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EVENTS IN TURKEY.

The outbreak of very serious disorders in the Turkish army is one of those contingencies to which the paradox of the Near East has made the world accustomed. Nevertheless, it is recognised that affairs are assuming a gravity more pronounced than would be quite consistent with a passing gust of disaffection. There are elements in the disturbances whose causes are deep-rooted in the character of Turkish administration and whose consequences may stretch far into the history of the Turkish nation. Riot, murder, treason, assassination are no new features in Oriental government; they are, indeed, a part of the machinery by which Oriental government maintains itself. To crush a faction by engaging two other factions in bloodshed and then foisting the mischief on the first one, to stir up disorder in order to crush insubordination, to force many into disloyalty in order to reach a few who are obnoxious—these are methods, and almost principles, definable, if not defined, with Machiavellian precision, to which the Government of Turkey and of any other Eastern absolutism are no strangers. But there is a tendency among experts to take the present outbreak on altogether different lines and to read into it the beginning of a constitutional movement based on the European models. How far such a view is justified only those who know Turkey and who have mixed with all classes and races of the Turkish dominions can say; but we are probably not mistaken in holding that the greater part must find the terms "Turkish Government" and "constitutionalism" utterly contradictory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports a highly interesting conversation with a gentleman who resides in Turkey, and whose information is undoubtedly authentic. It is his opinion that the agitation in Macedonia comes to nothing more than this—a demand for a well-organized *Gendarmerie* and Judges of integrity. To a mind habituated to European methods of administration no request could be more reasonable; to a Turkish official no request could be more fantastic. The informant of the *Times* correspondent draws a distinction between this agitation and the Army troubles. The latter he holds to be due to three causes—first, to the ideas of progress which are gaining ground; secondly, to arrears of pay; thirdly, to the system of espionage (now very widespread) peculiar to the Sultan. "I do not believe," he adds, "that the military movement extends very far or that anything very serious will come of it. The chances are that in the presence of religious considerations it will collapse. I expect that nine-hundred-and-ninety-thousand out of a million Turks will submit to them. In short, Turkey is a theocracy. The Sultan can no more countenance reform than the Pope." Meanwhile, at Monastir, the Young Turkey Party, styling itself the "Ottoman League for Union and Progress," is gaining over every section of the population, partly through sympathy, partly through necessity, but not yet through violence. It is well organized, and its officers are peacefully collecting taxes. The only problem now is what attitude will be taken up by the Greek bands, and the probabilities point to a fusion of forces. For the moment the Government is powerless in the face of so much organized firmness. The Young Turkey Party includes men of character and distinction, and they seem likely to fight to a finish, should matters proceed so far.

The solution of the immediate difficulty depends, in a sense, on the action of the Powers, in another the difficulty is insoluble, except by the cession of Macedonia to one of the Powers; and this, again, leads to a situation impossible to contemplate. The first part of the task of the Powers, that of aiming at some understanding acceptable to all the Powers, yet not likely to prove offensive to the Sultan, seems to have been overcome; the second part, that of compelling the Sultan to observe the understanding, has so often failed in practice that to hope more from it this time is only possible at the widest stretch of optimism. The fanatical conservatism of his Musulman subjects is at once the Sultan's greatest protection and his greatest danger. But between the Scylla of his own subjects and the Charybdis of the foreign Powers he has managed for years to steer an adroit course, by means of diplomacy, of intrigue, of the balancing of sel-

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fish interests one against the other. That he will avail himself of any but the traditional escape from his present embarrassment seems unlikely enough; and this escape will no doubt consist of a deliberate stirring up of strife between Musulman and non-Musulman in order ultimately to throw the responsibility on the Young Turks.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 22.

In the course of the debate on the Indian Budget Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of State for India, stated that the financial and economic conditions in India were on a sound basis. The Government, he assured the House, would take the strongest measures to repress any attempts at a continuance of the malignant policy indicated by the recent discovery of revolutionary plots. He was not surprised at the natural anxiety of Europeans in India, but argued that the Government had shown itself firm in its attitude towards the disloyalists, an attitude which had done much to reassure Anglo-Indians. The Government intended to effect constitutional and administrative reforms, and would go as far as possible towards meeting the demands made by responsible politicians in India.

A Bombay telegram states that Mr. Tilak, leader of the extreme Nationalists, has been sentenced to six months' deportation for having written a most inflammatory article last month. A further despatch from Calcutta announces that a newspaper publisher who is undergoing two and a half years' imprisonment for sedition has been sentenced to an additional three years' penal servitude on a charge of instigating further revolutionary literature. It is worthy of note that since the infliction of severe sentences the extremists have considerably abated their zeal, with the result that the Indian situation has changed for the better in a marked degree.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON NAVAL POLICY.

