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# The Daily Record

Dresden Office:  
A., Struve  
Strasse 5, I.  
Telephone:  
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 757.

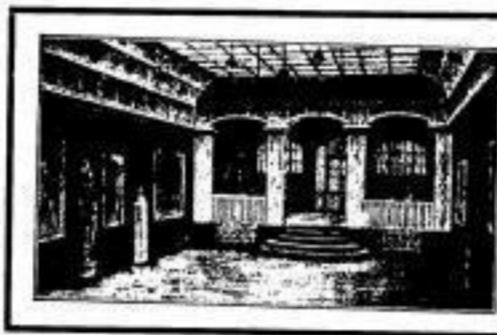
DRESDEN AND BERLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

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## THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

On the day preceding the news of the great change in Turkish affairs we ventured to assert that the Sultan would find an escape from his difficulties by resorting to the traditional method of setting his troublesome subjects against one another. We appear to have been mistaken in our judgment, but we had some justification for our mistake. Grave as the situation had become, that fact was not alone sufficient to encourage a belief that the Sultan would yield to pressure and revive the Constitution. He has revived the Constitution, at all events in name, and there are not wanting signs that he will be driven to establish it in fact. Matters move rapidly in the East; enthusiasms are great and reactions are great. It is frankly a matter of surprise to us that the Sultan seems to have yielded at the first pressure. The elements in the Young Turkey movement, of which we spoke as having a more than passing or fragmentary importance, are assuming a Western solidarity in keeping with their aims. Monastir, we read, is jocularly described as the capital of the Empire, and the press is doing everything in its power to support the Liberal movement by keeping the Administration to its task—its ungrateful task of amending its ways convincingly or withdrawing into obscurity. The Sultan, acting on the broad hints of a determined party, is dismissing the Yildiz *camarilla* man by man in order to satisfy those who demand the removal of dangerous influences from around the throne. The greatest authority of Mahomedanism, the Sheik-ul-Islam, has stated solemnly that the Sultan has sworn fidelity to the Constitution. There has been a certain amount of reasonable give-and-take; moderation is being urged and practised; and, so far as external symptoms are concerned, matters are proceeding along lines familiar to Western nations. In Macedonia itself, where the revolution was initiated and from which it gains its chief strength, there are tokens that racial feeling is likely to be abandoned in favour of a common nationality. The Greeks in the cities have led the way in this respect, and in their wake have followed the Bulgarian and other races no less decidedly if less enthusiastically. We do not think it would be safe to predict that this state of affairs is more than temporary; racial feeling is not overcome in a week or through the sheer effort of demonstration. Still, just this aspect is one of the most reassuring. The impatience to get rid of the Civil Agents of Russia and Austria-Hungary, the two Powers entrusted by the Concert of Europe with the supervision of Macedonian affairs, may possibly be accepted as further strengthening the feeling of nationality. In addition, the political exiles of Turkey are now allowed to return, and, though it is of course possible that they may strengthen the Young Turkey party, it is equally conceivable that their sympathies may diverge from those of the present organizers.

It must not be imagined that the desire for constitutionalism necessarily implies a spirit of constitutionalism. These things are not evolved ready-made. If Russians, for example, are sceptical about the Turkish revolution, we cannot hold them altogether wrong; but even Russia is postponing interference in respect of Macedonia. The probabilities are, in fact, well distributed on both sides. Not for a moment must we neglect to make allowance for the Turkish traditions of government, for fanaticism in patriotism and religion, for superstition in life and thought. These psychological factors play a great

part in dividing a free from an unfree nation, in establishing the conception of freedom as it appeals to the individual. Political freedom may be positive or negative; elementary nations are satisfied with freedom from oppression and injustice, but progressive nations fight for a more constructive freedom, the freedom to control and initiate government. We do not think that Turkey is capable as yet of more than the negative conception, and we do not imagine that the majority of Turkish Liberals have more in view. The love of order and justice, however, are certainly a part, and indeed the main part, of constitutional aspiration; but, given a constitutional form of government, it cannot follow as an immediate result that you introduce with the form the probity in administration which alone can render a constitution practically valuable. There are States in the Balkans, in more or less a condition of political prosperity, which have not changed the spirit of their administration in spite of constitutional forms and the release from Ottoman rule, States where it is difficult to obtain justice or to escape some sort of oppression. To discourage Turkish aspiration on that score would be an ungenerous and gratuitous display of the right to criticize.

