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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 767.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 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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MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN GERMANY.

The present British Government seems determined to lose no opportunity of deriving instruction from Germany. First Mr. Haldane and now Mr. Lloyd George have paid visits to this country; Mr. Haldane to watch the manoeuvres and Mr. Lloyd George to gather hints from the German pensioning system. This is a departure which will be warmly welcomed wherever there exists any faith in a policy of international exchanges of all kinds. The great organizing ability of German administrators has long been recognized in England, just as the political intuition of the large mass of British electors has provoked admiration here; but it is a source of satisfaction when one of these two great nations is able to carry away from the other valuable material for the regulation of its own affairs. There is much in the German system of workmen's pensions which is not only foreign to English ideas, but which secures the aim of English politicians with more directness and efficiency. No doubt Mr. Lloyd George will be stimulated by much of what he sees, even if he could not agree with the principle of, say, compulsory insurance. How much of the German system is likely to be incorporated into English policy is a matter for speculation, but it is perhaps worth while to touch on the main points of difference between the German system of insurance and the English system, as it is expressed in legislative provisions against old age and accidents, in the work of the great friendly societies, and in the still extant Elizabethan Poor Law.

In addition to providing against old age, sickness, and accident, Germany gives her workpeople the choice of providing against invalidity. The most remarkable feature in the German system has been the wholesale transition, during recent years, from old-age pensions to invalidity pensions. In 1906 the proportion of persons receiving old-age pensions was little short of 15 per cent of those receiving invalidity pensions. Where £900,000 was expended on old-age pensions, £6,000,000 went towards invalidity pensions. From statistics it would appear that there is an annual falling-off of 10,000 among old-age pensioners, while the number of invalidity pensioners is about 800,000. The reason is not far to seek. Clearly invalidity pensions are a more advantageous investment. An old-age pension would take effect when the contributor reached 70; an invalidity pension takes effect at any age, so long as it is proved that there is disablement or sickness which prevents the contributor from earning more than a third of the wage he would have earned when he was in health. All the 800,000 German workpeople drawing invalidity pensions, persons between 50 and 80, would in England be crowding the workhouses and burdening the rates.

Relatively to England Germany is a poor country. It has been estimated that German workpeople work 10 per cent longer for 17 per cent less wages in a week than British workpeople, yet this contributory system brings in a colossal income which necessitates only a small contribution on the part of the Government towards the insurance. In any given year the State contributes £2,500,000 as against the £8,000,000 derived from the working-classes themselves. Thus the State has at its disposal, in any given year, a sum of over a hundred million pounds. When the main portion has been advantageously invested there is still a large residue at the disposal of the Administration. It is here that the German Government's statesmanlike grasp of the problem is most clearly seen; for this residue is invested in a number of enterprises calculated to improve the general health of the community and thus to lessen the strain on the entire fund. Working men's dwellings are improved, hospitals are built and financed, consumptive sanatoria are provided. Everything is done which should, in a reasonable manner, defer the claims of workpeople on the capital at the Government's disposal, and should at the same time insure the general health and welfare of the community.

Mr. Lloyd George will naturally be impressed both by the ample lines of the general scheme and by the thoroughness of the local organizations responsible for collecting the fund. It cannot, perhaps, be expected that he should acquiesce in the compulsory payment of insurance. It is time, of

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 Handpaintings only, own workmanship.
 Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.
 Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.
 4. Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

course, that the 6,000,000 British workpeople within the friendly societies achieve something for the principle of voluntary, as opposed to compulsory, thrift. Still, it should be remembered that in Germany the number of pensioners numbers 15,000,000 and that they are, with a few exceptions, more than satisfied with the Government's provisions.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

London, August 14.
 A balloon owned by an American aeronaut exploded in the grounds of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush while in process of being filled with gas today. The number of those injured by the explosion is not yet known, but it is said that two people were killed and others injured.

London, August 14.
 It now transpires that two people were killed and six injured by the balloon explosion. The two men killed were in the employ of the American aeronaut.

