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BRITISH NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

A controversy of the greatest significance, which has been before the British public for some time in the shape of rumours, has during the past week reached all but a climax. It is notorious in many circles, high and low, that Lord Charles Beresford, the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, is opposed, on many grounds, to the policy of the Board of Admiralty and the régime of Sir John Fisher; it is less notorious, and although it is not absolutely verified there is every ground for believing the report, that these differences of opinion have led to a personal breach between Lord Charles Beresford and his superior officer, the First Sea Lord, on the one hand, and one of his subordinate flag officers, on the other. A discussion has been raised, in the Press and later in the House of Commons, as to how far such action on the part of Lord Charles Beresford is detrimental to the service and dangerous to the safety of the nation, and as to whether it is not the duty of the Cabinet to take cognizance of these differences in the interests of the State. It has been held by Mr. Arthur Lee, who was a Lord of the Admiralty in the Balfour Government, that if these controversies actually exist among the senior officers of the Fleet, they must "imperil the efficiency of the first line of defence, so vital to the safety of the Empire;" and the *Times* in a weighty article, as just as it is severe, maintains that Lord Charles Beresford would outrage the good sense of his countrymen and alienate their good will "if by his action and his attitude he should leave the country no alternative but to believe that he deems himself entitled to flout the authority of the Board of Admiralty and to set a deplorable example of indiscipline and insubordination to the Fleet."

It was on the same day as this article appeared that questions bearing directly on the Government's proposed action were raised in the House of Commons, and elicited from Mr. Asquith a brief, dignified, and, as it is universally agreed, statesmanlike reply. Mr. Bellairs asked whether the Government would devote their consideration to alleviating the dissensions among the senior naval officers; and, if so, whether the Government would impartially endeavour to arrive at a complete knowledge of the method of introduction and the value of the changes in administration and organization which originated this antagonism. Mr. Asquith replied that the Government had no knowledge, apart from unverified rumours, of the dissensions alleged. If they found reason to believe that a state of things existed which was in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the Fleet, they would not hesitate to take prompt and effective action. "As regards the latter part of the question," he added, "I must repudiate emphatically the suggestion which it appears to convey. The direction of the policy of the country lies with the Government of the day, and it is the business of naval officers on active service not to discuss or criticize that policy, but to carry it out with loyalty to their superiors, in harmony with one another, and with a single eye to the efficiency of the great service to which they belong."

The attempt on the part of opponents of the present naval régime to make use of this opportunity in order to attack a method of defence organization which they believe to be wrong will be regretted by people of all shades of opinion. As Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, pointed out later in the afternoon, to subject the Board of Admiralty to an inquiry would be tantamount to a vote of censure incompatible with its peculiar position among the permanent departments of Government. An inquiry would, in fact, imply a vote of censure on the Government itself, for, although the Board of Admiralty does actually originate naval policy in a great degree independently of the House of Commons, the ultimate responsibility for naval policy rests with the House of Commons. The question at issue is not for one moment whether

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A MILITARY AUTHOR.

General Hardy de Périni has not lived long after the completion of his great work, "Batailles Françaises," for only the other day the sixth volume was published. He came of a distinguished military family. His grandfather served under the First Empire, his father fell in the Crimea, and he himself fought in the war of 1870. He had been engaged on his chef d'oeuvre for fourteen years, but he also found time to produce other books dealing with military subjects.

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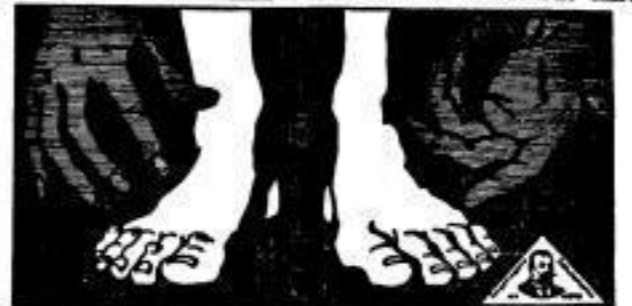
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the Board of Admiralty is well or ill advised in pursuing the course it has pursued for a decade or more, but whether personal views on policy should allow one high officer to bring about a rupture between himself and other high officers in the service. To this question there is only one answer consistent with good sense and good discipline, and it is held in influential quarters that not all Lord Charles Beresford's personal popularity and great merit could save him from repeating in its culmination the late Sir Redvers Buller's unfortunate career, to which his own has so far borne a striking parallel.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Walters asked whether, in view of the lack of employment in the East-end of Sheffield among workmen chiefly dependent upon Admiralty orders, the Admiralty would expedite the distribution of contracts?

Mr. Macnamara said "the amount of money the Admiralty could spend was limited by the amount Parliament sanctioned, and no fresh expenditure could be incurred this year without a supplementary estimate. Mr. J. Hope: Will the hon. gentleman propose such an estimate in view of the exceptional distress in Sheffield, and the fact that a larger Naval programme will have to be undertaken next year?"

Mr. Macnamara: Not as at present advised.

Mr. Walters pointed out that if these specially trained men were thrown out of work and scattered, great difficulty would be experienced in carrying out the increased Naval programme which was inevitable next year.

Mr. Owen Philipps asked if the Admiralty had sent a letter to Pembroke Dock, expressing appreciation of the fact that the first-class cruiser "Warrior," built at the Welsh dockyard, was built cheaper than any other ship of her class, and complimenting the officers and men who contributed to this creditable result.

