

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE CRUISE OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The warm welcome accorded to the American Fleet at Auckland, where it arrived this week, is another of the many symptoms pointing to the general tranquillity of international relations. Mere enthusiasms do not of course guarantee the stability of good feeling; but they do, at all events, raise serious obstacles against a too rash acceptance of hostilities in tending to disarm those mischief-makers who build rapidly and effectively on hasty expressions of national pride. The manner of Admiral Sperry's reception can leave no doubt as to the genuineness of Australasian sentiments towards America. This is more than a passing gust of sentimental hospitality. British citizens in Australasia realize, even more vividly than British citizens in the United Kingdom, that the blood relationship between them and the population of the United States is something real. If they are proud of having brothers and cousins in England they are equally proud of having friends in the United States who are also something more. It is not the case that Australasians hope for a more adequate protection from America than they obtain from England against a possible Oriental peril. They know how the Mother-Country is prepared to repay loyalty, just as they know that however the varying phases of British statesmanship may affect their aspirations, English justice remains stable and accessible. They feel perhaps that an Anglo-American alliance would suit their interests better than an Anglo-Japanese alliance; but that they should on that score long for independent alliances with powerful neighbours is an imputation, to use the direct language of Mr. Deakin, "too silly for words."

The political significance of the visit must not be made to stretch beyond the aspiration of a stronger Anglo-Saxon union of feeling in the world; for it has a significance of sentiment more than of policy. The welcome which is being prepared for Admiral Sperry in Japan should dispose to some extent of the hope, openly expressed in some quarters, that the increased warmth between Australasia and America implies an anti-Japanese, or anti-Oriental, movement common to both nations. The difficulties both of the American and the Australasian Governments in dealing with their respective labour questions calls for statesmanlike treatment other than is suggested in the speeches of thoughtless or mischievous agitators on both sides of the Pacific.

From a purely naval standpoint the cruise of sixteen ironclads round the navigable world is an event of unique interest. America is in the fortunate position, to which none of the Powers can at present aspire, of being able to despatch practically the whole of its fleet on experimental cruises without incurring risks at home. The recent cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific, although it was the subject of much coxsure criticism, was accomplished without a hitch. In spite of the extraordinary demands which had to be made on the coaling and provisioning resources of many nations, in spite of the grave difficulties which are inherent in any experiment on the scale of the said cruise, especially when that experiment is made in an entirely new direction, everything fell out precisely as it had been planned. The fleet made the wished-for gain in efficiency which so vast an experience in the approximate conditions of actual warfare must effect. Both officers and men achieved all that was expected of them, and more; with the result that premature croakers everywhere received a decided rebuff from the actual facts. The present cruise is even more daring than the last, but there is every hope that the scheduled scheme will be carried into effect as precisely as it has been up to the present, and that the welcome which the Mediterranean squadron will afford to the American fleet will be at once an expression of good feeling and of sportsmanlike appreciation.

With their practical immunity from attack, their vast internal resources—adequate to the widest political ambition—their commercial interests in many quarters of the globe, and their great democratic traditions, the United States have every reason to be fortunate in their international relations. The cruise of the fleet round the world can only inspire confidence and cement good feeling. Espe-

cially desirable is it that all trace of misunderstanding between the United States and Japan—and it is worthy of emphasis that the misunderstanding was never official, but rested on popular rumours and prejudices—should be entirely removed. The Japanese, whether in the tone of their official communications, or in their press, or in the conduct of their private citizens, have always displayed a tact and consideration which are at once a source of admiration and suspicion in Europe. To put the matter brutally, however, we are not justified in suspecting the honesty of Japanese intentions until there is some proof of their dishonesty. Of such proof there has never been a vestige; nor, indeed, have the suspicions to which the Japanese have been subjected been able to show any stronger basis than a want of long acquaintance. That the only vulnerable point of America is exposed to the possibilities of Japanese attack must inevitably render the American nation less prone to sympathize with Japanese development than the British nation. But is it not wise and generous on the part of the United States Government to cultivate the friendship of this wonderful people? If the Yellow Peril is no bugbear, but a reality, then no amount of hostility, short of such annihilation as is unthinkable under modern conditions, will serve to remove it.

