

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 740.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 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.

## THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary  
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters  
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Dresden-A., Villa Leubnitz Strasse 8. English Assistant. Dresden-A., Villa Leubnitz Strasse 8. English Assistant.



## E. W. STARKE

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

Jewelry. G. A. Scharfberg, See Strasse 16.

## 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 Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Brühl & Guttentag. Artistic needle work. Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

Fräul. v. Spreckelsen

German teacher. Hanoverian. Dresden, Schnorr Str. 47, II.

## AMERICAN ENTHUSIASM.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Whoever wishes to know and understand fully and practically what public life and feeling mean to an American, should observe him at election times. Then only, when the ablest speakers of the various parties raise their voices in favour of this or that candidate, does the American feel his full sense of political responsibility. Then it is that he shows his capability of enthusiasm, and does not mind shouting like a child for this or that candidate. That capability of enthusiasm is shown also by the candidates themselves as well as by the voters, and it came out in full volume at the Republican Convention at Chicago the other day. The scenes witnessed there—scenes in which old and young, women and girls took part—could hardly occur in any other country; they illustrated in the best possible manner the peculiar characteristics of American feeling. Two incidents of that Convention shall here be instanced. First, the storm of enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt. According to the programme, the nomination of Mr. Taft was assured. The Chairman of the Convention, Senator Lodge, a bosom friend of the President, had himself stated that Mr. Roosevelt was so absolutely in earnest in his repeated declarations against a third term of office, that any one who mentioned the President's name in that connection would impugn his sincerity, one of the chief qualities of his character. But among the assembled delegates there were many who had taken it into their heads to bring about a "Roosevelt stampede." The adherents of Taft knew that, and therefore regarded the movements of those gentlemen with suspicion. The first day passed without the dreaded stampede; and then came the moment when Senator Lodge remarked, in his speech from the chair, that no man in the country at that moment was more loved and hated than the President, because he strictly carried out the law. Here the first Roosevelt storm arose; it came, of course, most opportunely for the "third term" men, who did not fail to fan the flame, when it showed signs of dying down, by cheering for "Roosevelt." But the whole incident expressed the real feeling of the great mass of the people. When Senator Lodge had uttered those weighty words, his eye fell on Mrs. Longworth, the President's daughter, who was sitting on the platform. For a moment silence reigned—then a storm of cheering broke out from the delegates of West Virginia, Utah, Idaho, and Texas chimed in with enthusiastic "Hurrahs!" Then an old gentleman in the gallery stood up and joined in the tumult of jubilation, and the whole assembly, delegates and spectators alike, rose and shouted. In the immense space of the Hall of Convention, the Coliseum of Chicago, a sultry heat prevailed. The heads of the cheering multitude, as they shouted louder and louder, seemed to get hotter and hotter. Many people took off their coats, so as to be better able to "work," and waved them like flags. Men and women mounted on chairs and cheered to their utmost capacity. Now and then silence reigned for a few seconds, then the storm broke out afresh. And all the while a gigantic orchestra was playing, *con spirito*, patriotic tunes, but the waves of enthusiasm rose so high that not a note of their music could be heard. "Teddy-Teddy, Roosevelt-Roosevelt, four years more" was shouted in unison, repetition and measured time for twenty minutes without intermission. ("Four, four, four years more" was another version, equally emphatic and long-continued). For a moment, again, there came a lull. Senator Lodge, who had smilingly vacated and resumed the chair at intervals, rose to continue his speech

—when suddenly the house rocked in a tempest of laughter. A lady had produced a gigantic "Teddy bear," the toy bear-doll named after the President and universally dandled, and had tossed it into the reporters' stand. At once the Roosevelt storm broke out again. The "Teddy bear" was made to jump from hand to hand, from one end of the hall to the other; and his jumps were accompanied by a chorus of roars and cheers. Not until fifty-four minutes had elapsed did this outburst of American enthusiasm subside sufficiently for the business to proceed. Senator Lodge, who had looked on patiently and sympathetically, then concluded his speech. It is reported that, by means of a combination of the telephone and phonograph arranged in the White House, the President was made aware of all that passed; while the "storm" was raging he was in conference with Mr. Taft, and both were considering what should be done to end it, when it came to an end of itself. Taft's friends had feared that the storm might lead to a Roosevelt stampede, and had watched its phases with mixed feelings. But there is no doubt that the President's Secretary, William Loeb, hit the nail on the head when he said to the Pressmen at the Convention: "The delegates must needs let off a little steam, and then it will be all right."

