

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE ROMAN AND BRITISH EMPIRES: A CONTRAST.

(From a correspondent.)

To pass in hazy review masses of human achievement is a relaxation of the intellect harmless enough in itself, but dangerous in principle. Generalization in history is doubtless a fine art, but it is not a scientific process. Neither abstract nor practical, it is a matter as much of intuition as of absolute deduction. Such impressionism is of necessity dogmatic and unbending. As every dilemma is vulnerable through another, so generalizations from a common basis may be fatal to one another.

In trying to apprehend parallel tendencies in two vast empires some such qualifications are essential. At first sight, a strong resemblance does unquestionably appear. Both empires are immense in extent, both assimilate alien peoples, both hinge their organization on a huge metropolis; in both the political sentiment and social atmosphere of the centre distinguish the whole. Yet there one also marked divergencies in origin, in organization, in result.

The Roman Empire was born, matured, broke up and was absorbed into the states of Europe in a process which covered some fifteen centuries. The British Empire originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and became significant only in the 18th. The Roman Empire grew up gradually around a nucleus; the British Empire threw out its first shoots at a venture, and is only now drawing them towards herself again. Knitted into unity by military roads, held in subjection by the tacit menace of arms, guarded on its frontiers by camps and fortresses, the Roman Empire was essentially a military organization. It was, moreover, at its full development, a solid land-mass, bounded at all points but two, by natural limitations. Even the Mediterranean Sea was converted into a private lake. The various states were connected with Rome by the great roads, and remained separated from one another.

Thus, in the aggregate the Roman Empire achieved a development altogether different to that of the British Empire, which is world-wide in a sense unknown during the first fifteen centuries. The world had not then been exploited. What was civilized was Roman. If difficulties were experienced they were only of two kinds; first the repression of internal disorder, secondly the removal of external pressure. Rome had not to intersperse an empire between other states. So far as possible, she consolidated contiguous territories into a whole. Germans, Parthians, may barbarians of various races became absorbed into the actual Empire, and for a time the pressure on her frontiers was weakened. Practically, the Empire was the world; the Emperor, and later the Emperor and Pope conjointly, ruled temporally and spiritually over a single gigantic community. It is the breaking up of this harmony, this unity, that constitutes the extinction of the imperial idea.

Such an idea the British Empire does not desire to revive. Here we have an ideal purely racial. To absorb 100,000 Frenchmen or 100,000 Germans would charge its purpose. It is not cosmopolitan, it is not violently heterogeneous, it is not bound by a military organization, it is not, in a word, compact. Though the dependencies are controlled at home there is no tie other than the one of sentiment, and the common interest it produces. Should Mr. Chamberlain succeed in reversing the fiscal policy of the country, greater security will of course be achieved. But it is a security very different to the security of a praefect or a legion. British colonial federation and Roman municipal government would be more alike were it not for this military, or coercive, element so essential to the ancient system.

What, moreover, is absent from the bulk of the British Empire, is the fixed relation of a sovereign people to subject nations. Though the franchise was extended to the whole Roman Empire, the idea of Rome as the mistress of the world continued very justly to exist. The Spaniard and the Dacian became Romans, but in a different sense to the Roman who was sent from headquarters to rule them. This distinction, apparent in India and Egypt, is absent from Australia, from Canada, and to an increasing extent, from Africa. It is indeed in India, and in a more restricted sense in Egypt,

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that British sovereignty bears some resemblance to Roman methods; and even here relations with native tribes are on another footing. But in the thoroughness of an organization externally imposed and maintained by the menace of force, the system of legions and of district control is distinctly reminiscent.

If there is a keynote in the differences between the Roman and British Empires, it is surely this, that the last has been altogether more spontaneous than the first. Almost every province of the ancient world was organized at the cost of fighting, of immense bloodshed and expense. England has not only fought less for her possessions, but she has hitherto fought almost without that definite purpose in view. Rome, once mistress of Italy, struggled for an empire consciously and unceasingly. British Imperialism, as we now understand it, is a matter of less than a century's standing.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GERMAN TRIP.

*London, August 24.*  
The Daily Mail publishes a despatch from its correspondent in Bremen, according to which Mr. Lloyd George has declared that he has experienced a more than friendly reception at the hands of the German officials and public. He is convinced that the entire German nation, without exception, is only desirous of living on terms of friendship with Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George also said that he should never forget the cordiality and hospitality of the German people shown him during his travels in the country.

