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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 778.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.

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## AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY.

### ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS, THE MOROCCAN IMBROGLIO, AND THE CONGO PROBLEM.

Three events of international importance, if of somewhat incalculable potentialities, have come to a head within the last few weeks. We refer to the conclusion of Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Germany, to the vote of the Lower Chamber of Belgium in favour of the annexation of the Congo, and to the defeat of Abdul Asiz by his brother, Mulai Hafid, in Morocco. Except in so far as all three events tend to bring the Powers into fresh contact on living themes, they are not in any way connected with one another; yet we may perhaps assume that whatever leads to an active interest among the Powers may be placed within a single category. The course of affairs in Morocco and the Congo has for long been watched by many interested parties; and if Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Germany cannot be construed in quite the same official sense as a point of international importance, it has raised sufficient discussion to bring about the required compact of public and official opinion. Today, as we have repeatedly insisted, there is only one political topic in Europe, namely, the prospect of peace. This is the more remarkable as we do not stand, as Europe stood after the ravages of Napoleon, shocked and lacerated by the havoc of a quarter of a century's ruthless warfare. The demand for peace springs from no sentimental reaction, nor is it bolstered up by too fantastic an idealism. We are placed, it is true, on what appears to be the edge of a period of trade depression after the exuberant progress of some three or four decades; apart from all else, the great commercial powers cannot afford the time or the resources to prosecute selfish ambitions. But we should be underestimating the vital changes in the diplomacy of the twentieth century were we to believe that nothing but the play of circumstance or the driving force of interest lies behind the amity of nations and behind the readiness of statesmen to accommodate one another with almost unparalleled generosity.

If Mr. Lloyd George's visit will have achieved nothing more, it must still be admitted that it has helped to clear the atmosphere of the North Sea in no slight degree. The warmth of his welcome here, the generous attitude of the German press as a whole, and of the semi-official journals in particular, as well as the immediate response to the special requirements of Mr. Lloyd George's inquiry, are tokens for which all who value good relations between Germany and Great Britain must be thoroughly grateful. On the precise limits within which Mr. Lloyd George should have confined himself in dealing with foreign policy there must inevitably be differences of opinion, although we are inclined to think that a good result is apt to justify, or, at all events, to obliterate, a little indiscretion. Moreover, contrary to first impressions, it seems to have been established that Mr. Lloyd George has been acting with the full approval of his colleagues throughout the visit; and this, together with the fact that in no instance has he touched questions of foreign policy in any authoritative spirit, should be sufficient to remove the reproaches which have been heaped upon him in certain quarters, most of which, however, were due to unauthentic information. Doubtless Mr. Lloyd George understands, what we in Germany understand perfectly well and what we are trying to make English and German jingoes understand too, that Germany is faced with a grave financial situation involving an immense load of taxation; that, in a minor degree, the coming year will be similarly onerous for the English taxpayer; and that both for Germany and England tranquillity and concentration are essential. Germany, whom English extremists are accusing roundly of trying to stir up mischief with England, has no interest at present except in being on thoroughly good terms with England. We think the tone of the Press during the last week has tended to bear out this conclusion, and we must realize that the ground has been well prepared for the coming visit of the English Members of Parliament to the International Parliamentary Congress. Putting the matter upon the lowest plane and leaving on one side the recent amelioration in sentiment between the two nations,

Paris \* Dresden \* New York

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the interests of England and Germany are approximating to one another more closely and more obviously than they have done for some years past. Once this dark cloud of distrust is removed from the horizon of the Powers, there is good reason to believe that international relations will rest upon a more secure foundation than has ever been possible before.

The better feeling between England and Germany is no unimportant factor in the delicate negotiations on which the ultimate fate of the Congo and Morocco will, in a measure, depend. When Mulai Hafid sprang into prominence last year we did not hesitate, at that time perhaps over-boldly, to urge the prudence of supporting that capable usurper. In Morocco there are no nice moral values; the only aim that France and Europe can entertain is the stability of the country; and we urged then, what it would be superfluous to urge now, that from Mulai Hafid rather than from his well-meaning but incapable brother Morocco might hope for salvation. That the attitude of France has been strictly correct is, however, a matter of satisfaction; nor are we likely to be disappointed in her conduct now. She has declared her intention of acting in strict consonance with the parties to the Algeiras Convention. It will depend on them rather than on herself alone how far Moroccan affairs will be allowed to run their logical course; and it is, we consider, of good omen that the decisive battle has been fought at a moment when sentiment and circumstance are keeping the responsible Powers in a benignant frame of mind.