Repressive measures, in home and foreign policy, have ceased to appeal to the best minds of the political world. It is felt that not by coercion but by treaty must we hope to achieve stable results; and that to render treaty thoroughly practicable there must be mutual understanding and good faith. Such objects are served in various ways—sometimes by the meetings of sovereigns, sometimes by international congresses,—when these are really representative and self-respecting,—sometimes by the slow process of education, and sometimes by some overt and palpable form of friendly demonstration. It is under the last category that the cruise of the American Fleet must be placed. We earnestly trust that it will achieve its object as honourably and efficiently as last year's cruise round Cape Horn.

## AN AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The idea of an American National Theatre on the model of Government or Government-aided theatres in Europe has at last taken shape. It has existed and been talked over in art circles for many years, but it was only two years ago that the first plans were formulated. These plans are now so far advanced that the opening of a National Theatre in New York is expected in the autumn of next year. The institution will be devoted to the cultivation of dramatic art, but, if some of the American newspapers are right in their conjectures, its repertoire will consist neither of purely classical works nor of plays of a type that happens to be in fashion at the time. The theatre—it is to be called the New Theatre—will not cater, only for the amusement of a certain class of society; it will appeal to the whole intelligent theatre-going public and be guided by its verdict.

It is intended to make this New Theatre a thoroughly democratic institution established on a broad basis, something like the Comédie Française in Paris. The repertoire is to take pattern from that famous French stage. The best productions of England and other countries will be obtained, but the first object will be to foster American dramatic art by bringing out annually as great a number as possible of works by American authors.

Among the founders of the New Theatre are such millionaires and magnates as John Jacob Astor, Augustus Belmont, H. C. Frick, George G. Gould, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackey, J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Rogers Winthrop, and H. P. Whitney. It is said that the undertaking rests on a very sound financial basis. Profit is not looked for, but if any be realized it will be applied to the further development of the undertaking. In order to further the project, arrangements will be made for life leases of some of the boxes for certain evenings.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### KING EDWARD LEAVES FOR MARIENBAD.

Bad Ischl, August 13.

His Majesty King Edward left here this morning at 10.20 o'clock and is due to arrive in Marienbad at 6 p. m., via Attnang, Budweis, and Pilsen. He is expected to make a three weeks' sojourn at Marienbad.

A distinguished group gathered on the platform at Ischl to bid his Majesty farewell. The leaving-taking between the King and the Emperor of Austria was of a most hearty description.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO VISIT BERLIN.

#### HIS VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Vienna, August 13.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by his friend Mr. Charles Henry, M. P., will go first to St. Blasien in the Black Forest and thence to Berlin. The object of his visit to the German capital is to study closely the law relating to old age pensions; he will probably reach Berlin towards the end of next week.

To a representative of the above-named journal who asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he believed in the possibility of an entente between Germany and England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he would not say exactly that such an entente would be concluded today or tomorrow; but his own conviction was that it was the only way of putting an end to the general tension still existing in Europe, and particularly to the mutual fears that caused both Powers to go on increasing their fleets at enormous expense. Why should not England, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, come to an agreement with Germany when she had done so with France, Russia, and the United States? There was really no cause of dispute between the two countries. The agreement with Germany must be wholly and solely one limiting the building of battleships in future. To the observation of the interviewer that England was accused of conspiring to isolate Germany, and that it was suspected that an agreement between Russia and England was entered into at Reval which went far beyond the adjustment of frontier questions in Persia, Mr. Lloyd George replied that enough could not be done and written to eradicate that revolting suspicion.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### MR. TAFT'S FIRST SET-BACK.

The first important "incident" of the Presidential election campaign has occurred. It is to the disadvantage of Mr. Taft, and the Republican party managers are striving desperately to explain it away. It all happened at Hot Springs, Virginia, the famous health resort, where Mr. Taft is undergoing the weight-reducing cure, in readiness for the exhausting physical work of the campaign. A big evening party was given at the biggest hotel, preceded by a "grand march" of the guests into the great hall. Mr. Gude, the Norwegian Minister, who, with his wife, is staying at Hot Springs, was invited to the party, and accepted the invitation, but at the last moment he declined to attend, having ascertained that the grand march was to be headed by Mr. and Mrs. Taft. He had assumed that as a Minister Plenipotentiary he would, as a matter of course, have been placed at the head of the procession, and according to the newspapers he declared that he would not take second place to a mere private individual like Mr. Taft, who, of course, having resigned from the Cabinet on accepting Presidential nomination, has now no official rank whatsoever.