Mr. Macnamara said the Admiralty had sent such a letter to the superintendent of the dockyard. Mr. Philipps asked whether in view of the saving effected by building ships in Welsh dockyards, in the larger programme of the near future he would see that one of the large ships was allotted to the Welsh dockyards.

Mr. Thorne: And will he consider the Thames and the East-end of London (hear, hear).

Mr. Jenkins: Is it not a fact that this is the invariable result with all ships built in His Majesty's dockyards; and will the hon. gentleman advise the Admiralty boldly to nationalise the building of like ships in order that this money might be saved and put towards the Old Age Pension Fund?

Mr. Markham: Does the Admiralty employ any commercial travellers in the dockyards? (laughter). Mr. Macnamara asked for notice of Mr. Jenkins's question. As to the others the representations would have respectful consideration.

Mr. Rees: How can the distribution of these contracts matter if, as the Labour party have contended, all Admiralty expenditure is unproductive? (hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Asquith announced that the House would be prorogued on August 1st. During the next three weeks various financial measures, the Irish Universities bill, and other measures will engage the attention of the House. This period will also afford an opportunity for the debate on the Licensing bill. All other subjects of importance must be held over for discussion during the Autumn Session, which will commence on October 12th.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

General-Superintendent v. Hülsen, of the Royal Opera, celebrates his 50th birthday on Wednesday next.

On Friday morning the members of the Arion Society arrived at the Wildpark station by special train from Berlin, and were welcomed by the committee of the Potsdamer Männergesangverein. At 9.45 o'clock the vocal and passive members were led into the Muschelsaal of the New Palace, where they were welcomed by the Court Chamberlain H. E. Count zu Eulenburg, and Herr von Bismarck-Bohlen. At 11 o'clock H. R. H. the Crown Prince entered the hall, and was saluted by the singers with the Arion song of greeting. After the song the Crown Prince was, at his own wish, introduced to the director of the Society, who has been conducting the organisation for 18 years, and expressed his satisfaction that German songs were so much appreciated in America. At 2 o'clock luncheon was served, followed by a steamer trip with members of the Potsdamer Männergesangverein.

The "Arion" Concert at the Philharmonic. Enthusiasm and joyfulness reigned supreme at the Philharmonic on Thursday evening, when the Arion Singing Society scored a remarkable success. Not a single seat was empty and hardly a word of German was to be heard, so numerous were the representatives from the American and English colonies. Only once did the *Daily Record* correspondent hear a German greeting: "Guten Abend, Herr Schultze!" The speaker was regarded as an interloper; at least he was out of place on this occasion. As he was a real "Dutchman" he had doubtless been drawn thither by his enthusiasm for German songs.

Mr. Arthur Claassen is an excellent conductor who is thoroughly acquainted with all the various vocal shades, and such perfect discipline prevails among his eighty members that they implicitly obey him at the least sign. Mr. Claassen does not make use of many gesticulations; his impressive manner of conducting the well-trained choir of magnificent vocalists is all his own. The soloists, Miss Funk and Miss Schlippers, possess sound voices which they show to the best advantage. The Manhattan Ladies' Quartet is wonderfully harmonious, and earned a large measure of applause. The Arion Male Quartet were especially conspicuous by their splendid, sonorous tones, the audience insisting upon a repetition of the song "Maiden, I sing to thee," which, together with "Dixie Land," was really perfect in performance. In her rendering of Reinthaler's "Glockentürmers Töchterlein" Miss Louise Schlippers charmed all hearers by her fresh soprano.

The attraction of the evening was undoubtedly Wagner's "Pilgerchor" from "Tannhäuser," sung by the massed Arion Choir with piano and harmonium accompaniment. The thunderous and sustained applause which greeted this number

proved that the audience would certainly not have been averse to an encore.

At the festival which followed the concert your correspondent was unable to be present, but from all accounts it was an exceedingly jolly occasion. This most enjoyable evening may be said to furnish yet another link in the chain which binds the United States and Germany together in bonds of close friendship.—M. O.

Neues Schauspielhaus. The Crown Prince was present at the performance of the operetta "Die Dollarprinzessin" on Wednesday.

Signor Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, will undertake a four weeks' exclusively German tour this year. He will give his first performance in the Royal Opera at Wiesbaden, and during the latter half of October will appear at the Berlin Royal Opera House.

Morwitz Opera (Schiller Theater O.). Subscription tickets at M. 1.60, in booklets of ten, for the front-stalls will again be issued this year. They are not limited to certain days, and entitle bearers to better seats on payment of the balance. They are issued at the box-office of the Schiller Theater O., and also at Wertheim's.

Herr Paul Lincke, the popular Berlin composer, has been awarded the Order of the Sun and the Lion by the Shah of Persia. At the time of the monarch's accession, Herr Lincke dedicated a march to him.

The Shipbuilding Exhibition which was opened on June 2nd has already been visited by over 150,000 people.

A warrant of arrest has been issued against Kubelik, the famous violinist, on account of his impressario, Hugo Goerlitz, having sued him for £3,000, alleging breach of contract.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
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A lovely veil made of costly lace for the Empress Eugénie was sold at Christie's, London, for £378. The Valenciennes lace was of the very best quality, being unusually broad, and was worked in a pattern of the Louis XVI period, with vases and coronets. The veil was over 15 feet in length, and 5 inches in breadth. Another beautiful veil of Venetian lace, 12 feet long and nineteen inches broad, fetched £100. Several other Flemish veils were likewise sold at high prices.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent a new challenge to America for the America-Cup. His conditions are that the yachts be built according to the rules

of the New York Yacht Club and that the latter shall estimate the dimensions of the boats which would be appropriate to the contest. Sir Thomas intends to build two yachts, the best of which will compete for the Cup, if the Club accepts his challenge.