MOHAMMEDAN LOYALTY IN INDIA.

London, August 14.
 Reuter's Bureau reports from Poona that the President of the Mohammedan League of the Deccan had declared at a meeting of the League that recent occurrences, which had come to a head in the disturbances at Bombay compelled the League to abandon the policy of observant neutrality and to adopt measures to give expression to its firm loyalty to England. Young men should beware of coming into contact with the insurrectionary movement that was afflicting the country like a pestilence.

Another Reuter report, dated Calcutta the 13th instant, says that a bomb was thrown on the previous night at a train of the East Bengal railway at Shamnagar, a station near Calcutta. The bomb fell short, and no one was injured in the carriage containing the European passengers.

BALLOON TRIP TO FRANCE.

London, August 13.
 Mr. John Dunville ascended in his balloon "La Mascotte" from the Chelsea balloon yard at 12.45 p. m. on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Philip Gardner, and having reached the coast at Dymchurch in two hours, crossed the Channel, reaching the French coast, near Boulogne, the balloon being then at an altitude of 9,500 ft. A descent was made at 5 p. m. near St. Omer, the balloon having travelled about 125 miles in four and a quarter hours.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ITEMS.

The Republicans are having rather bad luck just now, and the Democratic newspapers are making the most of it. Mr. Taft has given grave offence to citizens of Scandinavian birth or descent by his alleged snubbing of the Norwegian Minister at a

social gathering at Hot Springs, Virginia. Now, no less a person than President Roosevelt has, according to the Democratic journals, offended the entire farming community.

The Republican newspapers on Monday gave prominence to an inspired announcement that the President had appointed a Commission to investigate the condition of the farming industry, with a view to determining how best the Federal Government could help this important industry by legislation or otherwise in the direction of economic and sanitary reforms. It is now alleged that the farmers regard the appointment of such a Commission as a slight upon their moral character and a reflection upon their business capacity. President Roosevelt is reminded that he has done less for the farmers since he has been at the White House than for any other interest in the country, and it is more or less politely suggested that this belated display of regard is not calculated to do much good to the candidature of Mr. Taft. This incident, following upon the heels of the Hot Springs comedy, indicates that both parties are getting to work with a will.

It is understood, says a New York report, that Mr. Taft will complete his cure by the end of this week, and that thereafter he will address public gatherings nearly every day, excepting Sundays, to the end of October. Mr. Bryan, according to present arrangements, will force the pace. His oratorical programme embraces nearly every State of the Union, and as he will accept no "courtesies" from the railway companies the transportation expenses of himself and extensive suite will alone make a big hole in the campaign treasury. It is claimed today that all sections of the Democratic party are now united as one man in enthusiastic support of Mr. Bryan, and are in confident expectation of victory. The claim appears to go too far, but there seems no reason to doubt that a good deal has been done by the Democratic party leaders during the past few weeks in "straightening things out."

Speaking and writing and canvassing are common to elections all over the world. What is peculiar to America is the amazing development of the "demonstration" as a means for raising enthusiasm. For three months, processions, usually with brass bands, flags, badges, crowds of cheering spectators, are the order of the day and night, from end to end of the country. The Young Men's Pioneer Club of a village in the woods of Michigan turns out in the summer evening; the Democrats or Republicans of Chicago or Philadelphia leave their business to march through the streets of these great cities many thousand strong. When a procession is exceptionally large it is called a "parade." In New York City, on Oct. 29, 1884, the business men who supported Mr. James Gillespie Blaine held such a demonstration. They were organised by profession or occupation; the lawyers, eight hundred strong, forming one battalion, the dry-goods men another, the Produce Exchange a third, the bankers a fourth, the brokers a fifth, the jewellers a sixth, the Petroleum Exchange a seventh, and so on ad infinitum. They started from the Bowling-green at the south end of Manhattan Island and marched right up the city along Broadway to Madison-square, where Mr. Blaine reviewed and addressed them. Rain fell incessantly, and the streets were deep with mud, but neither rain above nor mud below damped the spirits of this great army, which tramped steadily along, chanting various "campaign refrains," such as:

"Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine,
 We don't care a bit for the rain,
 O—O—O—Hi—O."

