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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 775.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 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.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

## A DOMESTIC REVOLUTION.

(From our London correspondent.)

Nothing could better illustrate the complete revolution in the taste of the middle classes than a comparison of the furnishers' catalogues of 1870—1880 with those of today. Good taste there has always been, just as there have always been connoisseurs who are not mere collectors. But, leaving these people on one side with the artists and other experts, it is safe to say that the average taste of the fairly well-to-do has been completely transformed and, no doubt, improved. How has that change been accomplished? Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that the movement has come entirely from abroad. From France we took the Louis XIV, the Louis XV., and the Empire styles, but we have not in any way been affected by their modern movements. From Germany we have received nothing. The solid ugliness of the Romantic period, which roughly corresponds to our Victorian period, was never transported beyond the Rhine; while the new, exotic secessionism of today fell flat, and is now almost entirely discredited. From Spain and Italy we have borrowed, and still borrow, Renaissance patterns and forms, but nothing modern. From the northern countries we receive practically no suggestion except in the way of winter adornments. But from the East, from Turkey, from Africa, from India, from China and Japan, it must be admitted we are continually drawing inspiration which finds its way into the colour and design of many fabrics. From Japan especially we have been learning a deftness and lightness of touch which we are beginning to combine with the old English solidity. Nevertheless, the movement towards truly artistic standards in furnishing springs from two internal sources: first, from the eighteenth-century styles typical of this country, the Chippendale, Sheraton, and Adam; secondly, from the reaction, exaggerated though that was by the aesthetic movement, against the banality of the Victorian style, or rather absence of style.

To expect that the average taste should approximate to the best taste would be too sanguine. It is, however, a favourable sign when the average taste for the most part apes the best taste of today. The best taste is in the direction of simplicity of line, colour, and form. Thus the revival of antique patterns is mainly in the simpler traditions of the English schools. The elaborate patterns of France, Spain, and Italy do certainly command a sale among the wealthy, although they are necessarily beyond the limits of ordinary purses. But the fact that elaborate furniture is dear is not the only reason of its unpopularity. While the taste of the middle classes hankered after heavy hangings, plushes, heavy brocades, voluminous lace curtains and so forth, the furniture manufacturers managed to produce at a low figure imitations and adaptations of expensive designs. It would still be possible to produce such goods if there were really a demand. A casual survey of such emporiums as those of Messrs. Maple, Messrs. Liberty, and Messrs. Shoolbred soon convinces one that the demand does not exist. Without being obtrusively "arty," as are many of the articles offered for sale in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany, there is a certain unmistakable "note" in the furniture and decorations of our leading household purveyors. Messrs. Liberty carry furthest the principle of subtle, restful shades veiling their intrinsic brightness in a discreet mistiness. Half-tones, mainly in greys, greens, and dull tawny colours, certainly tend to produce an effect of restfulness, which is further enhanced by lines which lead the eye gently along their sweep and do not, like the lines of the Victorian or the Secession styles, startle by reason of complexity and of abruptness. Something of the grace and elegance of the eighteenth century is allowed to linger in almost all modern work, even when the classical forms are not strictly observed.

Simplicity, restfulness, and elegance are, then, the outstanding characteristics of modern furnishing, and they are characteristics common to cottage and mansion, to town houses and country seats. This seems to be due to at least two direct causes, the desire of an escape from the hurry and complexity of modern conditions of life, and the growing uniformity of cultured society. The discrepancies of income are bridged today by the equality of cul-

Paris \* Dresden \* New York

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ture in a way that was almost unthinkable half a century ago. "Gentlefolks," as the term goes, tend to mix on a tolerable footing of equality though their incomes range from £500 to £50,000 a year. Community of education, of social interests, of artistic experiences must lead inevitably to community of taste and to an approximate community in the manner of living. Even where wealth is ample there is often the dread of lapsing into the standards of a *nouveau riche* society to prevent any excursion into the too grand manner. The hideousness of the Victorian age followed on a great wave of prosperity which raised whole classes out of submersion. The last few waves of prosperity have not been so wholesale in their action. Society has been shaken up within the old limits, rather than redistributed over new areas.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PILGRIMAGE.

On Saturday morning Mr. Lloyd George was shown over the establishment of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft at Berlin, and he subsequently received a number of labour representatives and officials of the local sick funds and workmen's insurance institutions, with whom he discussed German and English social legislation.