The Turkish Liberals have shown a fine scorn of tyranny, a great enthusiasm for justice, and a commendable moderation. But in a manifesto of the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress, the chief organization of the Young Turkish Party, we find some of those strange contradictions which make us at once hopeful and distrustful of the Turkish people. "Good news, brothers. . . Today we are getting rid for ever of those eight or ten selfish brutes who have been trying to govern us with lies, dishonesty, and cruelty, and we have delivered the Fatherland's body from their ravenous claws. . . You must not attack the life, the property or the honour of anybody. Let all respect and defend these from oppression. . . Let us try to leave a lasting, shining name in the history of our people. . . Be assured that those acting against the advice and behests of our Committee will be very promptly and seriously punished." The manifesto is, in short, full of moderate counsels, substantial threats, wild enthusiasm, and bitter resentment. It is a shifting basis on which to place a Constitution, and Turkey will be fortunate if the superstructure is at once genuine and stable.

### SOLVING THE COLOUR PROBLEM.

(From our New York correspondent.)

White negroes is what the children of the black race will have to be called in future, if a discovery made by the Reverend Zed D. Coppo, a Washington clergyman, does not play him false. The reverend gentleman, whose professional duties take him much among the negroes, has publicly announced that he has discovered a bacillus which, if a negro is inoculated with it, will turn his skin white, however black it may be by nature.

Mr. Coppo says he had at various times remarked that the skin of negroes assumes a lighter hue; and that a close study of such cases has convinced him that the bleaching process is the work of a bacillus which he has just secured. He now wishes the Department of Agriculture to assist him in spreading this bacillus among the negroes, and thus in a simple and easy way to solve that delicate question the race problem in the United States, finally and to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Coppo has not yet told the public whether the benefits of the bacillus are transmitted to the progeny of inoculated negroes.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### ANOTHER UNIONIST VICTORY.

London, August 2.

In the bye-election for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, consequent on the death of the late Liberal member Mr. Cremer, the Unionist candidate, the Hon. R. Guinness, received 12,867 votes; the Liberal candidate, Mr. W. R. Warren, 1,724; and the Socialist, Mr. Herbert Burrows, 986.

We give the above telegram as it reaches us, but a brief reference to our records convinces us that the figures are erroneous. The total electorate of the Haggerston division numbers 8,547; the 12,867 votes attributed to the Hon. Rupert Guinness should therefore doubtless read 2,867.

The Liberal majority in 1900 was 24; in 1906, 401; so that Unionists may well congratulate themselves upon the result of Saturday's polling.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE CENTRAL AMERICAN UNREST.

It is admitted at the State Department (says a contemporary's Washington correspondent) that there is still some prospect of trouble in Honduras, and the report is confirmed that the United States cruiser "Milwaukee" is on the way to Amalpa by order urgently cabled to Honolulu by the Navy Department. Nicaragua and Guatemala are accused of fomenting revolution in Honduras, with a view to the eventual partition of the last-named Republic, and there appears to be at least some ground for the charge.

General Davila, President of Honduras, has taken the drastic step of expelling the Nicaraguan and Guatemalan Consuls-General, and he is reported to be at loggerheads with most of the other members of the diplomatic and consular bodies. Meantime he is struggling to put down a rebellion, which is undeniably assisted from the outside, despite most solemn assurances given and exchanged at the Central American Congress, held in Washington at the beginning of this year. A good many Americans are beginning to believe that the best policy for the United States is to step aside and leave Mexico to deal with the ragamuffin Republics.

Anything that the United States could usefully do seems to be invariably nullified by the ever present jealousy of the Latin Republics. Even in Panama, which owes everything, even its existence as an independent Republic, to the United States, there is a strong anti-American feeling and talk of rebellion, should the newly-elected President concede certain demands which are said to have been made from Washington.

