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W., Potsdamer  
Strasse 10/11.  
Telephone:  
VI 1079.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## MR. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The following account of the career of Mr. Taft, Republican candidate for the United States Presidency, appears in the *Review of Reviews*. It is from the pen of Mr. Walter Wellman, who has known the subject of his article for many years, and his remarks therefore assume an enhanced value:

Twenty-five men have been President of the United States. Not often, if ever, have the American people deliberately set out to train a man for the Presidency, to prepare him through education and experience and work for the responsibilities of their highest and most exacting public office. That is what they are doing now, have been doing for some years. They are training William Howard Taft to be President. He has been nominated by the Republican party, and his chances of election are fairly good, though by no means certain.

If Mr. Taft is chosen to be the twenty-sixth man to sit in the Presidential chair he will be placed there because an intensely practical people, in a period of their history when emotionalism is somewhat checked and dull, follow out their natural instinct to recognise, to reward, and to utilise the highest efficiency. That is a natural instinct with the American people. In America there is surer, quicker recognition of individual merit, efficiency, power to do things and do them well, than in any other country. More or less consciously, but none the less surely, the American people are trying to use this principle in their President-making.

If ever a man was put in training for the Presidency and kept there, and required to go through all the arduous experience sure to fit him for the final and highest promotion, that man is Mr. Taft. From first to last he unconsciously acted precisely as if he were conscious, as if he were ambitious for the Presidency, as if he realised that he had signed articles with the American people. That is the way the greatest achievements of the larger scheme of things are almost always worked out in this world.

Mr. Taft trained himself for the Presidency, without knowing it, by always following the law of gravity of his nature, the force which compels him ever to do his best. His is not a complex character. It is not difficult to analyse. It is large, massive, plain, strong, simple. But the very heart, essence, and vitality of it is this something within him which compels him, in every situation and task and relation, every day, hour, and moment, to give forth his best, to reserve nothing of strength from his duty to forget himself, to throw himself into his work with all his might for the very love of doing that or through the sheer impossibility of doing anything else. The blood of the Puritans is in his veins, and Duty is the god of the practical modern Puritan.

We read this dominant note of his character,—this seeking of excellence,—throughout all we know of his half-century of life. In boyhood he excelled both in games and studies. At Yale he was not only the most popular man of his class as "Big Bill Taft," but the leader of his class in every activity,—the stroke of his class crew, the champion wrestler of the university, and finished second in scholarship in a class of more than 100. Leaving college, he took up the first work that came to hand, as newspaper and law reporter while studying law. He was a good reporter, a good student. Though he had a famous and well-to-do father, he made his way on his own merits. He practised law with success, held one or two minor offices in Cincinnati, became a judge of the Superior Court of that city, and a little more than eighteen years ago appeared in Washington as Solicitor-General under the Administration of President Harrison. Here again his habit of hard work stood him in good stead. He won several important cases, and attracted attention above the ordinary run of easy-going departmental officials. At this time, also, he met and made a friend of another young official, then Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt. It was not strange that Roosevelt, the energetic, the strenuous, and Taft, "the big steam-engine working day and night," should find something in common; nor is it necessary to say that the friendship between them has been of importance to both, and is likely to continue of importance for years to come.

Upon leaving Washington it was to become United States Circuit Judge at Cincinnati. Here again he did his best. Duty was his master. He rendered certain decisions affecting labour which to this day are much discussed, which have brought him more or less criticism from labour leaders and spokesmen. Moreover, there was courage as well as conscience in those decisions. One of them was rendered in troubled times. There was a railway strike; passions ran high; a number of men, misrepresenting labour, gathered in the court-room, and muttered that if the judgment were against them the judge should not leave the building alive. The blue-eyed judge faced them serenely, smilingly; calmly he announced his decision. Then the smile vanished, a fighting glint came into the blue eyes, down upon the desk banged a large, firm hand, and a clear voice rang out: "When you leave this room I want you to do so with the knowledge that if there is enough power in the army of the United States to run these trains, these trains will run." Then the judge strode out of the room, unafraid, and the sullen crowd melted away. The trains were run.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Taft made his appearance upon the national field of action. President McKinley was in trouble about the administration of the difficult affairs of the Philippines. He was at loss to find the man for the emergency. "I want a man who is big, strong, patient, tactful yet firm, and willing to kill himself with hard work if necessary," said McKinley to Mr. Day, then his Secretary of State. "Why don't you send for him then?" replied Day; "Will Taft is the man you want,—he's on the bench at Cincinnati." McKinley telegraphed Taft to come to Washington. Taft came, without the slightest idea of what was wanted of him. He was amazed when told it was desired he should go to the Philippines and try to create a nation out of that crude, peculiar, bleaking, heterogeneous, unpromising human mass. Taft did not want to go, and said so frankly, adding that he had not believed in holding the Philippines, and that his ambition was for judicial, not executive work. "But here is one of the most difficult tasks now confronting our nation," said McKinley. "You are the man to do it. You must help me out. It is your duty." And because he, too, saw that it was his duty, and for no other reason, Taft at length assented.