*Bremen, August 24.*  
Mr. Lloyd George arrived here this evening and proceeded to Hillmann's Hotel, where he was subsequently visited by the British Consul and the director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Herr Leist. He leaves tomorrow for England on the S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm."

#### THE INCREASE OF LUNACY.

(From our own correspondent.)

*London, August 23.*  
The sixty-second report of the Commissioners in Lunacy just published shows that there were on January 1 last 126,084 certified insane persons known to be under care in England and Wales, as compared with 123,988 on the same date last year, an increase of 2,096 persons. This increase may be contrasted with that of 2,009 for 1906, of 2,150 for 1905, and of 2,630 for 1904. The annual average increase for the ten years ending December 31, 1907, was 2,411, and that for the five years ending on the same date 2,424. The increase for 1907 was therefore, less by 315 than the annual average of the decennium and by 328 than the quinquennial average.

The county of London shows an increase of 410 as compared with that of 356 in the preceding year. Of the home counties, Middlesex shows an increase of 155, Essex of 65; Kent of 56, and Surrey of 23. On the figures returned last year the percentage rate of increase for these counties in 1907 has been: London, 1.6; Middlesex, 6.5; Essex, 2.6; Kent, 2.0; and Surrey, 1.4. Cheshire,

with an increase of 62, shows a rate of increase of 3.9; and Lancashire with 47 (as against 13 for 1906) a rate of 1.2 per cent.

### COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ENTENTE.

On August 29 an interesting gathering will take place in the Garden Restaurant of the Franco-British Exhibition, when a party of French commercial travellers who are visiting the Exhibition officially as French representatives of the International League of Commercial Travellers' Associations will be entertained by their English confrères.

This league is the latest development in commercial travellers' associations, and was formally constituted in Paris last Whitsuntide, after several years of negotiation with associations all over the world. As an important section of the commercial community the "knights of the road" can do much to advance the best side of the Entente Cordiale, and to remove by their journeyings to and fro in the world much of the misconception which exists with reference to each other's country. The French party is sent over at the cost of the French Board of Trade for educational purposes.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE DEATH OF BARON STERNBURG.

It is with regret that we learn of the death of Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador in Washington, which took place on Monday morning at the Hotel Victoria, Heidelberg, where he was sojourning in the hope of regaining his shattered health. For several months past there had been reports of the Baron's health sufficiently serious to alarm his countless friends in Europe and America, but the news of his decease will nevertheless come as a distinct shock.

It is probable that no Ambassador has become so popular in the American capital as the late nobleman. Lord Pauncefort may be put forward as a parallel, and it would perhaps be invidious to make a close comparison, but Baron Sternburg's unfailing geniality, tact, and courtesy endeared him to all with whom he came in social or official contact. His intimate friendship with President Roosevelt is too well-known to need further remark, and it is current talk in Washington that the present close relations of friendship between the United States and Germany were largely created as a result of the morning rides of the President and the German Ambassador in the park at Washington.

A cable from New York announces that Monday's evening papers contained warm tributes to the dead diplomat's popularity and ability, and that expressions of grief are heard on every hand in Washington social and diplomatic circles. The German Government will be hard pressed to find a worthy successor to Baron Sternburg, who faithfully served the interests of his country during his life, and added more than one link to the chain of mutual amity between two great nations of the Old World and the New.

President Roosevelt telegraphed the following message of condolence to the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, Graf v. Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg. "I am shocked and grieved by the news of the death of the German Ambassador. He was not only my intimate personal friend and the most sincere and trustworthy man whom I have ever met, but also a diplomatist of eminent abilities who served Germany with fervent patriotism, and at the same time showed such an intelligent friendly feeling for America that it would be hard to appreciate adequately what he has done to strengthen and broaden the bands of fellowship between the two countries. I mourn his loss on my own account and deplore it for the American people."

#### NAVAL VISIT TO SAMOA.

*San Francisco, August 24.*  
Seven cruisers belonging to the Pacific fleet, towing an equal number of torpedo-boat-destroyers, have left here on a cruise to Hawaii and Pago Pago (Samoa).