#### GREAT FOREST FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New York, August 2.

The town of Fernie, in British Columbia, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. Only seventeen houses were saved. Five thousand people are rendered homeless and hundreds were injured. The loss is estimated at 2½ millions of dollars. The fire, which was spreading in all directions, threatened other towns.

#### NATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Washington, August 2.

The revenue in the month of July amounted to 52,170,000 dollars; the expenditure to 77,038,000 dollars.

(Continued on page 4.)

# BERLIN

The Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," having on board the Emperor and Empress, and escorted by German warships, arrived at Stockholm yesterday morning. The German Imperial guests were received by the King and Queen of Sweden, and upon landing were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the crowds of spectators. After inspecting the guard of honour, the two monarchs entered a carriage and drove to the castle, the Empress and the Queen of Sweden following in a second carriage.

A communication from Gmunden states that the report of the engagement of Prince George Wilhelm of Cumberland with Princess Antoinette Anna of Anhalt is premature. There is reason to believe, however, that the engagement will be officially announced very shortly.

From Lunéville comes an account of a dramatic frontier episode. Two German Army Corps are engaged in manoeuvres near the border, and on Thursday morning a battalion of French rifles, marching out from Rambervillers, approached within fifty yards of the frontier, and suddenly found itself face to face with a German regiment, which was drawn up at an equal distance on the other side. The troops stood looking at each other for a moment without uttering a word or giving vent to an exclamation, and then their respective commanders simultaneously ordered them to face round, and they were soon at a prudent distance from each other.

Commenting upon the foregoing incident a contemporary regards it as a fine illustration of military discipline on both sides, and proceeds to remark that "a cry might have been the signal for serious trouble." Why? Surely our contemporary does not believe that well-trained Germans and Frenchmen cannot meet without itching to exchange blows! We read that on Saturday morning the French cruiser "Cassard" entered the harbour at Las Palmas, where the German High Sea Fleet was lying at anchor. Was it to be expected that her arrival would be the signal for a sudden call to general quarters on the German warships?

"Incidents," of course, are unavoidable in view of the principles governing frontier demarcation, but the popular picture of two sentries, each on his respective side of the frontier line, gazing across at each other with malignant hatred and nervously toying with the triggers of their rifles, is absurd in the extreme. If the international situation was in a state of such extreme tension as the newspaper we have quoted above would have us believe, a sanguinary war could be a question of but a few days.

The announcement that the Norddeutscher Lloyd will at the end of September place its mail steamer "Prinz Heinrich" on the Marseilles-Alexandria route suggests that this well-known shipping company intends to take up the service formerly carried on by the Egyptian Mail Steamship Company. It has for some time, of course, run a steamer fortnightly between the ports, and not long ago it was stated that, with the aid of a new boat, it intended to increase the sailings. This vessel was said to be under construction in a German yard. The "Prinz Heinrich" is to be altered internally to suit her for the new trade. Apparently, therefore, the weekly

service is to be maintained by the new vessel and a renovated "Prinz Heinrich." The statement is denied in Hamburg that the Hamburg-American Line intends to buy the "Heliopolis" and the "Cairo" for the purpose of running them on their original route. With a Norddeutscher Lloyd service such a proceeding would have been out of the question, because it has been demonstrated that there is not traffic for four boats. The Hamburg-American Line might have used the "Cairo" and the "Heliopolis" between Naples and Alexandria, but the probability is that the vessels will ultimately be found in the Austrian Lloyd's service between Trieste and Alexandria.

Complying with the general desire of the public, Director Gura, of the New Royal Opera, has decided to reduce the price of the last three rows of centre stalls. At special prices a seat will now cost five instead of six marks; at usual prices the charge will be three instead of four marks.

