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Berlin Office:
W. Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.

Telephone:
VI 1079.

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Dresden Office:
A. Struve
Strasse 5, 1.

Telephone:
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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, July 28.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking today at a meeting of the Peace Conference at Queen's Hall, said it was time to end the talk about a future war between Germany and England. It was a pity that two such great Powers so devoted to progress could not arrive at an understanding. There were, he said, in England men in high positions and of great experience who were fully under the influence of the impression that Germany intends to attack England; while on the other hand there were people in Germany fully convinced that England is preparing to attack their country. Possessed by such fears both countries are arming themselves and rushing into the very conflict which they so much dread. (Applause.) Formerly, that was exactly the case with England and France. It is a fact that both countries fear each other, that they are building ships against each other and attributing to each other motives which are alike baseless. The only real thing on both sides is the cost. It was deplorable, he repeated, that two great and progressive communities like Germany and Great Britain could not manage to establish a good understanding with each other. "We have done so," said Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion, "with France, with Russia, and with the United States; why not also with Germany?"

London, July 29.

At a meeting held today of the National Executive Committee of the Labour party, representing more than a million organised workmen, a resolution was passed deploring the thoughtless and malevolent attempts which are being made in England and Germany to convince the populations of both countries that a war is inevitable; condemning the provocative policy followed by the Governments of the two countries in their shipbuilding programmes; and declaring that such a war would be a calamitous crime.

THE CZAR'S RUMOURED ENGLISH VISIT.

London, July 29.

Answering a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Edward Grey stated that as far as could be ascertained the Czar of Russia had not as yet given any notice of an intention on his part to visit England during the present year.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

London, July 29.

The present British Minister in Stockholm, Sir Rennell Rodd, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy; his post at Stockholm being assumed by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, present Minister in Teheran. Mr. Barclay, first Counsellor of Legation in Constantinople, goes as Minister to Teheran, while Mr. des Graz, Counsellor of Legation in Rome, is appointed Minister to Peru.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND PEACE.

New York, July 28.

President Roosevelt has written as follows in accepting the honorary presidency of the recently organised Peace and Arbitration League:—

"I emphatically believe that the whole of the American people should subscribe to what you call the practical programme of peace, i.e., the doctrine that we should provide an adequate armament to protect us from all aggression, and at the same time strive for effective arbitration in any and all disputes that may arise between us and foreign Powers where it is possible to submit to arbitration."

United States Senator McCreary has been elected President of the League, which is planning a great meeting at Greensborough, North Carolina, beginning on October 11, in connection with the centennial celebration of that city.

MR. TAFT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Cincinnati, July 28.

Mr. Taft, in replying today to the deputation of the Republican party who formally acquainted

him of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, emphatically accepted the nomination and praised Mr. Roosevelt for having voiced the public conscience in recommending legislation with respect to the railways, the tariff, and the Trusts. The chief task of the next administration, said Mr. Taft, would be to devise fitting measures under those heads. He advocated the empowering of railway companies to reduce freights, subject to the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; and further, the appointment of a commission to appraise the material value of the railways, in order to ascertain whether they were too highly taxed. He then proceeded to criticize the absurd socialist planks in the Democratic platform. The greater part of his speech was devoted to a comparison of the two platforms. The Democratic platform, he said, was democratic-revolutionary and destructive, while the Republican was conservative and adjustive. With regard to the proposal of the Democrats to alter the tariff so as to obtain a basis of revenue, Mr. Taft said such views could only hinder the gradual recovery from the recent financial depression, and bring about a commercial disaster. In like manner Mr. Taft repudiated the Democratic project to guarantee bank depositors against loss; remarking that in its present form that project would do away with all safeguards against carelessness in banking business.

ARGENTINE'S NAVAL AMBITIONS.

Buenos Ayres, July 29.

Newspaper reports state that the Argentine proposals for national defence embrace the construction of two 20,000-ton battleships and a flotilla of torpedo-boat-destroyers, and the rearming of the field artillery with new weapons. A sum of from seven to twelve million pounds sterling will be expended on these objects.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

Ottawa, July 28.

A Canadian Pacific goods train ran off the line today near Trudeau. While the line was being cleared, three passenger trains were detained on a siding. Suddenly a fourth train came up and dashed into the rear of the goods train. Three persons were killed and five injured.

THE CRISIS IN HONDURAS.

Washington, July 28.

The United States Consul at La Ceiba in Honduras has reported to the State Department that President Davila has withdrawn the *exequatur* of every Consular representative. It is believed that this proceeding is to be attributed to some interference by Consuls in the recent revolutionary machinations.

