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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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Great Auction Sale

of all descriptions of hand-painted Dresden China by Auctioneer Schlechte on his premises, Amalien Strasse 12, Today, Tuesday, November 24th.

Lessons in painting.
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Zinzendorf Strasse 16.
** DRESDEN CHINA. **
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Desire to inform their patrons and visiting tourists that a very extensive stock of fine Furs, fashioned in the latest Garments, fancy Neckpieces, Mufts, 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.

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succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
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Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.
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Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
Also elegantly furnished flats for housekeeping.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Our readers will recollect the publication in these columns some months ago of an article on the negro question in America. A day or two subsequent to the appearance of that article we received a visit from Mr. Joseph W. Kelley, of Ohio, who by reason of his activity in connection with the spread of education among the coloured population in America is an undoubted authority on the subject. In conversation with us he mentioned several illuminative facts concerning the vast strides in education and prosperity made by negro citizens of his country, which are certainly unknown to the majority of European observers. We endeavoured at the time to prevail upon Mr. Kelley to embody some of this interesting information in an article for the *Daily Record*, but he was prevented from doing so in consequence of his numerous engagements. With yesterday's mail came a communication from this gentleman, containing data which particularly merit attention. The view generally held in Europe is that the negroes of the United States are indigent, illiterate encumberers of the ground. As a matter of fact, property to the value of no less a sum than four hundred million dollars is in the hands of coloured American citizens, and the banking figures published by the Statistical Department annually show a steady increase in the value of deposits made by the negro element. The 1900 census gave the total number of negroes in the United States as 8,841,000, of whom only ten per cent. are described as illiterate, in the sense of being unable to read or write. These figures strikingly illustrate the enormous progress of the educational movement among this class of population during comparatively recent years, as a couple of decades back the term "negro" was regarded as a synonym for rank ignorance. These are indeed hopeful symptoms, contrasting most favourably with the pessimistic opinion held by many people with regard to the coloured problem. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the question is ultimately bound to exercise a marked influence on the internal policy of the United States, owing to the continued prolificacy of the negroes and the declining birth-rate of the white population. The percentage of negroes to whites stands today at over eleven, a fact which compels us to join issue with Mr. Kelley when he states that the negroes are less of a problem to the United States than India is to Great Britain.

With the memory of the lurid events which the year 1857 brought in its train still terribly vivid, those who have friends or relations in India are very naturally expressing anxiety at the dark cloud of sedition that is looming over Britain's Eastern Empire and causing deep searchings of the official heart. It is impossible to disguise the truth, that a widespread and strangely spontaneous unrest is making itself visible among the population of Bengal, but so far the disaffection has not spread to those sections of the people who, in the deplorable event of an armed rising, could be calculated upon to set up fierce resistance to the forces of the Crown. The source of the movement is to be found among the Babu classes, comprised of Bengalis who have gone through the Government schools, acquired a sufficient smattering of education to give them the species of complaint expressively termed "swelled head," and who, scorning to turn their attention to labour which their acquired high and mighty ideas

stigmatises as menial, devote their pens to the stirring-up of sedition through the medium of the vernacular press. That a little knowledge is a dangerous thing has never been more conclusively demonstrated than by the effect of Government education among the Bengalis. Notoriously lacking in personal courage himself, the Babu is ever-ready to incite his more courageous dupes to deeds of violence. A feature of the present agitation is the extreme youth of those who have been apprehended for the carrying out of murderous outrages. These youths arrive at the threshold of maturity with minds poisoned by the mendacious outpourings of the native press, which is almost entirely controlled by men who have failed to secure Government appointments, and who thus find a solid grievance against the Feringhi ready to their hands. The situation in its present condition demands the prompt application of sternly repressive measures, including a strict censorship of the vernacular press and the drastic punishment of those primarily concerned in sowing the poisonous seed of rebellion among the agricultural population. Much unpleasant comment was heard when it became known that the Viceroy, Lord Minto, is sojourning in a distant province on a shooting expedition while matters of the gravest moment are demanding the instant attention of every highly-placed Government official. The strong policy needed to cope with seditious movements is persistently hindered by the misguided "humanitarians" at Westminster, who are ever ready to discover in a firm-handed administration grounds for sickly sentimental protests against the "inhumanity" of tyrants in India. Until the British Government chooses to ignore the fuss made by these silly people, it is useless to anticipate the elimination of the elements which are directly contributing towards the weakening of British prestige in Hindustan.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

