

Berlin Office:
W., Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.

Telephone:
VI 1079.

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Dresden Office:
A., Struve
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Telephone:
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THE IV. ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

The first meeting of the Fourth Esperanto Congress takes place at Weisser Hirsch this morning, though the Congress does not officially open until tomorrow. Most of the delegates have already arrived in the city, the green hat-band bearing the Esperanto star being a familiar sight in all the main streets. The Dresden municipal authorities deserve great praise for the official encouragement they have shown this year's Congress. Besides contributing the substantial sum of five thousand marks to necessary expenses in connection with the meetings at Weisser Hirsch, they have placed the city street cars at the complete disposal of the Congressists free of charge; and have also taken measures to facilitate the convenience of strangers by placing on duty at important points policemen conversant with Esperanto. Furthermore, the municipality will also gratuitously provide steamers for excursions on the Elbe to Meissen and various points in Saxon Switzerland. Dresden is thus creating for itself a reputation for progressiveness that will in no way detract from the inherent charm of the city, while increased international popularity cannot fail to accrue.

We have been fortunate enough to meet many delegates from England and other countries, all of whom report that the Esperantist movement continues to make phenomenal progress. When conversing with these delegates it is impossible to overlook the intense enthusiasm they feel for the subject at heart. Undaunted by indifference, and occasionally that ridicule affected by people too ignorant to understand the rudiments of the movement, they steadily progress with eyes fixed always on the goal. They claim that Esperanto is an influence more powerful than any other to promote amity among the nations of the earth; that it enables the Occident and the Orient to meet on the common ground of speech and the resulting exchange of ideas; and that all racial antipathies based upon misunderstanding must perforce disappear when each nation is able to express to its neighbours truthful popular opinion.

Some of these assertions are doubtless open to question. History, for instance, teaches us that a common language has done little towards promoting peace, and that internecine conflict, such as the American Civil War, is invariably pursued with greater hatred than a struggle between two nations of different speech. However this may be, the advantages of Esperanto are so manifest that its opponents have so far failed to make out a substantial case. Their stock argument that it only adds another to the existing medley of tongues is singularly weak, when it is remembered that no less than eight distinct languages are spoken within the confines of Hungary alone. The argument that one of the existing European languages should be adopted as a means of international communication is equally impotent, as this suggestion, apart from technical difficulties, could not be carried through owing to national jealousy. Esperanto possesses the fundamental advantage of simplicity; it is peculiar to no individual race; and its advocates claim that the rock of pronunciation on which so many so-called "international" languages split may be avoided by attention to the rules on this point laid down by Dr. Zamenhof. Our personal opinion is that Esperanto has a great future, and that generations to come will extol its creator as a world's benefactor.

GENERAL NEWS.

KING EDWARD'S APARTMENTS AT MARIENBAD.

A Paris contemporary reports from Marienbad that newspaper correspondents are arriving by every train from all parts of Europe in consequence of King Edward's arrival. Prince von Liechtenstein, Governor of the district, has issued a notice requesting the inhabitants and visitors to abstain


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from mobbing the King whenever he appears in public, and to remember that he comes for quiet and privacy. He enjoins them not to annoy His Majesty by over-enthusiastic attention.

King Edward is stopping at the Hotel Weimar, as on previous occasions, and occupies the central rooms on the first floor in the left wing. A great deal of trouble has been taken to arrange the rooms comfortably, and each has been decorated in a different colour. One room, which can be used as a dining-room, has a round table with seats for eight persons. The carpet, curtains, etc., are of dark green. In this room stands a large writing table, with a fine Vienna bronze on it.

The salon, which opens from this room, is in wine-red colour and hung with silk. It contains a fine oil painting of the King himself, which hangs over a writing-table. The portrait is the work of Herr Alberti, of Vienna, and represents the King in a general's uniform. A companion picture is a portrait of the Emperor Franz Josef. There are plenty of comfortable chairs and sofas and a delightfully artistic screen. Here, too, is Unger's "Veritas" in Mahogany, which is the wood of the salon furniture. A balcony opens from the salon, from which the King will have a delightful view over the town and away to the hills beyond. Below him will stretch the promenade, with its ever-moving crowd of water-drinkers.

The bedroom is hung with cloth harmonizing with the brass bedstead, which is extremely massive and handsome. One picture only hangs in this room, "Das malende Mädchen," by Jakesch.