There were said to have been 25,000 business men in this parade, which was followed soon after by another more miscellaneous Blaine parade of 60,000 Republicans, as well as, of course, by counter parades of Democrats. A European who stands amazed at the magnitude of these demonstrations is apt to ask whether the result attained is commensurate with the money, time, and effort given to them. His American friends answer that, as with advertising, it is not to be supposed that shrewd and experienced men would thus spend their money unless convinced that the expenditure was reproductive. The parade and procession business, the crowds, the torches, the fireworks, the

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

It is generally assumed in official circles that the successor at the British Embassy to Sir Frank Lascelles, who retires from the Diplomatic Service in the autumn, will be Sir William Goschen, the present British Ambassador in Vienna.

The *Deutsche Reichs-Komitee* of the Zeppelin testimonial Fund, of which His Royal and Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany is the Honorary President, has handed to Count Zeppelin the sum of 50,000 marks, chiefly made up of small subscriptions from all parts of Germany.

As soon as further sums are received by the Committee, they will be passed on to the Count.

The Treasurer is Geheimer Seehandlungsrat Schoeller, Managing Director of the *Disconto Gesellschaft*.

The State Secretary of the Imperial Post Office has given orders that all post-offices may receive subscriptions to the Fund.

Communications for the Committee should be addressed to the Chairman, Herr Emil Selberg, Berlin N.W., Alsen Strasse 10.

A telephotographic service was opened on Thursday night between Berlin and Copenhagen.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink will arrive at Hamburg in October, where she will commence her European tour with a concert on October 23rd. This famous singer intends visiting Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, London, and Moscow. She will sing in operas and in concerts.

Schiller's "Fiesco" will be revived at the Deutsches Theater in the middle of September. Herr Moissi will appear in the title-rôle.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the manager of the New York Manhattan Opera House, intends to convert the roof of his gigantic theatre into a concert garden, which is to be the largest in the city of New York. The iron skeleton of the garden is to be 50ft. high, affording accommodation for 1200 people, on its ground floor. Two lifts, each carrying 40 persons, will communicate with the garden, which is laid out like an Italian landscape and will be the most splendid of its kind in Gotham. An orchestra of 150 musicians, made up of the united bands of the Manhattan Opera and the Philadelphia Opera and conducted by Signor Campanini, will give concerts in the garden. Mr. Hammerstein has also engaged the harp orchestra "Harmonia Florenti," of Turin, which is composed of fifty ladies.

For the Philharmonic concerts, conducted by Herr Artur Nikisch, the following soloists have already been engaged: Teresa Carreño, Pablo Casals, Guilhermina Suggia-Casals, Julia Culp, Ludwig Hess, Fritz Kreisler, Professor Henri Marteau, Eduard Risler, Artur Schnabel, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, and the Berlin *Lehrergesangsverein*, conducted by Professor Felix Schmidt. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be performed at an extra concert on the 4th of January.

The American champion of the world, Light-body, has arrived here and is training for the

1,500m. event, in which he is going to compete for the Grand Prize of Berlin on the 16th inst. The American who won the Crown Prince's Prize on July 26th practises every evening at the Athletic Sport Platz near Gesundbrunnen station.

The official returns for emigration from the port of Bremen for the month of July show that the tide of emigration is falling still. Thus, last month the emigrants sailing from Bremen were 5,308 persons, as compared with 14,743 in July, 1907, and with 11,843 in July, 1906. For the seven months ending with July the emigrants numbered 30,779, as compared with 145,439 for the corresponding period of 1907, and with 127,736 in the first seven months of 1906. It ought to be mentioned that the bulk of the emigrants sailing from Bremen were Jews from Poland.