Newport, R. I., July 22.

In the course of a speech delivered here today by President Roosevelt to an audience of prominent naval officers, he dilated upon the necessity of the United States possessing a first-class battlefleet. Such a fleet was the only efficacious guarantee of peace. A purely defensive fleet, said the President, was for America absolutely useless.

THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT IN COLLISION.

New York, July 22.

The Presidential yacht "Mayflower," with Mr. Roosevelt on board, collided today off New London (Conn.) with a schooner. Although the yacht was proceeding slowly and cautiously on account of fog in the Sound, she penetrated deep into the broadside of the schooner, which foundered immediately. Six of the crew were rescued by sailors from the "Mayflower."

STANDARD OIL LUCK.

Chicago, July 22.

The Federal Court has quashed the decision of Judge Landis given on August 3rd 1907, by which the Standard Oil Company was convicted of violating the law by accepting rebates from the railroad companies and sentenced to a fine of 29 million dollars. A new trial has been ordered.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Quebec, July 22.

Glorious sunshine fills the streets, increasing the eagerness of everyone who is awaiting the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Thursday, or Champlain

Day, is to be a general holiday, but apparently the people of Quebec are anticipating this, as all seem to have donned holiday attire, and are parading the streets.

Early yesterday afternoon the American warship "New Hampshire" arrived, and thousands of sight-seers on Dufferin-terrace admired the lines of the beautiful white ship, over which great enthusiasm was displayed. The "New Hampshire" hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and saluted the fleet and citadel. Later, ceremonial visits were exchanged, Admiral Cowles, commanding the United States squadron, going to the citadel. The "New Hampshire" took up a position between the French and British squadrons, and played "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise."

The tercentenary celebrations today included a quaint ceremonial, a number of mounted heralds garbed in costumes of the Champlain period, accompanied by trumpeters, announcing the fêtes at various points of the city. Watchmen also chanted the curfew and called out the hours of rehearsal of the pageant in the afternoon. It was a successful and brilliant affair. A large number of prominent men are arriving from Ottawa, and, with the closing of Parliament, Quebec will be packed.

Quebec, July 22.

The British armoured cruiser "Indomitable," with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here today.

TRUCULENT PRESIDENT CASTRO.

New York, July 22.

Advices to hand here from Caracas announce that President Castro has requested the Dutch Ambassador to leave Venezuela. The Venezuelan Foreign Minister sent the Ambassador his passports, together with a note, to the effect that he was unsuited to act as representative of Holland in Venezuela owing to the views expressed by him in a note dated April 9th.

Further reports from Caracas state that the communication sent by M. de Reus, the Dutch Ambassador, to President Castro in April is believed to be Holland's official reply to the note sent by the Venezuelan Government, requesting the Dutch Government to carefully watch ships of their nationality plying between La Guaira and Caracas, as many rebels took refuge on these vessels under pseudonyms.

THE MEAT FAMINE.

New York, July 22.

A report issued by the Department of Agriculture on the shortage of meat and the working of Government inspection at the Chicago stockyards contains the fact that sausage manufacture has been practically suspended owing to the high price of meat and the stringency of the pure food law. The few sausages that are being turned out are selling at record high prices, and are only made for the large hotels and those butchers catering for wealthy family trade. The law insists on a pure meat sausage—even bread crumb is considered an adulteration according to the new law—and as all fresh meat finds a ready market, there is nothing left for the canner or sausage-maker.

The poorer classes, who depend on canned meats for their summer food, are living for the most part on bread, vegetables, and porridge. Packers are scouring the country for supplies of their own brands of corned meats and tongues. Messrs. Libby, McNeill, and Libby, the largest canners in the world, who recently purchased in London over 10,000,000lb. of their own foods, are cabling their foreign offices to collect all stocks of corned meat for reshipment, no matter how small the quantity. There is no relief in sight for the preserved food manufacturer, and many of the small packers are considering the advisability of closing down their plants until early next year.

Inquiries made on Wednesday at the London offices of the Libby Corporation elicited the fact that reshipment to America of a further 36,000lb. of meat would be made yesterday. The seriousness of the situation is gauged by the fact that the shipment represents only 500 cases of 6lb. tins of corned meat, which is the most obtainable there.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Bob Kelly, the light-weight boxing champion of the Southern States of the U. S., who was defeated during the recent match (already reported in these columns) at the Zoological Gardens by the British light-weight champion Joe Edwards, informs the *Daily Record* that he wants an opportunity of revenge, and hereby challenges Edwards to another match, the details of which can be arranged later. Kelly believes Edwards to have been at his mercy during the first five rounds, and this opinion, he informs us, is corroborated by experts. In the third round, however, Edwards accidentally struck his opponent's nose with his head, causing a blood vessel to burst, this circumstance leading to Kelly's retirement after ten more rounds had been fought.