The dressing-room is in blue, as is everything in the bathroom also, even to the bath towels, which are blue and white. A weighing-machine stands in the bathroom, for the King likes to be weighed every day to see what progress he is making with his "cure." There is, of course, a whole suite of rooms for those in waiting on the King, as well as his personal servants.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

London, August 14.
Some further particulars of the balloon explosion at the Anglo-French Exhibition are as follow: The balloon was filled with hydrogen gas for the first experimental trip. The proprietor, Captain Lovelace, noticed a rent in the outer envelope and asked his secretary, Miss Hill, to sew it up. While that was being done, a fearful explosion occurred. The hall, in which the balloon was, was filled with flame and the unfortunate people who were in it rushed about, themselves in flames. The force of the explosion was so great that hundreds of people in the neighbourhood of the hall were thrown down. Miss Hill was apparently killed instantly. The lives of many of the injured are despaired of. The explosion is said to have been due to a short electrical circuit.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

U. S. FLEET AT AUCKLAND.

Auckland, August 14.
Admiral Sperry and his officers were present yesterday at the inauguration by the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, of the new bath house at Rotorua. A great gathering of Europeans and Maoris welcomed the American sailors.

The Maoris executed war dances for the entertainment of the visitors. Cordial speeches were exchanged between Admiral Sperry and the Maoris. The party will return hither tomorrow. In the meantime lavish entertainments continue at Auckland for the officers and men who have not gone to Rotorua.

Auckland, August 14.

On Thursday night an American naval patrol were engaged in arresting seamen who had overstayed their shore leave, when the crowds in the street protested against the interference of the patrol, threatening them with violence. Thereupon the American sailors drew their revolvers, and it looked as though serious trouble was imminent. The arrival of police, however, prevented a collision, the crowd being dispersed and the patrol escorted back to the landing-place under police protection.

FUGITIVE EX-GOVERNOR TO STAND TRIAL.

New York, August 14.

It is reported from Louisville, in Kentucky, that the former Governor of Kentucky, William Taylor, who has been for eight years a fugitive in the State of Indiana, intends after the November elections to return to his native town and give himself up to the judicial authority, a proceeding which is likely to give rise to a sensational political trial. Taylor was elected Governor of Kentucky by the Republicans. During the electoral campaign, which was a fierce one, Taylor's Democrat opponent was shot, and Taylor was accused of having been privy to the murder. When the Democrats carried the election Taylor fled from the State, fearing that he would be convicted without consideration whether he was guilty or not.

PROSPERITY AMIDST POVERTY.

New York, August 14.

The so-called Prosperity Congress of the American Commercial Travellers' Union began today. The object of the Congress is to restore public confidence and to revive trade. The Congress is only to last two days.

The unemployed attempted to make a demonstration which should show the Congress the extent of the want of employment in New York. The demonstration, however, was prevented by the police. The committee of the unemployed thereupon sent a letter to the Congress, stating that there are more than 40,000 persons in the city who are penniless and starving.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF TRAVELLERS IN PORTUGAL.

Berlin, August 14.

A telegram from Madrid gives an account of a startling railway adventure which recently occurred in Portugal to a train on the line between Oporto and Lisbon.

A forest fire broke out on this section in the neighbourhood of Algeira and spread quickly over the immense forest. When the conflagration was at its height the Lisbon express came at full speed out of the neighbouring valley and drove into the blazing forest.

The driver saw that it would be fatal to stop. He put his locomotive at its top speed and rushed through the flames, extending over several kilometres. Of the passengers, who were in a terrible state of excitement and terror and whose shrieks filled the train from one end to the other, not a single one escaped scatheless. Many of them were terribly burned.

The carriages were all charred, and some of them caught fire before the train completed its terrible journey. Many passengers are in treatment at the hospital of Oporto. The Portuguese telegraph censorship has hitherto prevented details of the catastrophe becoming public.

BERLIN

Viscountess Cranley gave birth to a daughter at 2 Moltke Strasse, Berlin, on Tuesday. Mother and child are doing well.

The appointment of Sir W. E. Goschen as British Ambassador in Berlin, in succession to Sir Frank Lascelles who shortly retires, is now confirmed. It is stated that the subject was discussed between King Edward and the Emperor during the Cronberg meeting.

It is reported in the local press that it was Geheimrat Rathenau who proposed to the Emperor that a sort of committee of control should be appointed which would administer the Zeppelin fund subscribed by the nation.

Herr Rathenau's scheme has, it is heard from a thoroughly reliable source, given deep offence at Friedrichshafen. It is found somewhat curious that Herr Rathenau had the plan all ready in his pocket when the Emperor arrived from Swinemünde.

The idea of looking upon the Zeppelin airship as Imperial property, now that the national fund has assumed such proportions, is regarded as absurd. The fund was a personal gift to the count.

In the bureau of Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen the opinion is expressed that the subscribers to the fund should energetically resist any attempt to capture it. People cannot avoid having the impression that certain circles, now that the future of the Zeppelin airship is assured, are trying to reap the reward of a success towards which they contributed nothing.

