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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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Newly opened: ORIENTAL HOUSE 37, Prager Strasse 37 Will begin an extensive clearance sale of stock in hand from dissolved partnership, including Oriental Embroideries, Egyptian Veils, Opera Bags, Embroidered Silk Goods, etc.

THE MINOR PARTIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

(From an American correspondent.)

I.

An unusual feature of the Presidential campaign now in full swing is the marked strength and cohesion of what may perhaps be termed the minor parties, of which two, the Independence and the Prohibitionist, are the most notable. The former body, which is essentially a creation of Mr. William Randolph Hearst—the man, who, by the way, is said by thoughtful people to have done more to degrade the American Press than any other individual or organisation—and has in former years been more or less active in the State and municipal campaigns of New York, Massachusetts, California, and a few other States, has this year entered the field for the first time as a national party. At the beginning of the present campaign there were not a few predictions that "Yellow" Hearst and his associates would throw their support solidly in the scale for the indomitable Mr. Bryan; but in their Convention, held at Chicago on July 27th, they fiercely repulsed the suggestions of several courageous members who advocated fusion with the Democrats. Then and there it was determined to launch the Independence party on its separate national career. With engaging shyness Mr. Hearst disclaimed his willingness to be considered as a Presidential candidate, though to do him justice there is not the least doubt that, had he consented, he would have been nominated with unanimous enthusiasm by his followers. In view of his refusal, however, the choice of the Independents fell on the Hon. Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, his running-mate for the Vice-Presidency being the Hon. John Temple Graves, now of New York and formerly of Georgia. Since his nomination, Mr. Graves has devoted himself to a campaign in various independent newspapers and magazines; he writes with a lucid and facile pen, and proves himself to be, on paper at least, an experienced controversialist. The Independence party's platform was read by Mr. Clarence J. Shearn to the Chicago Convention on the evening of July 28th. In view of the number of current issues and topics, which seem to belong peculiarly to the present political season, that it contains, this platform is well worth reproducing. It runs as follows:—

Direct nominations, initiative and referendum, and right of recall.
Legislation against corrupt practices and use of money at elections.
Cessation of over-capitalisation and other corporation frauds.
No injunction in labour cases before trial, and a jury trial in contempt cases.
Removal of organisations of farmers and workers from operation of Sherman Anti-Trust law.
Eight-hour day for Government employes.
Law to prevent blacklisting of employes.
Better protection for lives and health of workers.
State and Federal inspection of railroads for safety.
Employers' liability law.
Prohibition of child labour.
Prohibition of competition of convict labour.
Creation of a Department of Labour, including mines and mining.
All money to be issued by Government through central bank.
Tariff revision by friends of the people.
Better supervision of railroads and physical valuation of their property.
An effective anti-trust law carrying a prison penalty.
Government ownership of railroads as soon as practicable and immediate Government ownership of telegraphs.
Parcels post and postal savings bank.
Good roads.
Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.
Court review of postal censorship and rulings.
Prohibition of fictitious sales of farm products for future delivery, and suppression of bucket-shops.