Honolulu, July 29.

The United States cruiser "Milwaukee," belonging to the Pacific fleet, which arrived here on the 24th instant from Puget Sound, has received orders from Washington to proceed on Saturday next to Amapala, Honduras.

THE QUEBEC TRICENTENARY.

Quebec, July 28.

The tricentenary celebrations were continued on Saturday with a great naval review held by the Prince of Wales in the morning, when His Royal Highness made the tour of the assembled warships on board the cruiser "Arrogant." The Prince witnessed a lacrosse match in the afternoon, and then was present at the pageant in the great enclosure on the Plains of Abraham. The spectacle was a brilliant one.

In the evening the Governor-General gave a dinner at the Citadel to the representatives of the Colonies, at which he proposed the health of the Prince in terms of warm eulogium, and His Royal Highness made a most sympathetic response.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed "The Other Self-Governing Colonies of the British Empire," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. S. Pitts on behalf of Newfoundland, Lord Ranfurly for New Zealand, Lord Dudley on behalf of the Australian Commonwealth, Sir H. de Villiers for South Africa, and other speakers.

A service of thanksgiving was held on Sunday morning in the Anglican Cathedral of Quebec, and was attended by the Prince and Governor-General.

The Prince of Wales, in the course of his speech at the dinner at the Citadel, said:—

I can assure you that everything which conduces to the prosperity and well-being of the Dominion is watched with the keenest interest by the Mother Country. As the representative of our King I knew that an enthusiastic greeting awaited me in Quebec, but the marked affection of that greeting has touched me most deeply. Indeed, it is not possible to express all I feel. The 300th birthday of Quebec has been made the occasion, not of parochial or provincial, but of national and Imperial importance.

We rejoice that from all quarters of the globe—from the great self-governing Dominions, from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, warm interest has been taken in Quebec's Tercentenary. In its celebration Canada undertook a magnificent work. Success could not have been achieved without considerable self-sacrifice, individual and by the State itself.

If, as your Excellency suggests, my coming here to take part in these ceremonies may stimulate that true spirit of citizenship, then, indeed, shall I look back with pride and satisfaction on my association with events so unique and memorable in the history of Canada. Once more, your Excellency, I thank you for the kind words proposing my health, and I thank you, my lords and gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you received the toast.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, in proposing the other self-governing colonies of the British Empire, said that as he grew older he more and more appreciated the advantages which Canadians enjoyed under British institutions. Today, the Canadians, in his opinion, were the freest people on the face of the earth. It was their pride that nowhere was liberty, both civil and religious, more observed and honoured than in Canada. Anything like inferiority in their position as colonists had now entirely passed away. The Canadians acknowledged the authority of the British Crown, but no other. The same high privilege belonged to the other colonies of the Empire. While expressing his deep sense of gratitude to the Prince for associating himself in consecrating the memory of Champlain and in celebrating the birthday of Canada, the Premier added that His Royal Highness would have the satisfaction of reporting to the King that he found the Dominion a singularly happy and contented people. He was glad to have the United States represented by the Vice-President, and he valued Mr. Fairbank's assertion that the friendship of the two countries could never be obliterated. He was deeply grateful to France also, separated by 150 years of history, separated only by the changes effected by the Revolution. Still, France was always France to the French Canadians, and there was no place where the entente cordiale was so much appreciated as in the Dominion. He rejoiced at the feeling growing on both sides of the Channel that war between France and England would be a crime against civilisation.

ROBBERIES IN SWISS HOTELS.

We are informed that an hotel thief has been busy of late in Swiss hotels and boarding-houses, and numerous visitors have been victimised. Valuable bracelets and necklaces belonging to three English ladies staying at Lucerne recently disappeared from their rooms. A Paris lady was robbed of jewellery worth several thousand francs, and another visitor lost a richly-jewelled watch. The police are searching for the suspected thief, a man about forty years of age, of whom they have a description.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

M. FALLIERES AND THE CZAR.

Reval, July 28.

M. Fallières presented the Czarina with two costly Sevres vases, and the Imperial children with two cases of toys. M. Pichon received from the Czar a tabatiere set with diamonds and a portrait of his Majesty in enamel. M. Iswolski and M. Pichon had a long conference today.

Reval, July 29.

The French squadron put to sea at midnight. Bands on board the Russian ships played the "Marseillaise." The French fired a salute of 21 guns, which was answered by the Russians. The French squadron was accompanied as far as Cape Dagerort by the Russian torpedo boat flotilla under command of Rear Admiral v. Rosen.

(Continued on page 2.)