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10 PFENNIGS.

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AN ALLEGORY ON THE WESER.

Writing upon the prospects of better relations between Great Britain and Germany, Mr. W. T. Stead says:

Before the German pastors came, Dr. Lunn had organised a very successful visit from the Burgomasters of South Germany who, headed by the Burgomasters of Frankfurt and Munich, spent a busy week in England, were received by the King, entertained at Windsor, and departed after having had a very good time. It should not be forgotten that it was Dr. Lunn's municipal visits to Germany some years ago which inaugurated the whole of these international picnics, which have had such excellent results in improving the relations between the two nations. And while we are giving honour to whom honour is due, a special tribute of praise should be offered to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. This company, one of the greatest in the world, has shown itself also one of the most public-spirited. Its director, Herr v. Hilholt, was the first man to realise the importance of the proposal for the interchange of the visits between editors. Since that time the North German Lloyd Company have been practically at the disposition, without fee or reward, of the various parties, editorial and pastoral, that have interchanged visits. They began by bringing over forty German editors, then they sent a special ship to take sixty English editors from Southampton to Bremen, and then crowned the edifice by placing 135 berths in the most magnificent vessel in their service at the free disposition of the Committee. Roused by this into a generous emulation, the Hamburg-American Line at once undertook to take back about one hundred of the pastors from Plymouth on the same terms. Such illustrations of a statesmanlike spirit on the part of steamship companies enables us to understand one of the secrets of the growth of the German mercantile marine.

The 135 German priests, pastors and professors of the English pilgrimage were taking their first meal upon the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" when that magnificent vessel grounded on the sand just off the mouth of the Weser. It was in vain that her engines strained their utmost strength to force her off the shoal. In vain the great screws churned up the sand and water into foam. The most splendid floating palace in all the German mercantile marine lay helpless and inert—until the tide rose. Again and again the engines were set going, sometimes forward and sometimes backward. The ship would not budge! Four hours we lay there watching a solitary man fishing at the base of the Red Sand Lighthouse, enjoying the sunshine and the vast expanse of water. Not all the King's horses and all the King's men could move the ship. There was the best will in the world on the part of everybody aboard. Never were there more powerful engines more intelligently directed. Nothing availed, until silently, and almost unnoticed, the tide rose beneath her keel. Then, almost without an effort, she resumed her journey. Just in such wise the cause of Anglo-German friendship, which ran aground during the South African War, seems now once more to have the floodtide under its keel. May it reach its destined haven as safely as did the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie":—

There is a tide in the affairs of men
 Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
 Omitted, all the voyage of their life
 Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 21.
 During the debate on the Old Age Pensions Bill Lord Cromer criticised the measure from a financial point of view, declaring that the expenditure incurred by the proposal would necessitate the imposition of new taxes. At present, he said, it should be the first duty of the Government to husband the national resources and thus prepare for the drain caused by an European conflict, which would assuredly break out before many years had passed.

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If it became a question of national interests and popular passions were aroused, not all the peaceful intentions of reigning monarchs would suffice to avert the conflict. If the Old Age Pensions Bill becomes law, said Lord Cromer, the principles of Free Trade would be endangered, since it would be necessary to place additional taxes on imports for the purpose of finding the required funds, and such action would precipitate the possibility of war.

Lord Rosebery and several Conservative peers also adversely criticised the Bill.

Lord Lansdowne feared that the passage of the Bill would act detrimentally on the national financial resources, but stated that he would not vote against it since the Government had assumed full responsibility for the measure.

Lord Crewe said that the Government would make quite certain that neither this nor any other measure they advocated would be allowed to exercise a detrimental influence on the national defences.

The Bill was then passed for second reading by 123 votes against 16.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.
 Four thousand men from the spinning factories gathered outside the city at 7 o'clock this morning and created disturbances. The manager of one of the factories, police, and other officials, together with a detachment of infantry, went to the scene, where the manager exhorted the mob to disperse. This request was refused, and the crowd marched away from the city followed by the police. At this juncture stones were thrown at the police, who were obliged to use their revolvers, killing several of the workmen. The casualties are not yet known. Later on the mob broke up.

Bombay, July 20.
 It is now known that during the conflict between the police and the strikers one native was killed and seven were wounded. None of the police was hurt.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

"GRAFT" AT SAN FRANCISCO.

