

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE SHRIEKING SISTERHOOD.

(From our London correspondent.)

There has been a sequel to the amazing scenes witnessed last Saturday during the Woman Suffrage meeting in Albert Hall, an account of which I sent you. Letters have appeared in the *Times* from Lady M'Laren, who organised the assembly, and Mr. Carl Hentschel, both on the subject of the alleged violence offered towards ladies who constantly interrupted by the self-appointed stewards of the meeting. These righteous guardians of law and order were, it seems, presented with written instructions as to their behaviour in the form of the following pamphlet:—

"Do no violence to any person.
Defend and protect with all courtesy."
Our Federation fights against unjust laws,
Never with physical violence against women.

It appears quite certain, however, that these instructions, with one or two exceptions, were absolutely ignored, and the various ladies who became incensed at the vacillating attitude of Mr. Lloyd George were treated with an appalling lack of elementary courtesy. In some cases the offenders were hustled out of the building in such a manner as to cause acute bodily suffering, and I learn from people present that the stewards appeared to thoroughly enjoy their unmanly task. These statements are borne out in Mr. Carl Hentschel's letter, but are flatly contradicted by the communication from Lady M'Laren, who affirms that the stewards "deserve credit for acting constantly for the personal protection of women who disturbed the meeting, and they did their utmost to show all possible courtesy in their efforts to keep order. At the same time, such was the rising temper of the audience that it was quite evident that the safest place for the most agitated of the suffragettes was outside." In any case, the repulsive scenes which characterised the entire demonstration will not fail, as the *Times* rightly remarks, to make a deep impression on public opinion. The position of Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting was ambiguous, to say the least. It cannot be denied that to stand upon a public platform, the centre of a hurricane of epithets shrieked at him by hundreds of excited females, in the face of which he was utterly powerless to do aught but preserve as best he could an air of detachment, is somewhat inconsistent with the dignity popularly attributed to a Cabinet Minister. That Mr. Lloyd George was able, even under these adverse circumstances, to emerge from the ordeal still smiling, says much for his powers of self-possession. The attitude of the man in the street with regard to the woman suffrage movement is difficult to define. Everybody joins in saying that "something must be done," but nobody appears capable of suggesting just what that "something" should be.

The female suffrage epidemic has spread in a less virulent form across the herring-pond, if one is to judge from the graphic reports of Amazonian activity cabled over to the London papers. No fewer than three separate Woman Suffrage meetings engaged public attention in New York last week, at one of which, that held in Carnegie Hall, the ladies of the "four hundred" were largely represented. Indeed, it is a feature of the American Woman Suffrage campaign that so many prominent ladies of high society are taking an active part. To question their motives would be uncharitable; but at any rate participation in the fight may help to dispel the intolerable boredom which we are told obsesses the brilliant butterflies of Fifth Avenue and Newport. The transatlantic feminists, however, do not favour the rowdy tactics which are rapidly bringing the

RICHARD WEHSENER, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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English movement into complete disrepute. Cultured dames discourse learnedly on abstruse franchise problems, and argue each point in a manner worthy of the best Boston traditions. Unfortunately, however, it appears that there is nobody to listen to these erudite discourses. The average American woman, secure in the knowledge that in her hands lies a greater modicum of power than is granted to her less fortunate European sisters, turns an indifferent gaze on the vote. Frankly, she is not in the least interested, and she does not hesitate to say so. Therefore the Carnegie Hall meeting in New York was a tame affair indeed, compared with last Saturday's London fireworks at the Albert Hall. True, one lady created a sensation by likening the President to a toad; Mr. Roosevelt, she said, was as a toad, which was green when on a green tree, and brown when on a brown tree, the implication being that the President clothes his views in a garb agreeable to the quarter to which they were addressed. It makes the mind reel to contemplate what this lady might say of Mr. Lloyd George, poor man.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, December 10.

Mr. Lonsdale asked whether any communications had passed between the Prime Minister of Cape Colony and Herr Dernburg, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the cession of Walvisch Bay to Germany. In reply, Colonel Seely, the Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, quoted the recent declaration of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony that that colony had not the slightest intention of giving up Walvisch Bay or the control of it, and that Cape Colony was acting with the other South African Governments in this matter.

BRITISH ADMIRAL FOR TURKEY.

London, December 10.

Reuter is informed that the British Government has acceded to the request of Turkey that a British Admiral should be allowed to assist in the reorganisation of the Turkish fleet.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

SURVEY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Public opinion in America inclines to the belief that Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress contains his marching orders to his successor. The new President succeeds to his master's policy; and it is hardly likely that he will venture to disobey an autocratic chief. Mr. Roosevelt may, indeed, be no longer President after March next; but it is one of the best tributes to his influence on American politics that the new occupant of White House will be to all appearances his mere shadow. For the rest, the Message contains little that is surprising. The Trusts are verbally castigated, and the question of dealing with their excessive power is discussed; Labour problems are touched upon. Such little matters as the administration of justice and disafforestation are dis-

missed in few words; and the progress of the Panama Canal and the Philippines is discussed. So far as the latter Colony is concerned, Mr. Roosevelt touches mainly upon the success of the Representative Government which has been introduced there; but the real advantage of the American occupation of that archipelago is that more has been done there in a decade to improve the roads and suppress the old inconveniences than the Spaniards did in three centuries. And Mr. Roosevelt's Message ends with a parting reminder as to the necessity of maintaining a large Navy. It was hardly necessary to emphasise this matter, any more than to mention the Philippines, in the marching orders to Mr. Taft, since he has been abroad and seen what he has seen in many countries. But it was, perhaps, as well that the instructions should be complete; and the new President cannot complain that his predecessor has left him to play to the United States Theatre for a long and uninterrupted run of four years without a "full bill."

On the other hand, Mr. Taft is expected by some of his friends to cast loose the Roosevelt leading strings when safely installed at White House. He has on more than one occasion proved himself to be possessed of an iron determination, and if his sense of duty brought him into conflict with the policies associated with the name of his predecessor, we are inclined to think those policies would be promptly shelved. Nevertheless, as the Roosevelt policies have practically received the endorsement of the people, Mr. Taft may find it his pleasant task to govern in accordance both with the dictates of friendship and duty.

THE SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

All this year the Press of the United States has been calling for the adoption of measures to check the "speeding" craze among motorists, and, faced with the failure of the most drastic police methods, has appealed to the auto clubs to expel those of their members who persist in defying the law. The other day came a really pitiable instance of a response to this appeal, in the shape of an announcement that the Automobile Club of New Jersey has removed the name of Mr. E. R. Thomas, the well-known banker, from its membership list. Some months ago Mr. Thomas, while motoring at Long Branch, ran down and wrecked a horse carriage, but in doing so was himself thrown into the roadway and so severely hurt that one of his legs had subsequently to be amputated. There is no dearth of cases suitable to be dealt with by the club in question.

POWERFUL NEW NAVAL GUN.

New York, December 9.

The New York *American* states on the authority of its Washington correspondent that the Naval designers have decided to add five feet to the new Naval gun which is shortly to be constructed. This action has had to be taken in consequence of the terrific power of the new explosive, the discovery of which was announced recently. It is claimed that this explosive, which is in the form of a powder, will be able to sink a vessel of the "Dreadnought" type outside this warship's own range.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

Washington, December 10.

The annual report of the Secretary of War estimates the expenditure in the coming fiscal year at 189,755,000 dollars, or 52,000,000 dollars more than in the current year. The report recommends the creation of a Militia of 350,000 men.

(Continued on page 2.)