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Europa is the title of a pamphlet just published by the firm Wilhelm Süsserott, Berlin W. 30, and in which the author, Herr Robert Stein, deals lucidly and forcibly with the subject of a coalition of the States of Europe. His first and chief aim is a union or alliance between Germany and France, and he outlines the only way possible to both countries of bringing this about. Once that union was accomplished, the author thinks the other Powers would join it. Such a union of all the white races, he argues, should ensure Europe's protection against the growing danger of a "yellow invasion," a calamity which the author depicts in lurid colours. The pamphlet gives the reader something to think about, and it may perhaps contribute to the result that a union between France and Germany will no longer be regarded as utopian. The pamphlet is well worth reading, and its cost is very small.

A landslide has just taken place at Thale, in the Harz Mountains. One workman was killed and another seriously injured. The contractor for whom they were working has been arrested for not having taken proper precautions to assure their safety.

A telegram from Schwebenheim-on-the-Rhein gives account of an extraordinary fatality which has just occurred in that town. A cow fed on vine leaves had its milk completely poisoned. Two infants fed on it died, and a third is in a critical state. It is believed that the leaves of the vine had been sprinkled with a strongly poisonous liquid to combat disease of the grapes.

Great discoveries have often resulted in noting unimportant matters. A physiologist, we learn from a Paris contemporary, has observed that of all the liberal professions, musicians are men with the most luxuriant hair. From this he has come to the conclusion that frequent attendances at musical symphonies will cure even alopecia. This discovery will cheer the hearts of Americans, who, our contemporary tells us, as a rule lose their hair before the age of thirty. The physiologist in question does not rely entirely on music, but he insists on the abolition of the ordinary hat, and the substitution of a light perforated canvas cap, which will enable the hair to benefit from the breezes.

the water, whence he was ultimately rescued by some boys who were rowing not far away.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

Washington, August 13.
The exports for July amounted to 37,154,000 dollars, against 44,344,000 dollars for July, 1907. The exports for the seven months ending July 31 were 476,160,000 dollars, against 510,113,000 dollars same period 1907.

MR. FARMAN'S MACHINE SEIZED.

New York, August 13.
Mr. Henry Farman's aeroplane was seized by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday, under attachment proceedings begun by a tent-maker, who demanded payment of a debt of \$120. The New York Aero Club will probably pay the money, but Mr. Farman, completely disgusted, says he will sail for home by the first steamer.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT AUCKLAND.

Auckland, August 13.
Yesterday Admiral Sperry, the officers of the United States Fleet, and all the liberty men ashore

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, Moitz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

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

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
New Royal Opera Theatre	Cavalleria rusticana. Bajazzi (Menzinski) at 6.30
Deutsches Theater	Was ihr wollt " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring " 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Biberpelz " 8
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	Der Floh im Ohr " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe " 8
Lastspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Der Freischütz " 8
"	Charlottenburg: Hans Hucklebein " 8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädechen " 8
Urania Theatre	Die Krappschoten Werke " 8
Luisen Theatre	Suse " 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 Nachleben " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

badges, the flags, the shouting, the stump orations—all this pleases the participants by making them believe they are effecting something; it impresses the spectators by showing them that other people are in earnest; it strikes the imagination of those who in country hamlets read of the doings in the great city. In short, it keeps up the "boom," and an American election is held to be, truly or falsely, largely a matter of booming.

It is a curious illustration of the point to which election methods may be carried, when Mr. W. H. Taft has to prove that he is not an unbeliever, as his enemies have said. As a matter of fact, the heaviest man on earth is a Unitarian. He attends a church in Washington, and is also a trustee of the Unitarian Church at Murray Bay. "Christianity and the spirit of Christianity," he once said, "is the only basis for the hope of modern civilisation and the growth of popular self-government." Mrs. and Miss Taft belong to the Episcopalians, and are fellow-members with Mrs. Roosevelt of St. John's Church, Washington.

ACCIDENT TO A BRITISH SCULLER.