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

*Paris, August 24.*  
The weather was too stormy for Mr. Wilbur Wright to make an ascent today. He is rather unwell, and suffering from fever.

(Continued on page 2.)

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# BERLIN

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia who, with the Princes and the Princess Victoria Margarete, has been somewhat seriously indisposed from the effects of ptomaine poisoning, is on the road to recovery. The Princess and her daughter have ceased to feel any ill effects of the poison.

Duke Karl Borwin of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the youngest son of the Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich, died at Metz on Monday evening of heart complaint. The deceased was attached to the Holstein Field Artillery Regiment, and going through a course at the Metz Kriegsschule.

An interesting experiment is to be made with motor waggons at the forthcoming Imperial Manoeuvres of the German Army. The syndicate of automobile manufacturers has received from the War Office a request to acquaint it with the number of motor-waggons, suitable for heavy traffic, that can be furnished for service in the commissariat department of one portion of the army. According to a contemporary, the Minister of War says that eighty heavy motor-waggons will be required, and each wagon must be able to carry a load of at least two tons and be able to travel a daily distance of from 63 miles to 70 miles, and with a full load for half of that distance. The persons leading the motor-waggons for use by the troops will be paid 80 pf. per day per unit of horse-power, and will also receive fuel and lubricating-oil free of cost, while duplicate parts of the motor-waggons will be kept in readiness at various parts, so that they can be fitted without delay. Every motor-wagon must be driven by two reservists trained fully in driving motor vehicles, and every chauffeur will be paid 20 marks a day. The new regulations relating to maintaining communication with the rear are based upon the belief that the use of motor-waggons will relieve an Army Corps of a great deal of work in connection with its commissariat supplies.

The society of Dresden artists "Die Elbier" is represented in the Grand Art Exhibition in Berlin by a number of paintings and sculptures. Among the former there are only a few that bear strict criticism satisfactorily. Among those few is August Wilkens, with his two pictures "Brautjungfern" and "Kirche einer Nordseeinsel." The former also takes us into a Northern fishers' church, from the low roof of which hang ship models; the "bridesmaids" have decorated their hair with red flowers, and wear thick kerchiefs round their necks. The single figures are life-like and full of poetic feeling, and the colouring is very appropriate. This picture is the thoroughly successful work of a painstaking artist.—The two pictures "Vor der Kirche" and "Damenbildnis," by William Krause, deserve honourable mention. The first appears to be a finished study from the Spreewald, and shows a group of people in picturesque costumes on their way to church. The "Damenbildnis" is the portrait of a lady dressed in a red blouse and black skirt and wearing a stylish hat. The background is a grey wall half concealed by a curtain with red spots. The effect of the bold, fresh, lively colouring is very good.

The other artists of the "Elbier" society who are here represented—Herren Müller (Breslau), Altenkirch, Bendrat, Beckert, Dorsch, Friederici, and Poeschmann—are painstaking artists, but neither is their work good enough nor their personality sufficiently developed to make an enduring impression.—Herr Hans Unger, who exhibits three pictures, stands quite out from among his colleagues. It is incontestable that he is a painter of strong personality, who endeavours by colour, line, and idea to give marked expression to his individual views. His "Abundantia," the Goddess of Plenty,

is a woman with abundant fair hair and rather rough features, reminding one of a theatrical heroine. She wears a figured robe and holds in her arms a basket filled with fruit. Another picture by Unger, "Mutter und Kind," shows us a flowery meadow by the side of a lake in which children are bathing and swans floating. The "mother" is walking across the meadow, dressed in white, with a bluish shawl over her shoulders and a large straw hat on her head. She holds a naked, fair-haired boy by the hand, and both are half turned towards the right of the picture. These works of Herr Unger's reveal a certain power of fancy, and his female types are good; his future productions will be looked for with interest, as a strong personality underlies all that is rough, overdone, and ugly in his pictures.—Dr. A. S.

Apròpos the recent airship trials of Count Zeppelin in Alsace, the *Express* of Mulhausen has discovered the first balloon ascent in that district, which was duly recorded in the *Journal des Savants*. It took place at Schweighausen, on November 3, 1784, and was repeated on the following day. The balloon was lemon-shaped, and of the Montgolfier type, the two brothers being the actual inventors of the balloon as known to us up to the time of the advent of the airship. The balloon now under consideration was eighteen feet in height and thirty-six in circumference, and was considered a marvel at the time.

