

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 513.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

TO OUR READERS.

The change in the outward character of the *Daily Record* since the first of October has doubtless not escaped the notice of our readers, and in going back to our old firm of printers we must explain that the experiment of a new firm has, for various reasons, proved impracticable. In spite of really exceptional perseverance on the part of the compositors, the burden of an unknown language proved too great, and the late hours which the task necessitated made the undertaking physically impossible for all concerned.

THE NEW DUMA.

The news which has made its way from Russia during the past few days must render it obvious that the new Duma, even supposing it to have the power and intention to achieve something, will labour under difficulties no less insurmountable than those which made a tragedy of the first and a farce of the second assembly of the delegates of the Russian people. Political restlessness, expressing itself, however barbarously and unjustly, in anarchy and bloodshed, is a form of violence clearly to be distinguished from such irresponsible lawlessness as that which has recently been reported. Violence of this kind, not clearly inspired by a sense of wrong nor marking the protest of an oppressed people, must destroy what small benefits have been extorted from the Government and discredit even that extreme wing of the Revolutionary party which claims for its crimes the extenuation of a political principle. What may be urged in defence of mutiny and assassination cannot be urged in defence of robbery pure and simple. Revolution unanswered and unappeased is being converted into anarchy of the most dangerous kind. The outrages are mostly of the same nature, not only in that they are non-political and that they aim at robbery, but also in their particular method. The incident on the train between Odessa and Kieff on October 2 is curiously parallel to that on the train between Dorpat and Valk on October 8; the attack on the post office at Omsk on October 3 is almost identical with the attack described in a telegram we publish today. Armed bandits robbing trains, disguised men entering post offices, mock officers penetrating into barracks—these are all symptoms not of revolutionary unrest, but of a disorder of the State which has no cure for Revolution. Meanwhile the bureaucratic Government continues to apply its methods almost without modification. Governor succeeds Governor with the asseveration that his predecessor's policy will also be his own; pogroms continue to break out; deportations and executions under martial law take place, as before, on the slenderest evidence; and a purged Duma meets in an atmosphere of suspicion to enact once more the bitter farce of national liberty. A representative and honest Duma is the primary essential of constitutional progress; yet a Duma unhampered and unchecked does not necessarily imply a Duma prepared to conduct business in an effective fashion. The first Duma proved how personal feeling may obstruct political intention; the second how the opportunity of legislation may be lost in the opportunity of discussion. In the best of cases, the Russian people has not learnt how to render discussion profitable as well as pointed; it is not indeed to be expected that the political habit of centuries should be unlearned in a night. The Russian people, with their wonderful adaptiveness, might be trusted to learn if they were suffered to forget; but the Russian Government at every turn reminds them that Parliament cannot be sovereign and must not be honest.



Peters-Furs

52 Prager Str.

near Main R. R. Station

the largest and finest selection.

Special inducements:
Real Ermine Muffs, Shawls, Scarfs &c.

OTTO MAYER

Photographer

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work.

Moderate terms.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality
only Pasteurised and purified, therefore
free from bacilli of any kind.
Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.
Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf.
Manufacturer & Exporter to
the American & English trade.
2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Highest recommendations.
Most reasonable prices.

RAILWAY MEN'S CONGRESS.

London, October 9.

At the annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Middlesborough the president, Mr. Bell, said that a storm would be raised if the Railway directors refused to have a conference respecting the claim for recognition of the Union. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution justifying the course of action taken by the executive committee of the Union.

THE "NULLI SECUNDUS".

London, October 10.

The military air-ship has been considerably damaged by a strong wind at its resting place in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. Early this morning the gas escaped from the balloon, and the frames that carry the machinery were bent. The balloon has now been taken away, and the air-ship in its present condition cannot make the return journey to Aldershot.

CONFERENCE OF SHIPOWNERS.