The Munich artist, Heinrich Knot, sang with great success at the New Royal Opera (Director Gura) in the title-rôle of "Tannhäuser," for which he is better suited than for "Lohengrin." But at the same time I cannot eradicate the impression I received from his "Lohengrin" performance. Herr Knot has been endowed by Nature with a super-human tenor, whose magnificent high tones dominate everybody and whose low notes are equally admirable. It appeared to me that the criticisms respecting his acting—all of which had been unanimous—had had the effect of making the artist try to improve his representation by exaggerated expressions of his countenance. Knot conquers by his strong voice, and anybody who does not mind the acting can be fully satisfied. Herr Bordmann's *Landgraf* was on quite a different scale. This young artist has learnt much; he has a wonderfully rare bass voice which he knows how to treat artistically and, in addition to that, has a pleasing dramatic touch. He was a *Landgraf* from head to foot, such as we have seldom heard. Fräulein Hummel as *Elisabeth* was well worthy of praise, her lovely, tender soprano touching the heart and evoking emotion. Herr Gille's conducting was very successful indeed this time. The audience throughout applauded enthusiastically. *M.O.*

The first international congress of dancing masters commenced on Monday and concludes today. The meetings are held in the Philharmonic Hall and have the object of founding an international union of dancing masters for the purpose of teaching pupils to execute a waltz after the same method as that prevailing in New York and in Berlin. In other words, it is desired to standardize the various steps. This object should receive the sympathy of all those devoted to the Terpsichorean art. In conjunction with the congress at the Philharmonic an exhibition is being held in the same building, and the visitor will find much to interest and amuse. The art and science of the dancing master is here revealed in all its intricacy, and there is a wonderful display of all sorts and conditions of instruments utilised for the production of every species of music. Foot-gear for dancing has no lack of variety, if we are to judge by the specimens exhibited. There are dainty pumps of patent leather, of silk, silver, and gold, some studded with precious stones; high heels adorn some of the shoes, so high in fact that the spectator wonders how on earth it was ever possible to dance in them. Cotillon favours are here in abundance, from the simplest to the most elaborate. It is to be regretted that such a unique exhibition has only had such a short existence.

A number of German scientific men, including Professors Harnack, v. Willamowitz-Möllendorf, Wolf Count v. Baudissin, Erich Schmidt, and Eduard Lachan, met in the Elite Hotel on Saturday night to meet Dr. Hill, the United States Ambassador, at the invitation of Professor Haupt, who lectured for six years in Baltimore. After the reception, when the eminent scientists were introduced to the Ambassador by Professor Haupt, an informal banquet took place, and at the conclusion of the meal an animated conversation served to keep the party together for a considerable time.

We hear from New York that an imposing celebration of Shakespeare's birthday will take place on the other side of the herring-pond and also, it is hoped, in England on April 23rd, 1909. Mr. Frohmann, proprietor or lessee of unnumbered theatres in England and the United States, has announced his intention of allowing only Shakespearean plays to be performed on the stages under his control on the date in question, and to this end he will arrange for the necessary decorations, costumes, scenery, &c., leaving his managers to select the actual plays. Mr. Frohmann is also endeavouring to interest other lessees and proprietors in his scheme, so that if his efforts are crowned with success there will probably be some seven hundred Shakespearean performances in the United States and Great Britain on the fateful 23rd of April. Mr. Frohmann is to be congratulated on the enterprise he is displaying to do honour to the memory of the great playwright.

So far as the building itself is concerned the Berlin Ice Palace is now completed, and the interior decorations are proceeding apace. The opening ceremony is fixed to take place on September 1st. On the second floor there will be a gymnastic and physical culture institute complete with all the latest appliances, while the ice surface itself will occupy an area of 2,000 square yards with a thickness of 12 cm.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