On the first ascent it was in the clouds for thirty-five minutes, and on the second for nearly an hour, or, to be exact, five minutes under. The height it reached can be judged from the fact that in the clouds it appeared no bigger than a man's hand. On the second day the balloon came to grief, and came to ground between Roderen and Aspach-le-Haut. The chafing-dish was missing, and the peasants shared the envelope among themselves. It may be added that no one ascended in this balloon, which was made by a student of the Military Academy at Colmar named Richard Bach, he at the time being only sixteen years old.

At the Wintergarten, the largest establishment of its kind here, the season was opened by a brilliant performance before a numerous and select audience. The programme was a very attractive one. Besides performances by well-known artists, there were several new and first-rate numbers. First of all appeared "the Zancigs," a married couple who work wonders in thought-reading. After Cornalla and Eddie, two eccentric American humourists whose performances were very comical, came the feats of a famous magician, Carl Hertz, which contributed greatly to the mirth of the evening. The next number consisted of some new tricks by Ephraim Thompson's elephants.

The singing of a popular operetta tenor, Herr Joseph Josephi, was very effective in spite of the unfavourable acoustic properties of the hall. He sang two songs, "Frauen und Mägdelein" and "Mein Verhältnis," composed for him by the conductor of the orchestra, Herr Gustav Wanda. The melodies are likely to become very popular in Berlin. Mlle. Boyer de Lafory, of the Opera Comique in Paris, sang brilliantly and was much applauded. The American scene "Der Zukunftspreis," with Herren Braun and Ludwig Arno as characteristic sport figures, and ending with the performances of a horse moving about on a rotating disc, was interesting throughout. "The five Mowatts" are marvellously clever club jugglers. The twelve smart "Tiller Girls" are really charming and first-class; but the best artistic number of the whole programme is the Japanese "Okabe" troupe. With such a programme, every seat in the Wintergarten will be taken for several nights to come.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Der Postillon von Longjumeau at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Margarethe " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Was ihr wollt " 7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Nju " 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen " 8
New Theatre	Baccarat " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comie Opera	Der Zerrissene " 8
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 Morwita Opera: Der Prophet " 8
	„ Charlottenburg: Das letzte Mittel " 8
Frdr. Wilhelm Theatre	Die Diöbin " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen " 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zugspitze zum Watzmann " 8
Luisen Theater	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
Gehr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben " 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.)

#### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

As forecasted in our article on the Moroccan question yesterday, a movement in favour of recognising Mulai Hafid as the lawful ruler is gaining headway in the Press of both France and Spain. It is recognised by all parties that if Abdul Aziz continues to lose ground at the present rate within a brief space of time he will retain no shred of influence over those who are nominally styled his subjects. It is somewhat unfortunate for France that on more than one occasion she has actively supported the defeated Sultan, since this circumstance renders it exceedingly difficult for her to execute the volte-face which the necessities of the present situation demand. We have never ranked ourselves with those who persistently impugn France's good faith in respect to Morocco, and we remain convinced that the Quai d'Orsay desires only to pursue a policy consistent with the national dignity of France and the welfare of Morocco.

It now appears practically certain that a fresh meeting of the Powers will shortly be convened at Algeciras, when no doubt the new phases of the situation which have developed within the last week will receive every consideration and a revision of the famous Acts of Algeciras will take place. The only prediction it is safe to make in view of present circumstances is that Mulai Hafid will shortly be proclaimed Sultan of Morocco in place of his weak and incompetent brother.

#### NEW TURKISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Young Turks have now their own national anthem. The composer, however, is not a Turk, but, judging by his name—Carikiopoulo—a Greek. He is a Christian, a choirmaster and professor of music at Constantinople. A curious fact is that the hymn of Ottoman liberty is dedicated to "His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the magnanimous sovereign, Father of the Constitution!" The hymn has become exceedingly popular. Another Constantinopolitan composer—this time an Italian—has composed a "Constitution March," which is played

frequently in the public gardens, and shares with the national anthem the popularity of the Young Turks.