That was only eight years ago. In three and a half centuries Spanish rule had given the people of the Philippines one institution—the Church. In three and a half years Taft moulded them into a nation—a rudimentary nation, true, but equipped with all the institutions of modern civilisation. He smiled upon those people, and won their liking; he laughed with them, and won their good humour; he worked for them, and won their confidence; he made "the Philippines for the Filipinos" his guiding star. Now the Filipinos affectionately call him "Santo Taft." To them he must indeed appear as something like a saint. It was Taft who convinced a sceptical world that the Americans not only had the power successfully to administer a colonial trust, but to administer it beneficently, unselfishly—working like a human steam-engine at Manila and appealing to the American people at home for justice and help and patience. He protected the national conscience and preserved the national honour.

Taft is a man many of whose ways are those of a boy—a big, husky, rollicking boy, ever ready for a laugh or a joke or a prank, yet never overstepping the bounds of dignity, mixing jest and laughter with work, always bright and sunny, yet always a marvel of industry and achievement.

At college we see him declining to accept a class post of honour because someone had questioned the regularity of his election, only to be unanimously chosen to the same place immediately afterward. At Cincinnati we see him giving a sound and well-deserved thrashing to the editor of a scurrilous sheet who had slandered his father. As judge on the federal bench we see him declining an offer to go to New York as member of a law firm, with a guaranty of 50,000 dollars a year, saying, "There are bigger things in this world than money." In the Philippines we see him taking advantage of every possible means of winning the affection and confidence of his wards, even going so far as to have a native prepare for him a diagram of the native rigodon, or Spanish quadrille, that he might

study its movements and be able to lead the wives of the presidents through its mazes in a manner creditable to the Governor of the islands and builder of a new nation—in forty days attending no fewer than a score of state balls, and literally dancing and smiling his way into the hearts of the people. We see him, at the end of a long, hard ride in the hot sun upon the back of a mule, keeping his own dinner waiting an hour while he goes in person to make sure that the weary beast of burden had his supper. We see him at his summer home in Quebec, at midnight, clad in the robes of repose, walking barefoot through the dewy grass with a mosquito-bitten and sleepless babe on either arm that tired womenfolk might sleep. This giant is as gentle as he is strong.

(To be concluded.)

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 23.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether any agreement had now been reached between His Majesty's Government and the Natal Ministry regarding the payment of Dinizulu's salary.—Col. Seely regretted that no agreement had so far been arrived at. Correspondence would shortly be laid on the subject. The view of His Majesty's Government was that one side or the other was honourably bound to pay this money, and in view of the poverty of the prisoner His Majesty's Government had decided to pay it forthwith. The question of the allocation of the money would be decided later.—Answering Mr. Mackarness, Col. Seely said that the Government greatly regretted the protraction of the proceedings in connection with the prosecution of Dinizulu. It was, however, only right to remember that the circumstances and position of the prisoner necessarily put special difficulties in the way of the production of native evidence. He had every reason to hope that the prolonged examination of Dinizulu was coming to a close.—Mr. Mackarness: Is it the view of the Natal Government that they have not yet enough evidence on which to frame an indictment?—Col. Seely said he could not state the view of the Natal Government unless he had sufficient notice to ascertain what their view was.—Mr. Macneill: Is it not the fact that natives have been flogged to give evidence against Dinizulu?—Col. Seely: There is no evidence that the witnesses have been subject to pressure of this kind.—Mr. Macneill: Has the hon. gentleman seen the statement of Miss Colenso?—Col. Seely: Yes; I have seen the statement, and I have given the answer I have given (Opposition cheers). Answering further questions the hon. gentleman said His Majesty's Government felt sure that the Government of Natal would see that it was nothing less than a public scandal if this native chief were retained indefinitely in custody.