So, too, the welfare of the Congo, the vast moral responsibility which not only Belgium but the whole of Europe, the whole of Western civilization, holds in its maintenance, depends on the attitude of the Powers and the relations on which that attitude is based. It is not in this instance merely a case of practical interest; it is a case of the gravest moral interest. That the administration of the Congo should no longer be defiled by barbarities worthy of a Hunnish invasion, by a system of injustice beside which the jurisdiction of a Torquemada assumes the colours of an ethical crusade, and by the result that ten million dumb human creatures have been sacrificed to stimulate the debauches of a modern Commodus—these are demands upon the conscience of Europe as elementary as they are imperative. We cannot commend too warmly the high seriousness with which the Belgian Chamber has weighed the enormous burden of responsibility it is about to undertake, or the manner in which it is prepared to recognize the gravity of its task. That is another token of the ultimate disinterestedness of European policy, and a refutation of the pessimism which refuses to see some glimmer of hope behind the mask of professional diplomacy.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### KING EDWARD CONFERS WITH FRENCH AND RUSSIAN STATESMEN.

Marienbad, August 26.

M. Clémenceau, the French Premier, and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolski, arrived here today, and were invited by King Edward to luncheon, after which they had a ten-minute conversation with His Majesty. It is reported that the occurrences in Turkey and in Morocco were among the subjects touched upon.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

London, August 26.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an official notification, announces his return from Germany

with pleasant recollections of his visit. He had been much gratified by the friendly reception accorded to him, as well by the Government as by the German nation. The tone of the Press throughout Germany had been very friendly, and the comments of the newspapers on the relations between the two countries had been couched in a very good spirit.

### SHIPPING CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, August 26.

At the meetings of the Conference of North Continental Steamship Companies yesterday and today, the Russian company carrying on traffic between Libau and New York adopted the scheme of the Conference. Other matters on the order of business were settled in a satisfactory manner.

### AMERICAN VISITOR DUPED.

London, August 26.

An American, named Goetz, staying at a West-end hotel, has given information to the police of his loss of notes and valuables, amounting to £200, under circumstances which go to show that he has been the victim of "confidence" dodge men in London.

While doing the Rhine tour last month he met two well-dressed men, who, like himself, were apparently on pleasure bent. An acquaintance was formed, and the three journeyed together. Recently they met again in London, and there is little doubt that the men had made themselves acquainted with the American's movements, and found he was of good position.

The friendship was renewed, and the men, who then gave addresses at Fleet-street, succeeded on Friday, after a second or third meeting, in inducing the American to show his confidence in them. He parted with three £20 notes, a diamond stud, and a gold watch and chain. At Bridewell Station the men are stated to be well-known, and their early arrest is probable, but the American gentleman is on the eve of departure for New York.

### CUNARD LINER IN COLLISION.

Liverpool, August 26.

In hauling alongside the landing-stage in the Mersey today, the Cunard liner "Etruria" was fouled by a lighter which ran with such momentum on to the serew of the liner that the combined power of several tugs was required to part the two vessels. Once clear of the big ship, the lighter sank immediately and one of her crew was drowned. As the "Etruria" will be unable to start on her voyage to New York on Friday, her place will be taken by her sister ship the "Umbria."

### THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH TRAWLERS BY GERMAN WARSHIPS.

London, August 27.

The Grimsby and North Sea Fishing Company, owners of the steam trawler "Taurus" which was seized by a German torpedo boat, have resolved to bring the matter before Parliament through Sir George Doughty, M. P. for Grimsby. The Company asserts that the German authorities, when taking possession of the cargo and equipment of the vessel after the seizure, carried off everything movable in the vessel, thereby inflicting on the company a loss of £200. In view of the constant complaints of the fishermen, it is felt at Grimsby that the Government ought to take a decided step. A memorial will be forwarded to the Prime Minister, asking that a cruiser may be detailed for the protection of the fisheries.

