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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## KING EDWARD AND BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Some time ago we commented at length on a despatch from our London correspondent, which indicated that immediately after Parliament re-assembles next month questions will be put in both Houses with regard to the rôle played by King Edward in the foreign policy of Great Britain. This highly important subject has now been revived by a writer in one of the prominent English reviews, who signs himself "A Loyal Subject." It is in effect a remonstrance addressed, not so much to His Majesty, as to the injudicious flatterers who are overwhelming him with compliments on the ground of his foreign policy. The gist of the remonstrance is contained in the following sentence: "The King may be our Diplomat-King, but kings are only available as diplomatists when they are associated with the policy of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Credit cannot be claimed when a policy succeeds without discredit attaching to the originator when that policy fails. If the exclusive responsibility of the Minister is impaired, it is disastrous for the King." Due praise is given for the success of the Reval visit; indeed, the writer waxes enthusiastic on this subject. The visit, he says, which His Majesty paid last June to the Emperor of Russia may fully be regarded as the culminating point, up to the present, of his reign. Never before were the supreme qualities of the King, his tact, his bonhomie, his quickness in seizing the exact moment for saying and doing the right thing, more conspicuously illustrated. The happy thought that led to the appointment of the Czar as an Admiral of the British Navy was an admirable example of the right thing done at the right time, upon which the King deserves the congratulations of every one. At Reval the King was at his best, and the writer seizes the occasion to indulge in a brief survey of the King's activity abroad during the first seven years of his reign. With the King's own action he finds no fault except in one particular, but he deprecates that some injudicious courtiers by flattery, and foreign enemies animated by envy, have combined to create around his beneficent activity a distorting nimbus of false glory, which, while apparently magnifying the importance of the Crown, is directly calculated to bring His Majesty into discredit and to weaken the foundation of the Throne.

Abroad, the position of the King has been misunderstood, and the opinion is almost universal among Continental politicians that it is the King, and not the Cabinet, who is the decisive factor in framing the foreign policy of Great Britain. This has had the unfortunate result of embittering the relations between Great Britain and Germany. For personal and family reasons, the writer alleges, which were entirely apart from the interests of Britain or of Germany, the uncle was not on cordial terms with his nephew. As the immediate result of the existence of these personal and family estrangements between uncle and nephew was to set up more or less strained relations between 60 millions of Germans and all the subjects of the British Empire, the most humble and loyal of Englishmen may venture to express a regret that these personal matters could not be treated as mere private affairs. As the result of these purely private irritations, some hundred millions of men spent anxious days and waking nights merely because an uncle and nephew, who happened for the time not to get on together, occupied the thrones of their respective countries. In olden days a scurrilous jest by one monarch concerning the mistress of another plunged Europe into a bloody war. "Surely," says "Loyal Subject," "the moral is inevitable." Germans imagined that the King entertained a hostile animus towards his nephew which inspired every act of British foreign policy. If they had rightly understood, what his subjects know, that the course of British foreign policy is no more influenced by His Majesty's personal feelings or family differences than the rising of the Nile is affected by the monuments of antagonistic dynasties that adorn its banks, Germans might have judged English policy upon its merits. But as they misunderstood this fundamental fact, they naturally found the secret of every act of British statecraft in His Majesty's imagined determination not to be

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outdone by his nephew. Hence there has arisen in the German mind one of the most fantastic and preposterous myths that ever demonstrated at once the creative powers of the popular imagination and the dimensions of the gullet of popular credulity.

The Press of this country, it must be confessed, portrays a very mythical King Edward. His Majesty, says "Loyal Subject," is not a prince with the intellect of a Richelieu. He possesses neither the over-mastering brain, nor the dominating will, nor the calculating ambition of the great Cardinal. He aspires as little to possess the conscience of the ethics of Machiavelli as to inherit the ant-like industry of his illustrious father. His genius does not lie in politics. He is an inveterate traveller, and much enjoys change of scene and place. He retained after his Coronation the genial, pleasure-loving disposition of the Prince of Wales, and used it with sense and tact to aid the policy of his Foreign Secretaries. King Edward possesses many admirable qualities, but other pursuits have greater attractions for him than tolling and molling through the arid wilderness of despatches and blue-books. He is frequently away from home, and when he goes abroad his Ministers are left at home. The writer laments that the King, during the seven years of his reign, has not exerted himself to allay the alarms of the Germans, and he recommends His Majesty in future to discourage the engendering of nightmares, and to avoid actions which are likely to give Germany an attack of the fidgets.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE RAIDED.