#### NO SOONER SAID THAN DONE.

"I love my people," said the Sultan on Friday. "Henceforth my people will live with me, and I with my people." Three beggars and a chimney-sweep have wired that they will take advantage of the handsome invitation and pop down for the weekend.

#### TURKS AND THEIR COFFEE.

Coffee is the national drink of Turkey, but that used in the city of Smyrna comes principally from Brazil. The best quality of imported coffee is the Arabian, but, according to a Washington Consular report, it is so expensive that only the richer classes can afford to buy it. The annual imports amount to about 90,000,000 pounds. Brazilian coffee is sold by retailers at 15 to 20 cents per pound, while the Arabian product often costs more than double this sum.

# DRESDEN

"Oglio en tasse," the first item on the menu of the Emperor's luncheon to King Edward at the Imperial villa at Ischl, is a specially condensed soup prepared from a recipe which was long kept secret by the chefs in the Vienna Hofburg. In the kitchens there is one reserved exclusively for the preparation of "Olio," as it is more frequently spelled, and this is not so remarkable when one reads of the elaborate process of cooking and the multiplicity of ingredients which go to make up this famous soup. The recipe, which we cull from a Viennese source, is as follows:—

Take seven pounds of beef and six pounds of veal and cut into small pieces, lay side by side in a deep pan and cover with a thin layer of sliced suet, upon this again lay four onions cut into slices, and over the whole pour just one pint of water. Then place on the stove and allow to stand for two hours. Then half fill the pan with water, and allow to boil gently, the scum being taken off continually. After two hours more add half a leg of mutton, half of a hare or rabbit, two chickens, two partridges, all cut up, and besides, parsley, celery roots, cabbage, turnips, and carrots, all cut into slices. Then fill the pan to the brim with water, and allow to boil for five hours.

The olio is then finished. It is put aside to cool so that the fat, which forms a crust on the top, can be taken off. The soup is afterwards poured through a fine wet napkin, and can be kept for days until it is used provided no salt has been added.

Olio is in great demand for Court balls, where it is much appreciated towards the end, as a sort of brace-up for the cotillon. For these functions the chef generally prepares, at least, a couple of hundred quarts.

We hear from a Viennese source that Count Festetics last week shot his one-thousandth chamois. No better proof of the attractions Austria offers to the sportsman could be given than this brief announcement in the Viennese papers. In truth, no country in Europe has such an abundance of game, both large and small, as Austria. And this year the shooting prospects are unusually favourable. The winter was mild, and there was very little snow, so that the hares and birds were able to feed quite easily. The big game in the mountains, which suffer severely in cold winters, also fared unusually well.

Partridge shooting begins there very early—August 1—and whilst the birds are frequently small at this time they are said this year to have reached a fair size and to be quite strong on the wing. The inquiries from abroad for shootings are more numerous this season than last, particularly from England, where sportsmen are beginning to learn what excellent shooting can be obtained in Austria for comparatively little money.

Fishing, too, is very good, especially trout-fishing. This is, of course, in private waters, and whilst the rates charged have gone up in the last year or two, they are still very moderate, considering what excellent sport may be had. Within an hour of Vienna, a day's capital fishing can be got for twenty crowns (sixteen shillings and eightpence), and with anything like average luck the angler's catch of trout should be worth much more, possibly even double.

M. Iswolski, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Clémenceau, the French Premier, had a conversation at Carlsbad on Monday afternoon which lasted over an hour.

The famous Count Harzachs picture gallery at Vienna has suffered heavy loss at the hands of a thief, who on Monday afternoon abstracted the Van Dyk portrait known as the "Head of a Child." A young man aged about twenty is suspected of the theft, as he was present in the gallery on Monday for over an hour. The police have not yet been able to trace this individual.

Fruit culture in the Great Art Exhibition, Dresden 1908. In the inner court of the Exhibition palace there is a small fruit garden arranged and kept up by the firm Hauber, of Tolkewitz. This garden was lovely in the spring while the trees were in blossom, and now the fruit is the attraction, as the result of the formal method of training adopted and of good management

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## Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

combined. Approval has been expressed in horticultural journals of the convenient forms which the trees have been made to assume; on the other hand, some fruit growers prefer the bush form. This Hauber garden shows that the more artificial system of training can hold its own in spite of local disadvantages. The garden is well worthy of attention from all interested in fruit-growing.

