

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

# The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 875.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 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.

**DRESDEN CHINA**  
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::  
**A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
Trade Mark, Establ. 1843. succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Eib.

**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.**



**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.

Extensive choice of  
hand-made  
Saxon Damask  
Table-  
Bed-  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**LINEN**  
**Joseph Meyer**  
(au petit Bazar)  
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

## ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL OUTBURST.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt's exit from the White House next March will bear marked resemblance to the proverbially lion-like entrance of that month. Mr. Roosevelt has been at loggerheads with the two Legislative chambers for some time past, the dispute culminating in the issue of the recent special message dealing with certain phases of the Secret Service, a subject on which we have previously commented. The sounds of this conflict have not yet died away, but they are likely to be swamped by the outcry concerning the unsavoury Panama scandals which have again come to the fore. This question is by no means a new development; at regular periods it has raised its ugly head, and not all the efforts of the United States Government and their supporters have succeeded in scotching it. But the latest eruption will certainly prove to be the most sensational. This time the medium for the reproduction of certain incriminating statements with respect to the purchase of the territory requisite for the construction of the Panama Canal is the New York *World*, owned by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, upon whose head President Roosevelt has lately been pouring the vials of his wrath. Several weeks back an article appeared in the *World* which specifically accused a number of prominent men, including Mr. Charles Taft, brother of the President-Elect, of having made huge profits out of this vast transaction.

The story, as reproduced for informative purposes in the Presidential message, contains among others the following assertions: that there was corruption by or on behalf of the United States Government in the transaction by which the Panama Canal property was acquired from its French owners; that there were improper dealings of some kind between the agents of the Government and outside persons representing or acting for an American syndicate who had got possession of the French company; that Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company in the negotiations, was in some way implicated with the U. S. Governmental authorities in these improper transactions; that the Government has concealed the true facts, and destroyed or procured the destruction of certain documents; that Mr. William H. Taft was Secretary of War at the time; that by an agreement between the U. S. Government and beneficiaries of the deal all traces thereof were "wiped out" by transferring all archives and "secrets" to the American Government just before the holding of the Republican convention in June at which Mr. Taft was nominated. These statements sometimes appeared in editorials, sometimes in news columns, sometimes in the shape of contributions from individuals, either unknown or, says Mr. Roosevelt, "known to be of bad character." He characterises them as "false in every particular from beginning to end. The wickedness of the slanders is only surpassed by their fatuity. So utterly baseless are the stories that apparently they represent, in part, merely material collected for campaign purposes, and, in part, stories originally concocted with a view to possible blackmail." The heated Message concludes with the following denunciation:—

The stories are a libel on the United States Government. The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. While the criminal offence of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in the form of a libel on individuals, yet great injury has been done in blackening the good name of the American people. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pulitzer for libel; he should be prosecuted by the Government authorities. In point of infamy and wrong-doing there is nothing to choose between a public servant who is guilty of blackmail, theft, or financial dishonesty and a

**RICHARD WESENER, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.**  
++ DRESDEN CHINA. ++  
Coffee cups, place-plates, tea cups, etc. Portraits from photos on ivory and china.  
Speciality: buttons. + Lessons in painting.

man guilty as Mr. Pulitzer is in this instance. It is, therefore, a high national duty to bring to justice this villific of the American people; this man who wantonly, wickedly, and without shadow of justification, seeks to blacken the character of reputable citizens, and to convict the Government of his own country in the eyes of the civilised world of wrong-doing of the basest, foulest kind, without a shadow of justification. The Attorney-General has under consideration the form in which proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought.

In support of the Presidential refutation, several of the persons named by the *World* as having been implicated in the proceedings have put forward affidavits. Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Company, says that there was absolutely no mystery in the distribution of the purchase money, \$40,000,000. The distribution was a matter of public record in Paris. The introduction of the names of Mr. Charles P. Taft and Mr. Douglas Robinson in the Panama affair, Mr. Cromwell remarks, was like the creation of characters in a work of fiction. They did not exist, in the sense of having any relation to the Canal matter. The names of Caesar or Napoleon might as well have been used. The money of the United States, says Mr. Cromwell in conclusion, went to France, and was distributed to hundreds of thousands of foreign owners, none of whom, so far as he knew, were Americans.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the subject of President Roosevelt's violent denunciation, has communicated the following reply to the Press:—