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A greater navy.
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Protection of American citizens abroad.
Popular election of United States Senators and State and Federal judges.
A graduated income tax.
Surveyed impartially, this platform would appear particularly adapted to the needs of the middle-classes in the United States, though, of course, several of the "planks" are too revolutionary to meet with general sympathy, such as the proposed Government ownership of railroads; while the question of even a graduated income-tax has never met with whole-hearted popular favour. The people of America are not blind to the results of income taxation in Europe, where, commencing with a purely nominal percentage, this impost has risen to truly crushing proportions. But the chief objection to the claims of the Independence party as a whole is to be found in the personality of its leader. Against Mr. Hisgen himself there is nothing to be said, save that he is an entire nonentity with neither weight nor authority. It is very well understood in America that he represents a temporary cat's-paw of the wily Mr. Hearst, in whose eye is always a vision of the Presidential chair in the White House. He knows full well, however, that at this juncture the mass of the electorate will have none of him, albeit he has practically the unanimous support of the alien element, to whom he has pandered for half a dozen years or so. His newspapers, of which he controls some half a hundred in every part of the Union, are written and run in a manner calculated to appeal to the most primitive sensational instincts of the reader. The artistic disregard of truth is seen at its boldest in these organs, which rant and rave from Maine to California. The Hearst Press motto is: "There's a head, hit it!" and this axiom is lived up to very consistently, the hitting process certainly not being regulated by any medieval rules of fair-play. Under these circumstances, is it a matter for astonishment that level-headed people refuse to take the Independence campaign too seriously? They admit that a certain number of useful votes may be filched both from Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan, whose adherents, however, have so far paid little attention to Independence activities. The party cannot therefore be considered as a factor of extreme weight in the campaign, though it undoubtedly possesses more real influence than the Prohibitionist organisation, which will be dealt with in a further article.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, September 21.

Much excitement was caused at Cruden Bay on Saturday evening, says an Aberdeen report, by a rumour that Miss Violet Asquith, the Premier's daughter, had fallen over the cliffs near Slains Castle.

It appeared that Miss Asquith had gone for a walk along the "Braes" on Saturday afternoon, and had walked to the north of the castle in the vicinity of the rocks known as the "Twa een." Miss Asquith returned in time for dinner, but had forgotten a book she had taken with her. She acquainted her maid with the fact, and said she would run and fetch the book and be back in a few minutes. Darkness fell, and as the young lady did not return, the house party at Slains Castle became uneasy. Search was made, and messages were despatched to the coastguard and the local police. A party was organised, provided with rope ladders and lanterns, and worked till 11 o'clock without result. Someone then put forward a suggestion as the result of a remark made by Samuel Milne, a young fisherman, who said he had observed a young lady sitting on the cliffs reading a book while he was fishing in the bay in the afternoon, but it was on the north side of the Longhaven, a considerable distance from where the party were searching. The searchers therefore set off to the spot indicated, and as they approached heard the barking of a dog, which ran towards them, and then, quickly turning, ran back again. As the party followed the animal they found Miss Asquith lying unconscious in a faint. She was carried home, and a doctor was summoned. At the moment no explanation is forthcoming for the condition in which she was found. Another message from Aberdeen says:—It is surmised that the darkness and eeriness of the lonely cliffs had got on the young lady's nerves, and that a faint had come upon her.

THE "MAURETANIA" IN PERIL.

The "Mauretania," which arrived at New York last Saturday morning, experienced the worst hurricane in the Atlantic this year. According to the engineer, Mr. Parsons, during the height of the storm on Thursday afternoon the vessel quivered as if "a giant were hammering on her sides." There was much excitement on board, especially when the Cunarder stopped while the engineers disconnected the after-starboard propeller shaft. Captain Pritchard knew, the moment he felt a peculiar vibration, that his ship had lost a propeller blade.

Several passengers were thrown from their chairs, and half a dozen stokers were hurt by coal falling in the bunkers. As soon as the vessel docked at New York divers went down, but found that no other damage beside the injured propeller had been sustained.

Superstitious passengers pointed out that it was Captain Pritchard's thirteenth trip as the ship's commander. Moreover, she left Queenstown on September 13, at 13 minutes after ten. Everybody spoke in the highest praise of the manner in which the captain handled the situation.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HEARST'S BOMBSHELL.

With reference to the incriminating correspondence between Senator Foraker and the Standard Oil Company, recently published in the Hearst newspapers, it appears that Mr. Hearst interprets the documentary evidence as meaning that the Senator, who has long been one of the very foremost men in national politics and a shining light in the Republican Party, was bribed by the Trust to oppose anti-Trust legislation in Congress. Mr. Foraker declares that the letters, the genuineness of which is not denied, merely show that he was employed

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