

Berlin Office:
W., Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.
Telephone:
VI 1079.

The Daily Record

Dresden Office:
A., Struve
Strasse 5, I.
Telephone:
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 716. DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 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.

E. W. STARKE
only Prager Strasse 6
Table Linen. Bed Linen.
Hand-embroidered goods.
Shirts to measure.

Paris * Dresden * New York
Fur-Styles
are here in great variety to select from.
Cloaks, smart Jackets, rich Neckpieces, the Muffs
in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sealskin, Squirrel,
black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c. &c.
10% Cash Discount to the early buyer.
52, Prager St. H. G. B. PETERS, Furrier.
opp. Thea. Cook & Son.

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 Elb.
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.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden, Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

Painting on Porcelain Paul Fritzsche,
Lessons also given in own studio. Uhland Strasse 27.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The fact that an organization, holding every promise of strength, has been formed to combat the movement for woman suffrage, will perhaps be accepted by the reforming party as a tribute to the effectiveness of their demands. That may well be the case: one does not think it worth while to combat a weak adversary simply in order to accelerate his extinction. We must accept the belief that the woman suffrage movement has gained some support and promises to gain more. This success, however, cannot be adduced as a proof that the movement is just or that it is bound to prove ultimately successful in a fuller sense. On the contrary, it is largely through experience that mankind, and womankind too, discovers its errors. We are just as likely to spend enthusiasm on a false idea before we recognize a just one as we are to embrace without misgiving the reasonable course when it is presented to us. Political agitation, moreover, attains results which are as transitory as they are rapid. The guiding motive of political opinion is formed by diverse considerations dependent on time, on environment, on interest. Today there may seem to be a consensus of opinion on the desirability of women's votes; tomorrow there may be nothing but hesitation; and on another day there may be nothing but opposition. Public opinion, even on burning questions, is fickle; it is formed by incessant forces which are not always right; and it is destroyed by forces which are not necessarily more just because they are more insistent. Hitherto a widespread agitation, well-organized and prosecuted with unflinching vigour, has been allowed to approach the public almost unopposed. Everyone can form some idea of what would be likely to happen if one political party only were to place its views unchallenged before the country; one can imagine what monstrous ideas would be promulgated, and at what a disadvantage the electorate would be placed in having to find for itself the counter-arguments in any question. Advocacy without the reply of an opponent is the deliberate warping of the listener's mind; we cannot pass judgment until we have heard the utmost that can be said on both sides. Self-sufficient politicians must sooner or later find that they cannot get away from nostrums and superstitions; and the public that listens to them long enough soon becomes infected with the same ideas. In the case of woman suffrage, it is not as though the demand for women's votes is a self-evident proposition which has only to be stated in order to be accepted. There are weighty reasons to be adduced against it, on grounds of justice as well as on those of expediency.

The new organization is supported by a number of ladies prominent on account of their high station, their distinction in various pursuits, and their political influence; and by a number of gentlemen of similar qualifications. Probably the name that is likely to carry most weight with the majority of women is that of Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose knowledge of politics and whose popularity as an author of brilliance will ensure for her opinions at least a favourable hearing if not undivided support. A number of arguments have already been put forward by the organization. These deal principally with such topics as the fostering of sex antagonism, the democratic nature of the franchise, the anomaly of women having the right to make laws without having the power of enforcing them, and the disintegration of the family. These are difficult points which must be discussed separately and at appropriate length; but they are at any rate suggestive of the ground on which the or-

ganization is taking its stand. Another point on which a decided attitude has been taken up is the right of women to vote in municipal elections and to sit on town and county councils. Here it is laid down that the municipal and national functions involve a difference of character not a difference of degree; that it is one thing to take part in municipal business, dealing with problems of an educational and social nature, and quite another to take part in national business in which women have not hitherto taken any share or displayed much interest. The National Women's Anti-Suffrage Association will not depreciate the participation of women in municipal matters, but it will certainly fight the idea that the one is necessarily the corollary of the other. The Association will lay down as its basic principle the belief that the respective spheres of men and women are neither antagonistic nor identical, but supplementary.