Auckland (New Zealand), November 22.
News has reached here that on July 1 last the natives of Rakahanga, in the Cook group, hauled down the British flag, and after ejecting the island council, appointed their own government, judges, and police. The ringleader of the movement is a dismissed teacher of the London Missionary Society. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands has declined to be represented in the New Zealand Parliament, on the ground that the islands are included in the Dominion for Imperial purposes only.

ABOMINABLE OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

Allahabad, November 22.
In order to prevent a repetition of the outrage, the Maharajah of Sarguja, in the Central Provinces, has offered to defray the expense of a permanent police guard for the statue of Queen Victoria at Nagpur, which was recently tarred and mutilated. The outrage has aroused intense indignation among the loyal community.

"DAILY GRAPHIC" BALLOON.

Berlin, November 21.
The *Tageblatt* states that a Posen estate-owner on Thursday found in a wood near Ploeltke, an envelope containing the following letter:—

"Please inform the editor of the nearest newspaper that the balloon which has just passed over is that fitted out by the *Daily Graphic*, which left London yesterday.
'All going well.—A. E. Gaudron, E. V. Maitland, C. C. Turner."
The balloon passed over Schneidemühl on Wednesday night.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SUPPRESSED INTERVIEW.

New York, November 21.
The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Hale, the author of the suppressed report of the interview, who repudiates the *American's* article purporting to be a digest of the remarks made by the German Emperor to Mr. Hale. He says: "If it purports to be a synopsis of the *Century* article, nothing could possibly be further from the truth. If it purports to be an account of what the Emperor said in the interview, it is absurd and preposterous. Who could be so foolish as to imagine that the Emperor would speak to a private American citizen on such a matter? I repudiate the article absolutely."

New York, November 22.

The New York *American* this morning states categorically that whatever denial Mr. Hales may make with regard to the *American's* synopsis of the Emperor's interview published by them yesterday, they are prepared to maintain the absolute accuracy of their summary. This refers to Mr. Hale's letter to the New York *Times* denying the authenticity of the alleged interview as published by the *American*.

THE WORKERS' CHAMPION.

Denver, November 23.

Mr. Samuel Gompers was today re-elected President of the Workmen's Union with only one dissentient vote.

DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

New Orleans, November 22.

A river steamer has been destroyed eighty miles up the Mississippi by the explosion of a defective boiler. It is feared that 15 persons have thereby lost their lives.

CIVIL WAR IN HAYTI.

New York, November 23.

Cables received here from Port au Prince announce that the Haytian Government are blockading Les Cayes, from where General Simon is directing the rebellion, and that the town is surrounded by troops. Reports from Kingston (Jamaica) are to the effect that the rebellion movement is assuming the form of a demonstration in favour of the newly appointed General Fouchard. The entire Southern provinces are becoming affected, the population unanimously demanding the resignation of Nord Alexis, and the election to the Presidency of Fouchard. Thus two Richmonds are in the field, as it is not definitely known whether Fouchard will support the claims of Simon or fight for his own hand.

It will be gathered from the above despatch that the long-expected civil war in Hayti has come at last, after a phenomenal period of peace in the Black Republic, extending to eighteen months or so. It is the old story of rival ambitions and bickerings for the spoils of power. Quite a number of military chiefs in Hayti have been waiting more or less openly and impatiently for President Nord Alexis to suc-

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