London, July 20.
 The Times publishes a communication from its special correspondent at Vancouver to the effect that a Greek named Claudians has confessed to exploding a charge of dynamite in the home of Mr. Gallagher, an ex-supervisor of San Francisco, causing the partial destruction of his house. Claudians declares that he was promised \$5,000, and that his brother was to receive a similar sum for an attempt on the life of Mr. Gallagher, but that the money was not paid. So far he has refused to divulge the names of the persons who employed him. Mr. Gallagher is the principal witness against Ruef and the other alleged bribe-givers, and it is asserted that there is evidence to connect the recent outrage at Mr. Gallagher's home with the "grafters." The latest move of the enemies of the "graft" prosecutions is an attempt to obtain the disbarment of Judge Dunne, of the Superior Court, before whom most of the proceedings against Ruef and Schmitz were brought. The San Francisco Examiner is making itself conspicuous by its sympathetic attitude towards the "grafters."

Abraham Ruef is now free, having been liberated on enormous bail, but he does not display such effrontery as Schmitz. The ex-mayor of San Francisco appears to glory in having spent a term in gaol, and recently gave a banquet to the embezzlers and other criminals who were with him in prison.

THE VISIT OF THE FLEET TO NEW ZEALAND

A member of the New Zealand Parliament, Mr. Malcolm, indicated in the House last week that there was danger that the visit of the American fleet might cause the colonists to place dependence on the United States rather than on Great Britain, and for that reason he regretted that the invitation had been given.

MISHAP TO A BATTLESHIP.

Honolulu, July 20.
 Five men were badly injured yesterday by a boiler explosion on board the United States battleship "Kearsage." No serious damage was sustained by the ship itself.

AN AERIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY.

Boston, July 20.
 Mr. Cliden, president of the American Airship Transport Company, declared today that in about eighteen months his company will inaugurate a regular airship service for both passengers and freight between New York, Boston, New Haven, and Springfield. An aeroplane service between the same towns will probably also be instituted.

NEW YORK-CHICAGO RELAY RUN.

The New York correspondent of a contemporary states that Broadway was enlivened one day last week by the start made in sending a message from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of Chicago, a distance of 1,000 miles, by boy runners of the Young Men's Christian Association. The message was to be carried by relays of runners, each of whom covered a distance of half a mile, at the end of which he passed the message to another runner. The sporting feature of the event was the sprint which each boy made to cover his half mile in or under schedule time, and 2,000 boys took part. The run was made without pause, regardless of weather or accident, and it was expected that the message would be delivered last night (Tuesday), the first boy having left New York on Wednesday morning last. Lake Cayuga was to be swum by runners stationed there to save time.

PAINFUL TRAGEDY AT CHEMNITZ.

Chemnitz, July 21.
 A weaver named Oeser, 27 years of age, who had until recently been an inmate of a lunatic asylum, was having a wound dressed at his father's dwelling this morning, when he suddenly produced a revolver and attempted to shoot the surgeon. The father sprang to his son and attempted to disarm him, but Oeser turned the weapon on him and inflicted a mortal wound. As the old man sank to the floor in a dying condition the maniac escaped from the house and took to the woods, but subsequently appeared in the study of the rector of Pienbusch, whom he fired at and fatally wounded. The clergyman expired some hours afterwards. The maniac thereupon walked into a neighbouring police-station and gave himself up.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY'S REPORTED DECEASE.

The Frankfurter Zeitung yesterday morning published a report of the death of Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the ill-fated Russian Baltic fleet at the battle of Tsushima. The report said that the Admiral died at Bad Nauheim on Sunday night. It now transpires, however, that this was not the case. The mistake arose from a similarity of names. Admiral Rojestvensky is still at Nauheim, where he is taking the cure. His heart is said to be affected as the result of wounds he sustained during the battle of Tsushima.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, July 20.
 The French battleship "Verité" with President Fallières on board arrived here today. A steam launch containing the King and several gentlemen of the Court at once put off to the warship, where they were heartily greeted by the President. The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Raben, was presented by the French Ambassador. The party then re-embarked on the launch and proceeded to Toldboden, at which place the State Ministers, the

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

New Royal Opera House. Herr Heinrich Knoté commenced his star performances at this theatre in the rôle of *Lohengrin*, and the occasion was distinguished by the thunderous applause that steadily increased throughout the evening, the tumult during the last act being positively deafening. Knoté is on many sides hailed as the foremost German tenor, and from such a famous artist the critics expect not only a remarkable voice, but also great dramatic talent. If an opera singer has these two essentials he might justly claim to be termed Germany's greatest tenor, although this designation is robbed of much of its importance by the fact that there are so few really good tenors in this country. Heinrich Knoté has without doubt a powerful and excellently trained voice; it is both delightful to the ear and imposing by its grandeur. Your critic is of the opinion that he almost invariably sings *forte*, *piano* but rarely, and thereby captivates the audience by sheer vocal power, the swelling notes completely hiding any minor defects which a less dominant voice would reveal. His dramatic representation of *Lohengrin* is, it must be confessed, somewhat conventional, a representation such as may be seen every day. In this respect it contrasts most unfavourably with that of Carl Burrian, for example. The third act gave Knoté an opportunity to show his voice to the best advantage, and in this act he did much to atone for previous banalities in his acting. We look forward with considerable expectation to seeing him in *Tannhäuser*, a rôle in which it may be anticipated he will have to put forth his best efforts.

