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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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"HERZLICHKEIT."

We remember recently reading in some German newspaper or another a pompous passage to the effect that the adjective "cordial" applied to Anglo-German relations was nothing less than cant. Needless to say, the journal guilty of this betise was wholly without influence. The fact that here and there are to be found newspapers which still prate of English perfidy or German iniquity, as the case may be, is far from being a discouraging circumstance. It signifies that certain irreconcilable spirits in both countries are alarmed at the improved relationship between them, and are striving with might and main to bring about a reversion to the era of common suspicion and dislike. Their puny efforts merit nothing but ridicule and contempt, representing as they do the very worst and least responsible section of public opinion. A glance at the leading organs of the press in Germany and Great Britain is sufficient to justify an application of the adjective "cordial" to the relations, social and political, which now exist between the British and German Empires. In no sphere is the improvement more marked than in that of the Congo problem. There is excellent reason to believe that, for once, England and Germany are working side by side in perfect amity and trustfulness. It is only proper that the two dominant European Powers should take upon themselves the common task of putting an end to the barbarities perpetrated in the Congo State. The onus of these barbarities falls directly on civilisation, and it is the duty of civilisation's leading representatives to erase the blot at the earliest possible moment. The London Standard of Friday published a telegram from its Berlin correspondent which we hope and believe was based on authoritative information. The message affirmed that a transformation of German policy in favour of England is to be anticipated, the first symptoms of which have made themselves visible within the past few weeks. The recent speech of Count Bernstorff, Germany's American Ambassador at Washington, in which he urged the advisability of an Anglo-German entente, is said to have represented the opinion of the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. It is further hinted that Prince Bülow, the ex-Chancellor, displayed a leaning towards the Pan-German element; whereas the Emperor and the new Chancellor are strongly averse to Pan-Germanism and all that it implies, and are both determined to work for the betterment of relations with England regardless of the tumult raised by Chauvinists. An interesting prediction contained in the same telegram may be reproduced for what it is worth: The Emperor, in order to signify his complete approval of Count Bernstorff's attitude, will shortly confer upon the Ambassador the Order of the Black Eagle,—a mark of recognition which, in view of the Count's youth, would be hardly short of sensational. Count Bernstorff, it is added, is intended as the future German Ambassador to Great Britain. The Standard publishes this report very prominently and confirms its general trend.

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ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF HERR DERNBURG.

LONDON, Saturday.—The current number of the *Empire Review* contains a laudatory article on Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, and his recent speeches in England. The article concludes as follows: "The future of Great Britain and of Germany promises to be similar in every respect. Our interests are not divided. We would rather see Germany our ally; and, while we cede to every nation the right of conducting its politico-commercial system along lines best suited to its particular needs, we would like to see the two nations advancing together beneath the banner of peace and in mutual goodwill. Speeches such as Herr Dernburg's help to attain this object. The more Germans and Englishmen learn to know one another, the better shall we be able to understand each other, and the more speedily will all those jealousies and suspicions which have stood in the way of an understanding disappear, thus leaving clear the path for the establishment of that complete harmony which it should be the ambition of English and Germans to promote in their common interests."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PARIS, Saturday.—M. Blériot, the hero of the cross-Channel flight, paid a visit on Friday by aeroplane to M. Tissandier, the well known exponent of the Wright flying machines. M. Blériot accomplished the distance of five kilometres at great speed and landed before M. Tissandier's establishment with perfect ease, after which the two aviators remained in conversation for half-an-hour. M. Blériot ultimately flew back to his own shed at Pau. On the aviation ground at Chalons M. Paulhan's mechanic met with a mishap on Friday while experimenting with a Farman two-decker. The machine crashed down from a height of 70 feet, but the mechanic escaped unhurt and the apparatus itself was only slightly damaged.

VIENNA, Saturday.—A senior lieutenant in one of the provincial garrison towns is now strongly suspected by the police and the War Ministry of being the sender of the poisoned pills to various officers.

He is under strict surveillance. Up to the present the accused officer, whose name is withheld, has made no complete confession.

MADRID, Saturday.—The Minister of War announces that the Government now regards the Melilla expedition as at an end, since the enemy offered no resistance on Thursday at the conclusion of the truce.

It is reported from Swinemünde that the new German high-seas torpedo boat "G. 171" attained a speed of 34.72 knots on her trial run, which was made in a heavy snowstorm. This achievement constitutes a German record.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Agence Havas learns that the dispute between the United States and the Chilean Republic has been referred to King Edward of England, who will be asked to decide the case.

Full details of the terrible balloon catastrophe in Hungary are now available, from which it appears that the two victims were Dr. Brinkmann, of Berlin, and Herr Francke, of Posen. On Thursday afternoon an old woman was collecting dry fuel in the woods near Krasica when she came suddenly upon the body of a man, still living but unconscious, who was badly injured in the face and body. The woman hastened to the village for assistance, but when help arrived the man was dead. Visiting cards found in the pocket revealed his identity as Hugo Francke, a Posen architect. Further search led to the discovery of pieces of paper and other articles scattered about on the hillside. Following this clue the searchers soon came upon another body lying in a crevice at the summit of the hill, terribly mutilated. Cards found upon him identified him as Dr. Wilhelm Brinkmann, of Charlottenburg. About a quarter of a mile away was discovered the car of a balloon in which were provisions, German papers, and maps. It transpires that the balloon ascended last Monday from Schmargendorf under the auspices of the Colmar Airship Society. Both aeronauts had intended to remain aloft as long as possible. The Vienna papers report that the balloon itself, named the Colmar, was found about 1½ miles distant from the spot where the bodies were, suspended on the crest of a hill. It was practically undamaged. Violent winds are believed to have dashed the car against rocks and torn it from the balloon, the two aeronauts being hurled out from a considerable height.

Last summer, it will be remembered, we published an account of a balloon trip undertaken by the late Dr. Brinkmann in company with Dr. John Jackola, an American physician resident in Berlin. On this occasion a stormy landing was made near Lyck, on the Russian frontier, from an altitude of more than 12,000 feet. Their escape from death on that occasion was almost miraculous, as we reported at the time. Dr. Brinkmann was a friend and confrère of Dr. Jackola's at the Berlin Royal Surgical University Clinic, and had besides an extensive acquaintance among the American medical colony in Berlin.

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