The Graf Zeppelin Management Company. This company, in connection with Graf Zeppelin, will undertake the construction of motor airships and organise regular airship trips for the public, besides arranging for the erection of airship stations. Among those financing the scheme the firm of Krupp is mentioned, and rumour says this firm will invest a considerable sum.

The Arion Society bid fair to have a triumphal progress through Germany if the phenomenal success attending their concert last Thursday evening in the Philharmonic is any indication. No doubt many of them during their stay in Berlin have taken advantage of the opportunity to look up some of the city's sights which are world renowned, such as the Brandenburger Tor, the Sieges-Allee, and—Steinert's Weinstube, in the Kurfürstendamm. This last-named resort is likely to attract at least as many visitors as the preceding ones, more especially in view of the tropical weather which has prevailed during the last day or two. No other establishment can be so highly recommended for its general excellence in cuisine, wines and liquors, and that indefinable air of *Gemütlichkeit* which has largely aided in making Steinert's so popular.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL, Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60, Office hours 10-1.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

"LUSITANIA'S" NEW RECORD.

The "Lusitania," which left Liverpool last Saturday evening with four-bladed propellers for the first time, is apparently fulfilling the hopes of the Cunard Company of still further improving her speed.

A wireless message states that between noon on Sunday and noon on Monday she did 643 knots at an average per hour of 25.43. Her previous record was 641. Her average for the voyage so far is 25.37.

The "Mauretania's" longest run for a day is 635 knots. But she holds the record of 4 days 20 hours 15 minutes, an average of 24.86 knots, for the long westward crossing, nine minutes better than the "Lusitania."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

NOMINATION OF MR. BRYAN.

Denver, July 11.

Mr. Bryan was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated yesterday after a session which had lasted through the whole night. Mr. Bryan gained 892½, Judge Gray of Delaware 59½, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota 46 votes. When the Speaker mentioned the name of Nebraska a demonstration followed which lasted 72 minutes, the delegates shouting and waving banners, while several bands played. Although the names of Gov. Johnson, and Judge Gray were mentioned in the Convention and met with approval, it was easy to see that Mr. Bryan would be nominated by a great majority. The Congress accepted a resolution in which Mr. Bryan laid down his opinions respecting tariff-revision, economy in the Administration, the supervision of various corporations, and the security of bank deposits of all those banks under the supervision of the Government. The duty on imported goods will be modified, and articles competing with the productions of those Trusts under

observation will be put on a free list. The tariff on food products will be greatly reduced.

Speaking of the proceedings of the National Democrat Convention, a report from Denver says that there was some talk of a surprise in store in the shape of the nomination of Capt. Hobson, "the hero of the 'Merrimac,'" for the Vice-Presidency.

Apparently some rumour of this reached Mr. Bryan, for he at once wired that he would not have Hobson at any price. One can imagine the exasperation of the austere Nebraskan at the idea of being linked with a running mate who has a knack of saying foolish things at most inopportune moments. The gallant sailor politician endeavoured on Tuesday afternoon to make the flesh of the delegates creep by what the reporters described as an impassioned oration, in support of a plea for an enormously strong American Navy, as the only safeguard against the machinations of the wicked Japanese. On Thursday evening he elaborated his argument, and sought to strengthen it by the positive declaration that President Roosevelt had told him that war between the United States and Japan was bound to come sooner or later.

The statement is, of course, bound to be contradicted from the White House, but meantime it will doubtless be elaborated and cabled to Tokio, and published there at the moment when the Japanese newspapers are saying all sorts of nice things about America and Americans, apropos of the approaching visit of the United States battle-ships. That is just Capt. Hobson's way. He is obsessed by this Japanese war bogey, and shrieks with patriotic concern every time he parades it for observation, without any thought of who may be near to hear him. To everybody who knows the character of Mr. Bryan, the incongruity of the "Merrimac" man as a "running mate" is strikingly apparent.

Denver, July 11.

The Democrat Convention has nominated Mr. John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, as Vice-Presidential candidate.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, July 10.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Eclair* says he is in a position to deny the report of the meeting of a fresh Moroccan Conference, as none of the Powers which signed the Act of Algeciras desires it. Spain has no intention of withdrawing her troops from Casablanca.

A telegram to the *Matin* from Tangier says that Arab letters received from Rabat announce the departure of Abd-el-Asiz as certain for the 15th inst.

The *Matin* also publishes the following message from El Ksar: An escort of 300 men accompanying the new Pasha of Tetuan from Wazzan entered the town. Its arrival was the signal for the pillaging of the shops. Houses were destroyed, and the Jews were beaten, several of them, indeed, being clubbed to death. The Europeans took the precaution of barricading themselves in their houses. Calm was restored after the departure of the escort.

Tangier, July 11.

It is reported from Colomb' Bechar that news has reached that place from Djich to the effect that a Moroccan band of robbers, numbering 100, have ambushed themselves between Bonanann and Colomb' for the purpose of attacking a French convoy. All measures have been taken to repulse the anticipated attack.

THE EMBASSY INCIDENT AT TEHERAN.