The other interesting incident of the Convention was when the delegates for Ohio proposed Mr. Taft's name for the Presidency. The States were called upon in alphabetical order, and each State that had a candidate to propose named him. As soon as this process began, signs of great impatience were evident among the delegates and the crowd in the gallery. When Indiana was called upon, the Governor of the State, Mr. Hanly, nominated Fairbanks as Vice-president, and commenced a speech. Shouts of "Hurry up," "Nominate," and similar cries from the gallery interrupted him, and it was only with difficulty that he got through his self-imposed task. At length the call came for "Ohio," and Congressman Burton responded with the name of Taft. Instantly a frenzied Taft revel was started. The majority of the delegates sprang as one man from their seats into the crowded floor space and, producing and waving flags, formed up for a Taft parade. One prolonged cheer again shook the building.

As an illustration of political methods in America it may be further mentioned that, just at the end, when the taking of the votes was actually in progress, several friends of Senator La Follette, who was the President's own candidate for Wisconsin, endeavoured to get up a stampede in his favour. When the voting commenced there was such a noise in the gallery that the Chairman spoke of a Chicago mob. But when Taft's election as candidate was announced the "Taft revel" broke loose again, and his enthusiastic friends displayed and swung on his banner a gigantic pair of pantaloons, a present from the State of Texas for the eighteenth-century Republican candidate for the Presidency.

## ULLMO IN PRISON.

Ex-Lieut. Ullmo, since his condemnation and degradation, has been put on duty as ward attendant in the prison infirmary at Toulon. One of the patients was Marcangeli, whose name has been associated with the forgery of bank notes. This interesting personage is credited with having assumed madness. After keeping his fellow prisoners awake by his shouts on Friday night, early on Saturday morning he called for a drink. Ullmo, as attendant, approached to satisfy the demand, but Marcangeli struck him a terrible blow between the eyes and knocked the ex-lieutenant down. Ullmo's face is said to be greatly disfigured.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 14.

In the course of the discussion on the naval shipbuilding programme, Mr. H. C. Lee criticised the Government's proposals as insufficient as compared with the programme of Germany, stating that by the autumn of 1912 Germany would possess 17 ships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" types against 12 British. With regard to the controversies among high officers of the Navy, Mr. Lee said he was confident that the Government would be equal to the occasion, acting with impartiality and firmness.

Mr. McKenna, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that the naval situation gave no cause for anxiety in view of the fact that only five ships of the "Dreadnought" type have been commenced in Germany, whereas ten such vessels were nearly completed in England. Even if Germany continued to build with extraordinary speed, which was doubtful, she would only possess seven "Dreadnoughts" and two "Invincibles" in June 1911, as against eight English "Dreadnoughts" and four "Invincibles." Mr. McKenna went on to state that a theoretical forecast of the situation in 1912 could have no influence on the current year's programme. British naval supremacy was assured by her numerous warships of the pre-"Dreadnought" type, her preponderance in "Dreadnoughts," and her facilities for rapid building. This supremacy everybody knew to be of vital importance to England, but overstepping the margin would simply mean waste of money. The speaker concluded by remarking that certain rumours concerning the Admiralty and various occurrences in the Navy were very much exaggerated by the Press.

Mr. Macnamara, First Lord of the Admiralty, drew attention to the fact that during the manoeuvres 317 men-of-war had been mobilised, and said that such a huge fleet was the best answer to critics of British naval policy. In the matter of large battleships, he continued, Great Britain is far ahead of other nations, and intends to maintain the present standard. The comparison so often made with the German navy was not meant to indicate hostile intentions, and he sincerely hoped that disputes would never arise between the two countries. (Applause.) The German naval programme was only mentioned in the light of a general comparison.

The naval construction programme was then passed by the House.

#### DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 13.

Mr. George H. Barclay, Counsellor to the British Embassy in Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador at Teheran. The arrival of the new Ambassador, Sir Gerard Lowther, is expected in Constantinople at the end of July.

#### THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, July 14.

Reuter reports that the negotiations respecting Macedonian reform have progressed so far that England has informed the other Powers with regard to the project of employing native troops. The notification of the Governments concerned in this affair with reference to various reforms, including financial and judicial measures, is also a result of the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia.

(Continued on page 2.)