According to the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, efforts are being made to minimize the gravity of the incident. It is asserted, for instance, that the Minister did not attend the party for the simple reason that he had left his dress clothes in Washington, but the Democrats will not allow such a homely explanation to pass unchallenged. The squabble may seem ridiculous, but that will not prevent political use being made of it.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

A large number of German princes and other personages will be present at the parade to be held by the Emperor at Strassburg, in Alsace, on August 29.

In addition to the Empress, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, Prince Eitel Friedrich, Prince August Wilhelm, Prince Oscar, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the King of Württemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, Count Wedel, Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, and the Prussian, Saxon and Württemberg Ministers of War will be present.

After the parade the Emperor will ride into Strassburg at the lead of the Colour company. In the evening a Royal banquet will be held in the palace, and at 9.30 a "tattoo" of the massed bands of the Army Corps will be held in front of the palace. On Sunday a field service will be held on the Esplanade.

During the forthcoming Imperial manoeuvres in Alsace-Lorraine, the Emperor and the German Kings and Princes who have been invited to be present will reside in Metz. The Emperor will be lodged at the headquarters of the army corps. The Empress will reside in the palace of the Governor, the Crown Prince and Princess with Dr. Gregorre, member of the Reichstag, the King of Saxony with Bishop Bengler, and the Grand Duke of Baden with Herr v. Puttkamer.

Professor Rossberg, Inspector of Military Bands of the German Army, has applied for leave to resign on account of his advanced age. The Emperor has granted his request, and he will leave the army on October 1 next.

Professor Rossberg has done much to bring German military bands to their present state of perfection.

The Royal Theatres open the new season on Thursday next the 20th instant, when "Tristan und Isolde" will be performed at the Opera, and "Minna von Barnhelm" at the Theatre.

The first performance of the new "Sardanapal" ballet has been fixed for September 1st. On the 2nd of September the piece will be repeated as a *Paradevorstellung*. The whole Royal corps de ballet as well as the leading artists of the Royal Theatre will take part in the performance.

The season of the Schiller Theater O. opens on September 1st with Calderon's "Richter von Zalamea," arranged for the German stage by Adolf Wilbrandt.

Herr Geh. Kommerzienrat Heinrich Blankertz, the founder of the German steel-pen industry, died last week, aged 85.

Herr Josef David, a painter in Cologne, has been sent to prison for three months for attempting to swindle the Prussian Railway. Herr David claimed a large sum for the alleged loss of his luggage in a collision. It was, however, proved that he had no luggage with him at the time of the accident.

The French competitors for the Bennett Balloon Race have been definitely chosen. They are: Emile Caston, Jacques Faure, and Alfred Leblanc. The German representatives are Oskar Erbslöh, Dr. Niemeyer, and Hauptmann v. Abercron. The race will be started at Berlin (Schmargendorf) on the 11th of October.

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The Scandinavian vote is very strong in the Western States, and it is quite conceivable that it may be cast solid for Bryan as a protest against Mr. Taft's alleged slight upon the Norwegian Minister. By the time the Democratic hired orators have done with it, indeed, the slight will have become a gross insult, calling for the indignant repudiation of everything Republican by every citizen having the blood of the Norsemen in his veins. Incidents like these constitute the sauce piquante of politics during the Presidential campaign period.

### THE U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET AT AUCKLAND.

*Auckland, August 13.*  
The Mayor and Mrs. Myers yesterday afternoon gave a reception in honour of Admiral Sperry and the officers of the United States fleet. The Admiral entertained to lunch on the flagship members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

A thousand sailors were given shore leave, and enjoyed themselves at the theatres and entertainments, and by making tram excursions to the suburbs.

The Premier has waived the regulation prohibiting the landing of men bearing arms, and rifle-

A telegram from Berne states that during the jumping competition at the Cavalry Recruits School, Lieutenant Heer, of Zurich, fell from his horse and was killed. He tried to take the jump at too rapid a pace, and just before he reached the obstacle, the horse fell and rolled over on its rider.

An autobus created something like a panic in the Leipziger Strasse last Thursday afternoon. The street had just been watered, but in such niggardly fashion that the mud, instead of being washed away, formed a sticky paste on the surface of the asphalt.