### THE MURDER OF MRS. LUARD.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, August 25.

Rarely has the country been stirred to such an extent as during the last two days in consequence of a particularly atrocious murder, the victim being the wife of Major-General Chas. E. Luard, one of England's most prominent soldiers. The crime was committed at about 3.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was left to General Luard to discover the body of his wife, pierced by two revolver bullets. The unfortunate lady was lying in a pool of blood; her dress was torn, indicating a struggle with the assassin, and four valuable rings had been

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

A sensational rumour circulated in the Paris journals of Tuesday to the effect that the Emperor William, while staying at Wilhelmshöhe Castle, had broken his leg, and that in consequence his visit to Metz had been postponed. The *Matin* published a Berlin telegram from its correspondent, timed 12.20 Tuesday morning, stating: "I have just telegraphed to the Castle. I have been informed that the orchestra which had arrived by request at Wilhelmshöhe Castle has been asked to retire on the pretext that a 'Countess' had just fallen ill and that the concert could not take place." A Berlin dispatch to the *Journal* stated that the Imperial manoeuvres had been countermanded, the reason given being that His Majesty had broken his leg. As a matter of fact, His Majesty left Wilhelmshöhe on Tuesday morning for Metz according to the original programme, a circumstance that constitutes the best denial to the silly rumour we have mentioned. It is, of course, quite possible that the Emperor met with some slight mishap—although there is no authentic report of such—and this may have been magnified into the breaking of a limb by imaginative correspondents of our Paris contemporaries. The report as to the abandonment of the Imperial manoeuvres, published by the *Journal*, appears to us, however, to exceed the limits even of irresponsible journalism.

A contemporary reports that Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, now on his way home after an extensive visit to German South-West Africa and South Africa generally, is bringing a nice present home for the German Emperor in the shape of a golden casket filled with diamonds that have been found in German South-West Africa. On the lid of the inner casket is the letter "W" below the Imperial Crown, and the inscription: "Juni, 1908, Deutsch-Südwest." On the lid of the inner case are also seven diamonds arranged on the pattern of the stars forming the constellation known as the Southern Cross.

The captain of the British steam trawler "Taurus," which was alleged to have been fishing within the three-mile limit off the Schleswig-Holstein coast and was taken to Flensburg, has been fined 300 marks, while the trawl and catch were confiscated.

Hitherto Germany has paid more attention to the construction of steerable balloons than to building aeroplanes. However, the success obtained by France in respect to aeroplanes seems to have moved Germany to set to work in that direction also. It is reported from Rastatt, a fortified town in Baden, that a local banker named Ord, formerly a lieutenant in the Hussars, has just carried out some preliminary trials with an aeroplane which he has built. The new machine attained a great rate of speed, and Herr Ord has been authorised by the military authorities to build a huge shed on the manoeuvring-ground used by the troops of the garrison.

Disquieting rumours as to the solvency of the Friedrichsberger Bank, which is situated in the Eastern part of the city and is much used by the less wealthy classes for depositing their savings, culminated on Wednesday afternoon in a general rush upon the establishment by its clients. The bank building was besieged up to a late hour in the evening by dense masses of people. The pressure of the crowd became at last so dangerous that between twenty and thirty policemen were employed

in keeping the excited multitude within bounds. Many individuals fainted and were carried off in an unconscious condition. Meanwhile the Bank was paying out deposits as fast as this could be done. More than a thousand depositors received their money in full, the total sum exceeding a million marks. The payments were to continue throughout the whole of yesterday. The author of the false alarm is said to be a schoolmaster, and proceedings have been instituted against him.

The question of dust versus greasy asphalt is still a burning one. If the streets be left unwatered the citizens will suffer from dust; if they are watered, a greasy surface forms, which is a standing danger to automobiles.