In the afternoon Mr. Lloyd George visited the Imperial Insurance Office, where the system followed was explained to him.

On Friday the Minister called at the Provincial Insurance Institute for Brandenburg.

Mr. Lloyd George left for Hamburg on Saturday.

On arriving at Hamburg he had a lengthy conversation with the President of the Seamen's Guild with reference to the foundation and method of carrying on this institution. Yesterday Mr. Lloyd George was entertained to breakfast on board one of the Hamburg-American liners, leaving later for Bremen, whence he intended returning to England.

London, August 24.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* says: With reference to the criticisms passed upon Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Germany, it is interesting to know that his plans were fully drawn up before he left this country. We have excellent authority for stating that before his departure the Chancellor of the Exchequer had an interview with the German Ambassador, and that at that time it was also his intention while in Germany to see Prince von Buelow. On equally good authority, we are in a position to state that Mr. Lloyd George has already decided upon his source of revenue for old-age pensions.

The *Standard* publishes the following authorized statement received from its correspondent in Berlin: Mr. Lloyd George has in no respect acted independently or irresponsibly. During his visit to Germany he has, in agreement with the Cabinet in London, done everything to promote good relations between England and Germany. As an individual member of the Cabinet, which wishes for peace with all Europe, and as a Minister of the King, who is working for the peace of the whole world, he has exercised his right, though it is the holiday season, to further by means of visits the relations that exist between Great Britain and the European Powers.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### GIGANTIC NEW YORK PROJECT.

New York, August 23.

Plans have been drawn up for the construction here of what is described as the largest office building in the world. The premises will cover an area of 52,000 square feet, and the building will be 35 storeys in height. The site chosen for this gigantic sky-scraper is quite close to the Battery, and it is stated that it will completely change New York's skyline. The cost will be over four million dollars.

### "BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER." ATLANTIC FLEET FESTIVITIES AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, August 23.

The Government yesterday entertained 500 officers and men of the United States fleet. Three special trains conveyed them to Newcastle and Blue Mountains, returning in the evening.

A gathering of 29,000 witnessed the fire brigade parade in the Domain in the morning, the Americans applauding the fine display. Numerous private entertainments are being given for the sailors enjoying liberty ashore.

The banquet given by the State at the Sydney Town Hall on Friday night to the Admirals and officers of the fleet was a most brilliant function. Thousands of guests were present and the balconies were thronged with ladies. The hall was beautifully decorated. Everywhere were the American and Australian flags intertwined, and a large bust of President Roosevelt was elevated on a pedestal above Admiral Sperry's seat. The State Premier presided.

Mr. Deakin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, who on rising received a magnificent ovation, said that Australia was one in body and soul in welcoming the Americans. The 16 white-clad visitors could scarcely be described as vessels of peace, but they might rightly be called harbingers of arbitration. He trusted that President Roosevelt would be informed in the words of Capt. Tattmull (of the American Fleet) that blood was, and always would be, thicker than water.

Admiral Sperry also received an ovation. He reiterated the indebtedness of the American Navy to the British example. He knew no better training for naval officers than the study of Great Britain's sea triumphs. Referring to the ties of blood and the community of interest between the British Empire and the United States, Admiral Sperry predicted that the completion of the Panama Canal would draw those ties still closer.

Reuter's correspondent at Oyster Bay telegraphs:

—On the arrival of the American Fleet at Sydney, President Roosevelt received through the British Chargé d'Affaires here the following telegram from Lord Northcote, the Governor-General of Australia:—

"The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Australians in hundreds of thousands who are gathered on the shores of Sydney harbour to welcome the battleship fleet of the United States at this moment entering the eastern gateway of this continent, unite in cordial greetings to President Roosevelt. The people of the Commonwealth gratefully appreciate the generous response to their invitation to the President and citizens of the great Republic, and rejoice at the opportunity afforded by this demonstration of the might of the American naval power to express their sincere admiration for your sailors and their esteem and affection for the country whose glorious flag they hope to see always floating beside that of their Motherland."