As far as I personally am concerned, I was at sea during the whole of October, and in fact practically for two years I have been yachting on account of my health. I was in Europe during the entire Presidential campaign. I have never read a word or syllable of this Panama story; I was not in connection with the paper, and had nothing to do with it. Mr. Roosevelt knows this perfectly well. He knows that I am a chronic invalid and am mostly abroad. I think that his anger is mostly due to the attacks made upon him by the *World* in a political sense. For that, perhaps, I am responsible; that is, for the general criticism of Mr. Roosevelt on public and political grounds solely. The *World* is really the only Democratic paper in New York city, and it objects strongly to Mr. Roosevelt's policy of Imperialism, militarism, and jingoism; his general lawless and autocratic temper, his contempt of Congress, and his abuse of the Courts. I am really sorry that he should be so angry, but the *World* will continue to criticise him without a shadow of fear, even if he should succeed in compelling me to edit the paper from gaol. I think it is simply his effort to shut up the paper's criticism, just as he tried to shut up Congress and the Senate and bully the Courts. But he cannot muzzle the *World*.

It is high time that the United States Government instituted a searching investigation into the entire question of the Panama purchase funds. In our humble opinion it is also high time that President Roosevelt realises the injury he inflicts upon himself personally, upon his party, and upon the nation at large, by giving vent to his vitriolic animus against those who disagree with him. A man of his wide public experience should be fully aware of the unwisdom of drawing universal attention to newspaper canards, which otherwise fizzle out harmlessly like damp squibs. It is easy to understand Mr. Roosevelt's private indignation at the insults with which his personal friends are bespattered by politically hostile newspapers, but it is not at all easy to understand his persistent disregard of the obligations imposed upon him by the dignity of the position from which he has not yet been relieved. Only Americans who have lived abroad realise the detrimental effect upon the prestige of their country caused by this riotous mud-slinging, accounts of which, cabled over to Europe, give non-Americans a totally false impression of American administrative

methods. We yield to none in our admiration of the many high qualities of the retiring President, but we are nevertheless convinced that his unconventional methods of personally conducting ferocious onslaughts against the most trivial opponents is causing grave injury to the national dignity, of which he should be the foremost exponent.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### KING EDWARD AND THE SULTAN.

London, December 20.

The King on Thursday sent the following telegram to the Sultan of Turkey:—

London, December 17, 1908, 8 a.m.

I desire to convey to your Imperial Majesty my sincere congratulations on the assembly of the Imperial Ottoman Parliament.

It is my earnest prayer that its activity may conduce to the happiness of all your Majesty's subjects, promote the prosperity and welfare of your country, and maintain it in cordial and peaceful relations with other countries.

The following message was also despatched:—

His Majesty's Government to Ottoman Parliament.

Foreign Office, December 17, 1908, 8 a.m.

His Britannic Majesty's Government desire to express to the Ottoman Parliament, on the auspicious occasion of its assembly, their cordial good wishes for the success of its deliberations, which they trust will conduce to the prosperity and welfare of the Ottoman nation and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The Sultan, in his reply, expressed his satisfaction at the sincere congratulations and the friendly good wishes, and begged to tender his sincere thanks, with the hope for the maintenance and continuance of the King's friendship as well as of the friendly ties uniting the two Governments.

#### THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

London, December 20.

The Bishop of Stepney (Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang), the Archbishop-designate of York, left London yesterday for a short rest before taking up his duties. For all practical purposes Dr. Lang's departure marks the close of his eight years' career as "the Bishop of the East End."

#### LORD GRANARD'S WEDDING.

The *Herald* is informed by Mr. Ogden Mills that the marriage of his daughter Beatrice to the Earl of Granard will be celebrated on January 14, at Mr. Mills' New York residence. The full details of the ceremony will not be decided upon until the arrival of the Earl of Granard, who is now crossing the Atlantic on board the White Star liner "Adriatic." It is understood, however, that the Earl will return to England with his bride very soon after the wedding, probably on the following day.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### NEW YORK CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.

Statistics issued by the New York Post Office show that a record will be created this year in the matter of money despatched abroad at Christmas. Up to Saturday last money orders totalling over five million dollars in value had been issued, the bulk of them payable in Great Britain. Inquiries at the offices of the various American express companies show that business has been similarly heavy through these channels. Estimates place the total transaction in these cases at between ten and twelve million dollars.

(Continued on page 2.)