For some time past the Potsdamer Platz and the surrounding streets have been sprayed with oil. This has been fairly successful. The only way to have the streets watered and yet safe for automobiles is to go over them with the street brush vehicles. These are, however, cumbersome, and cannot be used in the heavy afternoon traffic. Herr Szalla, the head of the street-cleaning department, is of opinion that if the three horses are replaced by motor force, the machines could be kept at work even when the traffic was at its heaviest.

The whole question will be brought up at the International Congress of Street Traffic, to be held in Paris in October next, and at which Germany will be represented by Herr Krause, city architect; Herr Szalla and Herr Jacobi, of the Berlin Municipal Council.

A German Aerial Navy League, modelled on the Navy League, was recently founded. The Berlin section has just held its first meeting. The secretary announced that six sections had already been founded in the environs of Berlin, and had the full support of the Government and local authorities. The aim of the League was stated to be not only the active support of Count Zeppelin in his scheme for the construction of a fleet of airships, but also to carry out an active propaganda among the masses in favour of aeronautics in general.

The stream of emigration from Russia via Ruhlleben and the German ports had in the past year fallen off greatly. The stream of immigrants returning from the United States was greater than the number leaving Europe.

In the last week or two there are signs of fresh activity in the emigration bureaux. The daily number of emigrants who pass through Ruhlleben is between 500 and 600. But though the stream of emigration America-wards is setting in again the return current has not yet ceased.

Eight deserters from the French Foreign Legion in Africa arrived at Hamburg on Wednesday in the steamer "Riga" from Mogador. As they had also avoided military service in Germany, they were handed over to the military authorities.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

fused to issue any particulars regarding the man in question, but it is understood that they have been furnished with his description.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

The latest advices from Hayti, says a New York report, are to the effect that President Alexis intends to grant an amnesty to several influential persons, who were closely concerned in the last revolution. It is hinted that some such advice has been tendered from Washington, and while this cannot be confirmed, it is beyond doubt that the Haytian Minister has been conferring with the State Department regarding the situation in the island for some time past. President Alexis, judging from his quoted remarks, appears convinced that an amnesty will ensure the restoration of order, but it must nevertheless be regarded as a bold step, for Gen. Firmin, to whom its provisions are hardly likely to apply, has shown himself possessed of a strange magnetism in attracting followers to his standard. It may be expected, however, that the United States Government will await the result of the experiment before taking any further active measures towards intervention.

### SPELLING BEE AND RACE HATRED.

The dangerous extent to which race feeling has lately been stirred up is exemplified by a strange

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

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Dinner 1.25 mark and upwards. Excellent beers.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg at 7
Royal Theatre	Iphigenie auf Tauris. " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Margarethe " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen (Kammerspiele) Gespenster " 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen " 8
New Theatre	Baccarat " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Opera: Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comic Opera	Der Zerzissene " 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Vorn Tode. Die Stärkere " 8
Leistungstheater	Die blaue Maus " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joseette — meine Frau " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: Martha " 8
" " Charlottenburg	Das Stiftungsfest " 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. " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Geheimnis von New York " 8
Gebr. 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
Wahalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8

## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

brutally torn from her fingers. It is expected that these rings will afford the police one of the best clues to the murderer's identity. The authorities were at once informed of the tragedy, and police were very soon after on the spot diligently collecting every scrap of information in any way relative to the terrible occurrence. It may be said at once that Scotland Yard is working on several important clues, the nature of which it would be obviously inadvisable to disclose. The scent, however, is authoritatively described as hot, and it would not be surprising if an arrest were made at any moment.

Igham Knoll, the residence of the Luards and the scene of the murder, is situated amidst lovely scenery not far from Sevenoaks, Kent. Everybody in the neighbourhood speaks of the affectionate terms on which the General and his deceased wife lived, and the deepest sympathy for the bereaved officer is expressed on all hands.

The *Central News* special representative at Sevenoaks says:—I hear on reliable authority that the police have received information which is expected to furnish a valuable clue to the mystery of Mrs. Luard's death. News has reached them that a man was seen yesterday (Monday) afternoon leaving the summer-house in which the body was found. Up to the present the authorities have re-

incident recently reported by the New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune*.