The music on the two days of the Harvest Fête will be provided by military bands: today by that of the Field Artillery regiment No. 48, and tomorrow by that of the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177. This evening the grounds will be illuminated, and tomorrow evening there will be a display of fireworks. On both days a certificated Kindergarten teacher will direct the children's games on the open space near the giant-stride.

The municipality of Prague is restoring the pavement in front of the ancient Town Hall of the city. It was here that the Czech nobles were beheaded in 1621 for their share in the proclamation of Frederic V., Elector of Bohemia, and supporting him against the house of Austria. The whole story, in fact the history of the city, shows the lengths to which earnest men will be carried. The minority in opposition in the Council were thrown out of the window, then followed the Bohemian-Hussite wars, and later reprisals. The patriots who were decapitated numbered twenty and seven, and so many white crosses will be seen on the new pavement of mosaics, together with two swords of justice and a crown of thorns. The exact place of execution in the roadway will also be indicated.

At the Central Theatre today, "Die Schmutzler," an Alsatian comedy by Arthur Dinter, will be given for the last time. Tomorrow, the first performance will take place of "Kinder," a comedy in four acts by Robert Mirsch, which will be repeated daily until Sunday next inclusive, when the summer dramatic season ends. On Monday the theatre will be closed; to re-open on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, for the winter variety season with a sensational monster programme. Tickets for Tuesday evening's performance can be obtained daily at the Theatre ticket office up to 2 p.m.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

### VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to date number 11,098.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

### Der Freischütz.

Romantic Opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

#### Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Treda.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Annechen, her cousin	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Kaspar, first } huntsman's boy	Herr Pattitz.
Max, second }	Herr Sembach.
Samiel, the black Hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Erl.
Princely foresters	Herr Engelhard.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Fräul. Sachse.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in

the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul is forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max' life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil one, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Thursday night	Der Evangelimann	at 7.30
Friday night	Fidelio	" 7.30
Saturday night	Fra Diavolo	" 7.30
Sunday night	Rienzi	" 7
Monday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

### Residenz Theatre.

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

### Central Theatre.

Tonight	Die Schmutzler	at 8
Thursday night	Kinder	" 8
Friday night	Kinder	" 8
Saturday night	Kinder	" 8
Sunday night	Kinder	" 8

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### MARIENBAD'S CENTENARY.

Marienbad last week bracketed the celebration of Emperor Franz Josef's seventy-eighth birthday, the Diamond Jubilee of his reign, and her own centenary in one continuous round of festivities. The "Fest" programme, which began on Saturday week, included a "Fest" performance at the Stadt Theater (which was incidentally commemorating its fortieth birthday on its own account) of the same pieces played there when it first opened its doors, by a "Fest" service on Sunday in all the churches, by "Fest" speeches by the Burgermeister and other notables, by "Fest" concerts in the Kursaal, and the "Fest" illuminations of the park, garden, and the surrounding hills, until the rejoicings culminated in the inevitable "Fest" dinner in the Kursaal on Monday, and came to a close on Tuesday in the thanksgiving services at all the churches (including the Synagogue) in honour of the Emperor's birthday, which King Edward, dropping his incognito in honour of the occasion, himself attended at the parish church. When they mean to have a "Fest" in Austria they do not do things by halves.

A contemporary remarks that when Marienbad looks round her ever-expanding borders of trim villas and handsome hotels, a town which seems to have been designed, as indeed it has been, to embody all the ease and wealth of a fashionable pleasure resort, one can understand why she should celebrate her centenary in a very festive mood: because a hundred years ago the town to which King Edward is now paying his eighth successive visit, and which in the course of its short season looks to attract some 32,000 "cure guests" (not to mention 100,000 tourists, excursionists, and kindred birds of passage, whom Marienbad is inclined to think she could do very well without) from pretty well every country in Europe, was not, it was not, then, a case of small beginnings; it had not begun at all. The site Marienbad occupies today was still almost virgin forest, trackless and pathless, broken only in the valley by pools and patches of swamp. True, the waters of the salt spring—the Kreuzbrunnen of today—had its local reputation. The peasants from the surrounding villages were wont to prescribe its water for every ill to which their flesh was heir. Its saline properties were well known. Ferdinand I. had a scheme for exploiting the salt for the springs at Auschwitz, which still bear his name, but nothing came of it. The place was too inaccessible. There was not even a path to the famous spring. The only means of reaching it was by splashing through the swamp from one stepping-stone to the next.

