

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

Government by its toying with Socialism has largely lost the confidence of the electors. Nothing is more distasteful to the vast body of Englishmen than a persistent sitting on the fence. The Government is pledged in a year or so—the exact date is carefully concealed—to introduce a modified system of State granted Old Age Pensions. This is the thin end of the wedge of Socialism, and when once the people are won over to the principle, they are naturally more attracted by Mr. Grayson's promise to work for the introduction of Old Age Pensions, not at some indefinite date, but at once. It would be interesting to know how far Mr. Bright was prepared to go in support of Mr. Grayson's "human equality, equality of sex, and abolition of sex ties"—this latter doctrine remains somewhat cryptic,—but he must be beginning now to realise that there can be no half-way house; he that is not with Socialism is against it, and it behoves the Unionist party to strive might and main to stem this new tide which is flowing over the country. *Pace* Mr. John Burns, it is a significant fact that in Protectionist Germany the tide of Socialism is on the ebb, in Free Trade England it is flowing to the full.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, July 25th. *S. James, A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, July 26th. 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.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6087.

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, l.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, 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.*

WHEN MR. CROOKS WAS A COOPER.

Mr. Robert Cain, head of the Liverpool brewery company of Robert Cain and Sons, has just died in his eighty-second year, at his residence at Hoylake, Cheshire. Mr. Cain was originally a ship's rigger, but gave up that calling to carry on a small beerhouse. Subsequently he commenced to brew beer, and rapidly built up the concern which now owns a large number of public-houses in Liverpool and district. Years ago Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., worked as a cooper in Cain's Brewery. It is expected that Mr. Cain's estate will be proved at well over £1,000,000.

SAYINGS OF CHRIST.

The *Press Association* describes the discovery of manuscripts by Mr. de Rustafjaell at Edu in Upper Egypt, near the site of an old Coptic monastery.

The story briefly told is this:—A native clearing his ground of stones laid bare a small tomblike receptacle. In this he found a number of parchment manuscripts bound in thick papyrus covers. He sold them to an Arab dealer for a few pounds, and the Arab in turn resold them to a Copt for £500. The news had gone abroad by this time, and representatives of the foreign museums made energetic efforts to acquire the treasure. The manuscripts have been identified as Coptic and Greek ecclesiastical manuscripts of the ninth to eleventh centuries, of great archaeological importance, and about a dozen rolls of sixth-century Greek papyri. Among them are twenty-five leaves of the apocryphal sayings of Christ in a Coptic translation of a lost Greek original, of which only thirteen leaves were known to be in existence previously—twelve in the National Gallery at Paris and one at Berlin.

THE HAU MURDER CASE.

One of the most sensational cases that has occupied the Courts in this country came to an end on Monday evening when Dr. Carl Hau was condemned to death for the murder of his mother-in-law at Baden-Baden on November 1st last. Carl Hau was born in 1881 at Gross-Lüttken on the Moselle. He was educated at Berncastel and Cologne and later was a student in Freiburg. Thence he visited Berlin where he studied law and lived an exceedingly fast life, which resulted in his being sent by his doctor to the Riviera. From thence he went to Corsica where, in an Ajaccio hotel, he first met the family on whose lives he was to have so baneful an influence. Frau Molitor with her daughters Lina and Olga were staying there and the former daughter Lina was induced by Hau to elope with him. The couple were soon reduced to asking Frau Molitor for financial support and at this juncture occurred an incident which is still to a certain extent wrapped in mystery, Hau, the only one who could throw light on it, declining to answer questions on the subject. Certain it is that Lina was wounded by a pistol shot, but whether the wound was self-inflicted or whether Hau fired at her is not proved. The couple then proceeded to America and settled in Washington where Hau passed the necessary examinations and was admitted to the bar. Hau then entered the service of the Turkish Consul General in Washington and at his instance made several journeys to Europe. He professedly was involved in large business schemes, e. g. the obtaining of concessions for electric tramways in Constantinople and the sale of American cruisers to the Turkish Government. In January 1906 Hau was in Turkey and Port Said, and living in the most extravagant fashion. That he was at times compelled to curious shifts to obtain money is certain. On one occasion when travelling from Constantinople by the Orient Express he left the train at Vienna, and from a bank there he obtained £400 on a letter of credit, but on arriving at Baden-Baden he wrote the bank authorities that the signature on the receipt must have been forged. After a few days in Baden Hau, with his wife and his sister-in-law, went to Paris, and while there he sent a telegram to his mother-in-law in his wife's name urging her to come at once to Paris since Olga was ill. Hau alleges that his reason for this was the jealousy of his wife who believed him to entertain feelings of too warm a nature for her sister Olga. Frau Molitor, who thus came to Paris on a wild goose chase, returned to Baden, while Hau and his wife went to London. There Hau alleged he received an important business telegram recalling him to Berlin. He left England and on arriving in Frankfurt purchased a false beard. Disguised by this beard he went to Baden-Baden and there he called Frau Molitor up on the telephone and said that she was at once to go to the post office where an important communication would be made to her with reference to the Paris telegram. Frau Molitor then, having fetched Olga from a neighbouring villa, set out for the post office, but when in the Wilhelm Strasse a shot was fired at her at close range; she fell dead on the spot. Twenty minutes later Hau left Baden-Baden for Frankfurt, without his beard, and two days later was arrested at the Hotel Cecil in London. Shortly before the trial commenced Frau Hau visited her husband in gaol, and on leaving him went to Zurich where she committed suicide, thus accentuating the horror of the whole case.