The programme of this week's performances at the New Royal Opera is as follows: Today: "Lohengrin," with Herr Sembach, of Dresden, as star. Wednesday: "La Traviata," with Franzeschina Prevosti as star. Thursday: "Die Meistersinger," with Herr Sembach as *Walther Stolzing*. Friday: closed. Saturday: "Figaros Hochzeit." Sunday: "Lohengrin," with Herr Sembach as star. Monday: "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

At the Morwitz Opera (Schillertheater O) the following operas will be performed: Today: "Die Zauberflöte"; Wednesday: "Die weisse Dame"; Thursday: "Fidelio"; Friday: "Stradella"; Saturday: "Oberon"; Sunday: "Martha." On Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday Herr Bötzel will perform as star.

The death occurred at Vienna on Sunday of Professor Leo Friedrich, formerly connected with the Vienna Court Theatre, and later director of the dramatic section at the Stern Conservatory in Berlin.

The following lectures will be delivered in the Urania Theatre: Today: "From the Zugspitze to the Watzmann"; Wednesday: "The Moselle district and its vineyards"; Thursday: "Mountain-glaciers"; Friday: "The German North Sea coast"; Saturday: "Over the Brenner to Venice"; Sunday: "The Moselle district and its vineyards" (repeated).

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 70 B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
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, Metz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p.m. Song Service.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### INSURING MR. TAFT'S LIFE.

New York, August 2.

In view of the fact that the death of Mr. William Taft, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, during his forthcoming electoral campaign would be a most serious blow to scores of large commercial and financial interests, numerous large policies have been accepted by Lloyd's on the life of the Secretary for War. All the risks are for the space of one year, at the end of which time Mr. Taft will either be installed in the White House or have descended from his present pinnacle of publicity. The premium is 5 per cent.

### VENEZUELA AND HOLLAND.

New York, August 2.

It is reported from Caracas, under date July 31, that the dispute between President Castro and the Netherlands will turn out to be less serious than at first appeared probable. The idea that it will come to an armed conflict is considered to be absurd. The Venezuelan Government maintains that it had a perfect right to expel the Netherlands envoy, M. de Reus, and quotes the precedents of the United States and the British Ambassador Lord Sackville West, and of Spain and the Minister Deloma. The case of M. de Reus is said to be a much more flagrant one than either of those quoted.

In a letter published in a Dutch newspaper in May last, M. de Reus described President Castro as

a dictatorial ruler whose government had nearly ruined the country; and the article in the newspaper remarked that so long as that government continued the revival of commerce and industry would be impossible; and recommended young Dutchmen, if they could not find employment in Venezuela through Hamburg firms, to seek for it in the countries of Central or South America, where progress was greater and the future brighter than in the Republic of Venezuela. M. de Reus concluded by advising young Dutchmen, in view of the uncertain political condition of the Republic at home and abroad, not to look for employment of any kind in Venezuela.

### VANDERBILT HORSES DEFEATED.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's famous four-in-hand, the winners of no fewer than twenty-five first prizes at various shows in the United States and England, has at last been beaten, says a New York report. Faith in Mr. Vanderbilt's horses had grown to such a pitch among average Americans that his show animals had come to be looked upon as invincible. The horses which proved victorious over those of the well-known millionaire were four magnificent roans, belonging to Mr. Paul Sorg, which on Friday carried all before them at the Long Branch Horse Show, New Jersey.

### PHILADELPHIA PIER ON FIRE.

Philadelphia, August 2.

A fire broke out Friday night on one of the piers, and destroyed some goods stored there. The Ham-

**M. Barkhausen-Büsing.** Piano-Teacher at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast. Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6, 1.

**Otto Grunow** Atelier for portraits. Interiors and exteriors photographed. Ref.: Christian Lindig, Rosa Dilzka (London). Berlin NW, Schadow Str. 4 & 5, corner of Dorotheen Str. Tel. Amtl. 3984.

**George Fergusson,** Singing Master. Kleist Strasse 27, III.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin (Sembach) . . . . . at 7
Deutsches Theater	(closed).
	Kammerspiele (closed).
Lessing Theatre	(closed).
Berliner Theatre	(closed).
New Theatre	Der Zerrissene . . . . . " 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.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Die Zauberflöte . . . . . " 8
" " Charlottenburg	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Rabenvater . . . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre	(closed).
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig " 8

**Every evening until further notice.**

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n . . . . . at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York " 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben . . . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin L. Stimmung. Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8

## 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. SCHWARZ. 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.

burg steamer "Albano" was towed out to a place of safety, and escaped damage.