On this occasion we heard for the first time Fräulein Hummel (of the Royal Schwerin Opera) as *Elsa*, and formed the opinion that she is a very promising actress. Although still youthful her soprano voice has many mature qualities, and she deserves credit for her efforts to infuse individuality into her performances. Herr Gille displayed nervousness while conducting. During the first *Lohengrin* performance he appeared more self-possessed and animated, and thus the occasion was rendered more enjoyable. We sincerely hope that *Tannhäuser* will be handled in a manner worthy of its great traditions.—M. O.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

Preparations are in full swing at the Apollo Theatre for the production next month of *Vera Violetta*, a new one-act operetta by Edmund Eysler. Herr Kunstadt, the well-known tenor from the Karl Theatre in Vienna, has been engaged for the principal rôle.

A ladies' swimming club has been formed at Bremen, and the membership is receiving fresh names daily. Tomorrow a 7,500-yard swimming contest will be held at Cologne to decide the championship of the Rhenish provinces.

Tomorrow a swimming contest over a course 1,000 yards long will be held at Heringsdorf, while another race of 100 yards, of which diving will be a feature, will take place immediately afterwards.

The well-known poet and lecturer on Shakespeare, Professor Rudolf Gené, was knocked down by an automobile in the Victoria Strasse yesterday, sustaining serious injuries to the thigh. After being bandaged at an adjacent ambulance station he was conveyed home in a cab. Professor Gené is 83 years of age, and lives in an hotel situated in the Königgrätzer Strasse.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

diplomatic corps, and high military and civil officials welcomed the President. A four-horse carriage escorted by Hussars conveyed the King and M. Fallières through streets gaily decked with flags and lined with troops to the Amalienborg palace.

A State banquet was held in the evening, King Frederik addressing the President in a speech, in which he said that the hearty reception of M. Fallières by the people was proof of the friendship and sympathy which he and his people felt for the French nation. He drank to the prosperity of France and the French Government, represented by the President of the Republic. M. Fallières acknowledged the King's warm greetings, and expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the welcome accorded him. He concluded by hoping that the century-old bond of friendship between the two countries would be strengthened from day to day, and drank to the health of the King and Queen, the royal family, and the greatness and prosperity of Denmark.

BOMB OUTRAGES FEARED IN SPAIN.

Barcelona, July 20.

Two terrorists have been arrested at Ségur, in the province of Lerida, where they were carrying

Die geschiedene Frau is the title of a new three-act operetta by Leo Fall, composer of the phenomenally successful *Dollarprinzessin*. It will shortly be produced in Berlin.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

| This evening: | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Royal Opera House | (closed). |
| Royal Theatre | (closed). |
| New Royal Opera Theatre | Die Walküre (Sombach) at 6.30 |
| Deutsches Theater | Brettleräfin (Sári Fedák) " 8 |
| " | (Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbsteich " 8 |
| Lesing Theatre | (closed). |
| Berliner Theatre | (closed). |
| New Theatre | Der Zerzissen " 8 |
| New Schauspielhaus | Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8 |
| Kleines Theater | Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8 |
| Comic Opera | (closed). |
| Residenz Theatre | Die blaue Maus " 8 |
| Luisenpark Theatre | (closed). |
| Trianon Theatre | (closed). |
| Theater des Westens | Ein Walzertraum " 8 |
| Schiller Theatre O. | Company of the Morwitz Opera: Oberon " 8 |
| " Charlottenburg | (closed). |
| Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre | Die Diebin " 8 |
| Thalia Theatre | Der Mann mit dem Monocle " 8 |
| Urania Theatre | Die Krupschen Werke " 8 |
| Every evening until further notice. | |
| Metropol Theatre | Das muss man seh'n at 8 |
| Bernhard Reue Theatre | Das Geheimnis von New York " 8 |
| Apollo Theatre | London Suburbia, Spezialitäten " 8 |
| Passage Theatre | Berlin Stimmung, Spezialitäten " 8 |
| Berliner Frater Theatre | Die Welt ein Paradies " 7 |
| Walhalla Theatre | Spezialitäten " 8 |

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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| S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B. | |
| Sundays: | 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. |
| | 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month). |
| | 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. |
| Fridays: | 11 a.m. Litany. |
| Holy Days: | 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. |
| | The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg. |
| AMERICAN CHURCH, Molz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. | |
| Sundays: | 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.0 p.m. Song Service. |

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|--|--|
| GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5. | |
| 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. | |

Charles Dietz (Formerly with Jean Henry, 14, Buckingham Palace Road, London W.)
Elegant Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons. Fasanen Strasse 41, corner Fasanen Platz.