A conference of shipowners is to be held in London next week to decide on defensive measures against the action of Socialist leaders in the various ports, and the combating of the plan of an international Union of workmen. Representatives of the Shipowners' Associations of Hamburg and other European centres will be present.

THE PARIS COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

VISIT TO THE TOWER.

The Paris Councillors, who are the guests of the City of London, made a visit last Tuesday to the Tower, being conducted over the fortress by the Constable, Gen. Sir Frederick Stephenson.

At the Tower, says *The Globe*, the Lord Mayor and the Councillors were met by Lieut.-General Sir Bryan Milman, Major of the Tower. The party divided into three sections, and, under the guidance of Beefeaters in their undress costume, which was closely observed by the Frenchmen, visited the many points of interest. M. Lefèvre and the Lord Mayor were accompanied by Lieut.-General Milman, who detailed the historical incidents associated with the Tower. The official interpreter was greatly in demand and was inundated with questions. Before leaving, M. Lefèvre, on behalf of the Councillors, thanked Lieut.-General Milman for the instructive and interesting time they had spent in the Tower.

A number of the Parisians remained after the departure of their municipal President, and made a further tour. The armoury proved particularly attractive; also the State jewel chamber.

The President and members of the Council were afterwards entertained at dejeuner by the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Treloar, at the Mansion House. About 250 guests were present, among whom were M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador, Lord Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sheriffs Burnett and Wakefield, Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bart., M. P., Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Albert Rollitt, and Sir Wm. Soulsby.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of "the Paris Council", said the thought that came uppermost to his mind was that those who were working in municipalities in this country and in France were doing much more for the peoples of their countries than members of Parliament, who sometimes said so much and did so little (hear, hear, and laughter). He hoped the visit would be a happy and instructive one.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured, and M. Lefèvre, in reply, spoke of the many interesting studies which they had found in London, and expressed the gratification of his brother councillors with their visit to the Tower. They had also admired the manner in which the slaughter houses were kept, in which London reconciled the requirements of commerce with those of sanitation.

M. Cambon, giving the toast of "the City Corporation", said the friendship of the two nations was independent either of the barometer or of politics (cheers).

AMERICAN NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

A telegram from New York states that at the International Cotton Congress at Atlanta the delegates of the parties interested have resolved to form a permanent organization in connection with the Association of Continental Cotton Spinners.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* writes under date September 27:

According to information from Kingston, Jamaica, the feeling in favour of legislation to exclude Asiatic immigrants is growing rapidly. The island is being overrun by Chinese, and native traders complain that their business is suffering considerably in consequence.

The Government has been approached by the City Council with a request that the Pauper Alien Immigration Law may be amended in such a way as to check the influx of these undesirables, and the newspapers are also seeking to put pressure on the authorities.

Meanwhile, a monster petition is being prepared in Vancouver province for presentation.

MR. HEARST'S GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Philadelphia, October 10.

The President of the German-American National Union has received the following telegram from the German Emperor: "I sincerely thank the German-American National Union assembled in the Germanic Museum of Harvard University for their friendly patriotic message".

[THE PEACE CONFERENCE.]

The Hague, October 9.

The Third Commission on Naval Warfare concluded its sittings today. The President, M. Nelidoff opened the sitting with a warm appreciation of the services of the chairman of the Commission, M. Tornielli, as well as of the secretaries, MM. Streit (Greece) and Renault (France).

M. Streit reported on the Convention respecting mines at sea. Baron v. Marschall explained that Germany had advocated in vain the prohibition of mines for a period of five years in order to safeguard shipping. Germany dropped the opposition which she had, on technical grounds, made to certain reservations respecting the first article. She held, however, to her reservation to the second article, which prohibits the laying of mines with the sole object of disorganizing trade. A similar proviso was made by France. Sir Ernest Satow regretted that the full protection of neutral trade had not been established, and that the humanitarian standpoint had not received fuller consideration. This statement was at once met by Baron v. Mar-

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.