Mr. H. C. Lea asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he could give the House an assurance that the King's Regulations would be altered so as to forbid any officer or man in the British Navy engaging in business.—Mr. McKenna: No, sir.—Mr. Lea: Is the House to assume that the Board of Admiralty consider that it is conducive to the best interests of the taxpayers in this country that their naval officers should engage in business?—Mr. McKenna said the hon. gentleman had asked him whether it was proposed to make any change in the King's Regulations on the subject of forbidding any officer in the Navy to engage in business. The Admiralty did not propose to make any change.—Mr. Lea: Is the House to assume that the Board of Admiralty consider that it conduces to the best interests of the Navy that officers on full pay are to engage in business besides carrying out their naval duties?—Mr. McKenna replied: The hon. gentleman did not ask me about officers on full pay, but about officers in the British Navy, and I have given him an answer.—Mr. Lea said he would alter his question, and ask about officers on full pay.—Mr. McKenna: When the hon. gentleman has altered his question I may give him an answer (cheers).

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

Whenever the Emperor leaves Berlin, says a contemporary, there is very little delay in the conduct of public affairs, for the Grand Marshal of the Court is obliged to furnish the Government with the staff needed for conveying important dispatches between the German Emperor and the Wilhelm Strasse. Whenever the German ruler takes up his abode in another residence, a special postal and telegraphic service is organized at once, as was the case at Corfu, and in future the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" will be connected by a special telephone with the Achilleion.

When the Emperor leaves Berlin for only two or three days the Foreign Office arranges a special service of messengers, who convey sealed dispatch-bags to and fro; these dispatch-bags are carried by the messenger's attendant, and must be with him, but specially important dispatches, intended for the Emperor, are carried in a sealed bag, which the messenger must never allow to leave his side. The special bags meant for the Emperor are handed either to him or to his aide-de-camp, according to the instructions received, and the Emperor himself opens the bag, while the messenger's attendant distributes the contents of his bag among the Ministers in attendance upon the Emperor. At present the Foreign Office is represented by Baron v. Jenisch during the Emperor's movements, and he has to keep an account of all communications coming from the Chancellor or from the Foreign Office in Berlin.

The replies to the dispatches are sent in the same way; the Chief of the Civil Cabinet and Baron v. Jenisch each has his own "decipherer" of secret dispatches. The Emperor himself fixes the hours of work, and they are observed rigorously, as the work of the German Foreign Office has grown enormously of recent years.

The famous Hamburg tenor, Alois Pennarini, will take the title rôle of "Lohengrin" on Saturday at the New Royal Opera.

A collection of Walter Scott's letters, part unpublished, have just been sold at Sotheby's in London for £6,000. They were written in 1806-1826 to the Marchioness of Abercorn. The following curiosities were sold at the same auction: a love-letter of Robert Burns, for £25; George Washington's diary of the campaign of 1775-76, for £40. A volume of English dramas dated the beginning of the 17th century, printed in 1615 and containing, amongst others, Shakespeare's "Richard II.," fetched £110.

An European Baptist Congress will meet in Berlin from August 29th to September 5th. Some 400 German delegates are expected to attend, and an equal number of delegates from abroad have signified their intention of participating.

The American competitors who are taking part in the Gordon Bennett Balloon Race which will start from Berlin in October, have now been decided on by the Aero-Club of America. The names are: Messrs. Holland-Forbes, McCoy, and Lieutenant Lahm. The last-named won the race for America two years ago, but it is not yet quite certain whether he will be sent as one of America's representatives this year as he is urgently needed

to conduct experiments in the autumn. If he is unable to come, Mr. Arnold, of the Massachusetts Aero Club, will take his place.