Mr. Roosevelt replied as follows to the Chargé d'Affaires:—"Through you I have just received a cordial and kindly message from the Governor-General and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, and desire to express in my turn to them, and through them to the entire people of the mighty Commonwealth of Australia, the appreciation of the American people feel of their generous hospitality to the American fleet. The people of this Republic hold in peculiar esteem and admiration the people of Australia. It is a very real pleasure to me, on behalf of the nation, to accept the generous hospitality proffered by Australia to the fleet. The voyage is one of peace for the American navy and of menace to no Power, but, on the contrary, as we believe, an asset of high importance in securing the peace of justice throughout the world."

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

The local Press announces that Prince August Wilhelm, the Emperor's fourth son, who is to be married on October 22, will be appointed Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine.

Princess Alexandra Victoria zu Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, the bride elect of His Royal Highness Prince August Wilhelm, will make her public entry into Berlin on the 20th of October. The wedding will be solemnized on the 22nd.

Acting upon instructions from the Vatican, all the Archbishops and Bishops of Bavaria have, says the *Tageblatt*, addressed a circular to the clergy ordering most rigorous proceedings against the Monists. All Catholics are to be directed to avoid intercourse of every kind with Monists, and to break off every sort of business connection with them. If they fail to do this the circular alleges the salvation of their souls will be imperilled.

Next month the Inter-Parliamentary Council will hold its meetings in Berlin. Mr. F. Maddison, M. P., who succeeded the late Sir Randal Cremer as the secretary of this council, is now in this city completing the arrangements for the meetings. In 1906, it will be remembered that the Inter-Parliamentary Council met in London, and it was during a luncheon at Westminster Hall that the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made his remarkable declaration "La Duma est morte, vive la Duma." The presence of a large number of British Members of Parliament, anxious to promote peace among the nations, will be particularly apposite at the present time. The names of sixty M. P.'s who have already signified their intention of being present is published. The group contains the names of several Labour members, and in this connection it may be noted that an address to the German working classes is to be presented in Berlin next month on behalf of the Labour party. This address is being drawn up by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. It will be in the hands of a deputation, of which Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., the chairman of the committee; Mr. W. C. Steadman, the Secretary; Mr. A. H. Gill, M. P., Mr. C. W. Powerman, M. P., Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., Mr. W. Crooks, M. P., and others will form a part. It will be presented to the leaders of the German working-class movement, and will contain the warmest assurances of friendship on the part of the British workers for their fellows in Germany.

From a place called Olns-Monsteras, near Stockholm, there comes to Berlin the story of a woman who fell asleep in 1876 and has just awakened. She is no relation, apparently, of the Turkish Constitution, though their respective slumbers have lasted just about as long. Karoline Karlsdatter, it seems, was a girl of thirteen when she went to sleep over her books in school—trying to spell the name of her native place, perhaps—and she had opened her eyes again, feeling just as if she had had rather a good night, but astonished to find herself a middle-aged woman. She announces her intention of making up for lost time by going back to school after the summer holidays to complete her education. Probably Olns-Monsteras is very much as it was in 1876, but if her school course includes the modern history of the world at large she will have to cram a good deal. In 1876, for

instance, the President of the British Board of Trade, with every allowance for precocity, can only have been prattling in words of one or two syllables. It is an interesting question, to be answered according to temperament, whether one would sleep for thirty-two years if one could. And, by the way, no provision has been made in the Old Age Pensions Bill for the case of an industrious man or woman who drops off into such a nap at, say, forty-five.

The airship which the Siemens-Schuckert firm will shortly construct is to be built in Doeberitz. It is to be constructed in a revolving balloon house, which will be placed on a turntable such as is used for turning locomotives.

The balloon house will be erected on the military manoeuvre ground of Doeberitz. All details of the forthcoming airship are being kept strictly secret.

Frau Magda Niessen-Stone, a pupil of the famous singing master, George Fergusson, has been engaged for the Metropolitan Opera in New York. She will appear chiefly in Wagner rôles, for which her grand voice is admirably suited. As Frau Niessen finished her studies with Mr. Fergusson, her performances in America will certainly be successful.

Herr Schultz, the Director of the Metropolitan Theater, has engaged the following noteworthy artists: Herr Karl Pfane, hitherto the lyric tenor of the Komische Oper; Herr Hugo Ettlinger, of the Hamburg Karl Schultze Theater; and the well-known Berlin comedian, Martin Kettner.