New York, August 13.
A telegram from Springfield (Mass.) states that while practising on the Connecticut River, the well-known British sculler, Vivian Nickalls, had the misfortune to collide with a pier of the bridge. Mr. Nickalls was rowing at top speed, the shell which he had brought over from England was badly smashed, and the oarsman himself was thrown into

visited the Ellerslie Racecourse, which is about five miles from the town and the finest course in New Zealand. There was an enormous gathering, and the scene on the stands and the grass slopes was a memorable one.

On leaving Ellerslie Admiral Sperry, with 200 officers and a large Parliamentary party, proceeded by train to Rotorua, the heart of the geyser district. The visitors were accorded a rousing Maori welcome. The new palatial Bath House at Rotorua will be opened today.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF PERUVIAN PRESIDENT.

Genoa, August 13.
The *Secolo XIX* reports from Lima that an attempt was made there yesterday on the life of the President of the Republic of Peru, who was attacked by a man named Lirola armed with a knife. The President, however, warded off the attack and escaped injury. The would-be assassin escaped.

ENGLISH SCHOLAR DIES IN NUREMBERG.

Nuremberg, August 13.
Dr. Taylor, the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, died suddenly today of heart-complaint, at the Adler Hotel here. Mrs. Taylor was with him.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S MANIFESTO TO THE NATION

Frankfort o. M., August 13.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes an open letter from Count Zeppelin, gratefully acknowledging

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

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(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

In connection with the Esperanto Congress the Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister of the Church of Scotland, Bernhard Strasse 2, will deliver in the course of the Evening Service tomorrow (Sunday) (commencing at 6 o'clock) a lecture on: "The Confusion of Tongues."

The following weird communication has been received by an English journal which advocates the extension of Esperanto:—

Sir,—Emulating the example of the reformers of Esperanto, the Delegation for the Adoption of Reformed English is about to issue its official report of Tooley-street, in the town of Holancorner, New Zealand.

The Delegation desires to express its obligations to the inventors of Ido, whose ideas and suggestions have been extensively utilised.

The improvements decided upon by the Delegation are expected to be adopted throughout the English-speaking world simultaneously with the general adoption of Ido.

The following example will indicate the principal changes ordered by the Delegation:—

PRIMITIVE ENGLISH.

A fiasco awaits us. It has been decided by us to make those necessary changes in our language which may be expected to render it acceptable to the wishes of reformers, and more conformable to the principles of simplicity.

It will be evident to all lovers of change that Ido is as much superior to English as Ido is to Esperanto, but as all those conservatives whom we oppose are certain that our innovation is sheer idiocy, we beg them not to alarm themselves, for if our idea really is idiotic it will not succeed.

Idoco.

REFORMED ENGLISH.

A fiasco expects we. Ol hasez been decided by we to makar thoi necessary-oni changi in wea language which mayez bar expected to rendar ol acceptabla to the wishi di reformeri, ed more conformablona to the principi di simplicitoron.

Ol will bar evidenta to omna loveri di changi that Ido isez as much superiora to English as Ido isez to Esperanto, but as omna thoi konservativi who we opposez are certain that wea innovacionoron is sheera idioyoron, we begez they note to alarnar they selvi, for if wea idea really isez idiotica ol willez note succedar.

Idoco.

The *Lancet* of July 11, 1908, publishes the following:—Around and within Hungary different Slav languages (Croatian, Bosnian, Servian, Bulgarian, Ruthenian, Bohemian, Polish, and Sloven) are spoken which, although having a common root, differ from each other so much that, for instance, a Ruthenian does not understand a Croatian, who has an equal difficulty in exchanging ideas with a Bohemian. It is no exaggeration to say that a Sloven (residing in Upper Hungary) has as much difficulty in understanding Galitzian as an Englishman would have. This fact is very prejudicial to medical men of any of the Slav nationalities which are too small individually to start medical and other scientific journals. As the want of this was especially felt by medical men, they have united in a movement to propagate Esperanto as a common language, and I am informed that a medical weekly journal in Esperanto will be published shortly which will be devoted chiefly to Slavonic medical affairs.