An interesting lawn tennis contest will take place tomorrow between sixteen picked players of the Lawn Tennis Club Ninety-nine and teams consisting of the same number from all the other Berlin clubs. The match will be played on the grounds of the Ninety-nine Club near the Kurfürstendamm. Sixteen singles and eight doubles will be played.

At the forthcoming Lawn Tennis Tournament in Heiligendamm the following well-known English players have promised to take part: Mmes. Winsh, Hillyard, Steedman and Salesbury; Messrs. Doherty, Hillyard, Dr. Eases and Jack Hillyard. The tournament will commence on August 4th, lasting till the 9th, the entries being open up to August 1st at the Badeverwaltung.

An exhibition of dogs, arranged by the Union of canine clubs, will take place on September 19th and 20th in the festival hall of the Friedrichshain brewery.

According to the Statistical Year Book the population of the German Empire at the end of June amounted to 63,017,000 souls, as compared with 62,097,000 on June 30, 1907, and with 61,177,000 on June 30, 1906. Thus, the increase for each of the last two years has been 920,000 people. In 1871, the year in which the present German Empire was founded, the population amounted to 40,997,000; therefore, in 37 years the German Empire has increased by 22 million inhabitants, or over 53 per cent.

From July 27th to August 1st balloon ascents will be made during the early morning hours for scientific purposes. Kites and balloons with or without passengers will ascend from nearly all the capitals of Europe while this experimental period continues. Anybody finding a kite or balloon, unoccupied, will be rewarded on giving information according to instructions attached to the object, providing care is taken of it and any instruments which it may contain.

The German Protos automobile, one of the competitors in the New York-Paris race, arrived in Berlin yesterday, and was enthusiastically welcomed by thousands of people who thronged the streets. This car is the first to arrive in Berlin. None of the other competitors is yet reported.

The planchette swindler Scott, of Boston, who was liberated on 100,000 marks bail pending his trial, has absconded from Berlin. His absence was discovered yesterday.

## 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.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, notified the House that a commission had been appointed into the manner in which the importation of meat and the price thereof is controlled or interfered with by any combination of companies.

Mr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Great Britain had requested the Sultan of Turkey to organize flying columns for the purpose of suppressing raiding bands in Macedonia. Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that this matter was under the joint consideration of the Powers, and until a decision had been made known it was premature to make any statement relative to this subject.

Mr. Lynch asked Sir Edward Grey if he was aware that Russia was contemplating the raising of a loan in England, and was informed that the Government had no knowledge of such an intention. Mr. Lynch further asked when the answer of the other Powers to the proposals bearing on Macedonian reform put forward by Great Britain and Russia was expected. Sir Edward replied that such an answer was expected at an early date. Mr. Lynch desired to know whether measures had been adopted by Great Britain and Russia to put an end to the dispute between the Shah of Persia and his Parliament. Sir Edward answered in the negative, and added that the two Governments were unanimous in their intention not to forcibly interfere in the internal affairs of Persia.

## RENEWED RIOTS AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.

Employés of most of the factories at Arel went out on strike, and a crowd numbering several thousand strikers attacked two police officers this morning who went out to quieten the mob. British infantry were hurried to the scene, and were compelled to fire on the crowd, killing one man and wounding six. Several police officials were wounded by stones. The strike was arranged as a demonstration of sympathy for the imprisoned agitator Tilak.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NAVY.

Although full reports of President Roosevelt's speech at the Newport Naval College on Wednesday are lacking, it is generally believed that his remarks foreshadowed important changes in the naval policy of the United States, at least in the matter of warship construction. One of the effects of Mr. Reuter's magazine and newspaper campaign against the Board of Construction has been the creation in the public mind of a belief that all is not well in that important department. Mr. Reuter's speech has been characterized by the President as a sensation-monger, but this does not appear to have worried the civilian naval expert. A Washington journal entitled *The Navy* has also been the means of awakening public interest in certain vital questions connected with the Fleet. This paper has persistently condemned the position of the armour-belt on U. S. warships, drawing attention to the fact that when even the latest battle-