Dr. Ludwig Wüllner, the eminent singer, has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

The Friedrich Wilhelmstädtische Schauspielhaus will open its winter season on the 1st of September with Goethe's "Egmont," Beethoven's music being performed. During the first week the following plays will be revived: "Als ich wiederkam," by Oskar Blumenthal and Gustav Kadelburg; Max Dreyer's "Grossmama"; and Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."

At the Neues Theater, the first new piece of the season will be Erich Schalkjer's "Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft."

At the Deutsches Theater, the first performance of Grillparzer's "Medea," with Adele Sandrock in the title-rôle, will take place today.

Wilhelm Grauer recently celebrated his fiftieth year as cab-driver in Berlin. On August 16, 1858, he took his seat for the first time, as a youth of eighteen years, on the box of his cab. This date is duly inscribed on his license.

His first employer was a cab proprietor in the Heiligengeiststrasse, from whom he received the usual wage paid at that time, thirty-three marks a month. Except for the time that he was doing his military service in the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, and during the campaigns of 1864, 1866 and 1870, he has been driving a cab ever since.

Even on the fiftieth anniversary, he did not remain at home, but took out his cab as usual. On his return, he found numerous congratulations waiting for him, many even from foreigners whom he had driven.

is thought to lend colour to the theory of Mr. Hale. Refugees state that the prisoners were highly elated when they saw the fire spreading, and acted as if they had anticipated the conflagration.

The prompt action of the guards in first manning their rifles and then watching over them with loaded rifles until they were safely lodged in Cranbrook gaol effectively frustrated their hopes and prevented any attempt at a rescue.

### THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

The anti-Japanese cry is, unfortunately, too popular for it to excite much surprise that the campaign revived by the *Herald* is being widely supported in the American Press. This being so, we must, of course, expect a revival of the spy scare, as one of the side issues of the game appealing most strongly to the imagination of a gullible public, and, sure enough, Thursday morning saw the publication of a telegram from Pittsburg announcing the arrest of a mysterious yellow man supposed to be in possession of important information regarding the manufacture of projectiles for the American Army. The wise will pay little heed either to this report or to the others which are certain to follow it.

It is encouraging, however, remarks a contemporary, to find that the suggestion of an alliance with China is greeted in a comparatively lukewarm manner. The *Herald*, scoffed at from unexpected quarters, is fain to interpret certain interviews granted by Admiral Robley Evans on his retirement as expressive of his approval of the project,

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.  
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4.0 p. m. Song Service.

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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Lohengrin . . . . . at 7
Royal Theatre	King Richard II. . . . . 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Rigoletto (Constantine) . . . . . 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Medea . . . . . 7.30
Lessing Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata . . . . . 8
New Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarrprinzessin . . . . . 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . . . 8
Comic Opera	Der Zerrissene . . . . . 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr . . . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe . . . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus . . . . . 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau . . . . . 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum . . . . . 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Hugenotten (H. Bötel). . . . . 8
" Charlottenburg	Das Stiftungsfest . . . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Diebin . . . . . 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen . . . . . 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig . . . . . 8
Laisa 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	Nachleben . . . . . 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies . . . . . 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . 8

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

#### PRISON "BOOM" AT BOSTON.

Boston, August 23.

The gaols in Boston (Mass.) are so packed as a result of what is facetiously termed "the summer crime-wave," that the Mayor has given instructions for 55 prisoners serving short terms for minor offences to be released.

#### COLUMBIAN FOREST FIRES.

Victoria (British Columbia), August 23.

A startling explanation of the Fernie disaster is now given out, an explanation so serious that it would not be repeated were it not backed by the weight of no less a person than Manager Hale, of the Elk Lumber Company, who was on the ground when his mill and lumber yards suddenly caught fire on the fatal Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hale believes that the simultaneous appearance of the flames at two points threatening the city was not the result of accident, but was the work of members of the Italian organisation known as the "Black Hand."

He is convinced that friends of the "Black Hand" prisoners, who were lodged in the Fernie gaol awaiting trial on a capital charge, started the fires in an effort to create a diversion and effect the prisoners' release; that the sudden increase of the wind made the desperate game they were playing still more desperate, and resulted in the destruction of the town. The behaviour of the six prisoners

whereas that gallant officer, who has not always been too discreet in his utterances, was, in fact, careful to express his belief that it was utterly impossible of accomplishment.