The fine weather and the holiday season have thinned the ranks of Esperantists in Edinburgh, we are informed, but no doubt those who are out of town are diligently enthusing the profane. The rambles on Saturday afternoons are continued, and largely attended. A large party on Saturday, July 18, celebrated the coming of age of Esperanto by an open-air tea among the Pentland Hills. Mr. Lüders, of Philadelphia, felt the Esperanto atmosphere of Edinburgh so congenial that he prolonged his stay after the Congress from three days to three weeks. Miss Oxenford, of Brighton, has also been a visitor. Thirty-five members booked passages for the Dresden Congress, and some others signified their intention of going. The visit of the famous Berlin Philharmonic Blas Orchester to the Edinburgh Exhibition gave occasion for the interchange of international salutations in Esperanto. A letter in Esperanto, signed by the president and secretary of the Edinburgh group, was handed to the conductor, Herr von Blon, together with a translation in German, and a printed copy of the letter, together with a German Cefec key, was given to each of the forty members of the orchestra. The letter contained expressions of warm affection for the German people, and a reference to the forthcoming Congress in Dresden.

The conductor replied sympathetically, and promised to make further acquaintance with Esperanto.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Le pere la Victoire, March, Ganne. (2) Overture, "Don Juan," Mozart. (3) Entzauberung, Intermezzo, Kempter. (4) Piemontesischer Tanz, Sinigaglia. (5) Nussknacker-Suite, Tschaiakowsky. (6) Engellied, Legende für Violine und Cello, Braga. (7) Tonbilder aus "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni. (8) Schwäbische Rhapsodie, Kaempfert. (9) Melodie, Renner. (10) Blumengeflüster, Charakterstück, Blon. (11) Made in Germany, Rost.

Among the throng of people who have arrived at Grindelwald is the Rev. Silas Hocking, who is certainly the most prolific novelist now alive. He has been publishing books ever since 1878, and between that date and 1904 has succeeded in being delivered of no fewer than thirty-two novels. It is a record unequalled even by Sir Walter Scott, between whom and Mr. Hocking there are also other differences. He has been an ordained minister since 1870.

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.

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*, Schiess Gasse 7.

THE MALLINSON SONG RECITALS IN AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following critique from *TableTalk*, a Melbourne weekly magazine:—

A song recital such as is given by Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson is an innovation in Melbourne. There was a large audience on Saturday evening, which followed the programme with keen attention, and showed good discrimination. It is somewhat risky, perhaps, to essay a long programme of one composer's songs, but so varied and so interesting are Mr. Mallinson's compositions that they stood the ordeal well. The songs are wedded in every instance to good words, lyrics that are suggestive, and that have caught and held the composer's fancy. There are numbers which suggest Brahms, like "Waldeinsamkeit" (Alone in the Wood), which is full of nobility, yet has that rhythm which wins favour from the uncultivated as well as the cultivated musician. There is a Schumann flavour about the dainty little gem "The Rosebud," and again, Schubert is brought to mind. But in all the treatment is original, and almost always delightful. Many of the songs will surely be found more charming and appealing upon further acquaintance, for the compositions are not such as we tire of speedily. The one drawback to popularity is the fact that in most the accompaniment is as important as the song. With the average amateur accompanist this would mean a big consideration. There are twenty-two songs in all upon the programme, too many really to properly digest in one hearing. Of these, "A Birthday," those already noticed, "Intra Muros," with its fine contrasts, and the wholly beautiful "Botschaft and Lied" (The Message and the Song), and "Four by the Clock," which won such favour that it had to be repeated, stand out above the others, while but slightly behind them are "Slow, Horses, Slow," and "Day-break," with its dramatic treatment, which also had to be repeated. The purely love songs, like "Eleanore" and "Gloriana," are charming. The garden songs, from the now world-famous song cycle "Summer tide," and "O My Garden," with their dainty, sunny treatment, need only to be heard to charm. The children's songs, "Bed in Summer" and "Baby," with the gay, inconsequent lilt of the reply in every alternate line, are again quite different, and very sweet and compelling. After the latter the singer was warmly recalled.