London, September 23.

Three thousand unemployed, at a meeting in Manchester yesterday discussed whether they should approach the Lord Mayor, proceed to turn out of their houses bailiffs who were alleged to be in possession there, or raid the Manchester Workhouse. They decided on the last course, and walked in detached groups to the workhouse.

The police were present in force just before them, and when an ugly rush was made, they succeeded in closing the doors. A second rush was made with more success. Eventually the officials of the workhouse consented to receive a deputation, and the men were informed that each case which had claims on the Manchester Union would be carefully inquired into. This decision had a pacifying effect, and the men left the workhouse to hold another meeting.

It is stated that the growth of the number of unemployed and their co-operation is becoming a serious source of danger in the city.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AMENITIES.

Mr. Mack, Chairman of Mr. Bryan's National Campaign Committee, who according to a statement made by Mr. Hearst on Saturday is not beyond suspicion of having had dealings in the past with the hated Trusts, has thought the moment opportune to make an attack upon the Republican campaign managers for their alleged subservency to the bloated capitalistic combinations. He declares that the Republicans are basing their hopes of success mainly on the brute power of the long purse. Mr. Hearst has said the same thing a score of times of both Republican and Democratic parties, and much more picturesquely and effectively, and he promised yesterday to return to the subject and to give a good many more details than Mr. Mack is either able or willing to give.

Meantime, says the *Globe*, he is pressingly inviting Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, who is acting as Treasurer of Mr. Bryan's Campaign Committee, to answer the specific charge that he attempted to bribe with the sum of \$50,000 the Attorney-General of Ohio to withdraw the prosecution instituted in that State against the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Haskell says he has denied the charge, and he calls upon the Attorney-General Mr. Monnett to clear his character. Mr. Monnett, however, declares that the charge against Mr. Haskell is perfectly correct, and so the matter stands for the moment.

More interesting are the estimates published as to the alleged improvement in Mr. Bryan's position in States heretofore regarded as safely Republican. These estimates are based upon statistics collected before the Hearst revelations, and it is believed that Mr. Bryan's improved prospects are even better today. What they may be by the end of this week or the end of next month no wise man will venture to predict, in view of the apparently inexhaustible supply of "revelations."

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, September 23.

President Roosevelt and his family left here yesterday for Washington. Oyster Bay now ceases to be the summer capital, a position it has occupied for the last seven years.

#### BRITISH CONTRACT FOR CANNED MEATS.

According to the Inspection Department of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, the British War Office has just given a large contract for canned foods for British troops to the Libby McNeill interests in Chicago. The contract is said to have been competitive, and is the third to go to the United States this year. Extraordinary preparations are being made for the inspection of these foods, the President himself taking an especial interest in the carrying out of the Pure Food regulations even to the minutest detail. Great satisfaction is expressed in official circles at this latest contract.

It is also stated that contracts offered by the Russian, Japanese, and French Governments were "thrown down" owing to the huge supplies to be packed for the American and British Governments.

#### U.S. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

New York, September 23.

Mr. Fairfax Harrison, vice-president of the Southern Railroad, states that remarkable economies have been effected on the company's system without any skimping in maintenance. The July returns, after allowing for a gross decline of 652,000 dollars, showed net receipts amounting to 1,196,000 dollars, the largest net July receipts in the history of the railroad, and a gain of 405,000 dollars. During the year the road bed has been materially improved, but repairs to some of the equipment left idle owing to trade depression have been deferred until such time as the stock is required for service again. The repair appropriations for September and October have been increased, and the shops are now working full time. The savings reported in maintenance charges, it is pointed out, do not necessarily mean an equivalent diminution of work on equipment. Such work is now done more efficiently and more economically than last year, and more is accomplished with the same amount of

(Continued on page 2.)