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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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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.

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DANGERS OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Disraeli no doubt had excellent reasons for condemning all foreign alliances as entangling appendages, and it was in a great measure due to his influence that British policy was, for many decades, based on a system of "splendid isolation." Such a position was not without grave disadvantages, even peril. Its consequences were to be seen in the not infrequent alarms which agitated England during the last half of the nineteenth century. It involved the maintenance of an overwhelmingly powerful fleet, and called for a formidable standing army, since in the event of a European conflict British statesmen recognised that their country would have to stand or fall on its own merits. Nevertheless, many thoughtful people consider the period in question to have been that in which England gained most prestige on the continent of Europe. The introduction of a new British diplomatic era may be said to have taken place with the creation of the entente cordiale. At first sight it would appear that a close relationship between England and France could have nothing but the most beneficial results to both parties and to the world at large. It was the termination of a long period of mutual distrust and thinly-veiled hostility, which threatened at any moment to reach a climax and involve the two countries in all the horrors of a sanguinary combat. This danger, thanks to the unremitting efforts of King Edward and successive French Ministers, has been indefinitely averted, but it is idle to deny that a fresh peril, no less pregnant with unthinkable possibilities, has arisen in its place. Of late there have been unmistakable indications that France expects something more than mere moral support from England in the event of the former becoming embroiled with one or other of her neighbours. Something of this sort was manifested just previous to the Algeiras Conference, when the political horizon was ominously lowering. Then it was that the French Press threw out dark hints of an agreement existing with England whereby the latter was to land an army on German territory if German troops entered France. This rumour was obviously nothing more than a violent effort of the imagination, but it at least had the effect of creating very keen suspicion in this country.

The Paris journal *Siecle* now revives the subject in an article which appeared early this week. Without going into details, one gathers that the writer fully expects that should the present British plan of a Territorial Army prove successful, England, under certain circumstances, would be prepared to land an expeditionary force of some 165,000 men in Schleswig-Holstein, and thus draw off double that number of German troops from the French frontier. It is, perhaps, too much to say that this article is representative of public opinion in France, but it undoubtedly voices what a large number of prominent Frenchmen hope for. Here, then, is ample material for future trouble, and England may well ask herself the question put by Hafiz to his son: "Are the links of thy fetters so light, that thou cravest another man's chain?" Up to the present no official attempt has been made on either side to formulate an actual alliance between France and England. Apart from feelings of sentiment, laudable enough in their place, France has said plainly enough that she has no use for an ally who cannot give her a large measure of military support in case of emergency. She recognises that the preponderance of the British fleet is a factor of importance, but knows perfectly well that the mightiest warships are of no avail when the fighting takes place on land. It may be asked with pertinence, "What does Great Britain stand to gain from an alliance with France?" and it would take an ingenious publicist to answer this query to the satisfaction of intelligent Englishmen. Some months ago the *Temps* printed a remarkably candid article which evoked comment the reverse of favourable on both sides of the Channel. This journal exposed with relentless lucidity the inner thoughts of many French politicians regarding the entente with England, warning them that France must not depend upon outside aid in case of trouble on her eastern frontiers.

The danger of the entente cordiale is that it may infuse the French war party with fresh enthusiasm.

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An international "incident" involving some delicate diplomatic question, a wave of patriotic fury engineered by sensational newspapers, and an answering outburst of sympathy on the part of the English Press, might not improbably bring about a cataclysm, in which, in the event of a French defeat, Great Britain would be deeply implicated. Unless disinterested friendship is the keystone of the entente cordiale, we can thoroughly appreciate the misgivings of those in England who are asking themselves whether a state of affairs which originally came as a blessing is not in a fair way to become an unmitigated curse.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

A Free Imports newspaper published this morning a photograph of a crowd of men which anyone not referring to the letterpress would have taken for a fairly large political meeting. Beneath the illustration, however, was the following description:—

"Snapshot of a crowd of men who yesterday sought employment at the Canadian-Pacific Railway offices in Charing-cross. The company had advertised for a small number of men to work on the railway."