| This evening: | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Royal Opera House | (closed) |
| Royal Theatre | (closed) |
| New Royal Opera Theatre | La Traviata (Prevosti) at 7.30 |
| Deutsches Theater | Bruttigräfin (Sári Fedák) 8 |
| | Kammerspiele (closed) |
| Lessing Theatre | (closed) |
| Berliner Theatre | (closed) |
| New Theatre | Der Zerrissene 8 |
| New Schauspielhaus | Company of the New Opera Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarpinzessin 8 |
| | Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8 |
| Kleines Theater | (closed) |
| Comic Opera | (closed) |
| Residenz Theatre | (closed) |
| Lustspielhaus | Die binne Maus 8 |
| Trianon Theatre | (closed) |
| Theater des Westens | Ein Walzertraum 8 |
| Schiller Theatre O. | Die weiße Dame (H. Bötel) 8 |
| | Charlotten- |
| | burg (closed) |
| Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre | Die Diebin 8 |
| Thalia Theatre | Der Mann mit dem Monocle 8 |
| Urania Theatre | Die Mosellande und ihr Weinbau 8 |
| Every evening until further notice. | |
| Metropol Theatre | Das muss man seh'n at 8 |
| Bernhard Rose Theatre | Das Geheimnis von New York 8 |
| Apollo Theatre | London Suburbia. Spezialitäten 8 |
| Passage Theatre | Berlin's Stimmung. Spezialitäten 8 |
| Berliner Frater Theatre | Die Welt ein Paradies 7 |
| Walhalla Theatre | Spezialitäten 8 |

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

CRUISE OF THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Honolulu, July 23.

The United States Battleship Fleet weighed anchor this morning and left the harbour. The Fleet's next point of call is Auckland, New Zealand.

CANADIAN TOWN FIRE RAVAGED.

New York, July 22.

Advices have been received of the partial destruction of Fort William, in Ontario, by a fire which broke out on Monday in the business quarter. The whole of this portion of the town was gutted, and the loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

REMARKABLE "YELLOW PERIL" SPEECH.

Wellington, New Zealand, July 22.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, speaking at a social gathering of the Liberal and Labour Federation, expressed regret at the criticisms which have been directed against the Government in connection with the entertainment of the U.S. fleet. He pointed out that the fleet was not that of a foreign country, but that of a nation which was our cousin, kith and kin of the Anglo-Saxon race. We could not, he said, ignore our position as part and parcel of the British Empire. America was a great Power on friendly terms with the United Kingdom, with whom she was doing a trade of £50,000,000 yearly.

He predicted that some day there would be a fight to decide whether the white races or those of the East were to govern Australia, New Zealand, and the other islands of the Pacific. When that took place the Old World could have the assistance of the American fleet, which would fight shoulder to shoulder with its forces for the purpose of preserving for future generations the rights and interests of all classes of the people.

New Zealand would not refrain from extending to the American fleet what would be extended to New Zealanders if they visited America in British warships.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' TOUR.

Copenhagen, July 22.

After a hearty leave-taking from the royal family, President Fallières embarked this evening on board the French cruiser "Cassini" for Stockholm. The cruiser, accompanied by two torpedo-boats, was saluted by the batteries as she passed.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

Belgrade, July 23.

Three battalions of Asiatic troops which were ordered to march to Monastir from Salonica refused to carry out their commands, stating that they were not prepared to fight Moslems. The troops were marched back to their barracks. Another officer has been murdered at Prilip.

A Salonica despatch asserts that the committee of the Young Turkey League has decided to em-

Kurfürsteneck close to Ring Bahnhof Halensee. Prop.: P. Kesten, Traiteur. Dinner 1.25 mark and upwards. Excellent beers.

Adolph Alberti. Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

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

Otto Grunow Atelier for portraits, interiors and exteriors photograph. Ref.: Christian Sinding, Rosa Ottika (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amt. 13984.

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CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
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, Motz 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.

A CENTENARIAN BAZAAR.

A unique fair was recently held in New York, at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob. Old Jews and Jewesses having passed the century mark were placed behind the counter to sell goods, which they did quite skilfully. Mendel Diamondstein, 103 years old; Mrs. Esther Davis, 112 years old, who sat in an armchair, had a staff of saleswomen, the youngest 72 years old; Mrs. Rosie Aronwald, who recently celebrated her 107th birthday with a feast at which she told how she shook the hand of Napoleon I. after the Treaty of Tilsit, sold oil-paintings from the walls.

bark upon an aggressive course. Major Hall Effendi has left Wodena with the troops under his command, and is believed to have gone over to the rebels. According to rumours current, the Inspector of Artillery has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, and will replace General Ibrahim Pasha as commanding officer of the Third Army Corps.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a telegram from Salonica, dated yesterday, reporting that military trains and convoys are constantly passing through that place on their way to Monastir. Major Ejub, the commanding officer at Ochrida, has confiscated 1,000 Mauser rifles and 500 chests of cartridges from the arsenal and gone over with his troops to the insurgents. The situation hourly increases in gravity.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Belgrade, July 23.

