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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE AMERICAN TARIFF WALL.

(From our New York correspondent.)

By his warm advocacy of the abolition of the duty on steel, Mr. Carnegie has stirred up a wasps' nest. His daily mail gets heavier and heavier, and he is bombarded with questions from all the steel centres. According to the newspapers, a poll of the independent steel works has shown that they in nowise share the Iron King's views. It also doubted whether with those views he feels altogether at home among the magnates of the Steel-Trust. In any case, it is a remarkable fact that a man like Mr. Carnegie, who was formerly a pronounced Protectionist, should now declare himself so openly against the necessity of maintaining the principle of Protection. Mr. Carnegie develops his views, which have resulted from an interesting psychological process, in a long article in the December number of the *Century* magazine, headed "My experiences with the tariff and my views on that question." The article has naturally excited the "Stand-patters" not a little.

After a general review, seasoned with many anecdotes, of the protectionist movement in America down to the Dingley Tariff of today, he remarks: "We have become by far the most important of the industrial nations of the world. Our industries which were formerly fledglings are now fully fledged and, speaking generally, in a position to protect themselves. It will be the duty of the next Congress to reduce considerably the duties on manufactured goods and to abolish all duties that are no longer necessary. The writer has contributed his share towards bringing about various reductions, so soon as the manufacturers could bear reductions. Today, excepting perhaps some specialities unknown to the writer, they require no protection, since steel is here produced more cheaply than anywhere else, in spite of the higher average rate of wages. Not a ton of steel is produced in any country at smaller expense than in our own. Our coke, our coals, and our iron ore are much cheaper because more easily obtained and transportable; and our production per man is so much the greater, chiefly because of the large constant orders only obtainable in our country; and because of the specialised rolling works, the equal setting of the machines without alteration of the rollers during many weeks, and several other advantages. The days are gone by when any foreign country can seriously influence our steel industry. The Republic has become the home of steel; we are in the Steel Age. It will probably turn out that there are small manufacturers of one or another special kind of steel in existence who will need a measure of protection." Mr. Carnegie hopes that such cases will receive the patient consideration of the Committee.

So far the Commission sitting at Washington has issued no reports, and many people are sceptical as to the outcome of their deliberations. It is recalled that Commissions have been called together time after time for the purpose of investigating the vexed question of tariff revision, but that in each case the result has been nil. As a matter of fact, it has yet to be learned whether the majority of the business interests in America favour any tampering with the lofty tariff wall which has served such good purposes. In one or two phases of the tariff

question, however, there is something approaching unanimity. For example, there is a widespread feeling against the continuance of the high rates charged on all works of art entering the United States. The prohibitive tariff goes far towards depriving Americans of the artistic treasures with which their more fortunate European neighbours are favoured. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has a large gallery of priceless old masters in London, and he has frequently stated that, but for the intolerable tariff restrictions imposed by the American Custom House authorities, he would have transported this collection to America long ago, with the ultimate object of bequeathing it to the nation. There are countless other instances of the actual detriment caused to the nation by this irritating system of taxing objects which it would be impossible to create in America. Picture to yourself the probability of an American artist entering into competition with Rembrandt or Raphael! As, therefore, the tariff wall was erected primarily for the purpose of defending American labour against foreign competition, its *raison d'être* does not in the least apply to antiquities or similar artistic objects. We on this side are fervently hoping to see a speedy repeal of the absurd law against the importation of non-utilitarian articles.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING IN LONDON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, December 15.

The King concluded his visit to Brighton yesterday morning, and returned to London. His Majesty looked much better than when he arrived here a week ago. Before leaving Brighton he shook hands with Mr. Forbes, General Manager of the L.B. and S.C. Railway, and Mr. W. B. Gentle, Chief Constable of Brighton. On the arrival of the Royal train at Victoria, the King stepped briskly from the saloon, and lingered for awhile on the platform to speak with Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, and the Earl of Bessborough, Chairman of the Brighton Railway Company. Mr. William Forbes, the General Manager, travelled up in charge of the train. Col. Holford and Col. Ponsonby were in attendance on His Majesty. Sir Francis Laking, who accompanied him to Brighton, had not remained there in attendance. A number of visitors to Brighton were invited by His Majesty to travel to Victoria in the Royal saloon, among them being the Austrian Ambassador, Lord Charles Montagu, Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon, and Mrs. Keppel. A considerable number of people assembled outside of the station to greet the King as he drove to Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty was received by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, Sir Francis Laking, and the household officials.

The King had arranged to leave London today on a visit to Lord and Lady Burton at Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent, but owing to His Majesty's indisposition and the state of the weather, it was eventually decided to abandon the visit so far as this week is concerned. The arrangements have accordingly been cancelled, and instead of this, the King

will leave London this afternoon for Brighton, to complete his cure, it being thought best as a matter of precaution that His Majesty should return to Brighton. On returning to Brighton His Majesty will again stay at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, but the length of his stay will depend entirely upon His Majesty's health. Although the King has greatly benefited by his stay at the popular Sussex watering-place, he has not completely shaken off the effects of an influenza cold, and in his present condition it was considered inadvisable for His Majesty to visit Rangemore, where the climate is not so mild or recuperative as at Brighton.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, December 15.

The Eight Hours Bill for miners passed the second reading today by 121 votes to 44. The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice of several important amendments.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, December 15.

Replying to questions with reference to recent arrests in India, Mr. Buchanan, the Under Secretary for the India Office, said that no one regretted more than Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, that exceptional measures should have become necessary at the moment when he was thinking of announcing a plan of reform for Indian administration. The Indian Government had only had recourse to such measures after the most careful examination into the state of affairs, and after due consideration of the urgent representations made by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BETROTHAL.

London, December 15.

The Earl of Granard, the Minister assisting the Postmaster-General, is engaged to be married to Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, of Staatsburg, Dutchess County, New York. Lord Granard was born in 1874. He has been Master of the Horse, and before that a Lord-in-Waiting. The earldom is an Irish one, but the holder is also a peer of the United Kingdom—Baron Granard.

Miss Beatrice Mills, who, it is formally announced, is engaged to be married to Lord Granard, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills of Staatsburg, Dutchess County, New York. She is a niece of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and was quite recently in London for the wedding of the American Ambassador's daughter. The future Countess is a young lady of many accomplishments and much refinement, a daring horsewoman, and, what is more, one of the richest heiresses in New York.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HUGHES' NEW CAMPAIGN.

Albany, December 15.

The Governor of the State of New York has appointed a Committee of bankers, business men, and economic experts to enquire into the course of business on the New York Stock Exchange and to report what amendments should be made in the laws relating to speculation in securities and goods, with the object of preventing illegal transactions and protecting lawful business.

(Continued on page 2.)