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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONISTS.

By the end of this month it is probable that the last of the "transients" will have wended his way back to England or the United States, as the case may be, there for a twelve-month to digest the diversified information he absorbed during his brief sojourn in the European Continent, and perhaps to commence the difficult task of hoarding sufficient shekels to repeat the trip next year. The English and American tourists are more than welcome acquisitions to great cities like Berlin and Dresden, where the currency circulation is not a little influenced by the vast armies of peaceful invasion on pleasure bent. But the "transient" and the "colonist" are creatures of different worlds. The former has but one object in view in making the grand tour or even a brief visit to some of the more noted European centres: his aim is to combine the greatest possible amount of pleasure, education, and general enlightenment in a few fleeting weeks; and in this regard it must be admitted that the American is far and away ahead of his British contemporary. Our Transatlantic cousin has an inherent genius for acquiring an amazing collection of experiences in the course of the most limited stay in Europe, experiences which for some reason his perhaps less progressive English colleague fails to come into touch with. We have personally known cases where artistically inclined young Americans have crossed the Atlantic to study at first hand the works of those immortal masters of harmony in colour or in tone whose genius has called forth the ready enthusiasm of the visitors. They come with little more than superficial knowledge gained from text-books, but in the limited time at their disposal they manage to acquire a perfectly astounding measure of real insight into the minds of those masters, with the result that upon their return home they possess sound erudition not always equalled even by students who put in a two or three years' course in the great art schools of Paris, Vienna, or Munich. This circumstance is no doubt due to the American characteristic of rapidity combined with thoroughness; though whatever the explanation, we think observant persons will concede that the American tourist spends his time more profitably in every sense than any other nationality of globe-trotter.

So much for the "transient," who, as we have remarked, has little in common with the "colonist"—by which term we designate the more or less permanent resident in our midst who makes his home in an alien land because he prefers it to his own, or because force of circumstance compels him to. Unfortunately it is impossible to collect statistics showing the number of Anglo-American residents in the most prominent centres of Europe, and in their absence we can only conjecture as to the order of importance assumed by such cities as Berlin and Dresden. Nevertheless, it is fairly safe to assume that German towns have their fair share of foreign residents, and we should not be surprised to learn that the two cities we have named are among the most prominent in this respect. An infinite variety of types is to be found even among the foreign colony. There is the individual who frankly proclaims himself an expatriate, who remains here from choice and contemplates with equanimity the prospect of spending his days in a foreign atmosphere. His antithesis may also be found in the man who consistently grumbles at everything simply because "it is not like what we are used to at home"; but this individual is generally deserving of sympathy because he is more often than not a most unwilling exile, and as such cannot be expected to accommodate himself to his changed surroundings with the facility of an old cosmopolite. Others are here in order to furnish their children with the undeniable advantages of Continental schooling, or to undergo a conscientious course of Opera. Even within the limited sphere of the colony the social grades are fixed with the same inexorable rigidity as at home, albeit the "sets" are generally "cliques," and are distinguished by a degree of pettiness which render them unattractive to other "colonists" who are engaged in the serious businesses of life. The teaching profession is naturally represented very largely in the colony, and may be said to constitute its backbone so far as numbers are concerned. They are

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office. Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles. The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs. An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy. A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial. "Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

certainly among its most useful members, although when encountering some member of this profession who exhibits a monumental ignorance of the country in which he has perhaps been sojourning for a year or more, we are tempted to utter the paraphrase: "Teacher, instruct thyself!"

