

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 837.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908.

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.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND ENGLAND.

In contrast to our contemporaries, both British and German, we have previously abstained from all comment on the subject of the Imperial "interview" whose publication by the *Daily Telegraph* last week has had such sensational results. The discussion of subjects of far-reaching international importance is best deferred until such time as facts commence to emerge from the chaos of fiction created by imaginative journalists, whose entire energies are concentrated on the hunt for sensational copy, to the neglect of truth. Our own opinion is that the incident is in every way regrettable, but that its importance has been grossly and even criminally exaggerated. The German Press stigmatises the publication as an amazingly puerile error of judgment; the British Press sees in it an ill-devised attempt to curry favour with their country, some organs going to the extent of describing the publication as an example of consummate Machiavellianism. Neither one nor the other of these attitudes appears to us justified by the facts.

In the first place it appears certain that the communication in question was not an interview, but a collection of utterances made by the Emperor on widely different occasions; utterances, perhaps, casually addressed to private individuals in the course of ordinary conversation, and certainly made with no particular motive, ulterior or otherwise. The article is therefore at once divested of the significance which would naturally attach to it if it bore the character of an official communique fresh from Potsdam, this being the interpretation that the *Daily Telegraph* meant to be placed upon it. As a matter of fact, there is not one line contained in the article—it is before us as we write—which throws the slightest ray of new light on the German Emperor's attitude towards Great Britain; neither is there one line containing anything new on the international situation in general. All the world knew of the tentative moves made in various quarters in the winter of 1899—1900 with the object of influencing Great Britain in regard to the Boer campaign. The moves came to naught for several reasons, chief among them being the fact that, while the British Army was almost to a man engaged in South Africa, the British Navy was practically free to concentrate in European waters, and the balance of naval power at that period was even more overwhelmingly in England's favour than it is now. As to the pro-Boer tendencies of Continental nations, there was little to choose between the various countries. The journals of Paris, Berlin, The Hague, and St. Petersburg were at one in condemning the war and expressing warm sympathy for the "embattled farmers" of the veldt, and the extremist caricatures which gave such just offence to the British nation emanated as much from Paris as from Berlin. Now that Englishmen have been made aware of the German Emperor's own attitude during that troublous time, His Majesty has at least a right to expect a modification of the views with regard to him erroneously held by a considerable section of the British nation. We believe he was sincerely desirous of stimulating mutual goodwill, and if the publication of the article was premature or ill-judged, we have it on official record that the blame rests with the German Foreign Office.

We venture to think that, had the Imperial utterances been accepted in England in the spirit in which they were made, they could only have been construed into a personal refutation of that tendency towards Anglophobia which is unfortunately still discernible in some German newspapers; and it is therefore not difficult to understand the irritation which His Majesty's assurances of friendship towards Great Britain have caused those of his subjects whose sympathies do not lie in that direction.

Perhaps the one really regrettable statement attributed to the Emperor is that concerning the hostility which the majority of the German public are said to entertain against Great Britain. With all due respect to the illustrious author of this statement, we must admit our inability to agree. The evidence to the contrary is abundant and unimpeachable. That the numerous visits recently exchanged between the two countries by distinctly representative deputations count for nothing we cannot believe. Underlying the complimentary speeches delivered on those occasions was a real strain of sincerity and a fundamental desire to sweep away the artificial feelings of distrust principally engendered by a few malevolent and irresponsible newspapers on both sides of the Channel. We are convinced that the ill-feeling between this country and Great Britain, never very marked and certainly never widespread, is being gradually eliminated by common sense and a growing realisation of mutual interest. Those few individuals, British and German, who cannot gaze



H. G. B. Peters

Established 1885.

Furriers Exclusively.

Desire to inform their patrons and visiting tourists that a very extensive stock of fine Furs, fashioned in the latest Garments, fancy Neckpieces, Muffs, etc. are here to select from; Russian Sable, Mink, Marten, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal, Squirrel, black Persian, Broadtail, Lynx, Fox, Pony, Astrachan, etc., Bear, Skunk, Thibet, etc. Skins are imported from the best Fur centres (duty free) in the raw state and made up here, so that prices for the same qualities are more moderate here than in the foreign market. 52, Prager Strasse, Dresden, opposite Cook's Tourist Bureau.

My Clearance Sale

of old forms and designs in Dresden China commenced on November 2.

Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.