London, July 11.

A telegram has reached here from Teheran stating that the Shah's Household and Foreign Ministers paid an official visit to the British Embassy today and apologised, in the name of the country, for the disrespectful treatment recently accorded the British flag.

The Shah has issued a proclamation to the effect that a just administration and impartial courts of justice will be instituted.

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BERLIN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:

Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Carmen	at 3
Passage Theater	Spezialitäten	" 3

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed).	
Royal Theatre	(closed).	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Brettgräfin (Sári Fedák) (Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbstern	" 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).	
Berliner Theatre	Raffles	" 8
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene	" 8
New Schauspielhouse	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriinzessin	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	(closed).	
Residenz Theatre	(closed).	
Lastspielhouse	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Postillon von Lonjumeau (H. Bötel)	" 8
" " Charlotten- burg	(closed).	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle	" 8
Urania Theatre	Durch Dänemark & Südschweden	" 8

Monday evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed).	
Royal Theatre	(closed).	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Don Juan	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Brettgräfin (Sári Fedák) (Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbstern	" 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed).	
Berliner Theatre	Raffles	" 8
Neues Theater	Der Zerrissene	" 8
New Schauspielhouse	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpriinzessin	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	(closed).	
Residenz Theatre	(closed).	
Lastspielhouse	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed).	
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Hoffnung auf Segen (H. Bötel)	" 8
" " Charlotten- burg	(closed).	
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Berthold Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	London Suburbia. Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten	" 8
Berliner Prater Theater	Die Welt ein Paradies	" 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

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HEAD TAX ON ENGLISHMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

We think that the following letter which appears in the London Press will be of interest to many of our English and American readers: Recently public complaints have appeared as to the tax charged by the United States upon any Englishman entering the States. The hardship is the more evident when attempts to levy same are made upon visitors simply going to the Niagara Falls. May I explain what occurred to myself on Tuesday, the 2nd June, 1908, on the occasion of my going from Toronto to Niagara? I had previously landed at Quebec on the 8th of May, and up to the 2nd June had been travelling entirely in Canada. To go to see the Niagara Falls everyone knows that one has to cross into the States with a view of seeing the American Falls.

I left Toronto by the 7.30 a.m. steamer "Chippewa," accompanied by a Scottish friend who had previously landed at New York. I asked him if he had paid the head tax of four dollars, or 16s. 8d., for landing in the States. He stated he was not aware he had done so. I, however, informed him that this head tax was included in the passage money by the steamer which had taken him from Liverpool to New York. Whilst we were on board the "Chippewa," from Toronto to Lewiston, which is in the States, an officer of the States came to

ask passengers where they came from or where they had landed. My Scottish friend on my left informed him that he had landed at New York. The States officer replied that that was all right, and also enquired whether he had had the head tax returned to him, as it appeared that if an Englishman leaves the States within 30 days after he had landed he is entitled to have the head tax of four dollars returned to him. There is, however, considerable difficulty in getting it back, and my friend explained that it had not been returned to him. The States officer then inquired from a gentleman on my right-hand side where he had landed, and receiving a satisfactory reply, passed on. Fortunately he did not ask me any questions, because I should have been liable to the head tax, not having previously entered the States and paid the tax.

We then proceeded from Lewiston to the city of Niagara, and subsequently crossed over by the "Maid-of-the-Mist" from the American side to the Canadian side, where we had lunch and paid several visits. We then had to return by carriage across the International Bridge from the Canadian side to the American side in order to catch the tramway back again to Lewiston. On arriving at the American side my friend was again asked somewhat gruffly by the States officer at the bridge where he had landed, and on being informed New York we were allowed to pass on. No question

was again asked me. When I got on board the "Chippewa" in the evening to return to Toronto, I got the purser to introduce me to the States officer who had made the inquiries in the morning. I am bound to say that he was extremely courteous and obliging, and fulfilled a difficult duty with very great tact and consideration. I learned from him the exact law on the question. It appears that every Englishman landing in the States is liable to pay a head tax of four dollars, or 16s. 8d. This head tax is included in the passage money by the steamship companies who take passengers to New York and other ports in the States. Passengers are not informed of this, and therefore they do not know that they pay this head tax. It, however, appears that persons who have been resident in Canada for twelve months are not liable to pay the tax, also that anyone paying the tax in the States and leaving the States within 30 days is liable to have the head tax refunded. Up to June last year the tax was only two dollars, then it was increased to four dollars. I asked the States officer why he did not ask me any questions when I travelled to Lewiston in the morning. He said he thought I was with the Scottish gentleman who had landed at New York, adding very tactfully, "I thought you looked very decent." He admitted that he had a considerable discretion vested in himself as to collecting and enforcing the tax on visitors simply

(Continued on page 6.)

DRESDEN



Grand Art Exhibition DRESDEN 1908

1. May—15. October
Special Exhibitions.
Art and culture under the Electors of Saxony. Old-Japan.
Concerts daily. Park entertainments.
Admission 1 mark.

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

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Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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19, See Strasse, first floor.

Best English Goods. Moderate Charges.

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English cooking

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situated on the banks of the Elbe near the Royal Castle and its famous park.

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corner of Lütichau Strasse

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English goods only. Very moderate prices.

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H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Joh. Bock

11 See Str. DRESDEN-A. See Str. 11

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Shoemaker by appointment to the Saxon Court, and to H. R. H. the Crown Princess of the German Empire and of Prussia.