Few, we imagine, who have read the evidence at the trial, can avoid coming to the conclusion reached by the jury that Hau was undoubtedly guilty of murder, having for its object the sordid one of obtaining his mother-in-law's fortune. No one else had anything to gain by the poor old lady's death, and the attempt of counsel for the defence to throw suspicion on a former servant of the murdered woman failed completely. By a policy of silence based evidently on the advice given to the prisoner by a great French Advocate in another *cause célèbre* "n'avouez jamais", Hau endeavoured to introduce an element of mystery into the case which was conspicuously lacking. That the man must have had a certain personal charm is evident, and possibly his mother-in-law, probably his sister-in-law were, so to speak, magnetised by him. Whatever his relations with the latter may have been—and it is undoubtedly the case that Frau Hau thought she had good reason to be jealous—the defence that Hau's secret visit to Baden was paid in order to say a last farewell to Olga was a singularly lame one. Circumstantial evidence requires careful sifting, but the recognition of his voice by the maidservant when he called up his mother-in-law on the telephone, his unexplained flying visit to Baden disguised in a false beard, his hurried return to London, are damning facts and there can be little doubt that the death sentence passed on him is but the fitting reward of a cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

THE "ALL-RED" ROUTE.

London, July 20.

Apparently, we have not by any means reached the end of the aftermath troubles and worries occasioned by the recent Colonial Conference held here in London. This is clearly shown by the following pronouncement which I cull from the *Standard*, where it occupies a prominent position on one of the middle pages:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Committee of the Government would not, in the ordinary course, issue their formal report for several weeks, it may be stated with confidence that the Cabinet have definitely decided against the All-red Route from Great Britain to Canada and Australasia. The truth is, that informal communications have been made to the Cabinet by members of the Committee, with the result that the prevalence of views hostile to the project have led to the premature death of the scheme.

There is said to be considerable bitterness of feeling amongst certain members of the Government on this account. The project, at the beginning, had the support of Mr. Asquith; but it is rumoured that the attitude of the Treasury eventually underwent a complete change, and that the conversion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to active opposition of the scheme decided its fate with the Cabinet.

The impression now prevails that the Committee will not proceed any further with the consideration of the scheme, and that no formal report in connection with it will ever be presented to the Cabinet. "The All-red Route," observed a prominent member of the Government in the Lobby, "is as dead as a door nail."

In publishing the foregoing paragraph, the *Standard* merely betrayed what the French call a *secret de Polichinelle*. It has been generally known and believed, for many days past, that—whoever may have killed "Cock Robin"—"Cock Robin" was dead, as "dead as a door nail", as a consequence of serious friction going on, principally among the more "forward" supporters of the Government, many of whom threatened to revolt and do other nasty things, if the Government stuck to their guns in the matter of the "All-red Route", one of the subjects at the Colonial Conference concerning which our Government was at one with the Colonies.



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The "All-British Route"—a phrase adopted for the sake of brevity—was the great scheme of improved inter-Imperial communications which Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed at the recent Conference, and which his Majesty's Government accepted.

The scheme was embodied in a resolution which Ministers accepted at the Conference. The terms of it were varied in order to meet the views of the Government. Its final form is given in the following extract from the "Minutes of Proceedings at the Colonial Conference, 1907":—

Lord Elgin: I will read the resolution again: "That in the opinion of this Conference the interests of the Empire demand that, in so far as practicable, its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel, and transportation;

"That to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost;

"And that for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in equitable proportions."

Mr. Lloyd George: We accept that.

Lord Elgin: Is that accepted by the Conference? The resolution was agreed to. This happened on May 14.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George had, before that date, held speeches, still at the Colonial Conference, which could not but be taken as proofs that the Government adhered to the scheme in the main, although there might be differences of opinion concerning its details.

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This is anxious to promote the Imperial system of adoption for us, while the nature of tariff it is no special interest of question Wilfrid of what You will myself can afford so inter pathy a ment, the form as you will safely an Exchequer assistant into effect those w The emphati from his "The Sir Jos other sp natural suffer. foods, p very big and it produce in this tion of purposes which a their mu increase for stim giving in individu By bring to the c pact. A This is well is well our mos be beyon to devise itself so least thi I believe millions ferential duty on the price our peop On the c port faci the price are so a manufact whether What shown is brought solutions ference," responsib What course, d used by porting t in the indication Minister's Governm conceptio disregard rejection The sa tive resu tails of