The British Ambassador recently handed a note to the Servian Government relative to the agitation carried on by organised bands and the latest occurrences in Macedonia and certain parts of Servia. The Servian Government's answer has now been lodged, to the effect that every possible measure will be taken to prevent aid being rendered these bands by any of the Balkan States. The note adds that Servia would even be willing to consider any proposals put forward by the Powers for the pacification of the three Villayets where disturbances are in evidence.

DRESDEN

The firm of Adolf Brauer, booksellers, by appointment to the Court, celebrated the 70th anniversary of its establishment a few days ago. For the whole of this lengthy period the firm has retained its old original quarters at No. 2, Haupt Strasse. Herr Plötner has been proprietor of this flourishing business for the last twenty-eight years, while the manager, Herr Oscar Reinicke, has been with the firm for thirty-four years.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Gruss aus der Ferne, Marsch, Fürstenberg. (2) Ouverture "Erlkönig," Schubert. (3) Paraphrase über "Blaue Blumen Schottlands," Langay. (4) Lagenen-Walzer, Strauss. (5) Prolog "Bajazzo," Leoncavallo. (6) Ave verum corpus, Mozart. (7) Marcel, Grosse Fantasia aus "Die Hugenotten," Meyerbeer. (8) Overture "La Sirene," Auber. (9) Gold und Silber, Walzer, Lehar. (10) Chanson de Nuit, Elgar. (11) La Matchiche, Borel-Clerk.

At the Central Theatre this evening *Das letzte Mittel*, a three-act farce by Philipp Berges, will be performed at 8 o'clock. This farce will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday evenings. On Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, *Der Teufel* will be given (at half-prices).

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Friday, July 24th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
 Saturday, July 25th. *S. James A. and M.* 8.15 a. m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a. m. Matins.
 Sunday, July 26th. *6th Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 12 m. d. Holy Communion. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
 Wednesday, July 29th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
 Friday, July 31st. 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 26th. *6th 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 Winckelmann 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.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
 Closed till August 8.
Royal Theatre Neustadt.
 Closed till September 11.
Residenz Theatre.
 Tonight Seine Hebeitz at 7.30
 Friday night Im Sperringsnest " 7.30
Central Theatre.
 Tonight Das letzte Mittel at 8
 Saturday night Das letzte Mittel " 8

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
 "Seydlitz," from Sydney for Bremen, left Freemantle July 22nd.
 "Zieten," from Sydney for Bremen, left Naples July 22nd.
 "Grosser Kurfürst," from Spitzbergen for Bremen, arrived Odde July 22nd.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Shanghai July 22nd.
 "Joeben," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang July 22nd.
 "Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York July 22nd.
 "Breslau," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore July 22nd.
 "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Singapore July 23rd.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg July 22nd.
 "Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, left Suez July 22nd.

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



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 First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, &c. from **H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.**

Rebstock Union Bar. American drinks. English cooking.
 Schöner Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b IV. **MINIATURES.**
 Studio hours 10 a. m.—1 p. m., and 3—4 p. m.

Painting on Porcelain **Paul Fritzsche,**
 Lessons also given in own studio. Umland Strasse 27.

A VISIT TO THE PAN ANGLICAN CONGRESS HELD IN LONDON, JUNE 1908.

On the day following that of our arrival in London we attended a reception given by the Marquis of Northampton, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, where, after an address of welcome, we were shown an interesting collection of valuable Manuscripts and ancient versions of the Bible and portions of the Holy Scriptures in several hundred languages. The Opening Service of the Congress, which was a service of Intercession, was held on Monday June 15th in Westminster Abbey and was characterized by great simplicity and devotional feeling. On the afternoon of the same day we met together at a garden party given at Knebworth Hall by Lord Strathcona, who, although over eighty years of age, received his guests with a cordial handclasp in his beautiful home, an historical mansion where Queen Elizabeth was entertained and which in later years came into possession of the family of the celebrated novelist Lord Bulwer Lytton; here also Charles Dickens spent a considerable portion of his time. The meetings of the Congress were held in seven different halls simultaneously, the largest of which (and apparently the only one competent to hold the crowds thronging them) was Albert Memorial Hall, where from ten to thirteen thousand people gathered together morning, afternoon, and evening for an entire week, and where, in addition to addresses delivered by celebrated Bishops and clergy, we had addresses upon Christian truth and the relation of the Church and Society, by eloquent laymen like Lord Lytton, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Masterton. To summarize the themes treated of, would be to cover almost the entire field of moral and religious thought. Social, Biblical, Missionary, and Educational topics were considered, and it was especially to be noted that the audiences showed intense interest and fervor. A peculiar feature of our reception at Lord Brassey's on the evening of Monday, was our visit to a portion of his house called "the Museum," where were exhibited a most wonderful collection of curios collected by himself and Lady Brassey in their journey round the world in the yacht "Sunbeam." One memorable afternoon was spent in the gardens and the house of the popular Bishop of London. Fulham Palace, the Bishop's residence, is not what we ordinarily understand as a palace, but is from an historical standpoint a most interesting episcopal home. There gathered together thousands of guests, many of whom came in stately equipages, but no one could tell from the manner of the Bishop's welcome whether the guest had come by carriage or on foot. An unusually good opportunity was given us for seeing the Court Society in festal array on the occasion of the marriage of