Mr. Roosevelt's prediction respecting independence for the Philippines, to which reference has often been made, has been received with much interest, and it is understood that the President is being asked to visit the islands and judge the situation for himself when he retires from office. It is proposed that he shall call there en route to Africa, but inasmuch as the date of his departure and route are already settled, it is not very likely that he will do so.

#### SALVATION ARMY AND CANADA.

Ottawa, August 23.

Col. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, is now conferring with the Minister of the Interior regarding next year's prospects and arrangements for immigration. He is also going to the Pacific coast and the North-West provinces, where the supply of harvest labour is totally inadequate. He finds that the general conditions are more favourable than he expected.

#### THE NEW SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

After three months of comparative silence in Morocco, attention has once more been attracted to that troubled land by the news of renewed fighting between the armies of Abdul Asiz, the Sultan, and Mulai Hafid, his brother. Indeed, it appears more

(Continued on page 4.)



# DRESDEN

A very unfortunate affair occurred on Saturday night on the outskirts of Schmiedeberg, a village some thirty miles from Dresden, when an American touring automobile, owned by Mr. A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, knocked down and fatally injured a boy. The accident happened at 8 o'clock. We gather that the boy ran from behind a cart right in front of the car, and that although the latter was travelling very slowly at the time it was impossible to avert the accident. The villagers assumed a threatening attitude towards the occupants of the automobile, who were forced to seek refuge in an hotel, from where Mr. Bartlett telephoned to Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General here, asking for his aid. Mr. Gaffney, accompanied by Mr. U. J. Bywater, Deputy Consul-General, at once started in an automobile for the scene of the mishap, arriving in Schmiedeberg shortly after 9 o'clock. Here they found the police and municipal authorities collecting data relating to the occurrence, and taking the evidence of witnesses. Taking all the circumstances into consideration in the course of a lengthy confab, it was eventually decided that Cummings, Mr. Bartlett's chauffeur, was in no way to blame for the boy's death. Needless to say, this decision afforded great relief to Mr. Bartlett and his family, and the former generously announced his intention of making a financial grant to the boy's family. Mrs. and Miss Bartlett were in the car at the time of the accident, the party being on their way to Carlsbad from this city.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Gaffney has expressed his great appreciation of the fairness displayed by the village authorities in regard to this unfortunate occurrence. Every courtesy was shown to the Bartlett party, a pleasant contrast to the procedure frequently adopted in other countries when similar incidents happen.

One of many convincing proofs that Esperanto, the language of hope and expectation, has come to stay was afforded at the English Church of All Saints' on Sunday morning, when a congregation of about 100 Esperantists, few of whom were English, took part in a complete service in Esperanto of prayers and responses, psalms, canticles, lessons, hymns, and sermon, conducted by the Reverend Mr. Rust. A critic may perhaps be permitted to remark that the general enunciation was refreshingly clear, first and foremost on the part of the reverend gentleman on whom the burden of the day fell. The Reverend Mr. Moore also took an important share in the service without the least apparent difficulty. The hymns went very well and were fully effective. The language itself is musical and as easy to articulate as Italian. It would perhaps be too much to say that any one who has learnt to speak Esperanto fluently would rather use it than his own native tongue, but it often seems so.

The London Press continues to treat the Esperantist movement with a mixture of levity and incredulity, as witness the following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"It appears that the name of the new world-language of Dr. Zamenhof signifies 'One who hopes.' Well, Dr. Zamenhof's is not the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, at all events; for his patent cure for the curse of Babel prospers now like Somebody's pills. We own to having disliked it freely. A language without a history or a literature had no charms for us. But it seems possible to treat the appearance of Esperanto, from a scientific point of view, as a concurrent symptom of that growth of free intercourse between peoples which steam and the telegraphs have caused. It might even make for peace, but Germans refuse to learn it. And, after all, one need not fear that it will destroy any literature or language worth having. The worst to be expected of it seems to be a cheapening of the labour of merchants' clerks and other interpreters, and only this by a gradual process, which may be left to the enthusiasm of Dr. Zamenhof's cheery followers. Let it alone, then. If it be of God we shall not prevail against it."