## FATAL FIRE IN A LEGATION.

Pekin, August 2.

The German Legation here was the scene of a disastrous fire today, the conflagration originating in the guard-house. Flames spread to the dining-room, canteen, stables, and sheds containing arms and provisions. Some ammunition in the sheds exploded, killing two German soldiers. Seven Germans and five Frenchmen were badly hurt.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### NEWSPAPER STRIKE IN PARIS.

Paris, August 2.

In accordance with the determination of the newspaper compositors' association, the staff of a printing establishment which prints several local journals has abandoned work for a period of 29 hours.

Paris, August 3.

The cessation of work in several printing houses ordered by the newspaper compositors' association is causing immense inconvenience. It is probable that sixteen Paris newspapers will not appear this morning, while delay will certainly occur in the publication of many others. The striking compositors remain quiet, and no demonstrations on the part of other labour organisations are reported.

# DRESDEN

It is now authoritatively announced that King Edward will arrive on August 12 at Ischl, where his Majesty will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and will make a stay of one day.

King Edward will be accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. There will also be present at the meeting Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Mensdorff, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain, and Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Divine Service in the Church of Scotland, Bernhard Strasse 2, was conducted last Sunday morning by the new minister for the first time. The Rev. T. H. Wright, the new incumbent, has hitherto been assistant in Tolbooth Parish, Edinburgh. He is widely known as a man of experience and ability, and is highly esteemed by the Colonial Committee and all who have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance.

We congratulate the deacons and congregation of the local Church of Scotland on their good fortune in securing as permanent minister such an excellent preacher and conscientious worker as Mr. Wright.

A correspondent draws our attention to the remarkable change of attitude adopted by the European edition of the New York *Herald* with regard to the recently concluded Olympic Games in London. It will be remembered that we printed a letter last week from another indignant correspondent. He pointed out that from the commencement of the Games the *Herald's* reports of the proceedings were couched in language calculated to arouse hostile feelings between Great Britain and the United States, and that to the British competitors and umpires were attributed every species of unfairness. Many people have now written to the *Herald* itself, strongly condemning its reports of the Olympic Games; and it is very pleasing to note that the majority of these correspondents are Americans.

The *Herald* recently printed a page of such letters, while on the editorial sheet appeared a leading article which, for engaging naïveté, would be hard to surpass. The article was a mild remonstrance to those who had found in the Games an opportunity for the stirring-up of international discord, but the writer cheerfully ignored the fact that the *Herald* itself had undoubtedly been the chief offender in this connection. Is the *Herald* seized with a timely fit of repentance? We sincerely hope so, for it has long been so markedly antagonistic to Britain and the British as to lose all claim to representing true American opinion in Europe.

The *Herald*, moreover, is notoriously inconsistent. If it is so aggressively American and so ardently patriotic as its Olympic reports would indicate, why is so much space devoted to English Court and society news; and why does it place the British Navy before that of the United States on its editorial page? Even a confirmed Jingo is expected to be consistent and sincere in his Jingoism!

The itinerary of the Brooklyn choral society "Arion" through Germany was brought to a conclusion on Saturday by a carnival Fête given by the Grand Carnival Society in the zoological gardens at Cologne, which was attended by General v. Sperling, the Governor of the fortress of Cologne, Dr. Steinmeister, the Government President of Cologne, and the Oberbürgermeister of the city.

The series of speeches was opened by General v. Sperling, who alluded to the astonishing development of the great American nation under a succession of able Presidents, particularly President Roosevelt; and of the Kaiser's friendship for President Roosevelt and the American people. He concluded by proposing the Kaiser's health, which was drunk with enthusiastic cheers.

After more speeches, the chairman of the Grand Carnival Society, Herr Josef Windenger, handed to the conductor of the "Arion" a silver-mounted bâton, and to Mr. Führer, the Chairman of the "Arion," a gold cup which had been designed by Professor Meyer. Mr. Führer expressed the thanks of the "Arion" to the Kaiser for directing that they should be received by the Crown Prince, and to the Crown Prince for his kind reception. He further expressed his thanks for the receptions the "Arion" had met with in all the German towns

## Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co. BREMEN.