Miss Jean Reid, the only daughter of the American Ambassador, to the Hon. John Hubert Ward, one of the King's equerries and a brother of Lord Dudley. As the King and Queen and Royal Family with the favored guests ascended the marble staircase of Dorchester House, a scene was provided which an artist might well portray. The numerous costly wedding gifts attracted the attention of all, and the gracious manner of the host and hostess and the charming bride, made all as happy as a marriage bell. On the following day the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere gave us a delightful afternoon at Bridgewater House, where the works of art of the old masters are said to surpass those of any other private home in England. The Countess, sitting in an invalid's chair, welcomed her guests with a sweet smile, although one could imagine that she had passed through much suffering. The great Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which took place at noon of the same day, was one made notable not only by the fact that thousands of worshippers inside and outside of the sacred edifice participated in the Service of Thanksgiving and in the Thankoffering which was laid upon the Altar, but also by the presence of a great Company of Bishops (said to number over 200) from all parts of the habitable world, who had come together to consider the interests of God's Kingdom and to give thanks for the blessed privileges of our Anglo-Saxon Christianity: and the musical parts of the service, magnificently rendered with orchestral accompaniment, and especially Mendelssohn's Grand "Hymn of Praise," helped to make the occasion one ever to be remembered. The Prince and Princess of Wales invited us to meet the King and Queen of England at a garden party in the gardens of Marlborough House. This house was built (1709-1710) from Sir Christopher Wren's designs for the great Duke of Marlborough on a portion of the park given by Queen Anne. After the lapse of more than a century it was purchased from the Marlborough family in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte, and was the residence of Queen Adelaide in her widowhood. It was settled upon the Prince of Wales in 1850, and is likely to remain permanently the town residence of the heir to the throne. The Royal party included, in addition to the King and Queen and the Royal host and hostess, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Princess Francis of Teck, and three of the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Another garden party was given us by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with his wife, (the daughter of Archbishop Tait) received us on the lawn, and many of us took this opportunity to visit the palace and chapel of Lambeth, where so much had transpired that was vital to the existence of the Church, and where the numerous life-sized portraits of the Bishops and Archbishops reminded us of the important part which the Archbishops of Canterbury fulfilled in preserving the life and usefulness of our Anglo-Saxon Christianity. The two great Missionary Societies of the Church of England, i. e. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S. P. G.) and the Church Missionary Society (C. M. S.), also welcomed us at their working centres. Bishop Montgomery, the Secretary of the S. P. G., with his wife, received us on the lawn adjoining the house on Wandsworth Common, where fifteen young people in the vigor of their youth are preparing for the missionary work in foreign lands. Sir John Kennaway, President of the C. M. S., received with his wife in the rooms of the Society in Salisbury Square, and after addresses made by those coming from different parts of the far off mission field, we were shown mementoes of hero martyrs such as James Hannington, the first Bishop of Uganda, in Central Africa. A pleasant "at home" given by the Hon. Lady Peek at Belgrave Square enabled us to see something of the manner in which afternoon receptions are conducted in the homes of London society, while invitations to luncheon in the country homes of friends and acquaintances gave us some idea of the English country life. Altogether our visit to the Pan Anglican Congress of 1908 in London was a series of delightful surprises, and we were charmed, as I suppose our English and Colonial friends must have been, with the lavish hospitality and cordial welcome of our British cousins.

John F. Butterworth,
 Rector of American Church in Dresden and Delegate from the American Churches in Europe to the Pan Anglican Congress of 1908.

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THE GREATEST EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

(Concluded.)

The Prince of Wales—now Edward VII.—met him frequently, and on one occasion "the Prince had so many afterthoughts as I was going away that he actually shook hands with me four times." He does not appear to have met the Queen, or, indeed, any reigning sovereign, but the Queen was a constant reader. Lord Torrington writes to him on one occasion: "The Queen feels that you have been very kind, and really, as no one dares to tell her the truth, it is fortunate you are able to do so and to be listened to also."

