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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE MOROCCO PROBLEM.

When the news of Abdul Asiz's defeat at the hands of his brother and rival, Mulai Hafid, first came to hand, we ventured to suggest that the only solution of the intolerable situation thus created was the speedy acceptance of Mulai Hafid as lawful Sultan by the Powers signatory to the Act of Algieras. We recognised the difficulties with which the European Concert would be faced as a result of this latest development, but in our opinion these were by no means insurmountable. The Paris journals, almost with one accord, demanded the assembly of a fresh Conference at Algieras for the purpose of discussing the new situation, and it will be remembered that not one influential newspaper in any part of Europe had the courage to propose a method by which the Powers concerned could extricate themselves from the Moroccan imbroglio expeditiously and finally. This could obviously best be done by one of the States declaring its readiness to recognise Mulai Hafid, communicating its views to the other Powers through the usual diplomatic channels, and ascertaining their disposition towards the subject. A course of this nature would eliminate all necessity for a new Algieras meeting, and after the experiences of the last assembly it is not difficult to understand the general disinclination to renew that experiment.

If the paragraph we published yesterday from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is authentic—and the semi-official status of that journal lends colour to the belief—it would appear that the German Government has stepped into the breach with characteristic promptitude. No doubt there will be an abundance of acrid comment on this action by the Paris press, and we may expect to hear all manner of remonstrances addressed to Berlin for its premature intrusion into a matter of such unparalleled delicacy: but apart from the temporary friction that may be engendered, no thoughtful politician of any nationality can conscientiously deplore a move, obviously made in good faith, which promises to settle a vexed question speedily and satisfactorily. So long as affairs in Morocco proceeded in the same happy-go-lucky manner as during the past year, there must of necessity be an unhealthy tension in the Cabinets of Europe, for contemporary history teaches us only too well the dangers to which peace is exposed as a result of sparks arising from the Moroccan powder-play. Thanks to level-headed statesmanship and a generous measure of luck, a blaze has so far been averted, though at times it appeared as if a widespread conflagration was imminent. At a time when the political horizon bids fair to become remarkably tranquil, when one of the most serious problems engaging the attention of the Powers has been settled—temporarily, at least—by the timely inauguration of a constitutional regime in Turkey, and when agreements guaranteeing the maintenance of good relations between individual States have been ratified on every hand, it would be doubly unfortunate were the promising result of many years' arduous labour in the cause of peace to be rendered null and void by a recrudescence of the Moroccan sore. Such a deplorable occurrence may, we are convinced, be promptly averted by the international adoption of a policy based upon strictly coöperative principles, in accordance with which Mulai Hafid would be entrusted with the pacification of his territory so widely ravaged by fire and sword in the past twelve months. Until the Hafidian regime is officially recognised, it stands to reason that Abdul Asiz will be an ever present source of disaffection in the country. Certain tribes in the neighbourhood of the coast may be loth to avow their loyalty to the new ruler until he is able to confront them with the seal of Europe's approval. This, of course, does not apply to the tribes of the interior, who are always ready to support the exponent of an anti-infidel policy; but it must be remembered that the coastal tribes by virtue of their geographical position are better acquainted with the influence and might of Europe.

Within the course of the next few days we shall probably be able to gather a consensus of opinion bearing upon the reported action of the German Government. If the situation is approached from a broad-minded standpoint we fail to see how any serious objection can be raised to a formal agree-

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ment among the various Cabinets whereby Mulai Hafid will be advised of his official recognition, and informed that the future attitude of Europe towards his government will depend entirely upon the manner in which he undertakes his arduous responsibilities. The withdrawal of the French troops is, of course, the crux of the question, but in view of the eminently moderate policy so far pursued by the Quai d'Orsay, there is every reason to hope that this may be effected in a manner consistent both with the dignity of France and the exigencies of the situation.

GENERAL NEWS.

STARTLING SCENE IN MARIENBAD THEATRE.

Vienna, September 2.

The *Neue Freie Presse* reports the occurrence of the following incident at Marienbad. During a performance at the theatre, at which the King of England was present, on Tuesday evening, a heavy storm of wind and rain arose outside during the first act, and was clearly audible in the house. During the second act the storm increased in violence, and to such an extent that the outer doors of the vestibule were blown open and the candelabrum in the auditorium began to oscillate violently. A momentary panic ensued in the Parterre, and one lady fainted. The King, says the report, remained very quiet, and the actors continued the performance without interruption.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE SEVENOAKS MYSTERY.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 1.