Thinking that this illuminating sidelight on the state of the labour market in this country deserved further investigation, a Press representative called at the Canadian Pacific offices today to gain some idea of the class of men who are anxious to leave the land where no work is to be found.

"We advertised for skilled men mostly," said one of the officials, "and we got them. It was estimated that there were at least a thousand outside the offices, and it was necessary to form them up into a queue."

"But if I was amazed at the number of applicants for work I was equally surprised to find what capable men they really were. One after another they came up here—machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, carpenters, and various classes of labourers, and the skilled workers were what I should call A1 men."

"Trying to better themselves? Not a bit of it. They simply could not find work from one end of the country to the other. Look at this packet of letters, he continued, pointing to piles of correspondence all round him. Nearly every one of those is a document relating the tragedy of a workless man with a starving wife and family. Most of

the men are between 20 and 30, strong, and certainly willing to work if they can find employment. This state of things is really terrible."

FRENCH VISITORS TO LONDON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

A party of 250 excursionists from Nancy, including M. Beauchet, Mayor of Nancy, the deputy mayors, municipal councillors, and members of the Chamber of Commerce, reached London yesterday by special train. They were joined by 50 others on route. They form the first detachment of a large body of inhabitants of Lorraine who will visit England in the course of the present week.

The visit has been organised by M. Sire, the London representative of the Northern Railway Company of France. An elaborate programme has been drawn up for their reception, and entertainments and special arrangements have been made for visits to the Franco-British Exhibition.

"THE VISIONS OF WAGNER."

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

An artistic addition has been made to the Coliseum programme in the "Visions of Wagner," which is described as an attempt to realise the Wagner ideals, whose inspirations and passions are expressed in his music. The "visions," which are a series of living pictures, depict various important incidents in "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser," the orchestra meanwhile playing the corresponding music from the opera. The setting of the tableaux is really beautiful, the best in this respect being the Court of Venus in the "Tannhäuser" section.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WEDDING.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 9.

The engagement of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, to Miss Clementine Hozier, the elder of the two daughters of Lady Blanche Hozier, has been so short that preparations for the wedding on Saturday are necessarily hurried. They are, however, progressing quite smoothly, and the ceremony promises to be an extremely pretty one. The bride-elect has moved with her mother from 51, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, to 52, Portland-place, the town residence of Lady St. Helier, aunt by marriage to Lady Blanche Hozier through her first husband. The wedding presents are arriving hourly at Lady Blanche Hozier's residence and at 12, Bolton-street, the bachelor flat which Mr. Winston Churchill kept jointly with his brother, whose marriage took place last month. The gifts will be removed to Portland-place, and later it will be possible to give a full and descriptive list of them. At this juncture it is not certain that the Prime Minister will be present at the ceremony, nor have all the members of the Cabinet been able to accept their invitations. Several Ministers have however, done so.

LAUNCH OF THE BIGGEST "DREADNOUGHT."

Portsmouth, September 10.

The battleship "St. Vincent," the largest warship of the "Dreadnought" class, was successfully launched from the Royal Dockyard here today. Upon completion this leviathan will have a displacement of 19,250 tons.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN THE STATES.

(From our New York correspondent.)

An energetic crusade has been inaugurated in New York against mixed marriages of whites with negroes, which are at present frequent. The leader of the crusade is Mr. John Gunther, a member of the municipality, who considers such marriages to be fraught with moral danger to the country. The great increase of mixed marriages in New York, especially in the last eight months, has convinced Mr. Gunther of the necessity of putting a stop to them without delay. He wishes in the first place to induce his colleagues to refuse—here marriages can be solemnized by Town Councillors—to unite a white woman to a negro in the bonds of matrimony.

(Continued on page 2.)