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.**  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed)
Royal Theatre	(closed)
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin (Pennarini) . . . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater	Brettlgräfin (Sári Fedák) . . . . . 8
Lessing Theatre	(closed)
Berliner Theatre	(closed)
New Theatre	Der Zerzissene . . . . . 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	(closed)
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue 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 i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8

ships put to sea with a full load of coal, stores, &c., the armour-belt is completely submerged, thus leaving the waterline quite exposed to the effects of hostile fire. Thoroughly appreciating the conviction carried by visual evidence, *The Navy* published some photographs of the Atlantic Fleet leaving Hampton Roads at the commencement of its cruise to the Pacific last December. The hulls of American warships are painted white as far down as the armour-belt, which is painted red. In the photographs mentioned not one inch of red appeared above the surface of the water, this circumstance proving beyond all doubt that the armour protection of the vessels in question was submerged, and that the ships were, as a matter of fact, entirely unprotected.

## JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Washington, July 23.

Mr. Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, has been notified by the Japanese Ambassador that the Mikado has approved the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between Japan and the United States. The signing of the treaty by the Japanese Ambassador and the American Secretary of State will take place here.

## U.S. SOLDIERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 24.

During a violent thunderstorm that broke over here today three privates of the Pennsylvania National Guard were killed and twenty-six injured by lightning. The troops were encamped in the vicinity of this city. (Continued on page 3.)

# DRESDEN

The tourist steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," with the King of Saxony and his two eldest sons on board, arrived at Aalesund on Thursday morning. The King and his suite made an excursion to the church of Borgunde, a short distance from Aalesund. In the afternoon the steamer continued its journey to Molde, reaching there at 4 o'clock. The steamer had hardly dropped anchor when a launch put off from the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" bringing an officer to convey the greetings of the Emperor to King Friedrich August. The King and his two sons went on board the "Hohenzollern" at 9 o'clock the same evening.

The speed at which a trained athlete can cover the ground is one of the most misleading things in the world, and the following account of a race between Longboat, the Indian runner, who is training in Ireland for the great Marathon race at the Olympic Games, and a trotting pony demonstrates the amazing results attainable from a pair of sinewy human nether limbs. We are indebted to a correspondent for the particulars:

The route taken was from Kilbreedy to Kilfinaun on to Kilmallock, and thence to Kilbreedy. Approaching Kilmallock an extraordinary scene was presented in a race between a trotting pony and the Indian. About a mile outside Kilmallock it was driven up to Longboat, who had then covered nine miles. He moved ahead, and the pony was again pressed on to him. Again did Longboat take the lead, but the pony, having got full rein, closed up once more, and in close company the man and animal traversed the muddy road. The strain was, however, becoming severe on the pony, and it was urged to further effort, at which Longboat took to the footpath, and then in grim earnest the issue was knifed.

The athlete was cutting out the work, though he had many obstructions to encounter, as the spectators, when they left the footpath to make way for the runner, ran the risk of being run into by the pony, and consequently were obliged to return to the path, with the result that Longboat had frequently to step on to the road and back again to the path. Thus the race proceeded. Longboat was well in command of the situation, while the trotter was making every effort to respond to the calls made upon it; but it was in vain, and eventually the driver of the pony had to acknowledge defeat. Longboat continued the uneven tenour of his way, but at the cross of Kilmallock, when turning for Kilbreedy, he slipped and fell, but immediately got on his feet and continued his journey.

At the conclusion of his task he was not much fatigued, but it was then ascertained that as a result of the fall he had received some injuries to the right hand and arm and the right knee. His

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performance was excellent when the condition of the roads is considered.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schliess Gasse 7.

### DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

<b>Royal Opera House.</b>	
Closed till August 8.	
<b>Royal Theatre Neustadt.</b>	
Closed till September 11.	
<b>Residenz Theatre.</b>	
Tonight	Im Sperlingsnest . . . . . at 7.30
Sunday night	Im Sperlingsnest . . . . . " 7.30
<b>Central Theatre.</b>	
Tonight	Das letzte Mittel . . . . . at 8
Sunday afternoon	Der Teufel . . . . . " 3.30
Sunday night	Das letzte Mittel . . . . . " 8

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,** Wiener Strasse.  
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.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELDT DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.  
**THE BRITISH CONSULATE:** Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIS, Esq.  
**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to the 23rd of July numbered 7,302; at Bad Ems up to the 23rd of July, 13,646.