Mr. Mallinson is fortunate beyond telling in having such an interpreter of his songs as Mrs. Mallinson. Her voice is a pure, beautiful, lyric soprano, of most even quality, and she sings with the most consummate ease. She phrases most excellently, and her enunciation is delightfully clear.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.15

Marie, Die Tochter des Regiments.

(The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic Opera in two acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

Cast:

The Duchess of Craquitorpi. Frau Lehmann.
The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio. Frau v. Chavanne.
Marie. Frau Wedekind.
Sulpice, sergeant major. Herr Nebuschka.
Tonio, a Tyrolean. Herr Soot.
Hortensio, steward. Herr Erl.
A corporal. Herr Büssel.
A notary. Herr Markgraf.
A servant. Herr Ernst.
A Tyrolean peasant. Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the high-born guests retire disgusted.

Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.

Sunday night Tannhäuser at 7
Monday night Hoffmann's Erzählungen 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Zapfenstreich at 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight Spatzensliebe at 8
Sunday afternoon Der Teufel 3.30
Sunday night Spatzensliebe 8

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to August 12th numbered 10,236; at Bad Ems up to the 13th inst., 18,273.

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—2 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. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sunday 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 Porcelain (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—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
- Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühische Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.
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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

ing the many proofs of sympathy and unshaken confidence which have reached him from all parts of Germany and from abroad, on the occasion of his voyage to Mainz and the destruction of his airship. The Count assures his friends that, next to his own firm belief in the correctness of his idea, nothing could have served so much to revive him after his great misfortune, and to stimulate him to a speedy resumption of his labours, as the thought that the whole German people were behind him in the work which he had from the first dedicated to them, and were with unexampled enthusiasm and self-sacrifice providing the means to enable him to replace the lost airship by a new one, improved in the light of the experience that he has gained. He will, he says, consider it his honourable and sacred duty to show himself worthy of the confidence placed in him. He takes the splendid national demonstration as an authority and instruction from the Fatherland to continue his work in the same manner as hitherto. He feels, he adds, that he is taking a great responsibility upon himself, but the will of the German people to send out airships constructed on his system as their chosen champions in the fight for the conquest of the air, will give him strength and courage to continue calmly in the way marked out for him.

The same journal publishes also a report from Friedrichshafen that Count Zeppelin has already taken steps, as the authorized agent of the German people, to carry on his undertaking on a broader and better organized basis, as the abundant means now placed at his disposal by the people and his own sense of responsibility dictate. A Rhenish manufacturer who has for years been in touch with the Count's enterprise has been engaged as business manager, and in addition to the old scientific staff other experts have been requested to assist. The first thing to be done is, of course, to enlarge the workshops and sheds before proceeding to build further airships, for which berths and harbours must be provided. The reconstruction of the lost vessel cannot be taken in hand immediately, as improvements are planned based on experience gained and which must be carefully thought out. In the first place the 1907 model will be altered so as to carry about 2,000 pounds more weight, and so to have a greater radius of action. Trials with the improved model can then be made in the autumn without any necessity for attempting long voyages to fixed points. There is happily no longer any pressure of any kind. As the theory of the Daimler firm that the failure of the motor on the 5th instant was due to want of oil in the bearings cannot be disproved, due provision for adequate oiling will be made.

THE HOLLAND-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

The Hague, August 13.

In view of the circumstances attending the dispute with Venezuela, the Minister of War has returned to his post from leave of absence. The cruiser "Friesland" will proceed to the West Indies at the end of the month. The ironclad "Utrecht" is already under orders to replace the "Gelderland" in the West Indies; but it will depend upon circumstances whether the "Gelderland" returns immediately after the arrival of her relief ship.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN COREA.