"The Prince," said Lord Torrington, "if given occupation will be sure to go right, but I fear the Queen is not disposed to let him interfere in public"—a foreboding only too accurately fulfilled. On another occasion Lady Ely tells him that "it pleased and soothed the Queen" to find herself in accord with Mr. Delane.

Delane dined out a hundred times in the year, and as he spent part of every year at Dunrobin and other country houses or abroad, he must very seldom have dined at home. Occasionally he raises a cry of distress. "Swelling" is very laborious, and having now had five or six days of it, I shall be very glad of a day's rest. . . . I must have some intermission from eating and drinking and fine company."

But he is always "swelling," and the swells gave him little rest. Here is an entry from his diary:—
Went hunting and came back very tired, but only in time to dress for dinner and return to the Mentmore ball, which lasted until six o'clock a.m.

Yet with all his social junketings he slaved for the paper:—

He allowed no mundane pleasures to prevent his going every night to his room at the *Times* office at half past ten or eleven and staying there till four or even five in the morning.

Although his whole life was bound up with the paper—he declined the Under-Secretaryship for War when it was offered him by Lord Palmerston—he never mentioned the paper outside the office, and in the houses he frequented the *Times* was never named.

Of Delane Mr. Dasent says:—

He did not smoke, drank very sparingly of wines, and dressed carefully, though he never sacrificed to the graces. Of robust appearance and somewhat florid complexion, he resembled, in middle life, a typical country squire.

He rode to hounds, and he rode in London when other men would drive. In the autumn he shot as best he could at Highclere and Dunrobin. He was an indifferent shot, and even at Dunrobin, where the killing of a stag is spoken of as if it were the chief end of man, he could so far detach himself from the *genius loci* as to write:—

The deer and the salmon are now both out of season, and the sportsmen are miserable and languid because there are only grouse and blackcock, and pheasants and partridges, to kill. Poor creatures, they are a mournful race.

A country gentleman, an English country gentleman, he remained to the last. It is odd, considering the great position of the *Times*, that Delane seems never to have thought it his duty to make the personal acquaintance of men like Bismarck and Cavour, of Napoleon III., or Alexander II., or Victor Emmanuel. He never visited America, and the Colonies did not seem to have impressed his imagination. For a man with so alert an intelligence he was singularly insular and *borné*. It seems to be a tradition of Printing House Square that the editor who ought to make the tour of Europe every year and of the world every decade should confine himself to London and trust to his correspondents to keep him posted as to things outside. There are few expressions of personal opinion on foreign personages in the Delane letters. This may be as well, for it would hardly add to our regard for Delane if there were many such atrocious sentiments as this which he uttered about Garibaldi:—
. . . he is such a mad dog that he may still do mischief. I sincerely hope, therefore, that some friendly ball may lay him low.

He is not, as a rule, so violent as this. But he forgot himself so far as to describe the Gladstone Government of 1870 as "a mean-spirited, white-livered set," because they had vetoed the employment of Captain Hozier as war correspondent for the *Times* with the French Army for fear of offending Prussia.

There are not so many glimpses behind the scenes to be gained from these volumes as might have been expected. Lord Courtney seems to have been a contributor who gave much trouble by his violent views during the Franco-German war, although his identity is discreetly veiled by the use of his initial.

There are a few hints from Windsor. Lady Ely tells him that the Queen has been much scandalised by the very low dresses in which ladies appeared at her Drawing Rooms, and "the Queen also disapproves of the tax on matches, and has written a remonstrance on the subject to the Government.

Her Majesty thinks in it only about the distress it will cause among the poorer classes; she has shown great feeling and kindness about it."

The Queen, says the Duchess of Sutherland, always had the idea that some day she would be shot. Lord Torrington sent Delane all the gossip of Windsor.

The Torrington letters are the most interesting in the book. For instance, he writes:—

"I went with Biddulph and the Dean of Windsor's wife, a very pretty woman. . . . to see the baron of beef roasting, 360lb. weight. Four men are constantly on for ten hours turning the spit, when they hope it will be done to a turn. I am sure the men will."

I went to see the roasting in the kitchen of turkeys, geese, and beef—a mighty sight; at least fifty turkeys before one fire. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by custom or law, sends over every year a large woodcock pie. This one is composed of one hundred birds, and I certainly intend to try whether Carlisle's cook knows how to prepare a worthy dish to set before a queen."

On Ireland Delane's views were refreshingly liberal. He saw and said that Force was no remedy, and no one deplored more frankly than he the return of the Conservatives to the barren and hopeless policy of Coercion.