### LATER NEWS.

#### SERIOUS STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Sydney, July 24.*  
The strike of the street railway employes is assuming a grave character. Passenger traffic throughout the city is greatly handicapped, and the empty street cars stand about the streets just as the crews left them. Several outrages have already taken place. Detachments of troops patrol the thoroughfares. A troop of cavalry advanced against a disorderly crowd of strikers today, and were threatened with stones. An actual collision was averted, however.

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## Bank.

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### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2)

**AMERICAN FACTORY FOR ENGLAND.**  
The Stolz Electrophone Company of Chicago, with London offices at 82, Fleet-street, manufacturers of a patent pocket telephone for the deaf, have decided to move the foreign department of their works to London in order to meet the requirements of the new Patent Law. The company will employ about 600 hands. The whole of the European trade of this concern will be fed by the London works.

#### THE MEAT FAMINE.

*New York, July 23.*  
The shortage of meat throughout America is causing the greatest consternation, and seven or eight of the smaller packing firms have decided to close down until the end of October, or later, as they have nothing in pickle, and are unable to meet demands. The hot weather here has naturally made a great difference, everyone requiring canned goods. There are also large contracts with the American Government, and these are difficult to meet. In Chicago, where it is packed, the price of tinned meats is 40 per cent. dearer than in England or on the Continent.

#### FAMOUS AUTHOR IN PERIL.

*New York, July 23.*  
A telegram from San Francisco states that Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, the well-known author, was in a bad motor car smash on Tuesday, while travelling

with his mother, the widow of the famous Robert Louis Stevenson.

The accident occurred at the edge of a cliff near the city, and the car had a most narrow escape from falling over. Mr. Osbourne only sustained a few slight contusions, but Mrs. Stevenson was badly injured and now lies in a serious condition.

#### TERRIBLE AFFRAY AT BOSTON.

*Boston, July 24.*  
Three men who had plundered taverns here were pursued by the police, and finding themselves hard pressed turned upon their pursuers and opened fire with revolvers indiscriminately, killing two and wounding three people who happened to be in the neighbourhood. The miscreants then sought refuge in a churchyard, where they were surrounded by forty police and, after a terrible fight, shot and killed.

#### KIEL MERCHANT'S BAD LUCK.

*Kiel, July 24.*  
Herr Epstein, a sugar manufacturer, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for insulting a foreign Consul at Kiel, has now informed the police that during his incarceration his daughter stole from him two million marks, and that he can find no trace of her.

#### GREEK PRINCESS ROBBED AT FRANZENSBAD.

*Prague, July 23.*  
Princess Helen of Greece, who is staying at Franzensbad, has been the victim of a carefully

planned robbery by German criminals who, it is believed, followed her from Germany. Last night they broke into her apartments and abstracted 2,000 kronen in cash, but luckily were unable to find any jewellery, of which the Princess has a considerable quantity.

#### TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN SWITZERLAND.

*Kandersteg, July 24.*  
Blasting operations in the Lötschenberg tunnel (Bernese Alps) this morning caused an avalanche of earth and stones, and the tunnel is said to have been blocked for a distance of 1,000 yards. It is believed that 20 people have perished, while numbers are badly injured. The waters of the river Kander appear to have penetrated into the tunnel. Authentic details are not yet obtainable.

#### NORWEGIAN STEAMER DISASTER.

*Christiania, July 24.*  
Last night the local steamer "Båkelaget" was rammed amidships by the steamer "Göteborg," and foundered immediately. Twenty-three passengers were rescued by the boats of the "Göteborg," but it is feared that some twenty others were drowned.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
No important change in the weather conditions is to be anticipated during the next twenty-four hours.

## A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

## XXI.

With the columns and columns that appeared and still appear in the Press of all countries with regard to the record-breaking feats of the new Cunarders fresh in one's memory, one may yet rest assured that a record achieved upon another Ocean will attract little or no attention in Europe. And yet to us, who have crossed the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco in faster time than ever man has done before, the advent of the new trans-Pacific liner is a matter of considerable importance.