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Goods made to order in shortest possible time.

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Schlöser Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

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TAILOR Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse.
First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIANS.

Not less surprising than the spread of episcopacy in Scotland, especially in Edinburgh, is the fact which has just transpired on a motion in the Court of Session that there are four episcopal congregations in Scotland owing no allegiance to the Primus of the Church. But this state of things will probably be modified, for these congregations, like most other episcopal bodies north of the Tweed, are wealthy, and St. Thomas's, Edinburgh, St. Silas's, Glasgow, St. Peter's, Montrose, and Lord Inverclyde's chapel at Wemyss Bay, the churches in question, ask to be allowed to divert certain funds to pay a subscription to such bishop or bishops as they may select to discharge episcopal functions.

The four churches are all Evangelical, and it is worthy of note that the two extremes of religious thought in Midlothian worship in the two smallest buildings. St. Columba's near the Castle, is the pioneer church of the Tractarian movement in Scotland, while the quaint little church of St. Thomas, almost opposite the stately St. Paul's in York Place, formerly served by the present Bishop of Chichester, is the Low Church of the City. St. Thomas' stands between two houses. It is a stunted building with little windows of a quasi-Gothic style, the frontage forming a bay. Above the door is inscribed in old English characters the name of the Patron Saint, with a date of the seventeenth century.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co. of Bremen, Dresden office.

Next Departures for New York:

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," via Southampton and Cherbourg, July 14th.
S. S. "Barbarossa," via Cherbourg, July 18th.
S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," via Southampton and Cherbourg, July 21st.
S. S. "Bilow," direct, July 25th.

For Baltimore:

S. S. "Main," direct, July 16th.
S. S. "Köln," direct, July 23rd.
S. S. "Neckar," direct, July 30th.
S. S. "Rhein," via New York, August 13th.

For Galveston:

S. S. "Köln," via Baltimore, July 23rd.
S. S. "Frankfurt," via Baltimore, August 20th.
S. S. "Hannover," via Baltimore, September 17th.

For China and Japan:

S. S. "Derfflinger," from Genoa, July 16th.
S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg, July 16th.
S. S. "Lützow," July 29th.

For Australia:

S. S. "York," from Genoa, July 19th.
S. S. "Gneisenau," August 5th.
S. S. "Seydlitz," September 2nd.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
By S. S. "St. Paul," July 13th (American Line).
By S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," July 15th (Norddeutscher Lloyd).
By S. S. "Lucania," July 16th (Cunard Line).
By S. S. "La Touraine," July 18th (French Line).

Apply to Fr. Bremermann, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room. Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.

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DRESDEN

J. A. Henckels
Zwillingwerk Solingen
Trade Mark
founded 13th June 1731.
By appointment to H. M. the German Emperor
Court chef maker to H. M. the Austrian Emperor.

Finest knives and steel wares.
Dresden-A. Berlin W. 66
Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

On account of his extravagance a legal guardian has been appointed for Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Duke of Saxony. The prince, who is the son of Prince Wilhelm and Princess Isenburg-Büdingen-Wächtersbach, was born in 1886, and was formerly a lieutenant in the Guard Cuirassier Regiment at Berlin, but was some time ago transferred to the 11th Lancers.

His legal guardian has been appointed in the person of the Grand Ducal Chamberlain at Weimar, Herr von Eichel.

T. R. H. Princess Johann Georg, Countess Caserta, Princess Josepha, and Princess Pia of Bourbon-Sizilien have visited Emil Richter's Art Salon, Prager Strasse, where they inspected with great interest the works now on exhibition by the following artists: G. Casciaro, Naples; Alice Plehn, Berlin; Julie Wolfthorn, Berlin; and Professor Wilh. Claudius (Die sieben Schwaben).

The Tonbild Theatre. The marvellous progress made in the development of the gramophone and the cinematograph led certain enterprising individuals to engage in experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was not possible to combine the respective qualities of these two instruments, thereby creating what had previously been lacking in each, viz. animation in the one and a harmonious environment in the other. The results achieved in this direction are truly astonishing. Selections from famous operas are presented in such a manner as to meet every demand made by the most fastidious critic; the tones synchronise in a wonderfully accurate way with the movements of the singers; and by the exercise of a slight imaginative effort on the part of the spectator he is transported to the atmosphere of the opera house, where he hears in perfect timbre the stirring notes of a Caruso, a Scotti, or the more tender tones of some celebrated virtuosa.

That the Dresden public is not unappreciative of such artistic enterprise is evidenced by the popularity which the Tonbild Theatre has already gained during the short term of its existence. This building is situated on the Prager Strasse, its beautiful façade arresting the gaze of the passer-by. The interior does not disappoint expectations produced by the exterior, for it is arranged in a manner that combines artistic effect with every modern comfort. Admission fees are moderate in the extreme, and there is a special tariff for the juvenile element. With a programme that undergoes a complete alteration at regular intervals there is no chance of the performances growing monotonous, and we may mention that the programme which continues until Friday next includes some thrilling cinematograph pictures of the great automobile races at Dieppe. These in particular are remarkably good, while other items afford interest and amusement to young and old. We trust that the Tonbild Theatre will meet with that measure of success which its enterprise and opportunity merit.