A spelling bee on a huge scale was held some little time ago at Cleveland, Ohio, to which many cities of the States delegated competitors. Among the representatives of New Orleans was a young negro girl, who, to the great delight of the coloured community, carried off one of the chief prizes. Her friends accordingly made arrangements to celebrate her triumph in typical nigger fashion, but on Monday last the Mayor of New Orleans put his veto on the proposal, prohibiting all celebrations, on the ground that they would be likely to inflame public feeling and cause serious rioting.

## RAILROADS' RATE POLICY.

London, August 27.

A report from New York published in a morning paper states that, in spite of the complaints that the export freight would be diverted to Montreal in consequence of the high rates on corn prevailing in the States, the railway companies have decided that they cannot lower the rates. The report announces further that the new tariff will, with the view of securing a prolongation of various privileges for American products in foreign countries, be framed on a maximum and minimum tariff basis after the pattern of the III. part of the Dingley Act, which in recent years has rendered possible the commercial agreement with Germany and important reductions under several heads.

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul-General, leaves this morning for Luetzscha, near Leipzig, to attend the funeral of Baron Speck von Sternburg, who was an old friend of his. Mr. John H. Harjes, Jr., will accompany Mr. Gaffney.

The United States Government will be represented by Ambassador Dr. David J. Hill. The Emperor is sending as his representative Baron Heintze-Weissenrode, Imperial Master of the Hunt; the King of Saxony, Count Wilding von Königsbrück. Baron v. d. Busche-Haddenhausen will represent the German Foreign Office.

The body of the late Ambassador lies in the dining-room of the castle at Luetzscha, the apartment being draped with crape hangings. Countless floral tributes of every description encircle the bier, at the foot of which reposes a magnificent cross from the Municipality of Heidelberg.

Mr. P. J. Toomey, of St. Louis, U.S.A., accompanied by his son Noxon, has arrived in Dresden on a short visit, and is staying at the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Toomey is President of the Toomey and Volland Scenic Company, a firm possessing the most extensive theatrical scene-painting studio in the United States. His partner in this great business, Mr. Hugo R. Volland, is a native of Berlin. Dresden artistic circles will be gratified to learn that prominent among Messrs. Toomey and Volland's staff of scenic artists is a talented native of this city, Mr. Max Schroeter.

Mr. Toomey intends to leave for Berlin next week, where he will visit his partner's brother, Mr. Richard Volland, who is a well-known decorator in the Prussian capital.

In contrast to the somewhat hostile tone assumed by a large section of the London Press towards the recently concluded Esperanto Congress here, and the Esperantist movement in general, are the following comments extracted from the *Daily Telegraph*:

Esperanto, "the language of hope," has just closed its great congress at Dresden. It seems hardly credible that Esperanto, the child of necessity, should have been conceived, thought out, matured, and attained State recognition during a quarter of a century of its founder's life. Esperanto is the outgrowth of its inventor's otherwise futile endeavours to unite the divers tongues spoken in the vicinity of his native Polish town, where many dialects had sprung up amongst the Russians, Poles, Germans, and Jews owing to the efforts of these various peoples to make themselves understood. Even in his childhood Dr. Zamenhof was "tormented in his soul" by what he terms "dolore pro la mondo," or compassion for the world, seeing that the diversity of languages had but one ultimate effect—the estranging of persons and communities, the members of which could not apprehend the exact ideas of those with whom they came in contact. His watchword was that unity of language will make unity of ideas, hopes, sympathies, and aims, and it was with the purpose of giving to all a medium which, in addition to their mother tongue, would enable them to express with the greatest exactitude the sentiments and desires of their hearts to those speaking other tongues that Esperanto was created. The commencement of the language was hazardous, but if anyone imagines that it has already attained the zenith of its power, let him attend such a congress as that just concluded at Dresden, and he will soon note that the international language is still growing rapidly, making phenomenal progress in all parts of the globe.

Section meetings have been held during the congress by persons in every sphere of life—theologians for the purpose of translating the Bible, vegetarians, musicians, teachers, blind, Catholics, chess players, students in Universities, shorthand writers, solicitors, peacemakers, commercialists, journalists and authors, Red Cross Society, teetotalers, whilst a meeting was held to consider the desirability of a new dress for women.