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.
Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

Rendezvous of Americans **Café Speyer** Martin Luther Strasse 13
three minutes from American Church. Grand concert daily.

out experiments with various explosives and had placed orders with an ironworker to manufacture a metal receptacle of peculiar form. An investigation is in progress by the authorities.

Madrid, July 21.

At another village in the Lerida province the police have just discovered a secret storehouse containing explosives, including several bombs. In connection with this discovery three men and a woman have been taken into custody.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS.

Constantinople, July 20.

Troops are being rapidly brought into Salonica, 800 men of the Redif battalions which are being mobilised having already arrived there. The mobilisation is proceeding smoothly and rapidly, the order having only been promulgated in the villages on the 9th inst. Most of the troops were under arms three days afterwards. It is reported from Smyrna that sixteen Redif battalions attached to the second army corps of the Adrianople district have been ordered to mobilise.

Demonstrations against Turkish officers by the troops under their command have taken place in

Excellent bakery. **Albert Sehnert**, Martin Luther Strasse 9a.

Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.
Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

Drug Store. Medicines. Toilet and household articles. Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

Best Bakery in the American Quarter. Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235/

Martha Melzer, Manicure, Potsdamer Str. 106 A. II.

Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel, Speyerer Str. 24.

English Kindergarten 10-12 daily. Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.

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WOMAN WITH FIVE HUSBANDS.

A rich lady farmer of Minnesota has had five husbands. They have not disappeared either by poison or the sword, but through the intervention of the Divorce Court, consequently their "disappearance" is only in a legal sense. A French contemporary gives a vivid picture of the amenities which obtain between the parties. The "merry widow," it appears, sometimes invites the five "of my defuncts" to her house to dinner, and they drink one another's healths. Recently the lady, we are told, thought of a sixth venture, but there seems to be a number limit in Minnesota, for a licence was refused. The magistrate, possibly in a facetious way, intimated that there was no bar to her re-marrying her former husbands if each in his turn was willing.

PLEASURE TRIP TO THE SOUTH POLE.

A proposal is on foot in Sydney, says the *British Australasian*, to organise a midsummer pleasure expedition to the Antarctic Circle at the end of December next. The excursion would occupy about a month, and would allow five or six days within the Antarctic Circle. A guarantee has been given for 40 passengers at £25 per head, but 80 to 100 would be necessary to make the trip remunerative.

LATE TELEGRAM.

ANOTHER TURKISH OFFICER MURDERED.

London, July 21.

Reports published in the evening papers here from Salonica state that four Turkish officers, partisans of the "Young Turkey" movement, and attached to the garrison of Seres, attacked their colonel and murdered him after he had fiercely resisted, the assassins themselves receiving serious wounds. The colonel was found afterwards with 32 wounds on his body. The murderers have escaped. The political character of the crime is unquestioned.

several districts. It is significant to note that on the 16th inst. all officers who had been trained in military schools and were awaiting promotion received telegrams announcing their promotion. This action on the part of the authorities aroused the ire of some sixty of the older officers, mostly artillerymen, who had not been trained in military academies. They took possession of telegraph offices and despatched telegrams direct to the Porte, demanding immediate promotion. Several hundred soldiers whose time had expired assembled in the mosque at Adrianople and demanded their dismissal. The two demonstrations have been temporarily quelled by promises from the Yildiz Kiosk.

SIGNIFICANT NEWS FROM MOROCCO.

MULAI HAFID AND RAISULI.

London, July 21.

The Moroccan correspondent of a local paper reports from Fez that for some time past there has been a regular exchange of letters between Mulaï Hafid and the ex-brigand Raisuli. On the 15th inst. a special messenger arrived from Raisuli, and after reading his despatches Mulaï Hafid decided to break up camp. No information is obtainable as to the nature of the negotiations.

DRESDEN

H. M. King Friedrich August, accompanied by the two princes and his suite, arrived at Odde on Monday on board the S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie." During the morning the royal party made an excursion to the Buar glacier, returning at noon and taking lunch on board the steamer. The "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" continued her journey to Bergen in the evening.