Mr. James M. Dow, of Liverpool, at present visiting Dresden, holds a different opinion of the practicability of Esperanto, however. He writes us as follows: "Referring to your witty leader on the Congress, pray don't worry your souls about rival systems to Esperanto, for Esperantists are not doing that. I do not know German, Danish, Hun-

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## LINEN

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### DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**Royal Opera House.**  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15  
**Zar und Zimmermann.**  
Opera in three acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.  
Cast:  
Peter I., Czar of Russia, under the name of Peter Michaelow, carpenter's mate . . . . . Herr Scheidemantel.  
Peter Ivanov, a Russian carpenter van Bett, burgomaster of Zaandamm Marie, his niece . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
General Lefort, Russian Ambassador Marquis de Chateaufort, French Ambassador . . . . . Herr Erwin.  
Lord Syndham, English Ambassador . . . . . Frau Nast.  
Mrs. Brown, carpenter's widow . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
An officer . . . . . Herr Jäger.  
An officer of the court . . . . . Herr Raina.  
PLOT. Peter, Emperor of Russia, is employed as a carpenter in Saardam, under the assumed name of Peter Michaelow. Ivanov, a Russian renegade, in love with the burgomaster's daughter, Mary, is his friend, but jealous of him. The French and English ambassadors are trying to find Peter and bribe the burgomaster. The French ambassador, Marquis de Chateaufort, finds the Car out, but Lord Syndham is led by van Bett, the burgomaster, to suppose that Ivanov is Czar. The Russian consul comes to summon Peter back to Russia, and he returns leaving a free pardon for Ivanov.  
Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

Wednesday night . . . . .	Der Freischütz . . . . .	at 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Der Evangelistmann . . . . .	" 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Fidelio . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Fra Diavola . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Rienzi . . . . .	" 7
Monday night . . . . .	Der fliegende Holländer . . . . .	" 7.30

**Royal Theatre Neustadt.**  
Closed till September 11.

Tonight . . . . .	Alt-Heidelberg . . . . .	at 7.30
Wednesday night . . . . .	Zapfenstreich . . . . .	" 7.30
Thursday night . . . . .	Alt-Heidelberg . . . . .	" 7.30
Friday night . . . . .	Zapfenstreich . . . . .	" 7.30
Saturday night . . . . .	Alt-Heidelberg . . . . .	" 7.30
Sunday night . . . . .	Zapfenstreich . . . . .	" 7.30

Tonight . . . . .	Die Schmutzler . . . . .	at 8
Wednesday night . . . . .	Die Schmutzler . . . . .	" 8
Thursday night . . . . .	Kinder . . . . .	" 8
Friday night . . . . .	Kinder . . . . .	" 8
Saturday night . . . . .	Kinder . . . . .	" 8

garian, or Spanish, but during the Freemasonry Meeting (of which I send you an account) I freely conversed with those who ordinarily used those languages, but who did not know English. This I think conclusively proves the practical value of Esperanto as a medium of international intercourse."

Under the auspices of the Lodge "Janus," (G. L. of The Three Globes), a special meeting was held on the 21st August at No. 15, Ostra Allee, Dresden, when members of the Framasona Esperantista Klubo attending the Esperanto Congress were officially received. With the exception of the Worshipful Master's address of welcome, delivered in his native German, the interesting proceedings, in which representatives of at least five different nationalities participated, were rigidly conducted in the International Language. Col. J. Pollen, LL. D., C. I. E., (London) was elected President of the Klubo for the current year. Herr Karlo von Frenckell, 31 Nürnberger Strasse, Dresden, is Secretary, and Mr. J. M. Dow, 16A Abercromby Square, Liverpool, was appointed correspondent for English-speaking countries. The Duke of Connaught sent his greetings to this the fourth annual gathering of the Klubo.

The fourth International Esperanto Congress was officially closed on Saturday. Two Congresses of Esperantists will be held in the course of next year, one in the United States and the other at Barcelona.

On the occasion of the 95th anniversary of the death of Theodor Körner on the 26th of August, 1813, when special and appropriate commemorative ceremonies will take place at the grave of the poet and youthful hero at Wöbbelin, near Ludwigslust, and at the place where he died, Rosenau, near Gadebusch, there will be a special performance at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosse Garten. At the Körner Museum in the Neustadt the score has been preserved of the funeral music played by the Grand Ducal Court orchestra of Schwerin at the dedication of the Körner tomb in 1814 in presence of the Körner family. Musikdirektor A. Wentscher, the conductor of the House Band at the Grosse Wirtschaft, has had this music copied, and will produce it at the concert tomorrow, Wednesday.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Im bunten Dress, Marsch, Fetras. (2) Rakoczy-Ouverture, Kéler-Bela. (3) Unter dem Schatten, Gillet. (4) Bajaderentanz und Hochzeitszug aus: "Peramors," Rubinstein. (5) Ouverture zu: "Sakuntala," Goldmark. (6) Albulblatt für Violine, Wagner. (7) Tonbilder aus "Carmen," Bizet. (8) Ouverture zur Oper "Der Geist des Wojewoden," Grossmann. (9) Du und Du, Walzer, Strauss. (10) Berceuse, Behr. (11) Mazurka brillante, Liszt.