Considerable interest has been aroused among scientists in Berlin, says the correspondent of a contemporary, by an invention of Herr Christoph Wirth, a former school teacher, who has devoted himself to scientific research. The invention, of which Herr Wirth gave a demonstration before a meeting of the Natural History Society at Nürnberg, may best be described as a "wireless switch-board," by means of which it is possible to start machinery, to light electric lamps, and to steer torpedoes or dirigible balloons at a distance of one hundred kilometres.

The impulse is transmitted through the agency of electric waves, travelling at a rate of 400,000 kilometres per second. The special apparatus weighs only about 20lb., and can easily be attached to any ordinary wireless telegraphic apparatus.

Herr Wirth explained the capabilities of his invention to a large and distinguished audience, switching on electric lights at the opposite end of the hall, ringing bells, and starting dynamos. He also worked a model steamboat at a distance, starting the machinery and steering the little vessel with perfect success. Finally he exploded a small mine in a water-tank by means of his switch-board.

The demonstrator was, of course, debarred from giving proof of the capabilities of his invention at any great distance, owing to the limited space available; but the explanation which he gave of the principle upon which the apparatus was constructed left little doubt in the minds of his hearers as to its being able to do all that was claimed for it.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. A great number of industrial art specimens and the following pictures have recently found purchasers at this exhibition: *Prag im Schnee*, Siegfried Mackowsky; *Sternennacht des Deingedenkens*, Wolfgang Müller; *An der Alster*, Max Slovogt; *Wolkenstein* (water colour), Kurt Müller; *Steinbrecher*, Am Bache, Robert Sterl; water colours by Hans Fritsch (*Das alte Rathaus*); and Adolf

Näther (*Saxon Switzerland*); palate sketch by Erich Gruner of Leipzig, *Maskerade*; etchings by Otto Gussmann; Gertrud Geissler; Gustav Klimt; Rudolf Pöschmann; Maximilian Dasio; wood engravings by Karl Schmolz v. Eisenwerth; Siegfried Berndt; Fritz Endell; etchings by Otto Fischer; Walter Zeising; Artur Barth; Walter Leistikow; Otto Götz; Paul Weinhold; Paul Baum; lithographs by Hermann Sandkuhl; Georg Schuster; &c. &c.

Besides the usual concerts, two double-concerts will take place next week at the "Grosse Wirtschafft" in the Grosse Garten. On Wednesday, the Trumpeter Corps of the Gardereiter regiment (conducted by Herr Kgl. Stabstrompeter H. Stöck), and the band of the establishment (conducted by Herr Musikdirektor A. Wentscher) will play. An illumination of the concert garden and the surrounding grounds will take place if the weather is favourable. On Friday there will be another double-concert by the band of the 1st Field Artillery regiment No. 12 (conducted by Herr Kgl. Militär-Musikdirektor W. Baum), and the band of the establishment (conducted by Herr Musikdirektor A. Wentscher).

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this afternoon and evening will be as follows:

- (1) "Perpetuum mobile," March, Blon.
- (2) Overture "Königsleutenant," Titl.
- (3) "Schäferstündchen," Tellier.
- (4) Ballet music from "Der Prophet," Meyerbeer.
- (5) Overture "Norma," Bellini.
- (6) "Tarantelle," Desormes.
- (7) Reverie, Vieuxtemps.
- (8) Ein Theatantsant bei fliegenden Holländers, Müller-Berghaus.
- (9) Florentiner Marsch, Fučić.
- (10) "Totentanz," Saint-Saëns.
- (11) "Trot de Cavallerie," Rubinstein.
- (12) American Rhapsody No. 2, Kranich.
- (13) Drei Sätze aus der Suite "Bilder aus dem Süden," Nicodé.
- (14) Konzert No. 1 for Violin and Orchestra, Beriot.
- (15) "Traumbilder-Fantasie," Lumbye.
- (16) Overture "Flotte Bursche," Suppé.
- (17) "Die Schmiede im Walde," Michaelis.
- (18) "Vom Rhein zur Donau," valse, Kéler-Béla.
- (19) Diabolin-Galop, Fahrbach.

Monday's programme is as follows:

- (1) "Hohenzollernflage," March, Fučić.
- (2) Overture "Giralda," Adam.
- (3) "La Inflammade," Kämpener.
- (4) "Bei uns z'haus," valse, Strauss.
- (5) Ballet music from "Rienzi," Wagner.
- (6) "Kluge der gefangenen Sklavin," Kempter.
- (7) Tonbilder from "Hänsel und Gretel," Humperdinck.
- (8) Overture "Schützenfest in Meissen," Wendler.
- (9) "Am Meer," Schubert.
- (10) "Ballnachtszauber," Vollstett.
- (11) "Chatarinen-Quadrille," Bilse.

In the Central Theatre today (Sunday), two performances take place: *Ein Automobilunfall (Panne)*, a three-act comedy by Richard Skowronnek, being given this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at half-prices. At 8 o'clock in the evening *Ganz der Papa*, a three-act farce by Antony Mars and Maurice Desvallières, German version by Max Schönau, will be repeated, the cast including Herr Albert Bozenhard.

The box-office at this theatre will be open from 11 a.m. onwards.