The Dover police yesterday morning detained a man believed to answer the description of the individual wanted in connection with the Sevenoaks murder. The authorities are very reticent with regard to the evidence on which the man is held.

Fresh interest has been aroused by the story of a woman who lives near the scene of the crime. She has told a very circumstantial story to the police regarding a mysterious stranger whom she alleges to have seen on the afternoon of the murder. He was, she asserts, leaning against a fence in an attitude indicative of strong emotion, and the look on his face completely unnerved the woman. She has given a detailed description of the stranger to the police, and says that reluctance to acquire notoriety prevented her from offering the information at an earlier date.

INDIAN INFORMER ASSASSINATED.

Calcutta, September 1.

The native who turned King's evidence in the bomb outrage case was shot yesterday in Alipore Gaol. Details of the occurrence are not to hand.

Later.

The approver Gossain was shot with a revolver early yesterday morning, by two of his fellow-acused in the gaol of the Court.

Two European prisoners who rushed to the assistance of Gossain were fired on, one of them being hit and seriously wounded.

It is presumed that the revolvers used were conveyed to the prisoners by friends in the course of the frequent interviews with relatives and lawyers, which were permitted in spite of the energetic protests of the gaol authorities.

Another account says: A startling sequel to the Manocktollah bomb conspiracy occurred this morning. The man Narendro Nath Gossain, who turned approver in the case when the trial came on, was shot dead through the head and heart by two of his fellow conspirators at the central gaol. No fewer than seven revolvers were found in the prison, and a strict inquiry will probably follow. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

Reuter states that Narendro Nath Gossain, who, with Arabindi Ghose and thirty-three others, was arrested on a charge of complicity in bomb outrages, turned approver in the early stages of the preliminary trial of the Anarchists before the Alipur District Court. His evidence was of a most sensational character and revealed the existence of a widespread rebellious conspiracy which, he declared, included in its plans a plot to assassinate the Viceroy and a number of other high officials. The feeling caused by his evidence was intense, and counsel for the prosecution received a number of letters threatening them with death.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND STORM-SWEPT.

London, September 1.

Violent storms of wind and rain prevailed last night and this morning in the South of England, and many reports are to hand of telegraphic communication interrupted, and of minor casualties at sea. The Channel steamer traffic was delayed. The non-arrival of the steamer "Queen," due at Plymouth last night, caused great anxiety, and several vessels were sent out to look for her. Meanwhile, however, she arrived and landed her passengers, 12 hours after the usual time.

Another report states that the English sailing ship "Amazon" has been wrecked on the Welsh coast and that 26 men, out of her crew of 28, were drowned.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Col. Henry Watterson, a prominent Southern politician and newspaper man, has, we hear from New York, started a series of articles in the *Herald's* evening paper there in the interests of Mr. Bryan, whose victory in the Presidential election is, he declares, a foregone conclusion.

As the Colonel was for a long time bitterly opposed to Mr. Bryan, his present attitude requires a good deal of explanation, and this he has given in his first local campaign article. There is no particular need to take Mr. Watterson very seriously. He has settled in New York for three months avowedly to take charge of the Bryan boom in the Eastern States, and he is by no means a welcome recruit to many of the local Democratic leaders. Personally he has no influence in that part of the country, but the fact that so powerful a journal as the *Herald* is giving him the means of widespread publicity in the interests of Mr. Bryan lends some importance to the matter.

Meantime, it is becoming increasingly evident that in spite of all the efforts of most of the Republican leaders, and not a few leading men in the Democratic Party, the tariff question will be kept in the front line of controversy throughout the presidential campaign, and in this connection Mr. Bryan has secured an advantage, which he is not likely to abandon because of the palpable discomfort of his opponents. The out-and-out Bryan newspapers are frankly delighted at the prospect of claiming that in the two great issues already raised, viz., the Tariff and the Trusts, their champion has at this early stage of the fight completely routed his enemy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIPS.

Mr. Roosevelt is stated to be contemplating a bear-hunting expedition in Texas during the coming winter, so that he should be in the best of form by the time he sails for Africa.

A telegram from Austin, Texas, states that the President has asked Mr. William J. McDonald to accompany him on his African tour, and that the invitation has been accepted. Mr. McDonald was formerly captain of the Texas Rangers, and in that capacity was the hero of many encounters with desperadoes. A year ago he became State Revenue Agent.

(Continued on page 2.)