The process of completing the machinery of this movement is now on foot, and it is expected that before the next general election a wide organization will have been completed, and will perhaps have already proved effective in checking the influence of the militant suffragist. The arrangements are to be on a large scale such as will adequately counteract the work of the suffrage societies all over the country. There can be no doubt that there is going to be much stimulating discussion and possibly a certain amount of not unnatural acrimony. There will, however, be this great gain to the community, that a reform which is held by its advocates to be of paramount importance to the State will, at last, be considered in the full light of intelligent criticism.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
At the sitting on Monday, Mr. Myer (*Lib.*, Lambeth) asked the President of the Board of Trade if his attention had been called to a report of a Union of steel manufacturers which is to include the leading firms of England, Germany, Russia, and the United States; and whether the Government, in the interests of British trade, intended to find some means of legislating in restraint of such unions.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied, that he had read the reports in question in the newspapers, but had received no information confirming those reports. The Government did not propose to legislate against unions of capital.

The House then proceeded with the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill, referred to by the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in his Budget speech of the 7th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, explained and defended the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Bill which, he said it should be borne in mind, was necessarily incomplete and to be regarded as a tentative measure. The system of contributions was not practicable in England. The Minister laid stress on the magnanimity of the Government Bill, and pointed out that the highest sum estimated as likely to be required under its provisions in the current year was 7½ millions sterling.

Mr. Cox (*Lib.*, Preston) moved an amendment in favour of a system of contribution, and warmly commended the German and Austrian systems.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

GOETHE-SCHILLER MONUMENT AT MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, June 15.
In the presence of a large assembly the Goethe-Schiller monument was unveiled in Washington

Park today. The Mayor, on behalf of the city, accepted the monument as a gift of the Germans.

VENEZUELAN COAST GUARDS SEIZE DUTCH SHIPS.

New York, June 15.
A telegram from Willemstad reports that a Venezuelan coast-guard ship stopped two Dutch ships, the "Marion" and "Carmita," plying between Aruba and Baracoa, off La Vela de Coro and forced them to put into Coro. There the ships were detained for two days and all mails that were not in closed bags were seized.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Munich from Vienna late on Monday evening, accompanied by his youngest son, Prince Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg.

THE GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Secretary of State Dernburg arrived at Durban on Monday, and will be the guest of the Governor during his stay in Natal. He was entertained at luncheon by the civil authorities, inspected the harbour in the afternoon, and started in the evening for Pietermaritzburg.

THE PRINCE HENRY AUTO COMPETITION.

Saturday was a day of rest for the participants in the above competition, and their cars were exhibited at the Velodrom in Hamburg, where thousands thronged to see the powerful machines just as they had come in from the road.

On Sunday morning an early start, 6 a.m., was made on the fourth stage: Hamburg—Bremen—Hanover, a distance of 313.6 kilometres—196 miles. As far as Bremen the roads were very bad. The first cars arrived there at 8.30, a fresh start being made at 11. The roads were much better and the first cars arrived in Hanover at 3.20. 125 cars had started in the morning and they all arrived safe.

On Monday morning at 6 o'clock 120 cars started on the fifth stage: Hanover—Cologne, a distance of 331.2 kilometres—207 miles. Up to 7 o'clock all had reached Cologne. Director Bräuning, of the Dunlop Company, who is driving an Adler car, slipped down an embankment 6 yards high into the river Agger. None of the 4 occupants of the car were hurt and the car itself could proceed on its way.

Yesterday at 8 a.m. a start was made on the shortest stage: Cologne—Trier, a distance of 254.6 kilometres—159 miles. 119 cars started; the weather was magnificent.

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.

THE VETERAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.
The Emperor's proposed journey to Prague has been abandoned on the advice of his physicians who do not wish him to attend any more Jubilee festivities.

King Edward will tender his congratulations to the veteran monarch on August 14th or 15th at Ischl, on his return from Marienbad.

THE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Vienna, June 15.
The "Rektor" of the Viennese University has issued a proclamation in which he says that the heads of all Austrian universities, now assembled at Vienna, had gained the conviction that the Minister of Education will observe the freedom of
(Continued on page 4.)