At the Central Theatre today, "Die Schmutzler," an Alsatian comedy in four acts by Arthur Dinter, will be given this evening for the last time but one, and tomorrow for the last time. On Thursday evening the comedy "Kinder," by Robert Misch, will be produced for the first time by the whole company of the Central Theatre. This comedy can only be performed four times, as the summer season comes to an end on Sunday next, the 30th instant. On Monday the theatre will be closed, and on Tuesday, September 1, the Variety season opens with a sensational monster programme.

The Vienna Academy has just come into a windfall, an anonymous donor having made over to the institution the sum of £20,000. The money will be expended in equipping a laboratory to carry on researches with radium.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13. There will be no music at the guard mounting.

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.

#### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Wildungen up to August 23 numbered 9,383.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

than probable that within the near future the fraternal *status quo* will suffer a reverse, for already the Paris newspapers are advocating ways and means whereby the French Government may acknowledge the erstwhile Pretender Mulai Hafid as the legitimate ruler of Morocco. This step could, of course, only be taken with the unanimous approval of the Powers signatory to the Acts of Algiers, but if the triumphal progress of Mulai continues at its present rate, his final recognition as Sultan cannot be long delayed without the creation of a dangerous and impossible situation. A Tangier telegram dated yesterday announces that the notables of that city, under pressure from the neighbouring tribes, assembled in the mosque to determine upon the wording of a proclamation announcing Mulai Hafid's accession to the throne. A Hafidian representative, acting upon the advice of the British Minister, advised a delay of several days in the issue of such a proclamation, but this view does not coincide with popular opinion. M. Regnault, the French Minister, has been requested to lend his influence to the immediate issuance of the proclamation. The Tangier population are unbounded in their enthusiasm for Mulai Hafid.

On the 19th instant Hafidian adherents vigorously attacked the army of the Sultan five miles from Marrakesh, and from all accounts inflicted a serious defeat. The Schauja and M'dakra tribesmen forming a section of the Sultan's forces are reported to have fled precipitately without offering any resistance. Asiz himself displayed unexpected personal courage during the combat, but his fine example failed to enthuse his panic-stricken followers, who were without discipline and, in many cases, practically unarmed. The artillery was absolutely useless, becoming disorganised at the commencement of the fight by the bursting of some of the guns. A report is circulating in Tangier to the effect that Abdul Asiz fell into the hands of Mulai Hafid's followers, while another account says that he escaped and fled for protection to the French zone.

The Paris journal *Temps* acknowledges that up to the present all Europe, including Germany, has recognised Abdul Asiz as the only ruler in Morocco, but says that in view of the altered situation, and providing Asiz gives no further proof of his ability to maintain the throne, all Europe would be justified in recognising Mulai Hafid as lawful Sultan. The latter would, however, be compelled to guarantee that the Acts of Algiers would be respected in every detail. The *Débats* writes in similar strain, also laying stress upon the necessity of Hafid respecting the Acts in the event of his accession.

It is therefore apparent that Abdul Asiz is in desperate straits, and for our own part we must confess our inability to see what claims he has on Europe for further support. Beyond the indulgence of expensive tastes and a deplorable exhibition of silly extravagance he has given no evidence of those attributes popularly supposed to characterise an Oriental ruler. Mulai Hafid, on the other hand, apart from his amiable weakness in the direction of multifarious matrimonial ventures, has throughout the past year maintained a firm control over his affairs and proved himself in every way stronger than his brother. It is possible that under his undisputed sway Morocco may still develop into a civilised country, so far as the peculiar characteristics of its inhabitants permit. His ascendancy cannot, however, result in the strengthening of French influence in the country.