DRESDEN CHINA

:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

A.E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
Trade Mark. Establ. 1843. succ. to Helena Wolfaehn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Extensive choice of

hand-made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

across the North Sea without putting on red spectacles have had their day and made the most of it; but they are powerless to permanently impede the march of peaceful development based upon interests so vast that compared to them racial animosity is a factor of but the slightest importance.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

REVIVAL OF THE SPY SCARE. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, November 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Hicks Beach asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether a party of officers from the Naval War College went for a reconnaissance to the Isle of Wight a few weeks ago, and found there some German officers engaged upon selecting suitable places for landing troops; whether the German Government granted similar facilities for reconnaissance to British officers; and, if not, whether the Government proposed to prohibit foreign officers from exercising this freedom of investigation until their own Governments granted similar privileges to British officers. Mr. McKenna: "The circumstances related in the first part of the question are entirely devoid of foundation." Mr. Hicks Beach asked for a reply to the last part of the question. Mr. McKenna replied that in view of the first answer there was no occasion for the request mentioned in the second part. Mr. Hicks Beach asked whether it was the policy of the Government to allow foreign officers from any country to reconnoitre over any part of the country at their will, and whether the Government would make any representations to foreign countries on the matter.

The Speaker: "The sea is under the dominion of the right hon. gentleman, and not the land" (loud laughter). Mr. Arnold-Forster asked whether it was a fact that the naval fortresses of Germany were not under the control of the naval department, and whether it was open to British officers to reconnoitre there. Mr. McKenna replied that there was no evidence that German officers had been reconnoitring in the neighbourhood of British forts; and whether or not the German fortresses were under the supervision of the German Admiralty had nothing to do with the question on the paper (laughter). Mr. Arnold-Forster asked whether it was open to British naval officers to reconnoitre in any of the great foreign naval ports. Mr. McKenna replied that if it was believed that they were reconnoitring for the purposes of espionage they would not be allowed. Mr. Hicks Beach asked whether an inquiry had been addressed to the head of the Royal Naval College as to whether the statement mentioned in the first question was correct. Mr. Mac Kenna: "Yes, I have, and am told that the whole story is a mare's nest" (Ministerial cheers). Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the German Emperor was coming here in Count Zeppelin's airship, and whether the right hon. gentleman would take precautions (loud laughter). No answer was given.

TREASON IN INDIA.

Calcutta, November 4.

A *Reuter* report states that the *Yugantar*, a Calcutta newspaper which has been twice prohibited, is now appearing in the French settlement of Chandanagore. It calls upon the Bengalis to exterminate the Europeans, and says that the only subscription it asks is that every one of its readers should bring the head of a European. Nothing is yet known as to the measures which the French administration will adopt in the matter.

KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

London, November 5.

The King and Queen of Sweden are expected to reach Windsor on the afternoon of Monday, November 16. Their visit will last until the following Saturday, and except for the journey to London on the Wednesday, will be spent entirely at Windsor.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIP.

New York, November 4.

The *New York Times* states that Mr. Roosevelt and his party will sail on March 13 on board the steamer "König Albert" for Naples. Thence he will proceed to Suez, from where the start for the south will be made. The British Government has already notified Mr. Roosevelt that he has their permission to kill all such game as he may desire. Cairo will be reached on the return journey about May, 1910.

FIRST CUBAN PRESIDENT DEAD.

Santiago de Cuba, November 5.

Senor Estrada Palma, the first President of the Cuban Republic, died today.

LATEST ELECTION FIGURES.

New York, November 4.

Latest reports from various centres, including doubtful States, indicate that Mr. Taft will secure 302 electoral votes, against 181 cast for Mr. Bryan.

THE ABRUZZI ROMANCE.

AN IMPORTANT FAMILY MEETING.

Rome, November 4.

Newspapers here state that the Aosta family will meet tomorrow at Superga, and will discuss the question of the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins, the daughter of Senator Elkins, of the United States. The Duke will leave Italy very shortly for New York in order, it is stated, to ask for the hand of Miss Elkins, and after the expected betrothal, will return to Italy. The wedding will take place in America, but probably not for some time.

Rome, November 4.

The Duke of the Abruzzi possesses a small villa at Spezia, built four years ago, and for some days past workmen have been employed at the villa. The garden is being enlarged, and a terrace has been constructed on the sea front. All the furniture of the house has been replaced by new articles.

(Continued on page 2.)