On account of the phenomenal progress of the movement, it was resolved that two congresses should be held every year in future, and it was also decided that the congresses should be held in America and Spain next year. The former country sent an official representative to the Dresden Congress. Invitations were received from Antwerp for 1910 and Japan for 1912.

## STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

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

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

"The Schoolmaster Abroad." Ed. Record:—Travel enlarges one's stock of information. If I had not come to Dresden, I would probably never have learned from the *Dresdner Neuesten Nachrichten* that the Yellowstone Park was in St. Paul, Minnesota! (page 2, column 4, issue of this date). The information comes through the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger*; and being endorsed by the *N.N.*, must be correct.

Very truly  
(Dr.) Robert Grimshaw.

Dresden-A., Johannstädter Ufer 3, Aug. 27.

Herr Bernhard v. Gaza, of the Viking Rowing Club, Berlin, who represented Germany in sculling for the Olympic prize at Henley, has, we hear, met with considerable misfortune in his racing in England, as when rowing for the Diamonds in 1907, in a badly-fitted boat, he had to retire in his heat with Capt. Darrell, the ultimate winner. This year, after winning his heats, he was again the victim of misfortune owing to his stretcher breaking when meeting Blackstaffe. Gaza was very sanguine of success, and was not distressed at the moment of the mishap, even though pulling against England's champion. He has still hopes of being able to capture the Diamonds next year, and with ordinary luck it will take more than a good man to beat him, especially as Blackstaffe will not contend. Gaza is a student of chemistry at the University of Greifswald, and has served his one year in the 2nd Regiment of the Guards, now being a lieutenant of the Reserve. He is 25 years of age, and is said to be only now coming into form. Gaza's visit has not been fruitless for the champion of Germany, who, with his friend Carl Ernst, also holds the double sculling championship, and won the senior sculls at Staines and Goring this season.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Marche militaire, Schubert. (2) Overture: "Der verlorene Sohn," Auber. (3) Melodie, Rubinstein. (4) Aquarellen-Walzer, Strauss. (5) Overture: "Gott Pan," Kempter. (6) Schwedisches Volkslied, bearbeitet von A. Diowitz (Solo für Posaune). (7) Bocaccio-Fantasia, Suppé. (8) Overture: "Schön Annie," Cooper. (9) Meditation, Bach-Gounod. (10) Frühlingsständchen, Lacombe. (11) Husarenritt, Spindler.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 12th Infantry Regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Sunday, August 30th. 11th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, August 30th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

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

## VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to August 24th numbered 11,297.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

### Fidelio.

Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

### Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister	Herr Puttlitz.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison	Herr Plaschke.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio	Frau Wittich.
Rocco, gaoler	Herr Rains.
Marcelline, his daughter	Frau Nast.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner	Herr Löschke.
Second prisoner	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.

Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

Saturday night	Fra Diavolo	at 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
Saturday night	Alt-Heidelberg	" 7.30
Sunday night	Zapfenstreich	" 7.30

### Central Theatre.

Tonight	Kinder	at 8
Saturday night	Kinder	" 8
Sunday night	Kinder	" 8

## MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, left New York August 25th.  
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Aden August 26th.  
"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, passed Borkum Riff August 26th.  
"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Antwerp August 26th.  
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, left Naples August 26th.  
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg August 26th.  
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg August 26th.  
"Rhein," from New York for Baltimore, passed Capes Henry August 26th.

### Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5. 1.50. Mondays 9-1. 1.50.  
Royal Kaplerstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.  
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.  
Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.  
Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.  
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2. 1.50. Saturdays 9-2. 1.50. Sundays and Holidays 11-2. 0.25.  
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.  
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. 0.50.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

### ATROCIOUS MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Early on Monday morning a middle-aged woman, name unknown, was robbed and murdered in New York city by two men, who dragged her towards the electric car-lines and pushed her across the tracks just as a car was passing. Her body, when extracted, was found to be terribly mangled. The motorman and conductor saw the men and the woman struggling, but were powerless to avert the tragedy, though the former lost no time in shutting off power and applying his brakes. The motorman chased the murderers, but both escaped.