(Continued on page 4.)

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The making of Marienbad was really the work of one man, of Dr. Josef Nehr, whose statue is wreathed in laurel today, the physician to the Abbey of Tepl. He made it the business of his life to open up the healing waters for the benefit of suffering humanity. For years he extolled the medicinal properties of the waters, and importuned every successive Abbot to develop this asset of his estates. He was, it seems, already a middle-aged man before any one paid much heed to him. Then he made a friend at Court, one Carl Reitberger, whose name is also worthy to be held in pious remembrance. By his good offices in 1808 he obtained the means to put up a bathing-shed—quite a modest little affair of a dozen cells or so—near the Kreuzbrunnen of today. Close beside it they built a little chapel, and dedicated it to the Virgin—hence the name "Marienbad." But the canons from the Abbey, who were the first to come to take the waters, must have found the accommodation primitive. The nearest lodgings were a hunting-box in a forest, and a mill in a clearing in the valley, until the very modest little Hammerhofschlöss, which can still be seen not far from the station, was built for their accommodation.

But once Marienbad had come into being it lost no time in making its name. By 1821 Goethe had arrived for his first "cure," and the name of the hotel where King Edward is lodged today commemorates the early connection of the place with the Court of Weimar. He was struck by the rapid development of the town. It put him in mind, he writes, of one of those towns of North America where the virgin forest is cleared one year to make room for a city the next. Goethe was the first, and perhaps the greatest, of the long list of celebrities Marienbad has entertained. He became very fond of the place, and in the intervals of his philandering with Frau von Levetzow, potted about on the hills for geological specimens. The high school still boasts among its treasures a small collection of minerals and stones made and arranged by the great poet with his own hands.

But fast as Marienbad was growing at the time of Goethe's visit, 500 visitors made up the full tale of its "cure guests." However, its earliest patrons seem always to have been persons of fashion and of distinction, who came in style and brought their servants, their coaches, and their horses. One magnate in Goethe's day brought the whole of his Court orchestra to take the "cure" with him.

After Goethe, Richard Wagner was, perhaps, Marienbad's most famous and, at one time, most regular visitor. He probably composed a good deal of the first draft of "Lohengrin" here, and he gave the original MS. of "Rienzi" to his friend, the conductor of Marienbad's band.

Of titled visitors, even of those of Sovereign rank, Marienbad takes no count. She points to the three hundred portraits of Royal personages in the museum and shrugs her shoulders. For her even Grand Dukes are at the rate of "three a penny." But there is one exception. She feels and acknowledges a deep debt of gratitude to King Edward, which on every conceivable occasion she tries to acknowledge by the warmth with which she welcomes him, and her anxiety to make his sojourn agreeable. She is well aware that it is mainly owing to the King's partiality for her that most of her English and American visitors have discovered her charms. And the English and American visitors who follow in the King's footsteps are, of all nationalities, the cure guests who spend money most freely.

Marienbad may be a health or pleasure resort pure and simple, untainted by the trail of commercialism; but, for all that, in the course of her first century of existence she has developed a remarkably sound business instinct, which has always enabled her to pay her way without drawing a heller from public funds.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.\*

##### POLITICS AND PELF, AND A GLIMPSE OF OLD CASTILE.

Mr. Winston Churchill could not have chosen a time more opportune than the present for the publication of his lengthy novel, in view of the fresh interest attaching to American politics by reason of the forthcoming Presidential election. It may, by the way, be as well to explain at the outset that the author of *Mr. Crewe's Career* is in no way related to his namesake in the British Cabinet, though there are striking points of similarity between the two gentlemen. Both are authors of repute, and both have more than a passing fancy for politics. The Mr. Churchill whose book we are now discussing, has succeeded in investing a usually uninteresting subject, namely, the back-stairs politics of an American State, with all the intense dramatic interest attaching to more sensational themes. The book, as we gather from its dedication, is meant to convey a moral, but this circumstance in no way detracts from its readable character.