The brilliant weather with which it appears we are about to be favoured is the finishing touch required to render Dresden a residential city *par excellence*. In many respects Dresden presents advantages which are not to be found in less favoured centres. True it is that Berlin claims a greater degree of cleanliness than the Saxon capital, although this may be considered a vexed question. But in one thing Dresden stands supreme. Where throughout the length and breadth of this vast Empire can another Stadt Gotha be found? This popular establishment in the Schloss Strasse has played no inconsiderable part in winning for the city that phenomenal popularity as a residential and tourist centre which it enjoys.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
Grande Pharmacie Internationale
THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

The guards in the city on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100; on each of the three days in question no music will accompany the mounting of guards. On Tuesday the trumpeter corps of the 1st Pioneer Battalion No. 12 will play selections at Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, 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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, July 12th. 4th 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, July 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, July 12th. 4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. James Ray, Minister of Cellardyke Parish, Anstruther.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineral, geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 11-2. Entrance fee .A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. German picture exhibition.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

- "Seharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Singapore July 9th.
- "Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Shanghai July 11th.
- "Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Suez July 10th.
- "Bälou," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Antwerp July 10th.
- "Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Naples July 10th.

HEAD TAX ON ENGLISHMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from page 3.)

going to Niagara, but he also stated that the tax was enforceable, and that when the law first came into force sailors simply landing from a steamer were required to pay, until they were advised by Washington that the tax must not be collected from them.

The following is a quotation from "Baedeker's Canada," 1907 edition, page 12:—In accordance with an Act of 1903 a head tax of two dollars may be levied on every foreigner entering the United States, with the exception of the citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, and Cuba. This tax is generally included in the passage money paid by travellers reaching the United States by sea, but Europeans may have to pay it each time they cross the frontier from Canada.

Many citizens of the States to whom I spoke were not aware of this tax. I remember one American lady saying to me: "I am ashamed of my own country." Is it not time that the matter was brought under the notice of the public? We do not charge citizens from the States any tax on entering Great Britain. The United States Government also permit persons who have been resident in Canada for 12 months to enter without payment of the tax.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

Writing of the Persian soldier, a correspondent in the *Globe* says that, in torn clothing and bare-foot, he is more like a beggar than a warrior. For all this he killed the recent counter-revolution, when he refused to fire upon the Parliament. As to the size of Persia's fighting hosts, it is difficult to arrive at accuracy; "officially" the Persian Army numbers 105,500 men, but the actual "standing army" consists of only 24,500 men, who are quartered in the larger towns and on the frontiers. The infantry numbers 78 to 80 battalions, each of 800 to 1,000 men; but the full strength is never maintained, for only half the battalion is called up, and then in a reduced number. The men called up often receive no pay for six months, and thus in every town the soldiers are forced to work at a trade or to become beggars. There are no proper barracks in most of the towns, and the men live with their families in private houses. There is no systematic drilling, and there is no practical instruction in rifle-firing, in fact, many men cannot handle a rifle at all. The rifles used mainly are the Werndl gun, which was rejected by Austria in the 'eighties and sold to Persia, but there are also Peabody and Martini rifles. However, the men serving nearly always use guns with percussion caps and ramrods.

The ages of the soldiers vary very much; there are undeveloped boys and toothless men of sixty years, for the unfit are not weeded out at the right time. The lists of men liable to serve are badly kept, so that on a levy it is found that some of the men called up have been dead for several years. The army is a source of revenue to the Governors of the Provinces. On his appointment a Governor announces that he wishes to get rid of the older men, and to have a younger type of soldier. The local people know what that means; a deputation waits upon the energetic new Governor, he is asked to name a sum which shall induce him to let things go on as before. He does so, and everybody is content.

More than twenty regiments are recruited from the Azerbaijan Province in Northern Persia, while forty regiments come from the Aratschk-E-Anjim Province; the rest are recruited in Khorassan and Kershan. The "blood tax" paid for evading military service varies; in some provinces it is as much as £16 per man, in others it is only about £4. The town populations, certain khans and the leases of Crown domains are free from service, as are also the Jews, the Armenians, and the "Fire-Worshippers," but the last-named are made by the Governors of Kershan to contribute the maintenance of twenty foot-soldiers. A few provinces, like Yezd and Kashan, furnish no men as soldiers, as the people of those regions are distinguished by extraordinary cowardice.

The artillery branch is similar to the infantry, but the men are much better trained and clothed, while they receive their pay more regularly. Although this force on paper consists of 6,000 men, yet only 2,000 men are on service, and they are in battalions, each of from 200 to 250 men. The men, horses, and guns are all managed by independent officials; thus the horses are in the care of a general who keeps them not near the guns in the arsenal, but in some place where the forage is cheap. The horses are not trained to gun-firing. The projectiles are kept in the arsenals, and generally they are not charged. The powder is made in private powder-mills, and is of very poor quality. There are about fifty guns of the Uchapius type, and also nearly one thousand obsolete guns, of which scarcely a hundred can be used.

The infantry possesses no properly organised system of transport. In case of need the people are "commandeered," especially the village folk when they bring their garden-stuff and products into the towns. Thus when the word goes round the country-side that a regiment has to be moved from a town, then the villagers stay at home until the soldiers have been moved. Even the animals conveying caravans of goods are seized, and the owners of beasts of burden will refuse to convey goods for the time, as they dread losing their beasts. Every soldier receives a donkey, while camels are used for carrying the provisions. If a soldier has an ass of excellent quality allotted to him, he often runs away with the animal at the last stopping-place.

The command of a battalion is sold, and sometimes for as much as £2,200 or £3,200. Everybody wishes to become an officer, as an officer's pay is continued to his family after his death; thus there are many detachments of ninety men with twelve officers.