In Friedrichshafen Herr Rathenau's proposal is regarded as a sort of vote of want of confidence. People ask ironically what the committee would do with the hundreds of purely personal gifts that keep pouring in, such as cases of wine, boxes of cigars, marzipan cakes, etc. The technical assistants of Count Zeppelin are men of eminence in their various professions. Baron Bassus is a first-class aeronaut, Dr. Eckener an excellent meteorologist, while Herr Dürr, the engineer, has worked for years at the perfecting of the machine.

Many unfounded rumours have been in circulation regarding the intentions of Count Zeppelin. It is even stated that his new airship will be ready in a few weeks' time.

Up to the present no steps whatever have been taken for the building of the new airship. All that is settled is that the old Zeppelin III shall be made ready for service. This will take till the month of October to complete. Its cubic capacity will be increased to that of the airship just destroyed.

Mosquitoes described as being larger than butterflies completely routed Raisuli's Moorish bandits, who are encamped on Gravesend Beach, New York. These men, it will be remembered, recently appeared at the London Hippodrome. Shortly before daylight, says a New York journal, Dowdie, the scribe, awoke

the sleeping arabs with a shriek for help. The camp was in a panic as the mosquitoes advanced in increasing numbers. Waving their blankets, the Moors finally drove many of the mosquitoes away, but Dowdie had been so severely wounded that it was necessary to call in a doctor. The members of the troupe will hereafter live in a flat. The journal heads its report of this occurrence. "If *Pardicaris* had had a mosquito."

A commercial traveller named Heinrich Kronen has just been sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment by the Criminal Court in Essen for attempting to blackmail Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach and Herr August Thyssen. He wrote letters to them stating that if he did not receive 10,000 marks he would blow them up with bombs.

The feats of Wilhelm Hagenbeck's trained beasts of prey are arousing enthusiasm. The training is really amazing and the animals are magnificent specimens of their kind. One becomes possessed with a feeling of awe while watching the tamers, Willy Hagenbeck, August Mölcker, and Karl Feldmann, at work with lions and tigers, which are continually showing their teeth, but which obey the slightest order accurately. The following is specially interesting: Herr Mölcker is lying on a sofa, and beside him lies a lion with its paws around his neck, other lions being grouped around him. The sight of a herd of polar bears managed by Director Hagenbeck personally is very imposing. These animals are artists; they form pyramids and are good rope-dancers. The biggest of them, named "Maxerl," takes a piece of sugar out of his master's mouth. Herr Adolf Busch does wonders with some well-trained dwarf elephants. Clowns provide amusement in the intervals. The hit of the evening is the bears' Chute, a comical performance, in which the bears slide down a sloping platform into an artificial pond. This scene evokes bursts of laughter, and is a very agreeable change after the other nerve-straining performances. Such performances have never before been witnessed in Berlin.

Delegates passing through the capital on their way to the Esperanto Congress in Dresden have testified to the warm hospitality shown them by their Berlin comrades. They were taken sight-seeing everywhere, and everything of interest was explained by their courteous guides. Some members of the party are believed to have found their way to one of the most famous resorts in Berlin, namely Steinert's Weinstube, in the Kurfürstendamm. Here they would find a welcome second to nowhere, for in spite of the fact that this resort is visited by probably more strangers than any other similar establishment in the city, newcomers invariably receive the same attention and quality of refreshments as habitués. This is one of the many charms of Steinert's.

The Morwitz Opera concludes its season tomorrow.

At the Wintergarten the season opens tomorrow.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:

Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Die Zauberflöte	at 3
" " Charlottenburg	Ein Fallissement	" 3
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 3
Lesing Theatre	Die Weber	" 3
Luisen Theatre	Das Schloss am Meer	" 3

This evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	La Bohème	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Die Räuber (Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	" 7.30
Lesing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
Berliner Theatre	(closed)	
New Theatre	Baccarat	" 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	Cyprienne	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josette — meine Frau	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Der Prophet	" 8
" " Charlottenburg	Hans Hucklebein	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Suse	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zagspitze zum Watzmann	" 8

Monday evening:

Royal Opera House	(closed)	
Royal Theatre	(closed)	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Lohengrin (Tänzer)	at 7
Deutsches Theater	Was ihr wollt (Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring	" 7.30
Lesing Theatre	Nora	" 8
Berliner Theatre	(closed)	
Neues Theater	Baccarat	" 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 (uncertain)	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	(uncertain)	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josette — meine Frau	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Il Trovatore (H. Bötel)	" 8
" " Charlottenburg	Philister. Die Lore	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Rabenvater	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Herrnhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt 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	" 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8

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