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**Fine hand-painted Dresden China.**  
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**RICHARD WEHSENER.**

they had visited, receptions which far surpassed all expectation; and he concluded with the hope that the bonds of friendship between the United States and Germany would become more and more closely knit.

If what a French contemporary says is correct the silver threads which are apt to show themselves rather early among the gold in these strenuous times may be postponed indefinitely, thanks to the discovery of a Russian scientist, Dr. Metchnikoff. His remedy consists simply in curling or waving the hair, or in some way submitting the hair to the action of a hot iron, for it is the effect of the heat that is the essential factor. Dr. Metchnikoff, in spite of his advanced age, has a fine head of hair which shows no trace of greyness. He has always used a curling-iron, not from any feeling of vanity, but because he maintains that the pigmentary cells of the hair are liable to be attacked by microbes which, in turn, are easily destroyed by the action of a hot iron. Thus the cells are preserved, and with them the primitive colour of the hair. The remedy is a simple one, but there is one drawback. It is only preventative, and cannot restore the colour to hair which has already turned grey.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be exclusively composed of works by Wagner, Tschai-kowsky, and Liszt. It runs as follows: (1) Slavischer Marsch, Tschai-kowsky. (2) Waldweben, Wagner. (3) Polonaise E-dur, Liszt. (4) Ouverture "1812," Tschai-kowsky. (5) Mazurka brillante, Liszt. (6) Tonbilder aus "Die Meistersinger," Wagner. (7) "Ritt der Walküren," Wagner. (8) Andante cantabile, Tschai-kowsky. (9) "Ungarische Rhapsodie No. 1," Liszt.

The annual meeting of the International Sports Club of Carlsbad was brought to a conclusion last Saturday. The few British competitors included Sir Henry Seton-Karr, who tied for the last qualifying place in the stroke competition preceding the golf tournament for the Championship. Mr. James Standish, jun., won the Championship, defeating Mr. W. Windlich in the final by 2 up, and thus retained the title he won last year.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks,

boas, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:  
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;  
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to July 28th numbered 8,873.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Closed till August 8.  
Sunday, August 9 . . . Margarethe . . . . . at 7.30  
Monday, August 10 . . . Oberon . . . . . " 7.30  
Tuesday, August 11 . . . Maurer und Schlosser . . . . . " 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Alt-Heidelberg . . . . . at 7.30  
Wednesday night . . . Zapfenstreich . . . . . " 7.30  
Thursday night . . . Der Weg zur Liebe . . . . . " 7.30  
Friday night . . . . . Alt-Heidelberg . . . . . " 7.30  
Saturday night . . . . . Der Weg zur Liebe . . . . . " 7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . at 8  
Wednesday night . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . " 8  
Thursday night . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . " 8  
Friday night . . . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . " 8  
Saturday night . . . . . Spatzenliebe . . . . . " 8

### Museums &c.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.
- Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-3 free entrance. Mondays closed.
- Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.
- Royal math.-phys. Salen (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
- Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.
- Royal Collection of Porcelains (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.25.
- Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.
- Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .A 0.50.
- Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-8 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 11-2. Entrance fee .A 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
- Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. German picture exhibition.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

The population of Canada, on January 1 of this year, was estimated to be 6,800,000, of whom 1,000,000 are making their homes in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

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## MR. BRYAN AND THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTE.

Mr. Edmund Vance Cook, writing in *Collier's*, says that Mr. Bryan has, in all probability, spoken to more people than any other man in history.

In 1887 Bryan moved to Lincoln, a poor and struggling young lawyer, and made himself acquainted with the people of his district by speaking throughout the campaign of 1888. It had been the fashion of the Democrats of that district (Republican by 4,000) to pass the nomination for Congress around among the leaders as an empty compliment, accepting defeat as a matter of course and with such grace as they could muster. It so happened that, in 1890, Bryan had delivered an exceptional speech at the University, and had surprised local attention. The district convention came along at about that time, and some one suggested, half in jest, that the newly found orator be complimented with the nomination for Congress.