Hitherto the steamship connections between the Far East and the Pacific coast of America have left much to be desired. There is, of course, the Canadian Pacific route, and the *Toyo Kisen Kaisha* or Oriental steam navigation company.

Of these, the first is passable. Two years ago the company placed two new ships of huge tonnage in the line, but it must be confessed that they are far more calculated to hold an enormous cargo than to minister to the comfort of passengers. They are, in fact, magnified "tramps," which carry passengers and have no speed. The second line is frankly impossible. Two discarded White Star boats which years and years ago used to run between San Francisco and Sydney, have been acquired by the company which, wisely enough, has changed their names; for anyone who has been unfortunate enough to travel by the former "Coptic" or "Doric" could only be allured to repeat his folly by, all unwitting, embarking on them under their new names, the "Persia" and the "Asia," rather than going to Vancouver in the famous "Empress" boats, which resemble, in their lines at least, large steam yachts. They used to be supremely comfortable, but the times have changed. In the first place these boats are not getting any younger, they have been running 14 years; and in the second place their mail contract, when renewed, insisted on an increased pace, and the ships are expected to knock two days off their Canada—Hongkong time as formerly scheduled. The obvious result is that the boats have to be "driven" all the way, and when it is remembered that their route lies far north under the Aleutian Isles where cold weather and rough seas prevail perennially, it may be imagined that the trans-Pacific trip is anything but a delight to timid passengers.

For the alternative or Southern route, travellers have had to choose between three companies which run in conjunction, viz. the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental, and a Japanese.

The Japanese Company has hitherto had some moderate boats running, but with that enterprise which the Japanese are showing in all matters nautical they have recently added the first of three new ships, which are in nearly every way infinitely superior to any ships crossing the Pacific.

It was our fortune, good or otherwise, but on the whole good, to assist in the maiden trip of the S.S. "Tenyo Maru," and by so doing to be among the first passengers ever carried by a turbine-driven steamship in Oriental waters. The "Tenyo" burns oil fuel and to that fact is due, according to experts, the circumstance that as the fuel was consumed the huge vessel developed an almost alarming list, and when we entered Honolulu harbour and anchored, the inhabitants, seeing our list to port, began to imagine we had grounded! But the removal of our deck cargo, the filling of the oil tanks, and the taking in of 600 tons of water increased our stability, and the remaining portion of the trip was infinitely more comfortable. As far as speed went the ship gave a good account of herself. We beat the Yokohama—Honolulu record easily, although only doing 16 knots. The Honolulu—San Francisco record of five days two hours we were confident of breaking beyond repair, but although we were doing 15½ knots, a dense fog outside the Golden Gate delayed us, and four days nineteen hours had elapsed before we dropped anchor. Good enough, though, on a maiden trip.

While most of the officers are *pukka* Japs, the captain and head steward are English; while the purser and doctor—upon whose heads, especially the latter's, be peace for evermore—are Americans. I say especially, for upon the occasion of a fancy dress ball on board (and here let it be mentioned that the deck space for dancing on the "Tenyo" could not be beaten for size on an Atlantic floating palace) the writer was foolish enough to light the fuse connecting with the magnesium illuminant necessary for a flashlight photograph of the costumed dancers. Result, owing to far too short a fuse, two badly burned fingers, treated with infinite skill by the doctor aforesaid.

The Japanese, needless to say, rejected all advice in the building of the new ship, with the result that her lines are too fine, and in even a moderate beam sea she pitches to "beat the band," as the expression goes in these parts; while rumour, for which I cannot vouch, has it that the fact that the grouse at dinner one night were unmistakably "high" was due to the circumstance that the ship's designers had inadvertently run a steam pipe through the refrigerating room!

I have yet to meet the man who does not rejoice when a day at sea reaches its conclusion, and we were all of us moved to much grumbling when one Saturday evening we reached the 180th parallel and had to realise the awful fact that Saturday was to be repeated to make up for our constant gaining of time as we had been going steadily Eastward. None the less, a cheery crowd aboard made the long hours pass pleasantly enough, though one has to be afloat to realise how men of all ages can ignore their dignity and summon up sufficient energy to push an olive with a tooth-pick along one particular deck-plank,—an event which was the veritable *clou* of our deck sports.

