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## THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns that the War Minister, General von Einem, will accompany H. M. the Emperor on his forthcoming visit to England. The War Minister will thus comply with wishes expressed in England originating in the personal relations existing since last year's German manoeuvres between him and the English Secretary of State for War, the Rt. Hon. J. B. Haldane.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed its second reading, as has the Patents Bill.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, Member for the Forest of Dean, desired information as to the steps to be taken by the Cape Government in pursuit of the negotiations with the German Government relating to the frontiers of Damaraland and Bechuanaland.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that no negotiations had been carried on with Germany respecting the Bechuanaland frontier. Certain questions had cropped up relating to the carrying of the Anglo-German agreement of 1890, as far as it extended to the Orange river. The English Government had made certain proposals with a view to the settlement of these questions; the proposals were under consideration by the German Government. In the mean time the Cape Government would take no steps in the matter.

## GERMAN CADETS IN QUEENSTOWN.

The German Vice-Consul at Queenstown gave a banquet on Tuesday on the occasion of the visit of the German training ship "Stein". German and English officers attended the banquet as did the leading citizens and the Lord Mayor of Cork. The Vice-Consul proposed the toasts of T. M. King Edward and the Emperor William, which were drunk with great enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor of Cork proposed the health of the commander of the "Stein", Captain Meurer. The latter replied by toasting the English navy, expressing his gratitude for the hospitable reception according to German ships in all British harbours and alluding in cordial terms to the approaching visit to England of H. M. the Emperor.

## THE WAR-POET AND THE PEACE-PRIZE.

Paris journals are protesting against the rumoured award of the Nobel peace-prize to Rudyard Kipling. It is pointed out that it is an irony to bestow upon a poet who glorifies war the money of Nobel, the friend of peace.

## THE MORENGA INCIDENT.

In the Cape Parliament the Prime Minister, Dr. Jameson, in reply to a question by Mr. Merriman, made the following statement: "When Morenga gave himself up he was disarmed and interned on the peninsula. But when the hostilities in S. W. Africa ceased the Cape Government could no longer keep him under surveillance. Germany demanded his extradition, but the Cape Government did not feel justified in yielding to this demand. Morenga had claimed to be set at liberty; he said that he desired to settle in Cape Colony and the Cape Government informed the German Consul General of this. The latter offered to grant Morenga leave to return to South West Africa, but Morenga declined his offer. It was then agreed, in the presence of the German Consul General, that Morenga should remain in Cape Colony so long as he behaved himself. He was not, however, permitted to cross the frontier without an official pass. For private reasons Morenga wished to settle in Upington. The Government agreed, and gave instructions to the authorities as well as to the police to keep Morenga under surveillance. Later it was discovered that

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he had gone to Kenhardt and thence to the frontier. The police pursued him and would have captured him had not the difficulties of the road existed."

The Prime Minister informed the House that the Cape Government and the German authorities were working in complete harmony. The Cape Government had assured the German Imperial Government that they would do their utmost to help the Germans. In a telegram just received from the Governor of S. W. Africa gratitude was expressed to the Cape Government for the measures taken. In conclusion Dr. Jameson said "We extremely regret this unfortunate incident; we have done our utmost to aid our neighbours and shall continue to do so."

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PRESIDENT AT PROVINCETOWN.

At the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial in memory of the landing 300 years ago of the English Pilgrim Fathers, at Provincetown, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, President Roosevelt made a speech in which he said that the desire was ever growing in the United States that no one should amass a great fortune by means of special privileges or illegal actions. He was in favour of a national corporations law for bodies engaged in commerce between the individual States; with respect to the regulation of the business methods of the railway Companies considerable progress could be pointed out, but it was no time to call a halt. The Government must inspect and supervise the railway Companies in the same way as the National Banks. In his view it would in the end come to the Government passing laws allowing business combinations for definite objects, formed in full publicity and approved of by Government and Congress. The Government's aim was to find some workable method by which the condemnation of the Trust leaders in case of legal proceedings might be assured.

In conclusion the President said that there was at the present time a feeling of unrest all over the world, which was noticeable in all stock exchanges especially in the New York exchange. He believed that the causes of this unrest were not confined to the United States and were not dependent on any one action of the Government. Possibly the determination of the Government to punish certain wealthy wrong-doers was partly responsible. But it could not be demanded that criminals, be they rich or poor, should not be prosecuted. The Government would, however, take no steps whereby the



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innocent shareholders and the public at large would quite undeservedly, if only to an unimportant extent, have to share the punishment of the wrong-doers.

## MR. TAFT AND THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Taft has signalled his departure Westward by publicly admitting that he is a candidate for the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, in succession to Mr. Roosevelt. Any doubts, therefore, as to the reality of Mr. Roosevelt's decision not to accept nomination are now considered to be finally set at rest, and this, of course, gives added importance to Mr. Taft's sayings and doings. In this connection it is known by those behind the political scenes that Mr. Taft's attaches much more importance than Mr. Roosevelt has appeared to do to the support of the Administration by the great financial houses and business corporations, and he will certainly take an early opportunity of publicly indicating his position on this subject.

In particular, it is expected that he will make it his business, before he embarks for Manila, to repudiate recent remarks of Mr. Bonaparte, the United States Attorney-General, which have been taken to indicate that the present Administration is in favour of appointing Federal Receivers over the properties of corporations like the Standard Oil, which have been found guilty of infractions of the Inter-State Commerce Law. This is thought to open up such a prospect of Government ownership of "public utilities" and of State Socialism generally, that sober middle-class men, who are the backbone of the Republican party, are evidently beginning to take alarm, and it is very necessary, from a party point of view, that they should be authoritatively reassured as to the intentions and general policy of the possible successor of Mr. Roosevelt at the White House.

## ARMENIAN CRIMINALS.

The Chicago police have raided an Armenian bomb factory. These Armenians have for a long time been guilty of countless deeds of violence, especially in New York and Chicago. Twenty dangerous murderers and blackmailers were arrested. The ringleader, who was also arrested, admits that the band had conceived the plan of assassinating the Sultan of Turkey.

## THE ANTI-TRUST AGITATION.

The New York Utilities Commission has drawn up stringent regulations against over-capitalisation and the amalgamation of public undertakings.

## NATIONALISATION OF TELEGRAPHS.

The Federal President of the Telegraphists Company has directed a petition to the American and Canadian Governments praying for the acquisition by the State of the telegraph systems.

## THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company have circulated a pamphlet among their customers and shareholders, with reference to the fine of 29 millions of dollars that has been imposed upon them. The Directors declare in the pamphlet that the Company has not been guilty of any dishonest trading, and they complain of the subtle manner in which the authorities persistently attack them.

## THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

The trial of 18 persons, charged with having made preparations for an attempt on the life of the Czar, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Premier M. Stolypin, began at St. Petersburg on Tuesday before a Court Martial presided over by General Muchin. The proceedings of the Court are not open to the public. The accused, among whom are 7 women, are all under 35 years of age. The reading of the charge occupied about an hour. The accused are divided into three groups, in accordance with the degrees of their alleged guilt; chief among them are Nikitenko, Naumoff, Parkin,

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