Grand Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. The concert of the Julius Otto Bund was held on Friday night before a very large audience, and tumultuous applause greeted the magnificent singing by this famous Dresden society. The illumination of the grounds was highly appreciated, the scene being one of extraordinary beauty. Today (Wednesday) the second children's festival takes place, under the supervision of a certificated teacher of children. The programme includes numerous amusements dear to the juvenile heart, such as archery, shooting at targets, racing, sack-racing, and many other sports. The festival will terminate with a procession through the grounds, the children carrying Chinese lanterns. The spectacle will certainly be very pretty and well worth seeing. On the 28th inst. the grounds will be illuminated and a grand firework display takes place.

A London correspondent writes us as follows:— The annual meeting of the British Esperanto Association took place this year in Edinburgh, where every arrangement possible was made by Mr. Warden, Mr. Page, and the group members for the success of the gathering and the comfort of those travelling there to take part in it. The meetings were held in the great hall of the Scottish National Exhibition, and on Saturday, June 6th, some 1,400 people were present. The Lord Provost, in an opening speech, announced that the School Board had arranged to teach Esperanto during the coming winter, and Mr. Mann, whose speech dealt with the progress of Esperanto, said that whereas in 1904 there were only 116 groups in the world, there are now 900. Germany then had three groups, now it has seventy-five. The rate of progress is much the same all over the world. Japan has some 4,000 members; in the Philippines ten groups have been formed in one year, and Dr. Yemans, the president of the society, who was lately in London, says that there, where the dialects are counted by tens, Esperanto is an untold boon. Colonel Pollen told some delightful stories of progress in the East where he carried the flag (and was taxed for it). Our Scottish friends had printed the programme on the back of a map of Edinburgh; so we had the words of the songs always at hand as well as the practical information as to where they were to be sung. There was not one unoccupied minute the whole of the Whitsun weekend, and our hosts lavished hospitality upon their guests. The Monday meetings were for the business of the association; practically the same officers were re-appointed, and Leeds settled upon as the place for the next General Meeting. Some 600 Esperantists were assembled in the Exhibition—a delightful meeting place—the only cause for regret being that there was so little time to enjoy the beautiful exhibits.

Dr. Zamenhof's exquisite translation of Goethe's drama, *Ifigenio en Taurido*, is now ready (price 2s., post free, of the British Esperanto Association, Museum Station, 133, High Holborn). If any witness were needed this book would show that he has the soul of a poet. The lines run sonorous and true as in the original. The play is in five acts—the actors also are five. In Dresden Herr Reicher will take the part of King Toas, Fräulein Reicher that of Iphigenia; the other parts will be played by actors from the Lessing Theatre in Berlin and the Royal Theatre, Dresden.

The Fourth International Esperanto Congress opens in Dresden on Sunday, August 16th, with a Lutheran and a Catholic Service; lunch in the Esperanto Restaurant, which will seat five hundred; and a gathering afterwards in the Grosser Garten. At 10.30 on Monday morning Dr. Zamenhof will arrive and officially open the Congress. Thence onwards gatherings, business and festive, until the close on Saturday, 22nd.

In London, Mr. Harrison Hill is storming the artistic world. Esperanto is now one of the features of his humorous musical recitals, and at a recent entertainment in the Steinway Hall he sang the

Esperanto version of his famous song "My Juliet" and occupied part of the interval with a recital of the blessing Esperanto will be to the world, and at the close propaganda literature was eagerly demanded and supplied.

Music lovers will be delighted with Miss Schäfer's charming song-book, containing the Esperanto translations of or adaptations to fifty well-known British melodies. Its price, 3½ d. post free, makes it accessible to all.

Tra la Mondo reminds its readers that with the July number it will commence its fourth year of work for the propaganda of Esperanto. With its beautiful illustrations and original articles or translations from famous authors from every civilised country, it is unique.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Erinnerung an Teplitz, Marsch, Trenkler. (2) Jubel-Overture, Bach. (3) Plauderei, Gillet. (4) Am Wörther-See, Walzer, Koschat. (5) Overture "Ein Sommernachtstraum," Mendelssohn. (6) Zigeunerweisen für Violine mit Orchester, Sarasate. (7) Tonbilder aus "Traviata," Verdi. (8) Aufforderung zum Tanz, Weber. (9) Glühwürmchen, Lincke. (10) Märchen, Kranich. (11) Volontaires-Marsch, Metra.