Despite the various methods of beguiling time on board ship, there was not a passenger who did not welcome the chance of spending 24 hours on *terra firma* in Honolulu.

Honolulu is the very paradise of flowers, and remember we had seen no flowers as Europeans understand the term save in Ceylon, and azaleas and irises in Japan, since we left England. The Hawaiians revel in their flowers and are prone to make a wreath of some brilliant-hued blossoms and wear them round their hats; and there is no more significant example of "when in Rome doing as the Romans do," than to see one's fellow passengers, male and female, returning to the ship with hat ribbons, belts, boas, &c. formed of exquisite flowers.

The main attraction to passing tourists as well as, evidently enough, to many residents is the surf-bathing at Waikiki which is reached by electric car, the route passing numerous exquisite tropical gardens all aflame with blossoms. Here we find a long beach of soft yellow sand upon which, all day, breakers one behind the other dash thunderously. One is supplied with a flat board about five feet long, and one endeavours, lying on this board, to ride shoreward on the crest of a surf-topped wave. Practice brings extraordinary dexterity at the game, and one native boy was able to stand on the board and thus, erect, was carried along for twenty or thirty yards. It must not be forgotten that year in year out the sea water is never at a lower temperature than 75° F.

Close to the bathing place is a very remarkable aquarium which quite outshines its Neapolitan rival, for the fish in its tanks are clothed in all the colours of the rainbow. Even the gaudiest parrot does not sport the brilliant hues of these tropical fish. They are striped and spotted, bright blue, vermilion, emerald green, delicate mauve, canary colour, &c., but the one which took our fancy most was a solemn-looking customer in orthodox evening dress, jet black back, sides, and tail, and a pure white stripe down his belly.

In Honolulu harbour the missing Colombo attraction was supplied in the shape of a dozen Hawaiian boys, who are the most expert divers in the world. Supply a "dime" and they would dive off one of the "Tenyo's" upper decks and clutch the glittering coin before it had sunk more than a few feet. Four of them, more daring than the rest, climbed up to the roof of the chart house, 75 ft. above the water, and after enjoying our official send-off on our maiden trip to San Francisco—a fine brass band being on the quay and finishing a miscellaneous programme by playing "God save the King," "The star-spangled banner," and the Japanese national anthem,—one after the other with consummate grace dived off their giddy perch.

(To be continued.)

## THE LATE BISHOP POTTER.

By the death of Bishop Potter, the Anglican community in America loses one of its most famous prelates, and Great Britain a great friend and admirer. It was only ill-health that prevented the Bishop of New York attending both the Pan-Anglican and the Lambeth Conferences, and the news of his death will be received among the English clergy with genuine regret. A native of New York and a son of the late Bishop of Pennsylvania, Bishop Potter was one of the best known and most respected of Americans. He was a preacher of great eloquence.

In connection with Bishop Potter a story is told of how, after appreciating and being enormously impressed by the respect with which, as a high dignitary of the Church, he was treated while in England, he returned to America, and on the arrival of the steamer in New York Harbour a reporter thrust his head in at his cabin door and greeted him with "Hello! Bish." A forcible reminder, said Bishop Potter, that he had arrived in America.

The Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., son of the late Bishop of Pennsylvania, and nephew of the late Bishop of New York, was born at Schenectady, New York, on May 25, 1835. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, and from the Theological Seminary of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1857. His first rectorship was in a small village (Greensburg) in Pennsylvania, from which he went to St. John's, Troy, New York, and afterwards to Boston.

His eloquence attracted all sorts and conditions of men, and he soon began to wield great influence.

In 1868 he was appointed rector of Grace Church, New York, where he remained till 1883, when he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of New York, with the right of succession. He became Bishop of New York on the death of his uncle in January, 1887. He published in 1872 a work entitled, "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses," in 1876 "The Gates of the East," and in 1880 "Sermons of the City," and a number of sermons and discourses. In 1890 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The right rev. prelate was twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1901, he had issue five daughters and one son. In 1902, when he was 67 years of age, he married the widow of Mr. A. C. Clark, from whom she inherited a great fortune. Bishop Potter was an old and intimate friend of President Roosevelt's.

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