Delane was married, but his wife's mind became unhinged, and he lived as a bachelor in Serjeants' Inn. He was devoted to his mother, and felt her death very keenly. "The keystone of my whole existence," he declares in a letter to his mother, dated from Lilleshall, at the close of 1868, "you become every year more indispensable to my happiness." He was a man of robust health, but when in his latter years he was brought to the door of death he writes: "Strange to say, I did not find it uninviting, and the utter nothingness to which the prospect reduced all other hopes, fears, and interests was most edifying."

I conclude this more or less fragmentary account of a most interesting book by quoting Mr. Dasent's glowing tribute to the life-work of his uncle:—

The *Times* contains, or did contain, on an average four leading articles daily. Thus in thirty-seven years Delane had been responsible for over forty thousand distinct pronouncements upon every conceivable topic of public interest. Not the combined loquacity of a Disraeli and a Gladstone ever amounted to one quarter of this gigantic effort of a single brain. . . . To a remarkable comprehensiveness and readiness of vision Delane united an innate and unswerving rectitude, and in this ocean of accumulated verities—the files of the *Times*—he has written his name indelibly in the history of his country. Over and over again, having carefully studied the chart, he buoyed the channel along which the ship of State steered into port. If charged with inconsistency Delane would merely point to the title of the paper, and remind his critics that the *Times* was the organ of no party, and that every issue was complete in itself. . . . "Mr. Bright, you are evidently under some misapprehension as to the precise nature of my responsibility. I am responsible for the *Times* of today, but I have nothing to do with the *Times* of yesterday or the *Times* of tomorrow." . . . It was his pride to administer the editorship justly, fearlessly, and generously, and while some may say that he was proud, harsh, and even a remorseless taskmaster, our testimony must be that he was a true, sincere, and kind-hearted man, animated by a lofty sense of duty, incapable of an unjust or dishonourable act.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING RECORDS.

When the Japanese armoured cruiser "Ibuki," of 14,600 tons, was launched on November 21st, 1907, at the Kure dockyard, an officer exclaimed: "There she goes, our declaration of independence."

Every plate of steel, every rivet, tube, pillar, every scrap of steel or iron which entered into the making of this great armoured cruiser, was the product of Nippon manufacture. The entire material for the construction of this ship had been manufactured by the Kure Steel Works and Edamitsu Iron Works.

It was the first ship built entirely of Japanese materials. The keel was laid on May 22nd; it was launched November 21st, 1907, so it took exactly six months between the laying down of the keel and the launching. At the same dockyard the battleship "Satsuma" took eight months between the date of laying down her keel to the time of her launching. Henceforth, the Japanese maintain, they can build a battleship in eighteen months—as quick as any nation in the world excepting England. Within two years after the war Japan has added nine battleships and five armoured cruisers to her fleet. At the close of the Japanese War she had four battleships; she has now eleven. Of these five are Russian prizes, but these ships have been rebuilt so as to make them almost new; all that the Japanese constructors used of these Russian prizes were their keels and their skeletons. The Russian battleship "Orel" has now become the "Iwami," and she does not carry a single gun that she carried when she was the pride of the Russian Navy.

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A BOULEVARD INCIDENT.

We take the following story, almost equal in pathos to "The Dead Ass," by Sterne, from a Paris contemporary. About half-past nine at night on the Boulevard Malesherbes, a little crowd was assembled round a tree—some boys, two concierges, passers-by, and a policeman. They had pursued a fine rat which had taken refuge under the grating at the foot of a tree. A bar of iron raised the grating, a dog lying in wait seized the rat, and with one shake it was dead, to the great delight of the gamins. Here is the sequel.

Attracted by the commotion an old watchman from a neighbouring yard came up. He looked at the throbbing cadaver of the poor rat, and exclaimed piteously, "It is my rat. I recognise him; he wanted the right ear." Then the old man explained that he had tamed the rat, which accompanied him on his rounds. He gave it its little portion of bread, and until it had had enough it would make two little squeaks as it finished each bit. The old man explained, "It allowed me to caress it; for months it had come every night, and now," with tears in his eyes, the watchman moaned, "I am alone." As has been said for us in "The Sentimental Journey": "Did we but love each other as this poor soul loved his ass 'twould be something."

THE JUNGFRAU RAILWAY.

Undoubtedly the Jungfrau Railway is the most remarkable railway in the world, even in its unfinished state. Its projector, Herr Guyer-Zeller, was not an engineer, but a financier. The story goes that he was enjoying a stroll down the mountain path which leads from the Schilthorn to Murren, and that in the course of it, with the Jungfrau steadily in front, the inspiration suddenly came to him to scale the majestic peak with a railway.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to the 20th of July
numbered 7,791.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds; prevailing clearness;
temperature but little altered; generally dry.