The farewell performance of *Ganz der Papa* takes place at the Central Theatre this evening, when Herr Albert Bozenhard makes his final appearance in the rôle of the Baron des Aubrais. This farce has achieved great popularity among the Dresden public. Tomorrow the first performance of *Das letzte Mittel*, a three-act farce by Philipp Berges, will be given.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Apparatus for room gymnastics. Bathing apparatus, Invalid chairs, and all requisites for the care of the sick. **Knoke & Dressler**, by appointment to the Court, König Johann Str., corner of Pirn. Platz.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Royal Opera House. | |
| Closed till August 8. | |
| Royal Theatre Neustadt. | |
| Closed till September 11. | |
| Residens Theatre. | |
| Tonight | Seine Hobelt at 7.30 |
| Thursday night | Seine Hobelt " 7.30 |
| Friday night | Seine Hobelt " 7.30 |
| Saturday night | Im Sperlingsnest " 7.30 |
| Central Theatre. | |
| Tonight | Ganz der Papa at 8 |
| Thursday night | Das letzte Mittel " 8 |
| Friday night | Das letzte Mittel " 8 |
| Saturday night | Das letzte Mittel " 8 |

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 42.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai July 20th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Spitzbergen for Bremen, arrived Bergen July 20th.
"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly July 20th.
"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Naples July 20th.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Aden July 20th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Japan for Hamburg, left Gibraltar July 20th.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York July 20th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, passed Dover July 20th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg July 20th.

Diablo-Game • Lawn Tennis
B. A. MÜLLER, Prager Strasse 32/34
By appointment to the Saxon Court.
Depot: Siazenger, Jaques, Bussey, Prosser, Mass (Paris).

Tonbild Theatre

Only!—47 Prager Strasse 47—Only!
— Extra Pictures from Today. —

The Eleventh German Gymnastic Festival at Frankfort o. M.
Procession of the German gymnasts.
Historical procession.
The Dresden gymnasts in the Procession.

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MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

One wonders whether it is a new Bryan or a newly-awakened public conscience and public intellect with which we shall have to do in the campaign this year. It is this change which leads those who denounced him as an anarchist twelve years ago to regard him today as a serious and somewhat conservative public man. Mr. Bryan no longer preaches silver. There is no "16-to-1" idea in the Bryan mind today. There is no apology for the dogma of 1896, nor any attempt to revive it. Many planks of the most bitterly denounced Chicago platform of 1896 have been accepted by the Republicans, and to some of them legislative effect has been given by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Willis Abbott thinks that the chief change that has taken place in Mr. Bryan is that he has ripened with study, years, and foreign travel. Since 1896 he has made frequent trips abroad, has made one trip round the world, and has visited every one of the American Colonial possessions. The simple country lawyer of 1896 has become one of the most widely-travelled men living, but his new political strength today is derived rather from his travels in his own country than from those which have taken him to the ends of the earth.

For the last twelve years he has followed the business of a lecturer, and thereby has not only achieved a competence, but has been enabled to visit every nook and corner of the United States. Hence he is known personally to a million men, whereas in 1896 he was scarcely known to a hundred. Probably no man in the United States, not even President Roosevelt, has so wide an acquaintance and so many followers, not merely loyal, but sometimes fanatical, as he. The new Bryan went to the Convention with two-thirds of the delegates either instructed to vote for him or personally devoted to his cause.

The Bryan of 1896 was attacked very unjustly for his poverty; the Bryan of 1908 is attacked very unjustly for his wealth. He has built himself a beautiful house, and is a well-to-do man; but his wealth has come to him from hard work on the lecture-platform and from his weekly newspaper. His speeches now are characterised by a finer literary style than those of earlier days. In 1896 he was the *bête noire* of the solid man of the business world, but that was the old Bryan. The new Bryan has been asked within the last few months to address many of the associations which then paraded—associations of bankers, of publishers, of manufacturers—and has found a hearty welcome and a respectful hearing at all.

"I recall, too," says Mr. Abbott,—"for in that '96 campaign I was deeply interested—the bitterness of the financial community in Chicago against Bryan and all his works; but now he cannot pass through the city without being invited by the bankers and the commercial men, who then excoriated him, to address their organisations."