There is little doubt that, given a proportionate meed of the good things of life, the existence of even an unwilling colonist is not altogether a hard one. The green fields of England, the streets of London, or the dazzling glare of Broadway, as the case may be, are actually far more attractive viewed across the dividing sea than in reality, a fact which those colonists afflicted with chronic *Heimweh* would do well to ponder over. There is, of course, no place like home, but a very good substitute can be found with the aid of healthy optimism and a large measure of good grace. Taking everything into consideration, life in a modern Continental city is the reverse of unpleasant. The best of music is to be had everywhere for a most modest outlay; living is certainly no more expensive than in London or New York, in spite of frequent statements to the contrary. The fact is that many people living in apartments in Dresden and Berlin "do themselves" considerably better than in the homeland, and fail to remember that increased comfort must necessarily entail increased expense. The natural impulse of every person living abroad is to spend money more freely than at home, but there are exceptions even to this rule, as many pension proprietors and store keepers ruefully admit. The truth is that the mark is a very delusive coin, as all standard money units of small value must be. Dealing with sovereigns, or even dollars, there is a tendency to handle money with more respect. Unfortunately, however, the pursuit of the nimble mark entails quite as much strenuous exertion as that of the more imposing foreign coins; it has the same irritating habit of slipping through one's fingers in spite of every effort to hold it captive, besides possessing the additional disadvantage of assuming appalling proportions when it figures on the eternal bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, September 3.
The committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Union has passed the following resolution: "In view of certain ill-considered utterances in the Press and elsewhere which are calculated to conjure up a war between Germany and England, the Committee considers it to be the duty of his Majesty's Government to bring about an agreement with Germany similar to that which happily exists between England and France; thereby to remove the danger of a war, and to render possible a mutual limitation of armaments that are such a heavy burden on the populations of both countries. The Committee takes the opportunity of assuring those who are working in Germany for the same end of their hearty support."

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

London, September 3.
Reuter learns that the Foreign Office has no information of the intentions attributed to the British

Minister at Caracas in a report of his departure for Trinidad. *Reuter* learns further that no question is pending between Great Britain and Venezuela of sufficient urgency to make such a journey necessary. It is, however, probable that the Minister has gone to Trinidad to enquire into complaints made by merchants there of the treatment to which they are subjected by the Venezuelan Government. The chief complaint of the West Indian merchants is that an extra differential duty of 30 per cent. is imposed on goods imported into Venezuela from the West Indies. This matter has been for some time the subject of representations and negotiation between the British and Venezuelan Governments.

THE SEVENOAKS MYSTERY.

At the end of nearly two weeks' of as keen and strenuous an investigation as Scotland Yard has ever undertaken, the murder of Mrs. Luard on the verandah of the bungalow in the heart of the Seal Chart Woods, Sevenoaks, remains as complete a mystery as when the body was first discovered.

Theories constructed on the slenderest of clues have been followed up in vain by some of the smartest men from "the Yard," and equally fruitless has proved the more obvious but tedious task of clearing the dense bracken and other undergrowth around the summer house.

Chief Inspector Scott and Superintendent Taylor, however, are still busy making inquiries in the district. On Wednesday they motored to Ightham Knoll and had a brief conference with General Luard, but it is understood that they were unable to advance a step towards the solution of the mystery. Several rings have been submitted to the General, but he has failed to identify any of them as having belonged to his dead wife. Inquiries are being made in London as well as in the Sevenoaks district, and Det.-Inspector Fowle is at present in the metropolis pursuing a definite line of investigation suggested by Chief Inspector Scott.

According to the representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Luard family received an extraordinary letter a few days ago from a writer signing himself as the murderer of Mrs. Luard, and stating that he had killed her "for revenge after waiting for three years." The writing is illiterate or probably disguised, and the envelope bears the Manchester postmark. The police do not definitely pronounce it to be a hoax, but it is, for the moment, useless to them.

GERMAN PHYSICIANS ON TOUR.

London, September 4.
More than three hundred German physicians, participating in the eighth Physicians' Educational Tour, visited yesterday afternoon the Osborne (I. of W.) Convalescent Home for Officers.

INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN ENTHUSIASM FOR TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Bombay, September 2.
Numerous meetings have been held in India to celebrate the anniversary of the accession of the Sultan of Turkey, and yesterday was observed as a general Mahometan holiday on the occasion of the opening of the Hedjaz Railway. At a large meeting of Mahometans held here yesterday evening, it was resolved to telegraph to the Sultan congratulating him upon the inauguration of the railway and the re-introduction of the Constitution. The Moslem quarter was illuminated.

Cairo, September 2.
The anniversary of the accession of the Sultan was celebrated yesterday with unprecedented enthusiasm. Official receptions were held, and in the evening the town was illuminated, and there were numerous processions and demonstrations, accompanied by much cheering.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

GERMAN PHYSICIAN INJURED.

New York, September 3.
Dr. Oscar Schneider, one of the German delegates to the Tuberculosis Conference, has met with an accident on board the liner "Barbarossa." On the fourth day of the voyage, while the ship was pitching violently in a heavy seaway, Dr. Schneider fell down the companion ladder leading to the saloon, and broke his arm.

(Continued on page 2.)