Inquiry shows that the woman had been accosted in the street and dragged into a hallway, where her handbag was found. She appears to have retained her money, and struggled violently with her captors. She ran into the roadway shrieking. The footpads made a final effort to secure the money, and as she screamed they both hauled her towards the street-car and pushed her across, with the evident determination to murder her. The wheels were clamped by the brakes, and did not pass over her, but the woman was rolled over and over, and so crushed that she was instantly killed, her ribs, legs, and arms being broken, and her skull fractured.

### DEATH OF A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Winnipeg, August 26.

The sudden death is announced of Col. Thomas Dixon Bryon Evans, C. B., from apoplexy, at the age of 48. Col. Evans held many important appointments in Canada, and won his C. B. in South Africa, where he commanded the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles during the Transvaal war.

### DARING EXPLOIT IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

St. Paul, Minnesota, August 26.

Monday's robbery in Yellowstone Park was the most daring recorded in recent years. The bandit secured 10,000 dollars in money, watches, and jewellery. The regulations of the park do not allow tourists to carry arms, hence the victims were powerless. The highwayman hid in the bushes, and as each coach appeared aimed his rifle at it, and compelled the passengers to descend and to deposit their valuables in a sack, which he forced one of his victims to hold. One passenger who endeavoured to deride the robber received a blow on the head from the highwayman's rifle. Elven coaches in all, containing 125 persons, were robbed. The assailant is a man about 55 years of age. Troops are in pursuit.

### MINE DISASTER IN OKLAHOMA.

MacAlister, Oklahoma, August 26.

A fire has broken out in the Hailey Ville coal-mine. Twenty-five miners, all foreigners, are thereby cut off from the shaft, and there is no hope of saving their lives, as the fire is burning fiercely. A later telegram states that the loss of life is greater than was at first supposed. The flames reached an oil tank, which exploded, and the winding machinery was rendered useless. Twenty-five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared that at least thirty men have been suffocated.

### ARGENTINE ARMAMENTS AUTHORISED.

Buenos Ayres, August 27.

It is reported that the Chamber has passed the credit for armaments at a secret sitting.

### THE U. S. SUB-TREASURY THEFT.

John Fitzgerald, late assorting teller of the United States Sub-Treasury at Chicago, who, as reported in these columns yesterday, was arrested early Sunday morning on suspicion of stealing \$173,000 from that institution eighteen months ago, was thoroughly "sweated" by the Government detectives later in the day. "Sweated" is the term used by the New York newspapers, but the phrase "third degree" is more frequently employed. Third degrees are not official examinations of the accused. They are not even legal, probably, but they are winked at and often prove effective in securing damaging evidence from the mouth of the prisoner himself. In "sweating" a suspected person, the operators proceed on the assumption that the accused is guilty unless he can prove himself innocent.

The New York correspondent of a London paper says that it is usual to place the suspect on a limited diet for twenty-four hours, and to commence the sweating just about the time when he is dead tired and wants sleep. It is equally usual to "reconstitute the crime," and finally, after much examination and cross-examination and entangling, to pounce down upon the accused with some such statement as "Now we know you took the money. Why don't you own up, and we will make things easy?" It is not related whether Fitzgerald emerged triumphant from the third degree.

When he was aroused from bed hurriedly at two a. m. on Sunday and rushed to the police-station in an automobile, he protested his innocence, and denounced his arrest after eighteen months as a flagrant injustice. Later in the day he was allowed bail in \$50,000.

Suspicion rested on Fitzgerald at the time the money vanished from his cage, and he was suspended. But so plausible was his story, and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit, that interest ceased to centre in him. Much work was done on the theory that the crime had been perpetrated by a negro. Meanwhile, Fitzgerald was discharged from Government employ for culpable negligence in allowing such a theft to be consummated.