\* *Mr. Crewe's Career*, by Winston Churchill. 2 Vols.  
*The Spanish Jade*, by Maurice Hewlett. 1 Vol.

Tauchnitz Edition.

ter. We are rather inclined to find fault with the paragon Austin Vane, whose one great defect is his wearying virtue. It is also somewhat difficult to reconcile one's artistic soul to a hero whose praises are sounded incessantly and on every hand. We venture to suggest that herein lies the false note of the book, for is it conceivable that a high-spirited girl of Victoria Flint's calibre could find her affinity in a man whose friends pour into her ear unending paens in praise of him? It is, in fiction at least, usually the girl who defends her lover against the slanders of his foes, but Mr. Churchill sees fit to strike into a new path, whither we find it difficult to follow him. That section of the narrative dealing with a great corporation's manipulation of the strings attached to its political tools will be appreciated by all who are acquainted with the sovereignty exercised by railroads in many parts of the United States. A pessimistic impression is conveyed to the reader with regard to the future of American State politics, but there is happily reason for supposing this to be unwarranted. In the past, it is true, the demon of "graft" has often reared its ugly head to the detriment of political honesty and the public weal, but there is ample evidence to show that its influence is fast losing potency. The money power alone is no longer capable of controlling the American ballot-box, for the electorate realises that without representatives of personal integrity its interests are bound to suffer in the long run.

From the stormy atmosphere of an American election to the azure skies of Spain is a far cry, but after taking our fill of Mr. Churchill's weighty sermonising, we are not altogether sorry to accompany Mr. Maurice Hewlett through divers paths of old Castile but little trodden by the fiction weaver. *The Spanish Jade* is more a charming miniature than a novel proper, and there is the same inimitable, captivating style about this book which we have grown accustomed to expect of the author. Readers of *Our Library Table* will recollect that we have had the pleasure of reviewing other work from the same talented pen, and have invariably found Mr. Hewlett's work a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

#### STRONG MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS. (From our New York correspondent.)

The fight against tuberculosis is carried on with great energy in some of the States of the Union. The University of the State of Utah has ordained that no person with consumptive tendencies shall be admitted to the University, either as teacher or student or in any other capacity. In Memphis, Tenn., the pulpits of nine of the principal churches were recently occupied, with the permission of the clergy on an appointed Sunday, by physicians who delivered lectures on the prevention and cure of consumption.

#### LONGEVITY OF BELGIANS.

The last returns of the population of Belgium show that there were then living eight centenarians, three men and five women. They had all been married. Twelve persons had reached 99 years, eleven of them being women. Those who had reached 98 years were twenty, 16 being women, 14 of them widows. There were in this category three widowers, two spinsters, and one bachelor. Forty-four persons had attained the age of 97 years. Of these 34 were women; seven only, two men and five women, had not married. Seventy-two had reached 96 years, 51 being women. There were 111, 77 being women, who were 95 years of age. In the two last categories, of 183 persons only 34 had lived in a celibate state.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the women live longer than the men, and that marriage does not abbreviate the length of life. Among other interesting facts recorded in the census are two wives of 14 years, 80 of 15, 262 of 16, and 820 17 years. There were nine husbands of 16 years, and 6 of 17, and 2 of 15. Moreover, there were 12 widows of 17 years, 7 of 16, and 2 of 15. Four women were divorced at 17 years, and 2 at 16.

#### THE REASON WHY.

"We owe," says a contemporary, "a bigger debt to women's clubs than we dream of." Women quarrel so much among themselves at their clubs that they have no energy left for doing it when they return home.

#### NEEDLESS FEARS.

"Suppose," hissed the villain, "suppose our plot should leak out?" "That's all right," said his accomplice consolingly. "It can't. Don't you remember telling me five minutes ago that it had thickened?"

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#### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Algier August 23rd.  
 "Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, passed Scilly August 24th.  
 "Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong August 25th.  
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven August 25th.  
 "Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Colombo August 24th.  
 "Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Gibraltar August 24th.  
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 24th.  
 "Rhein," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 24th.

#### NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear September 3rd:  
 "Jack Spurlock, Prodigal" by George Horace Lorimer, Author of "Letters from a Selfmade Merchant to his Son," &c. 1 vol.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate breezes from South-East to South-West, changeable weather, no heavy showers, temperature not much altered.