## THE RESURRECTION OF TURKEY.

The new Turkish Administration have announced their intention of pursuing a reformation policy in both the Army and Navy. The latter is to be made "effective" at the earliest moment. Foreign correspondents unite in telling their English readers that this is Great Britain's chance. England is popular at this moment. She is treated as the home of liberty and the foster-parent of the Young Turkish party. Furthermore, it is averred that "all the old confidence" in British materials has returned.

Writing on this subject the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Of the last ships of war built for the Ottoman Government, two were built in Germany, one in America and four in Italy. None of these ships has, however, left her anchorage since they arrived many years ago at the Golden Horn.

The condition of the Turkish Navy is at this moment perfectly laughable. Very few members of the naval force have ever been to sea at all. Some few sail to Asia Minor from time to time in one or other of the two troopships—English liners in their day purchased (with their English commanders) some while since. Upon these ships no money is expended. Both of them are sadly in need of a general overhaul, and the writer has heard many complaints of the impossibility of getting any real work out of their crews.

Of the ships of war, one half are now lying in the Dardanelles under peculiar conditions. At the

outbreak of the last Turco-Greek war these vessels—already obsolete and illkept—were solemnly prepared for sea and manned with a very complete naval and marine company. To the astonishment of everybody, the ships actually got under weigh, and proceeded, not without much "coaxing" in the engine-room, as far as the Dardanelles. There, however, they stuck; and there they are still, their bottoms covered with barnacles, their engines long since sold and taken away, a positive danger to navigation.

Firm after firm has been approached with a view to their removal. None will guarantee their safe arrival at any port. They are daily expected to spring plates and go to the bottom. Yet, wonder of wonders, they don't! And every day, sailors come and go, officers inspect, and marines parade aboard them. In fact, the *personnel* of these ships behave as if they were upon a modern battleship in the pink of condition: only, of course, there is no heavy firing. Indeed, the Ottoman navy is practically untrained in gunnery; for there are no cruises at sea, no manoeuvres, and those ships not tied up at the Dardanelles are lying uselessly in the narrower strip of the Golden Horn within a stone's throw of houses and shops.

Besides the two English commanders already referred to, the Ottoman Government has an admiral who in his day served as a young officer in the British Navy. This is Woods Pasha, who has in vain tried to induce the Sultan to reform the administration of the Turkish navy.

From all this it will be seen that what the Turks are now faced with is the building and equipping of an entirely new navy, and their geographical position demands that it should be a strong one in the modern sense of that word.

## A NEW JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

A Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, recently organized in the United States, has already issued a striking pamphlet which sufficiently indicates the nature of the campaign which it purposes to prosecute. The document contains statistics regarding the immigration into America of the Japanese and Koreans, including details as to their occupations. The total immigration of Japanese into the States up to date numbers 115,170. During the past five years the number of immigrants entering annually has been practically stationary, with a slight tendency to diminish. It is, however, believed that the actual number is somewhat in excess of that officially reported, for many have surreptitiously come in from Hawaii and from Mexico.

The list of occupations which these Orientals have "invaded" includes sixty-three callings, most of these being of a menial character. It is true that the dangers and disadvantages, such as they are, incident to this inflow of Asiatic population, are very largely confined to the Pacific coast, and the problems which seem trivial to Americans in the Eastern and Central States are regarded as formidable by Westerners. A series of tables is given showing the number of Japanese there would be in every important city of the United States, if every city had the same percentage of Japanese as San Francisco. New York would have 90,000 Japanese amongst its nearly four millions. The pamphlet is being received with equanimity, however, by New York critics. These are pointing out that America is in no degree confronted by a national peril. For, says a London contemporary, considering the number of low-class foreigners quite as incapable of assimilation as the Japanese, it is questioned whether New York would not actually gain by taking in the number of Japanese mentioned in exchange for an equal number of her own polyglot population.

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:  
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

## YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Naples August 21st.  
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, left Port Said August 21st.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, left Port Said August 22nd.  
"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar August 22nd.  
"Chemnitz," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Lizard August 22nd.  
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Shanghai August 22nd.  
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, left New York August 22nd.  
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden August 23rd.  
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, left Fremantle August 22nd.  
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama August 23rd.  
"Bülów," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 23rd.  
"Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg August 23rd.  
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp August 23rd.  
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth August 24th.  
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 23rd.

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## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, weather clearing up, warmer.