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The Daily Record

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 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.

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VIVU ESPERANTO.

A remarkably interesting account of the recent Esperanto Congress held in Dresden appears in the current number of the *Review of Reviews*. This article entirely bears out the claim put forward in these columns a month ago that the Dresden Congress was in every way an unparalleled success, and that there was absolutely no sign of the split in the ranks that was alleged by some of our contemporaries to have marred the proceedings. The writer says: "Was the Congress at Dresden as great a success as that of Cambridge?" will be the first enquiry of many of us; and there can only be one answer—"Yes, certainly!" The numbers were slightly greater, over 1,400 from 35 countries, though the distance was such an obstacle to many. More countries were represented; and for two things this Fourth Congress was unexampled—namely, the splendidly professional acting and singing. "Could this have been done elsewhere than in Germany?" was the cry often heard, and, certainly, though the British are second to none in their love of music and song, still the majority do not demand such perfection in the rendering as do the Germans." We learn that for many of the delegates the Congress really commenced on the way to Dresden, for on August 7th about 85 people, with Mr. Mudie as conductor, left London for Hamburg on one of the ocean liners, and during the journey Esperanto was the language used, on Sunday the Rev. C. Rust conducting service both morning and evening. The delegates were somewhat handicapped in Dresden owing to their non-acquaintance with German, and the writer remarks that those who cry "Oh, English will take you anywhere!" should go to Dresden, which is said to be the most English city in Germany, and, if they do not know German, attempt to get information from any one! "Wealthy people who go to costly hotels, and take cabs to get there, of course find that the name of the hotel suffices (if they do not pronounce it too outrageously); but Esperanto is first and foremost for those who are not rich and have not leisure to learn many languages. Oh, the hunt for someone to interpret at a photographer's, and in many another case of immediate need. There appears to be no English speaker in the vast Hauptbahnhof. Luckily, plenty of Dresden people had had enterprise enough to learn Esperanto; there was even a barber who spoke well, and he did not lack customers."

A resumé is given of some past events in the history of Esperanto which led to the assumption that Esperantists are divided against themselves, and that there was dissension at Dresden amongst Esperantists—an assumption which is quite false, and to which no Esperantist who attended the Congress will agree. In 1894 a few Esperantists raised an agitation for changes in the language, with the idea of improving it. Then two or three notable persons seceded (one of them has since returned to his first love). The same thing recurred a month or two ago, fourteen years after, and once more the majority decided to remain faithful to Esperanto; whilst again, one or two notables have decided to adhere to a language created by one of their number. In both cases what has happened is the result of the mistaken supposition that the world needs a perfect language for its international

purposes, whilst what is really needed is a sufficiently good and flexible one, capable of expansion and improvement; such a language as Esperanto. In both cases the attack has been directed chiefly against the accented letters. It is doubtful whether even a perfect international language could do without them, and preserve absolute regularity of pronunciation and simplicity of grammatical structure. However, Czechs, Japanese, Finns, Russians, Hungarians and many others insist that their retention is necessary to any language truly international, and it is not for the English and French to play the part of the dog in the manger and insist that their own convenience only shall be consulted. The objectors in two cases substitute "h" for an accent. Esperantists have always done so with all the accented letters when necessary, such as in telegrams, etc., or when printers (which is now a very rare case) have not the circumflex accent needed. The French have many accents; Esperantists only one. Now that an Academy has been formed, not with authority to bind or to loose, but from their experience to guide and direct the gradual, natural expansion of the language, Esperantists can go forward on the lines of every existing language by natural evolution and the survival of the fittest.

Expression is given in the article to the gratitude of all who attended the Congress to the Saxon State and municipal authorities, who laboured in a most cordial manner to make the great meeting a success. Speaking of the Esperantist Exhibition held in the Technische Hochschule, the writer says that an English visitor, an enemy to the idea of an international language, was convinced by it. "I had not the ghost of an idea of such a growing literature," he said, "nor of the number of business advertisers; this gives food for thought." It is a fact that a large number of German manufacturers are making a speciality of catalogues of their wares printed in Esperanto, and doubtless an important increase of business is rewarding their praiseworthy enterprise.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

GENERAL LUARD COMMITS SUICIDE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 19.
The mysterious murder of Mrs. Luard at Ightham Knoll, near Sevenoaks, on August 24, which created intense interest throughout the country, yesterday had an equally tragic sequel in the death of her husband, Major-Gen. C. E. Luard, on the railway line within a few miles of his home, under circumstances which leave no doubt of suicide. Several letters were found afterwards in which the unfortunate officer declared that the numerous communications, mostly anonymous, which he had received since his wife's death, accusing him of knowing the circumstances of that awful crime, had rendered his life too burdensome, and that he had therefore decided "to join her without delay." The general rose early on Friday morning, bathed, breakfasted, and then went out, making his way to

the railway track. The driver of the train that killed General Luard says that the victim deliberately threw himself in front of the engine, with the result that the body was terribly mangled. Several newspapers rightly remark that the evil-minded people who wrote the letters to the unfortunate man are as directly responsible for his death as was the secret assassin for the death of Mrs. Luard. The entire affair has created a most painful sensation in the county of Kent, where the Luards were among the most respected and beloved families. The eldest son, Captain Luard, arrived from India this morning, only to be met with the news of his father's terrible end. Thus, within less than a month, he has been deprived of both his parents under circumstances particularly tragic.

THE CHANNEL SUCCESSFULLY SWUM.

London, September 21.
The English swimmer Jabez Wolf entered the sea at Dover on Saturday, and was taken out of the water in an exhausted condition at the Calais landing stage on Sunday.

FOR FURTHER ENGLISH NEWS
see London Letter on page four.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FIRST PRACTICABLE SUBMARINE.

New York, September 19.
The New York *World* states this morning that Mr. Holland, who already has the distinction of being the inventor of the first practicable submarine vessel, has just invented a submarine which is declared to be capable of crossing the Atlantic. The new vessel, it is confidently anticipated, will revolutionise naval warfare. It is reported that the rights have already been sold to a foreign Government.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRUSTS.

New York, September 20.
The Federal Grand Jury are reported to have indictments prepared for a number of the directors of electric companies throughout the United States, charging them with being parties to an unlawful trust of gigantic proportions.

EXCITING SCENE IN NEW YORK ZOO.

New York, September 20.
Exciting scenes were witnessed yesterday at the Bronx Park Zoo here, as the result of one of the elephants taking fright and running wild. The animal was apparently scared by some pumas, and tearing round the Zoo with terrific trumpeting it rushed into the reptile house, spreading havoc in its path. Several of the cases in the building were completely wrecked, and twelve valuable snakes were badly injured. There were a good number of visitors at the Zoo at the time, and a panic ensued, the terror-stricken sightseers fleeing in all directions.

Several persons in the immediate vicinity of the wrecked reptile house plunged headlong into the alligator pool in a wild attempt to escape from the maddened elephant, but fortunately no one sustained any real injury. The elephant was eventually captured and quietened.

(Continued on page 2.)