The result of this was that when an autobus full of passengers tried to pull up at one of the stations, the wheels skidded and the heavy vehicle began to spin round. It was only by a miracle that it did not crush into any of the other vehicles in the street. It was brought up by striking heavily against the curbstone. A couple of hundred yards further on the same thing happened. The terrified passengers left the dangerous vehicle en masse. Many complaints are rife at the unsatisfactory fashion in which the cleaning of the streets of Berlin is carried out and which renders such accidents possible.

The Cologne Court of Appeal has given its judgment in the appeal of Dr. Carl Peters, formerly Governor of Kelmindschara, against the decision in the action he brought against Dr. Bruggemann, editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and Herr v. Bennigsen, formerly Governor of German East Africa.

Dr. Peter's appeal was rejected and he was ordered to pay all expenses.

## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

**AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.**  
Nollendorf Platz.  
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.0 p.m. Song Service.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 13th of August, 1908.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.**  
Mr. J. A. Schwarz, Philadelphia. Mr. Alfredo Almos, Buenos Aires. Mr. J. Laue, London. Mr. J. B. White, Columbus. Mr. J. B. Hanna, Columbus. Mr. W. C. Fisch, U. S. A. Mr. F. F. Curtze, U. S. A. Mr. James C. Bushby, New York. Mr. Arthur Flemming, and family, Basadana. Mr. G. A. Willey, Cincinnati. Misses A. B. and M. Anthony, Boston. Mr. Herrmann A. Jacoby, London. Mr. and Mrs. George Hummel, Cincinnati. Mrs. and Miss E. C. Kuhn, Cincinnati. Mr. Boswell, Canada. Mr. Joseph Bartels, Washington. Mrs. W. L. Burbank, New York. Mr. J. Bennett, New York. Mr. Frank Burton, New York. Dr. Albert da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Francis Colety, New York. Mr. J. W. M. Caffertz, Columbus. Mr. S. M. Darmstädter, Chicago. Dr. Judson Daland, Philadelphia. Mr. Henry G. Drueding, Philadelphia. Miss Dahlgreen, New York. Miss Elli Ebeling, New York. Dr. Gustav Fischlovitz, New York. Mrs. Marshal Frank, San Francisco. Mrs. J. E. Georger, New York. Mr. Theo Grant, Philadelphia. Mr. Jsaak E. Hirsch, and family, Pittsburg. Mrs. J. B. Hanna, Columbus. Mr. B. Hartmann, New York. Mr. E. R. Hoadley, St. Louis. Mr. Max O. Jordan, New York.

men of the fleet took part in a shooting match yesterday.

### TRAIN SMASH IN OHIO.

*New York, August 12.*  
Two trains travelling on a single line of railway at Dayton, Ohio, came into collision while running at a fair speed, owing to the mistake of a signalman. Five persons were killed, including a well known banker, Mr. George Robinson, while 16 were injured.

### HONOUR FOR MONSIGNOR FARLEY.

*New York, August 12.*  
It is understood that Mgr. Farley, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, has been notified of his impending promotion to the purple. His advancement to the rank of Cardinal will constitute an official recognition of the great services rendered to the Holy See by the United States Episcopate and the diocese of New York in particular since the rupture with the French Government.

### THE DOG SLAUGHTER IN NEW YORK.

The Board of Health, says a New York report, is steadily prosecuting its crusade against unmuzzled dogs in the streets of this city, which, if unaccompanied by their owners, are being shot as a precaution against rabies. The protests lodged by the

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

### Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.

Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

### George Fergusson,

Singing Master. Kleist Strasse 27, III.

### New Cremona Violins

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### Adolph Alberti, Delicatessen, 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed)
Royal Theatre	(closed)
New Royal Opera Theatre	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (Burchardt) at 6.30
Deutsches Theater	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata at 7.30
Lessing Theatre	(closed)
Berliner Theatre	(closed)
New Theatre	Der Zerriessene at 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin at 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf at 8
Cosmic Opera	(closed)
Residenz Theatre	(closed)
Höflich Theatre	Cyprienne at 8
Lauspielhaus	Die blaue Maus at 8
Trianon Theatre	(closed)
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum at 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Postillon von Longjumeau (H. Bötel) at 8
Charlottenburg	Das letzte Mittel at 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater at 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmäuschen at 8
Urania Theatre	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat at 8
Laisn Theatre	Suse at 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York at 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben at 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten at 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten at 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies at 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten at 8

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

**GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND:** Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelmstrasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWARBACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.  
**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:** Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrichstrasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been without avail, and it is stated that about four hundred have now been so destroyed.

