about an hour before. Their Majesties drove amid enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the public through the beautifully decorated streets to the Hotel Elisabeth where the King was greeted by the members of the Imperial House. Shortly after 12 midday His Majesty drove to the Imperial Villa to visit the Emperor. At 3.30 luncheon was served after which the Emperor accompanied the King back to his Hotel, where he called for him again later. Their Majesties then drove together to Lauff. In the evening a gala performance took place in the theatre after which an official dinner followed in the Imperial villa. After dinner the Monarchs drove out to see the illuminations of the town.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Finance Bill passed the second reading after a short discussion. In reply to questions as to Macedonia and as to the effect of the Anglo-Russian agreement upon British commerce in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that the Government is willing to bring about reforms in Macedonia, so far as it can reckon upon the support of the other Powers in the matter. No statement could yet be made as to the Anglo-Russian agreement, as the negotiations were not yet concluded.

PRESS UTTERANCES.

The *K. K. Telegraphen-Korrespondenz-Bureau* reports from Ischl: The *Entrevue* in Ischl, which corresponds to the feelings of close friendship existing between the two powerful Monarchs, King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph, afforded to the Under-Secretary in the British Foreign Office Sir C. Hardinge an opportunity once again to meet the head of the Foreign affairs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Baron von Aehrenthal, his former colleague in St. Petersburg. During their meeting, in which all the actual questions of politics were mentioned, both confirmed the continuance of the traditional friendship which has existed for so long between England and Austria-Hungary. Especially in connection with the Macedonian problem both statesmen recognised that the reform which has been instituted by the *entente* Powers in the Macedonian vilajets and which the other Powers have supported, are in full accord with recent utterances of the British Cabinet. An uniformity of views was further shown in the matter of the proposals about to be made to the Porte and of the treatment of the revolutionary Macedonian bands. Since the attitude of the other Powers is in accord with the exchange of ideas which has now taken place between Sir C. Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal, it may be allowable to conclude that the state of affairs in the Macedonian vilajets will be lastingly improved.

Speaking of the meeting at Wilhelmsöhe on Wednesday last, the *Daily News* says:—"Such meetings of Kings and Emperors are a happy way to demonstrate the intimacy of the ties that bind the European States together. The meeting at Wilhelmsöhe is the formal manner of showing that our arrangements with other Powers in nowise threaten Germany with isolation."

The *Tribune* at some length hails King Edward as the peace-maker. As the guest of the Emperor William, His Majesty now sets the seal to the work of those who have been active in bringing about a *rapprochement* between the two nations.

The *Daily Chronicle* writes: "The visit facilitates the attainment of the objects of all those who advocate the re-establishment of normal relations between England and Germany."

The *Daily Telegraph*. "In England but one feeling prevails, namely that of lively satisfaction

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that the meetings of monarchs which have at last taken place and the festive reception have altered the tone of the German Press, by showing the view that England aims at the isolation of Germany to be based on a delusion. The long list of friendly relations in which England has entered cannot be looked upon as complete so long as Germany is not included in it. Anyone who regards England's treaties and agreements without any *arrière pensée* will now hope that the meeting will be the final turning point of British-German relations. Without doubt the Moroccan crisis has been discussed at both meetings, in Wilhelmsöhe as well as in Swinemünde. One may rest assured that France will strictly confine herself to the letter of the *Algeiras Act* and will limit the armed intervention to what is absolutely necessary.

The *Daily News* in yesterday's number comments on the unusual cordiality of the toasts at Wilhelmsöhe and says that an event of such happy omen must of necessity have a practical and political influence. The attempt of the *Times* to belittle the import of the meeting had come too late.

The *Tribune* wrote yesterday that the speeches at Wilhelmsöhe were not only an exchange of compliments but served to checkmate those who sowed discord. The meeting had done an incalculable service to the cause of peace.

The Buda-Pesth papers write of the interview at Ischl that it must be regarded as an event of high political importance; that it affords proof of the cordial personal relations of both rulers and of the continuance of the mutual friendly feeling of the peoples of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary. The conference of Freiherr v. Aehrenthal with Sir Charles Hardinge gives reason to expect that the adhesion of England to the principles consistently followed by the Vienna Cabinet with regard to the treatment of the Macedonian problem, has been strengthened and deepened by the visit of the English King. The intimate connection existing between the events at Wilhelmsöhe and Ischl must also not be mistaken.

THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

The strike is at an end. Work was resumed yesterday. The employers have agreed to the new tariff of wages based on payment by the hour.

A FINE OF MILLIONS.

It is reported from Caracas that the Court imposed upon the Bermudez Asphalt Company a fine of 5,000,000 dollars for the part they took in the riots recently started by Matos. This is approximately the amount it cost to suppress the riots; the payment of a further sum is to be imposed upon the Company for moral and material damages.



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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO INTERVENE.

The *Associated Press* reports that President Roosevelt will not intervene in the operators' strike; Government considers that their duties have been exhausted with the attempts at reconciliation made by the Commissioner of Labour.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postmaster-General is said to have the intention to bring about international negotiations concerning a reduction of letter-postage from 5 to 2 cents for letters of 1/2 ounce to countries with direct steamer-connection, and he further intends to take the parcel post into Government hands and to establish post-office savings-banks.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning the President of the Operators' Union in Chicago gave orders to all the operators employed in commercial telegraphic business to cease work if terms were not come to with the Union.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A sitting of the whole Peace Conference is to take place today. The order of the day embraces the following: the debate and voting on the questions touching the amendment of the Rule of 1899 with regard to the laws and usages of war; the renewal of the Declaration of 1899, forbidding the throwing or firing of projectiles or explosive materials from balloons; the discussion of a proposed Convention with regard to the bombardment of harbours, towns, and villages by naval forces; a speech by the senior Delegate of Great Britain on the subject of the limitation of armaments on land and sea.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

The explosion in Doemitz which we reported yesterday, was in reality a series of explosions the first of which took place at 6.45 a. m. on Thursday and was followed by three in quick succession. The inhabitants of Doemitz were advised to leave their houses as the factory was burning and more explosions took place and were expected. At 8.30 the last report was heard, but it was not possible to approach the burning factory. In consequence the reports of casualties were contradictory, all being based on suppositions. At midday an approach was made and salvage work was actively undertaken with the assistance of an ambulance corps which had arrived from Wittenberge.

Up to 7 p. m. twelve bodies had been taken out of the ruins some of which were burnt to a cinder while others were terribly mutilated. A 15 year old boy was saved alive but severely injured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

The arrest of the Manager of the dynamite factory which had been made the day before was brought in connection with the explosion. However, there seems no ground for such a connection as he is said to have been taken into custody for breaches of the law committed by him in his former position of manager of the dynamite works at Witten.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

A telegram received in Berlin from Under Secretary of State v. Lindequist reported that Morenga, fearing that he would be extradited, had fled to the mountains, but that the British police hoped he would give himself up when the circumstances were explained to him.

A *Reuter* telegram of the same date as the above from Cape Town *via* London states that

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.