In the *North American Review* Mr. Bryan's claims are urged on two grounds: first, that he, more than any other man, embodies the principles which President Roosevelt has now adopted, but which originally belonged to the Democratic Party. The second ground is that Bryan is the best-known of any man in the Union. The writer mentions a fact not generally known in this country, namely, that Mr. Bryan has constantly spent his Sundays in lecturing up and down the country. He does not mention what is generally asserted to be a fact, that Mr. Bryan has made a great fortune out of his lectures, which he very well deserves. But he says:—

In the last twelve years, with the exception of two trips abroad, the majority of his Sundays have been occupied by the delivery of addresses and sermons to religious congregations of mixed political beliefs. The voters of his own political opinions in these audiences have been strengthened in their devotion to him. Those of opposing parties have acquired a personal appreciation and respect for him which have taken the place of former misapprehension and distrust. On many Sundays two of these addresses, sometimes three, have been delivered in a day and evening. A conservative estimate may place the number of voters, members of religious organisations, who have listened to Mr. Bryan in that time at 250,000. In addition to this number probably 1,000,000 citizens have attended the lectures which Mr. Bryan has given in his regular tours, exclusive of the free political gatherings that he has addressed.

THE GREATEST EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

(A highly interesting book on John Delane, the greatest editor the *Times* ever had, has been compiled by his nephew and assistant, A. L. Dasent, and Mr. W. T. Stead has written a very illuminating review of the work. In view of the interest attaching to the *Times*, even if it is—as is generally believed—in a state of decadence, we make no apology for reproducing this lucid resumé.—Ed.)

"The *Times*," said Abraham Lincoln to Sir W. Russell in 1862, "is, I suppose, the strongest thing in the world excepting the Mississippi River." A curious saying, subtly sarcastic, and yet embodying a compliment which no one would dream of paying to the *Times* today. The *Times*, which now pays no dividend, or next to none, in its palmy prime made profits of £90,000 a year.

Today its circulation is the lowest of all the London morning papers with the doubtful exception of the *Morning Advertiser*; but in Delane's time it had 40,000 subscribers, while no other London paper had more than 7,000, and all the rest of them put together were under 20,000. Of the number reporting the marriage of the Prince of Wales 112,000 copies were sold. In those days, in Kinglake's splendid phrase, it was "The Asylum of the World." In 1854, "its words might be the collected voice of all these isles, or the mere utterance of some one unknown man sitting pale by a midnight lamp—but there they were. They were the hands writing on the wall." The task, which Kinglake said had been originally deputed to "a shrewd, idle clergyman," to "loiter about in places of common resort to find out the opinion of the man in the street," fell in 1841 to John T. Delane, whose *Life*, by his nephew, Mr. Arthur Dasent, is the book of the month.

But Delane executed the task of the shrewd, idle clergyman in a manner all his own. He did not favour places of common resort; places resorted to by the common people he carefully eschewed. Delane made it his systematic rule of life to confine his loiterings to the roosting places of the Upper Ten. The *Times*' reviewer, describing Delane's method, says:—

A single day would bring him into contact with a vast variety of characters. His horse was brought to his chambers in Serjeants' Inn in the afternoon, and he would ride it slowly down to Westminster and there spend some time in the House of Commons or House of Lords, learning the political situation of the day, then ride on quietly to Lady Palmerston's or Baroness Rothschild's, and catch the tone of social gossip, then come back to the Athenaeum or the Reform Club, and learn the drift of opinion there. Besides this he had his hand on the public pulse through the correspondence which reached the papers; and the whole became formed into a clear image in his mind. He is well described by a correspondent in these pages as the best informed man in England, and perhaps in Europe.

There we have a faithful picture of the world in which Delane lived. His nephew describes him as having been for thirty-six years "the Prime Minister of the Public." But it was the Prime Minister of a very limited public. Delane was a country gentleman, without the constant intercourse with tenants and rural neighbours which keeps the squire in contact with Mother Earth. He substituted peers for peasants, millionaires for tenant farmers, and Prime Ministers for parsons. He lived in a superior, a very superior world, far removed from men whose talk is of bullocks or of the common business of every day. It was before the day of democracy, when the only people who counted were to be found in the West End. The millions whose noses are counted nowadays were a negligible quantity in Delane's time. There is nothing in these two volumes to show that Delane ever came into personal touch, or even realised the existence of, the Nonconformists, the Trades Unionists, or Irish Nationalists. No doubt he knew that such beings existed, as we all know that there are fish in the sea. But they did not belong to his world. He lived and moved and had his being in the great little world of the fivepenny public. For down to 1861 the price of the *Times* was fivepence. Six pound ten was the annual subscription to the *Times*, and £6 10s. per annum in those days was even more effective as a tariff of exclusion than it would be today. The £10 householder elected the House of Commons, and the £6 10s. subscribers formed the constituency of the *Times*.