The question of the legality of the proceeding is now to be raised through the medium of a prosecution. It appears from Tuesday's papers that one of the Board's officer's stationed in Broadway shot a prize bulldog which had momentarily strayed from its master's side. The animal was valued at two thousand dollars, and the indignant owner has taken action at law.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### FATAL EXPLOSION ON A FRENCH WARSHIP.

*Toulon, August 12.*  
During gun practice on board the artillery training ship "Couronne" at Les Salins d'Hyeres today one of the weapons exploded, instantly killing four sailors and wounding twelve others, four very seriously. The crew of the "Couronne" are of the opinion that the explosion was due to the premature ignition of a powder charge through the heat of the gun breech, which had become hot from too rapid firing. On the other hand, technical opinion inclines to the belief that the cause of the catastrophe is traceable to defective powder, to which cause was due the demolition of the battleship "Jéna" last year. (Continued on page 4.)

We that I is alr incogn town progra Dresde Congre Dr. his pr publish though ing as the pri next se first ap enough an Inte aided conside langua ever si ing the at the filiated Espera Holbor LL-D., the Esp as for than 46 about 5 above, have n sociatio to accu in Engl We r Espera but the the wor who ha school e with me days we Deleg Dresden having crossed steamer enjoy n Hambur by Espe was rep sight-see local E 250 men their tre Fifty to Dresd party of today. The J Espera guage C sation o statistics ment fro of June, and the f The stat sulates' sent, of t ties, and are those Arabic n show the and the F Consulate Algiers, French G 1 (-); Ne Bolivia, Chile, 33 Peru, 1 (-) Australi Zealand, 4

# DRESDEN

We are in a position to exclusively announce that Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto, is already in Dresden, but is maintaining a strict incognito as he does not desire to attract the attention of over-zealous admirers. He arrived in town on Monday last, thus anticipating the official programme, which stated that he would reach Dresden next Monday in time to officially open the Congress at Weisser Hirsch.

Dr. Zamenhof is a skilled optician, and follows his profession at Warsaw. It was here that he first published the language of his own creation in 1887, though for many years previous he had been working assiduously to perfect the idea. He invented the principles of Esperanto in 1880, and spent the next seven years in elaborating it. When Esperanto first appeared it made practically no progress, but enough adherents were brought together to form an International Congress in Paris, and this fact, aided by the complete collapse of Volapuk, gave considerable impetus to the spread of the new language, an impetus which has steadily continued ever since. The movement spread to England during the winter of 1892-93, that country alone having at the present time over 110 group societies affiliated with the national organisation, the British Esperanto Association, having offices at 133-6, High Holborn, London, W. C. Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E., LL.D., is president of the Association. Many of the Esperanto groups in England are very large, as for instance the Edinburgh society, with more than 400 members, and the London group, with about 250. Beside the English groups mentioned above, there are other Esperanto societies which have not yet become affiliated with the head association, so that it is a matter of some difficulty to accurately estimate the number of Esperantists in England.

We are informed that the majority of English Esperantists belong to the educated middle classes, but the movement is also making headway among the working classes; and it is even said that people who have not enjoyed the advantage of a good school education absorb the principles of Esperanto with more facility than those who in their school-days were initiated into the mysteries of the classics.

Delegates to the Conference are pouring into Dresden, 85 ladies and gentlemen from England having arrived in a party on Wednesday. They crossed from London to Hamburg on the British steamer "Gascon," and were fortunate enough to enjoy most pleasant weather. Upon arriving in Hamburg these delegates were hospitably entertained by Esperantists in that city, and this experience was repeated in Berlin, where the party was taken sight-seeing and accorded every information by the local Esperantist society, which numbers some 250 members. They speak in the warmest terms of their treatment in the two cities we have mentioned. Fifty delegates from Edinburgh are now en route to Dresden, via Leith and Hamburg, and another party of 45 Londoners is expected to arrive here today.

The July number of the *Oficiala Gazeto Esperantista*, the organ of the Esperanto Language Committee and standing congress organisation of the Society, contains some interesting statistics of the progress of the Esperanto movement from the 1st of January last to the end of June. The *Gazeto* is edited with great care, and the figures may therefore be taken as authentic. The statistics are those of the Esperanto "Consulates" that have been established up to the present, of the existing Esperanto and teaching societies, and of the Esperanto periodicals. The figures are those on the books on the 1st of July last; the Arabic numerals after the name of the country show the number of societies formed in the country, and the Roman numerals in brackets the number of Consulates, if any, that have been so far established.