Now it is stated that within recent months Fitzgerald was handling sums in business speculation for which he should be called to account. Later he is alleged to have offered to deposit two \$10,000 bills with Harry Gano, a dealer in eggs, for speculation. Newspaper reporters heard of the transaction, and communicated with the police. Gano asked Fitzgerald to bring the bills. A hole was cut in the partition enclosing Gano's office, so that the detectives could see the money pass. Fitzgerald called several times, but never offered a bill of any denomination. Four times the detectives, with their eyes glued to the hole in the wall, saw the suspect and Gano in conference, but no \$10,000 bills were forthcoming.

Fitzgerald swears that he can satisfactorily account for all the money he has been using since leaving the Sub-Treasury. His friends declare that he is incapable of theft, and express indignation at his treatment.

### THE LATE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

The untimely death of Baron Speck v. Sternburg, German Ambassador at Washington, is described in the American newspapers as one of the heaviest losses suffered by diplomacy in recent years. The Press further asserts that to the deceased diplomat must undoubtedly be accorded the credit for the excellent relations which now exist between the United States and Germany. His personal friendship with Mr. Roosevelt, which had much to do with the improved understanding between the two nations, was made the ground for many newspaper anecdotes, most of them unauthenticated, but, as an example of the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt disregarded the conventions when in the company of his Ambassadorial friend, it may be said that he was once stated to have been overheard to inform the Baron of his wish to visit Germany in the following words: "Specky, when I leave here I shall hope to go over and see your boss."

The readiness with which the Baron made public speeches and wrote articles in American magazines and the daily Press, shocked those who believed in the quieter and more reticent ways of the old diplomacy.

The late Ambassador's mother was an English lady, Miss Martha Stocks, and like the rest of the family of eleven brothers and sisters, he was born in Leeds, where his parents resided after their marriage. It was while he was acting as First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington some years ago that he met and married an American lady, Miss Lillian Longham. Baron Speck v. Sternburg was honoured by the close friendship of his Imperial master, and when Dr. v. Holleben made his position in Washington impossible, the late Ambassador was at once selected for the vacant post.

It is possible that Baron Speck v. Sternburg was a better lawn tennis player than President Roosevelt ever knew. Whether the Ambassador could beat the President or not, he very well understood the advantage of not doing so, and of allowing the happy victor to address him as "Speck." Much of the German influence at Washington was won, and more was consolidated, in the tennis courts in which the President so often defeated the Ambassador.

### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### THE TOLSTOY JUBILEE.

Moscow, August 26.

The Governor of Tambov has issued a circular notifying that no public celebration of Tolstoy's jubilee will be permitted in the province. Even lectures on Tolstoy are prohibited under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

It is announced that the Minister of Public Instruction has rejected the petition of the Kazan University asking for permission to make Count Tolstoy an honorary member.

#### MULAI HAFID'S CONTINUED TRIUMPH.

Cologne, August 27.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a report from Tangier, dated yesterday, that Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan in Mazagan.

#### A DYING NATION.

The birth-rate all over the world is decreasing; in Australia as in Germany, in the United States as in England. But nowhere had it hitherto dropped below the death-rate, even in France: only this year the figures show that in 1907 there were 20,000 more deaths than births in France. The causes that go towards this unhappy condition of things are well known; anti-social, even criminal

in their origin, they are disastrous in result. A nation may be degraded in war, and recover in course of time; its numbers may be diminished by "plague, pestilence, or famine," and it will revive when those scourges have passed by: but when it commits racial suicide there is no course known that will save it. The decline in France has occurred over a number of years, and it seems to act with increasing force: and though it takes a long time to kill one of the great nations of the world, yet the death is certain in the end, if the cause continues. In a time of profound peace, every year means more loss in population to France than was ever lost in the bloodiest battle; and other nations, whose increase, though diminishing, is still enormous, must at last conquer the country that so steadily declines in human power. The conquest may as easily be by a peaceful as by a military invasion: by the continued immigration of aliens who do not change their Fatherland for that of the country of their adoption. A contemporary thinks there may yet be a moral and patriotic force in France sufficient to check the dry-rot: but persuasion and rewards have already been tried in vain. And if the present tendency continues but a couple of decades, the nation may be too far gone to recover: for it will already have lost some half-a-million inhabitants, which means that it must have sunk to the status of a second-class Power.

## DRESDEN

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Westerly wind, more cloudy, colder, showers.