Persia's cavalry is regular and irregular. The former comprises the Ispahan Cavalry Regiment of 500 men trained by German instructors, and the Teheran Cossack Brigade, trained by Russian instructors; this Cossack brigade numbers 1,000 men, and is equipped with the Russian cavalry type of the Berdan rifle. To the Teheran Cossack Brigade belongs also the Division of Artillery, with eight field-guns of Russian make. This brigade is well trained: There are also in Teheran more than 1,000 "Gulyami," or horsemen, who are the Shah's permanent body-guard. Sometimes they are quartered in the provinces. The mounted militia is supplied by the Khans of the various provinces, but it has no special organisation; its equipment is varied, although it can be equipped for war with the Werndl gun which is stored in the arsenals.

According to the lists the mounted militia numbers about 25,000 men, but not all of them are called up. Some of these irregular cavalry belong to very brave races, especially to tribes in North-East Persia; but as they have nothing at all in common with the Persians, and are often at enmity with them, the Persian authorities cannot rely upon them. In North-East Persia the tribes incline towards the Afghans, and in North-West Persia towards the Turks. Persia's best irregular cavalry is formed from the nomad tribes of the Central region, for they can furnish nearly 100,000 well-armed horsemen; however, they can be induced to take the field only when their own interests are involved; at all other times they prefer to attack the peaceful caravans.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Timid ladies who prefer not to go home alone in the evening may always obtain a male escort in Montclair, New Jersey. Such an escort will also be at their disposal if they wish to make purchases in the evening; inasmuch as the policeman of Montclair have been instructed to accompany any lady who requests them to do so, and every lady may address, to the first policeman she sees, her request that he will take her here or there under his protection. In order to prevent the policemen leaving their posts or beats and disappearing for a time under the pretext of accompanying a lady, they have been further instructed to report to the Police station whenever they are engaged to accompany a lady; and to give the lady's name.

CHILD ACTORS IN AMERICA.

The Educational Alliance of America some time ago made an experiment of starting a theatre for children and young people. The idea was to provide a healthy amusement, and to counteract the baneful effect of sensational dramas and certain musical comedies. Performances have been witnessed by altogether 170,000 persons, who paid for admission, and the number of child actors reached 600 in the aggregate. Strange to say, that notwithstanding the success of these child actors and actresses, not one has adopted the stage as a calling. From a Paris contemporary we learn that the institution known as the Educational Theatre is now to be developed, and that, judging from the names of promoters, it will be a success. Mr. Otto H. Kahn and Mark Twain have the matter in hand, and they will be joined by other well-known persons. A new theatre to accommodate a thousand persons in East Broadway is to be erected, and the parts are all to be assigned to amateurs and the children as hitherto. Only classic pieces will be produced.

A NOTEWORTHY HOUSE.

Another piece of Dickens's London is being demolished in Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, the shallow basement of which is said to have been the original of Fagin's thieves' kitchen. It was also a resort of Jack Sheppard, and at an earlier date Francis Bacon lived in the building.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	at 7.30
Monday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Die Welt ohne Männer (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Thursday night	Seine Hoheit	" 7.30
Friday night	Seine Hoheit	" 7.30
Saturday night	Seine Hoheit	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

This afternoon	Ein Automobilunfall (Panne)	at 3.30
Tonight	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Monday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Tuesday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Wednesday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Thursday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Friday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8
Saturday night	Ganz der Papa	" 8

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

Mrs. de la Pasture's reputation as a romancer of no mean order will not suffer by reason of her latest charming work. Around a somewhat original theme she has succeeded in weaving an absorbing narrative of high dramatic power, the characters in which are skilfully drawn. With a Welsh background the author seems perfectly at home, utilising to the utmost the material for picturesque word painting at her disposal. This is a novel well worth perusal.

Miss Braddon, who is probably the most widely read of any living novelist, has an inexhaustible fund of enthralling ideas with which to charm her countless readers. In one respect her work is unique; interest is usually roused during the first chapter by some unexpected or sensational episode, whence the development of the story is worked out to a logical conclusion. She has, moreover, a pleasing style of English, free from those patchy foreign words and phrases which disfigure rather than ornament the pages of so many ultra-modern narratives. Her work is also free from the unpleasant taint of suggestiveness without the introduction of which our latter-day lady novelists are apparently unable to create a popular volume.

This latest book by Mr. H. G. Wells may be said to complete the quartet of books he has written on certain sociological problems and the higher collectivism. *Anticipations* was quickly followed by *Mankind in the Making* and *A Modern Utopia*, the work under discussion containing the final arguments and general summing-up of the subjects which he has carefully and thoughtfully studied. Mr. Wells is distinguished by an exquisite purity of style; indeed, more than one authority has expressed the opinion that in this respect he is on a par with Herbert Spencer. With the impartiality of a sincere seeker after truth he lays bare the blemishes in the social system, advocating and expounding a scientific palliative or, occasionally, a drastic remedy. His method constitutes an *argumentum ad judicium*, in striking contrast to the *argumentum ad ignorantiam* beloved by the mediocre or demagogic social reformer. These books cannot be conscientiously recommended as light reading, but they are nevertheless written in such a concise, unpedantic manner as to render them more than palatable to student and dilettante alike.

* *The Grey Knight*, by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. 1 Vol.
During Her Majesty's Pleasure, by M. E. Braddon. 1 Vol.
New Worlds for Old, by H. G. Wells. 1 Vol.

Tauchnitz Edition.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds; increased cloudiness; cooler tendency to thunderstorms; occasional showers.