**Africa.**  
Algers, 5 (I); Canary Islands, 1 (I); Egypt, 0 (I); French Guinea, 1 (-); Madagascar, 2 (-); Madeira, 1 (-); Natal, 1 (-); Transvaal 1 (I); Tunis, 2 (I).

**America.**  
Bolivia, 1 (I); Brazil, 18 (I); Canada, 9 (V); Chile, 33 (XXII); Cuba, 1 (-); Mexico, 4 (-); Peru, 1 (-); United States, 89 (VI); Uruguay, 2 (I).

**Australasia.**  
Australia, 4 (-); Philippine Islands, 9 (I); New Zealand, 4 (-).

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**Asia.**  
India, 7 (-); Indo-China, 3 (-); Japan 5 (II); Russia in Asia, 3 (I); Straits Settlements, 1 (I); Turkey in Asia 4 (-).

**Europe.**  
Austria, 57 (XXIV); Hungary, 5 (V); Belgium, 33 (XII); Bulgaria, 16 (VI); Denmark, 9 (I); France, 198 (LXXII); Germany, 61 (XVI); Gibraltar, 1 (-); Great Britain, 155 (XXXVIII); Holland, 10 (II); Italy, 10 (III); Luxemburg, 0 (I); Malta, 6 (II); Monaco, 1 (-); Norway, 4 (-); Rumania, 6 (II); Russia and Finland, 42 (VIII); Sweden, 39 (III); Switzerland, 49 (XVI); Spain, 87 (XXIX).

The total number of societies on the 1st of July was 1,029, and of Consulates 284; while on the 1st of June the numbers were 928 and 259 respectively. The total number of Esperanto periodicals is at present 61, and the number of teaching societies 103.

The Tonbild Theatre, Prager Strasse, has achieved what we believe to be a record in the annals of cinematography. At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning King Edward of England descended from the saloon of the royal train at Cronberg, and was warmly greeted by the German Emperor. At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a perfect representation of the scene was given at the Tonbild Theatre, and we do not doubt that had the Theatre been opened before that hour the picture would still have been ready. Every detail of the historic meeting is faithfully portrayed; the features of the two monarchs are quite distinguishable, and the Tonbild Theatre Company's representative at Cronberg station must have been extremely fortunate in obtaining such a clear view of the platform. We can conscientiously recommend every English reader to pay a visit to the Theatre without delay and witness this wonderful result of modern science and enterprise. There are, moreover, excellent animated pictures of Count Zeppelin's ill-fated airship, which is to be seen manoeuvring over Lake Constance. Especial interest attaches to these pictures in view of the recent deplorable disaster at Echterdingen.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Im lenkbaren Luftschiff, Marsch, Mowowiejski. (2) Overture "Jeanne d'Arc," Verdi. (3) Menuett, Wagner. (4) Deutsch-Spanisch aus der Suite "Aus aller Herren Länder," Moszkowsky. (5) Overture "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," Nicolai. (6) Elfentanz für Cello mit Orchester, Popper. (7) Fragmente aus "Nanon," Genée. (8) Overture "Ein Sommernachtstraum," Thomas. (9) Ave im Kloster, Kienzl. (10) Zug der Gnomen, Charakterstück, Blon. (11) Champagner-Galopp, Wiegand.

At the Central Theatre today *Irrlichter*, the fate of a woman, in four acts, by Helene Völk, will be given for the last time; tomorrow, *Spatzentliebe*, a comedy in four acts by Louis Artus, the German by Franz Schreiber; on Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 p. m. and at half prices, *Der Teufel*; and on Sunday evening *Spatzentliebe*, will be performed.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

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

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three

marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides. It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

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

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
Friday, August 14th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.  
Sunday, August 16th. 9th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.  
Wednesday, August 19th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, August 21st. 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, August 16th. 9th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p. m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.**  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.  
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

### Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner . . . . .	Herr Plaschke.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant . . . . .	Herr Erwin.
Moruccio, a miller's man . . . . .	Herr Büssel.
Marta . . . . .	Fräul. Vali v. d. Osten
Papa . . . . .	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia . . . . .	Fräul. Greffin a. G.
Rosalina . . . . .	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri . . . . .	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd . . . . .	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd . . . . .	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest . . . . .	Herr Holder.
A peasant . . . . .	Herr Piehler.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Saturday night . . . Die Regimentstochter . . . . . at 7.30  
Sunday night . . . Tannhäuser . . . . . " 7  
Monday night . . . Hoffmann's Erzählungen . . . . . " 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . Zapfenstreich . . . . . at 7.30  
Saturday night . . . Die gelbe Gefahr . . . . . " 7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . Irrlichter . . . . . at 8  
Saturday night . . . Irrlichter . . . . . " 8

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

## THE SUCCESS OF MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.

Paris accounts say that newspaper men who have come back from Le Mans after Mr. Wilbur Wright's first aeroplane flight are enthusiastic indeed in praise of the American's manipulation of his wonderful machine. Never was there such a triumph as that of this young inventor—not because he remained in the air longer than his rivals Farman and Delagrangé, but because in this one fine flight he set at rest all the criticisms and sneers that have been levelled at him by those who had not seen his performances, especially since his arrival in France. Mr. Wilbur Wright's perfect command of his machine as it glided in the air at a height of thirty-five or forty feet, rising and falling at his will, threw even the scoffers into a fever of excitement; but the most astonishing thing of all was the manner in which, when he wished, Mr. Wright turned the creature's nose—the expression has slipped inadvertently from the pen, for really it seemed more like a creature than a structure of wood and metal—to the ground, and glided softly down as a bird would. No wonder the scoffers rushed forward in enthusiasm to grasp the aeronaut's hand.

Mr. Wilbur Wright took it all very calmly. He is a strong man, and knows his strength, and applause or criticism does not move him much either way. All the time he has been making his preparations at Le Mans he has kept evenly on his way, regardless of criticism and oblivious of the crowds of journalists who tracked him. He does not care a straw for newspaper comments, and very little for the applause of the great. The other day someone approached him with a message that "His Excellency General Untel" would like to know when he intended making his flight, as he wished to be a witness. The imperturbable aeronaut shrugged his shoulders: "If the general wants to see me fly, he must just come when I'm up."

Le Mans, August 13.

Mr. Wilbur Wright made another ascent this morning, remaining in the air for 8 min. 13 sec., and landing without difficulty. A second ascent was then made, but when the aeroplane was at a height of 75 feet the motor suddenly ceased to work. Mr. Wright attempted to make a curving descent, but a false turn brought the left wing of the apparatus into contact with the ground, breaking it. It is stated, however, that the damage is very slight, and will be repaired easily.

## RIVAL NAVIES ON ITALIAN LAKE.

The extreme northern end of the Italian lake of Garda happens to be in Austrian territory, and the small town of Riva, although Italian in aspect, is an Austrian town, and Austria has rights over a certain portion of the highly picturesque lake. The Austrian Government has just announced its intention to build a number of gunboats and torpedo-boats for service on its portion of the lake with the view of making a rapid descent, if called for, upon the Italian towns of Desenzano, the picturesque little town at the south-west corner of the lake, and upon Peschiera, a fortified town on the south-west corner of the lake, and upon other Italian places. Italy has decided to follow Austria's example, and is taking steps to build a flotilla of gunboats and torpedo-boats on the shores of Lake Garda.

## THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 12.

It is officially announced in the newspapers that the Sultan has offered to defray the cost of building the House of Parliament. Commenting on this announcement, the *Ikdam* gives expression to the satisfaction which his Majesty's recent acts have caused to the nation, and refers in eulogistic and grateful terms to certain words attributed to the Sultan, who is represented to have said:—

"All in the nation are members in the committee of union and progress, and I am their President. Let us live together and make the country prosperous."

In an article laying stress on the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with all Powers, the *Ikdam* remarks that the friendship with Great Britain must be strengthened, as millions of Mussulmans are under British rule. The journal hopes the Sultan will imitate the example of King Edward in his relations with his subjects, and it expresses a desire that King Edward should visit Constantinople.

It is reported that Refik Bey, the newly-appointed Minister of Police, has resigned, for reasons at present unknown, and that he has been temporarily succeeded by Ziver Bey, the late holder of the post.