Reading the letters which form so large a part of these interesting volumes, we feel that we are in the midst of a vanished world; and yet a world that in some strange phantasmal way still remains visible through the democratic flood which has submerged it. Judging from the narratives of the newly dead, the things of this world have much the same strange semblance of shadowy unreality when contemplated from another plane of existence. The society in which Delane basked and dined and butchered birds and beasts was a very select coterie. The hordes of the *nouveaux riches* had not invaded and vulgarised the West End. The associates and intimates of Delane were the *crème de la crème* floating in a thin rich film over unfathomed depths of the mere skim milk of mankind.

He was of their own kith and kin. He was born in the "upper circle." His tastes were their tastes, his prejudices their prejudices. He was one of their own. To men born outside the class which in those days ruled England there is something almost grotesque in the pursuits which absorbed the leisure time of Delane. To dine out a hundred times in a season—and that without ever learning how to smoke; to dance attendance at balls till three or

five o'clock in the morning; to spend days on horseback riding hard after a fox, or to try to kill with more or less success as many of the birds of the air as his hosts may have reared for the autumnal butchery—these things formed no small part of the social life of Delane. There are no doubt thousands to whom the killing of beautiful wild birds and animals is one of the greatest pleasures of life—to some even one of its most sacred duties. The barbarian dies hard, and the instincts of the savage constantly crop out through the strata of civilisation by which they are overlaid. But it must be confessed that the constant recurrence in this biography of entries recording the day's slaughter of bird and beast somewhat grates upon the reader who has not been inured to such manner of bloodshed from his youth up.

Delane was probably the greatest editor the *Times* ever had.

The *Times* in his hands illustrates one phase of that government by journalism of which a good deal has been said of late. It was government by journalism on a limited basis. And like government by journalism in these unlimited democratic days it was very largely government by the journalist. Delane disclaimed having any ideal higher than that of producing from day to day the *Times* which mirrored the life of that day. No one ever more scouted the notion of the need of consistency of continuity in politics. What Kinglake called "the common and obvious thought" which is "repeated in many places by numbers of men who had probably never seen one another" was the prize sought for, and by expressing it in print the *Times* became a true exponent of the national mind. This constant practice of the art of interrogation was possible to Delane when all articulate England could be covered in an afternoon ride from Serjeants' Inn. It has never been readjusted to the wider expanse over which the modern journal operates. But even when, as in the case of the *Times*, the impersonal invisible in the editorial chair disclaimed having any gospel of his own to preach, the personal convictions of the editor count for a great deal. The response of the man in the witness-box is usually largely shaped by the nature of the cross-examination to which he is subjected. The views and prejudices and convictions of an interviewer are often as stained glass which materially colours the ideas of the interviewer. If this be so in the case of the individual, how much more is it the case when public opinion is distilled by the editor from a multitudinous mass of divergent views?

When we judge Delane, we ask not so much whether he condensed and crystallised public opinion as whether in presiding over the work of condensation and crystallisation he contributed anything distinctively his own to the forces of which modern history is the sum. Apart from merely clarifying, condensing, and expressing the opinion of his contemporaries, what contribution did Delane make to the history of his own times? Although, as he says, he usually played the rôle of a silent observer, he had his own likes and dislikes, his own ideas as to what was right and what was wrong. Of strong religious convictions he does not seem to have had any. He was more roused to enthusiasm by the discoveries of science. There is a letter in defence of vivisection from his pen which glows with fervour. Of passionate patriotism there is not much trace, or indeed of passion of any kind. He was not an Imperialist in the modern sense, although he had his full share of the limitations of the self-complacent Englishman of the mid-Victorian era. He was a Palmerstonian, for he largely made Palmerston. He originated war correspondence in the modern sense, and his action in exposing the scandals of the Crimean campaign established a record and set an example that is an abiding inspiration to modern journalists. He was a strong advocate of Jewish emancipation, favoured a certain indifferent toleration of religious differences, and, strange to say, he was a strong advocate of radical reforms in the government of Ireland. It must be set down to his credit that he was strongly opposed to the mad scheme of making war with Germany about Schleswig-Holstein, but there is a serious *per contra* to this in the share which he had in inflaming upper class opinion against the Northern States at the time of the great Civil War. He was philo-Turk in 1876, when the more clear-sighted of his staff wished to avert war by united coercion of the Sultan, and he was as anti-French in 1859 as his successor is anti-German today. The following passage from one of his letters fifty years ago might have been written by Mr. Buckle today:—

The editor believes that nothing is gained by a nation shutting its eyes to the dangers which threaten it, and that the besetting fault of England is overconfidence in itself, its ruler, in its allies, in the fair dealings which it desires to practise, and which it expects from others.

(To be continued.)

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds; less cloudy; rather warmer; no heavy rain.