"A good idea," said the wearied old war-horses. "Let the colts of the party receive a few stripes from the lash of defeat, and they will better appreciate our scars."

But Bryan young and optimistic, didn't believe in the "lash of defeat." So they let him write the platform and run. In the course of his speech he predicted his election. The convention howled with some enthusiasm at his audacity, but mostly with laughter at his hardihood. Bryan only smiled his expansive smile, and took off his coat and went to work. His first move was to challenge the Republican nominee to a series of joint debates. That gentleman contemptuously accepted. They met and Bryan smothered him. The young men of the district, with the inherent love of youth for a plucky fighter, lined up and yelled for the new champion. To everybody's surprise, Bryan reversed the normal Republican plurality. Two years later, at the second election he pulled through by a scant 140 votes, but even this was an achievement. Judge Steele resigned a remunerative position to make the race and put down this daring young David. The judge has probably regretted that resignation many times since.

When the time for the third contest came, Bryan, with the rarest of luck, or the rarest of judgment, announced himself as not a candidate, and went into the Chicago convention as the orator of the Platte.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 people heard Bryan during the campaign of 1896. Of course, there is no way of authenticating the figures, and yet it is easy to see that they are possible, for Bryan spoke morning, noon, and night, and everywhere the train stopped between times. He almost duplicated the feat in 1900 (and so did the vigorous candidate for Vice-President on the opposing ticket), so it is easy to see how he has had his share of public attention during campaigns; but what has kept him in the public eye between times?

What has held Bryan close to the people's heart and head? The answer best worth considering is this: the Lyceum and the Chautauqua, especially the Chautauqua. In the great Middle West, which is the backbone of Bryan's support, the Chautauqua is an institution. There are, approximately, six hundred or more scattered through the West, and every season adds to their number. Bryan is the Chautauqua star, *par excellence*, the headliner of them all. His voice is big, his personality is big, well-suited to large auditoriums and unconventional crowds. He can talk politics and not offend, for he has a sense of humour and is willing to turn the laugh against himself occasionally. He can talk ethics and leave his audience exalted. The Republicans who come to laugh remain to admire, the Democrats who come to admire remain to worship, and all of them file up and shake hands almost prayerfully. Bryan meets many of them personally. If the Democratic County Committee isn't there to receive him, he doesn't care. He talks to the policeman on the corner or the baggageman at the depot. He dodges no subject but one. That one is Bryan.

"It's all right to talk personalities between friends," says Mr. Bryan, "but when I have talked of myself for publication, I have been appalled at the number of 'I's' and 'me's' which seem to have crept in."

But upon a public platform a man must be 'personal.' No matter how infrequent the personal pronoun, it is *his* voice which speaks, his eye which flashes, his arm which gesticulates, his personality which dominates the scene. And Bryan talked thus personally to 300,000 people during the Chautauqua season of 1907. He has been delivering from 100 to 150 Lyceum and Chautauqua addresses yearly for a dozen years.

Few people realize the extent and influence of the Chautauquas and the possibilities they afford a public man with a purpose. It is doubtful whether Mr. Bryan himself realizes his indebtedness to them. Comparatively few people know anything about the extent of the Chautauqua movement, and especially in the East, where the Chautauqua originated, is the ignorance of the real outgrowth most profound. The conservative Democrat of the East, for

## LATER NEWS.

### THE FOREST FIRE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New York, August 3.

The great forest fire which ravaged the town of Fernie, British Columbia, is still raging with undiminished violence. Six towns have already been razed to the ground; 150 people are reported to have lost their lives, and many hundreds have been injured. Some thousands are homeless. The loss in private property is estimated at five million dollars.

## DRESDEN

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## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
 Wednesday, August 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
 Friday, August 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,**  
 at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.  
 Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.  
 Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light westerly breezes, bright, warmer, and mostly dry.

example, continually rubs his eyes and scratches his head over the vitality of the Bryan boom.