## THE POLICY OF JAPAN.

London, August 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a report from its correspondent at Tokio dated yesterday that, according to some of the Tokio newspapers, the new Japanese Government, animated by the wish

to limit the military expenditure of the Empire, had entered into negotiations with Great Britain and Russia with a view to a new agreement for securing tranquillity in China; that, however, the correctness of that statement by the journals was denied in official circles, where it was pointed out that the agreements already existing were quite sufficient for the purpose indicated, and that it was only necessary to apply them more effectively. All appearances, says the report, show a gradual improvement in the relations between Japan and China. The boycott of Japanese goods in South China was becoming less stringent; and important questions which arose after the war had for the most part been settled. Japan earnestly desires to maintain the best relations with China. The latter Empire must come to a proper understanding of its position in Asia with regard to Japan and the other Powers; but Japan, while endeavouring to win the friendship of China, will abide by her concert with the Powers.

## ENGLISH DOCTOR MURDERED IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, August 13.

It is reported from Elksar that an English physician was captured by tribesmen on Monday last in the district occupied by Rimiki, and accused of having participated in the battle between Kaid Bu Auda, an Abdul Asiz adherent, and Rimiki, one of Mulai Hafid's followers. The unfortunate man was taken to Rimiki's camp, spat upon, maltreated, and finally murdered.

## OFFENCES AGAINST THE U. S. SUNDAY LAWS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

In the majority of the States of the American Union the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday constitutes in the eyes of the law a gross breach of the Sabbath. The so-called Excise laws regulating the Sunday business in public taverns—which were mostly due to the one-sided efforts of certain church parties—direct that ordinary taverns shall be entirely closed on Sundays, and that hotels and restaurants shall only sell spirituous liquors to persons who at the same time order a meal.

But, like many laws in the United States, the Excise laws are systematically evaded; and in an international city like Chicago or New York the carrying out of the Excise laws, which are so much opposed to the needs and character of such towns, is attended with great difficulties. The authorities therefore often shut both eyes; and practically for form's sake only a few bar-keepers are arrested for violation of the Sunday laws and taken before the magistrates on Monday, to be discharged in many cases for want of sufficient evidence against them.

All the greater, therefore, was the sensation recently caused among the landlords of Chicago when one of the Federal justices there suddenly treated with much severity a transgressor against the Sunday law, even refusing him civic rights. A New York paper publishes a report from Chicago in the following terms: "Mr. Albert Pietal, of 4618 Ashland Avenue, has been refused civic rights because, like all the other saloon-keepers in Chicago, he kept his house open on Sunday. Mr. Pietal emigrated from Germany to the States in the year 1887, and has never committed the slightest offence. Nevertheless the magistrate, Mr. Farlin Q. Ball, decided that Pietal, because he did not conform to the State Sunday law, is no law-abiding man. To a direct question put to him by Assistant Federal Attorney Crutchfield, Pietal replied without hesitation that he did sell spirituous liquors on Sunday; whereupon the justice decided that that moral defect sufficed for withholding from him civic rights. This matter will perhaps be carried to the Court of highest instance."

## BITS ABOUT THE HARVEST-BUG.

("The harvest-bug or mite," says the *Globe*, "is a tiny object with three pairs of jointed legs and a mouth specially arranged for suction. It gorges itself upon its victim.")

I do not like the harvest-bug.

It feeds exclusively on blug.

As through the fields at eve I go,

It murmurs with a smile, "What ho!"

Then, with a business-like "Pip-pip!"

It starts to get me on the hip.

It's useless to attempt to fly:

He's bound to catch you by-and-by.

He has three pairs of jointed legs.

He'll nip you, sure as eggs are eggs.

Avoid him, if you have the luck:

His mouth is simply made to suck.

Whether your blood be red or blue,

Is trivial from his point of view.

He does not care for that a bit,

So long as there's enough of it.

I hate the harvest-bug (or mite)

With his unbridled appetite.

## DRESDEN

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a good, large, airy and well-furnished room, with full board. A quiet neighbourhood and small family preferred. Will take possession during first week of September and proposes remaining in Dresden until next May or June. Address, giving complete particulars, to L. 137, Daily Record office.

## Notice to Pension Proprietors and Shop Keepers.

Applications for rooms, &c. are reaching The Daily Record from delegates arriving in Dresden to attend the Esperanto Congress. Every Pension and Store desirous of obtaining tourist patronage should subscribe to and advertise in The Daily Record.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly wind, changeable, rain at times, cool.