London, August 14.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent reports from Tokio that laws corresponding to the Japanese laws on the same subjects will shortly come into operation in Corea with respect to trade-marks and copyright, artistic and literary. This is the result of an agreement between the United States and Japan, which will be published in the official Japanese journal as soon as it has been approved by Corea. The laws denote a further consolidation of the Japanese protectorate in Corea.

MOROCCAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Paris, August 13.

According to a report from Tangier published by the *Temps*, the European who was taken prisoner by Remiki's men was not killed (as reported in a telegram to the *Daily Record* of yesterday), and was not an Englishman, but a Spanish doctor named Bellenger. He had gone to Fez on a secret mission to Mulai Hafid. Directly his identity was ascertained, he was released.

A SECOND CALIFORNIA.

The world has not yet so shrunk that there are no new lands to be exploited, and Mexico is a country of vast potentialities which has never yet been properly opened up. The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara reports that by September that city will be connected with the Pacific port of Manzanillo, and that another line is projected which will join it with the United States, and incidentally with

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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 port of Mazatlan. Many important towns and districts will be traversed by this line, which runs through a practically virgin country, known, however, to be rich in minerals, agricultural produce, timber, and water. It is felt by all those who know the possibilities of the Pacific slope that the western shores of Mexico will prove a second California in the future. Up to the present time Guadalajara, like the City of Mexico, has drawn most of her supplies from the neighbouring parts of the United States and from Europe. But when the city is placed in railway communication with the Pacific, her geographical outlook towards the markets of the world will be completely altered, since her cheaper transport will then be to British Columbia, California, and the other States on the Pacific Coast. A London contemporary points out that the opening of these two new ports can hardly fail to attract the attention of the British steamship lines which already trade round Cape Horn, and in time they should find it worth their while to run as far north as Manzanillo.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

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

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.*

TWO FASCINATING NOVELS.

Mr. Arnold Bennett is an old and tried hand at the composition of readable novels, but we doubt whether he has turned out better work than is contained in his latest book. It is a novel with a purpose, but what that purpose actually is the reader must puzzle out for himself. We are introduced to a famous artist—the most famous artist in Europe—at a crucial period of his life; to be precise, at the moment when his valet dies, leaving this extremely sensitive man to face the callous world alone and unaided. How, by a natural misconception on the part of a physician, the artist is led into a career of deception, and how, after long years of comfortable vegetation in the depths of mediocrity, he is again dragged forth into the fierce light of public opinion, the reader will find plausibly and wittily explained by the author. In the library of British Authors Mr. Bennett has found a secure and honoured place, which, if future work from his pen is on the same standard as that by which he is now represented, will remain his for generations to come.

Every well written narrative dealing with the trials of newly married lovers appeals to a vast circle of readers. The cynical delight to curl the lip at the scenes of connubial bliss; the sentimental are charmed by that real sentiment which indefinably elings about the development of love within the bonds of wedlock; while the plain seeker after truth finds much that is worth noting relative to the tactful management of a life partner. In the present volume each of these three phases is admirably dealt with. The course of a delightfully romantic wooing is not abandoned at the first sound of wedding-bells, as is the case in most books on a sentimental theme. We are introduced over the threshold of the new life, and privileged to observe—with kindly tolerance, let us hope—the difficulties of strong mutual love when confronted by the black shadow of poverty. A faint semblance of plot may be detected here and there by the conscientious reader, but we presume its introduction to be a mere concession to tradition. The book is one of the most charming it has recently been our privilege to notice.

* *Buried Alive*, by Arnold Bennett. 1 Vol. } Tauchnitz Edition. }
Love and the Poor Sailor, by Percy White. }
1 Vol. }

A LOGICAL DEDUCTION.

Conversation in a Dublin bar: "I hear, Mike, the doctors have discovered that all diseases are caused by germs." "Yes. In Germany they call 'em germs; in Paris they call 'em parasites; and in old Oireland they call 'em microbes!"

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-easterly wind, clearing up, no rain, warmer.