"Chautauqua?" Why, that is a lake in western New York, with a summer school. Some such vague idea exists in many minds, and even when they do know what Chautauqua Institute (of New York) is, they do not know that it is a mere drop in the bucket of the great Chautauqua movement of the West. These Chautauquas are held for about ten-day sessions, from June to September, all over the West, and the aim is to hold them when and where the rural population can attend. And it does. The farmer and his family buy season tickets, and they attend the sessions, afternoon and evening, for ten days, even to physical exhaustion and intellectual indigestion.

They hear the prelude by the soprano and the reader, they listen to the lecture by the more or less great statesman, orator, minister, or traveler; they hear the Jubilee singers, the well-known author, and they see the magician and the moving pictures.

If they do not buy season tickets, they at least drive to town on "Bryan Day." Indeed, part of Bryan's fee is conditioned upon the extra admissions at the gate, and it is said that his own share amounts to about \$25,000 in a single summer. In one day last summer his receipts were \$1,200. The Chautauqua received a like amount.

Most people can understand the figures of gate-receipts if a little slow to accept figures of speech. They can begin to realize Bryan's popularity when it is expressed in dollars, and yet Mr. Bryan's fees are the smallest part of the dividends from his platform work, as before hinted. It is only fair to Mr. Bryan to mention that he makes more speeches without pay than he does for pay. A large part of his time is devoted to public and party work, which not only brings no profits, but involves a very considerable expense.

Nor does Mr. Bryan charge "all the traffic will bear." It is interesting to note that his contracts provide that the admission fee to hear him shall not be higher than the same fee for at least two other numbers of the "Course." Is this modesty the wisdom of the serpent or the harmlessness of the dove? He is also cautious in expressing his opinion of his confrères. "Who is the greatest orator you have ever heard?" he was asked. "Oh," answered Mr. Bryan coolly, yet without a blush of self-consciousness. "I have heard too many good Democrats speak to answer that."

Mr. Bryan has ideas about introductions, from which he has suffered, and he lays down one infallible rule. "When an audience becomes tired of the introduction, it is time for the introducer to stop." "The laudatory introduction," he says, "should be avoided. Not that one objects to being well thought of, but he objects to having people watch him while he blushes, or, worse still, to watch him while he fails to blush when he ought to."

Mr. Bryan has long since ceased to blush when introduced as "our next President," though perhaps there is a touch of incredulity in his smile. And if the Presidency comes to him, he may thank the Chautauqua, and if the Presidency flees from him, the Chautauqua is still there, and waiting to welcome him again.

## NOTABLE FRENCH MARRIAGES.

The banns of marriage of the French President's daughter and M. Jean Lanes have been published at the Mairie of the 18th Paris arrondissement. The document reads that on July 25, at noon, the banns of marriage were published between Jean Joseph Edmond Lanes, secrétaire général de la Présidence de la République, dwelling at 55, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, son of Joseph-Edmond Lanes et de Jeanne-Adolphe Jounqua, both deceased; and Mdlle. Madeleine-Anne-Marie Fallières, dwelling at 55, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, of no profession, daughter, of full age, of Clément-Armand Fallières, President of the French Republic, et de Jeanne Bresson. The banns remain up till August 3, and the marriage is fixed for the 10th.

The Dreyfus case, with another historic event, has just been recalled by a Fontainebleau newspaper, which records the marriage of Mdlle. Lebrun-Renaud to Lieut. Henri Bertin, of the 39th Artillery. It was on January 5, 1895, that Capt. Dreyfus was degraded, and Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, the bride's father, an officer of the Gendarmes, had charge of the condemned officer. The captain related to some friends in a brasserie confessions which the prisoner had made to him. The conversation was produced the next day in the newspapers, and led to bitter controversy.

Coming to the bridegroom, we learn that he is a son of M. Emile Bertin, a member of the Institute and a distinguished maritime engineer, to whom Japan owed the construction of a part of the fleet which vanquished the unfortunate Admiral Rojeestvensky at Tsushima, who, it seems, is still among us. After the great battle Admiral Togo addressed a telegram of thanks to the eminent engineer, the bridegroom's father, to whom Japan and the Admiral himself were so deeply indebted.