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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 887.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.

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.

## OUR AMERICAN POLICY.

An esteemed American correspondent, to whom we have frequently been indebted for interesting information, has lately written us from Paris to the following effect:—"In connection with your recent article entitled 'The Land of Divorces,' you fail to give the statistics of other and older countries. This is unfair because, if you did that, the position of the United States would not be so bad, comparatively, as most Europeans think. Apparently you purpose it to discredit America, its president and institutions as much as possible without appearing unfriendly, and I am sorry for that position because I believe the *Daily Record* could do a great deal to cement and promote a better conception of our country (America) among Europeans." Criticism from an enemy may well be ignored, because it is usually inspired by malicious motives. Criticism from a friend, however, such as we regard the writer of the above communication, is something entirely different. We duly appreciate the compliment he pays our organ in his concluding sentence, and we hasten to assure our correspondent, and indeed every American reader of the *Daily Record*, that far from the policy of our paper being unfriendly towards America and her institutions, it is framed with a view to avoiding the slightest injury to the susceptibilities of a people so largely represented in Dresden and Berlin, and who, consequently, form a most important section of our readers. Is it not obvious that by adopting an anti-American policy we should be taking the surest means to injure our own interests? As a matter of fact, ever since this newspaper was established its relations with its numerous American readers have been of the most cordial description, and we have frequently been honoured by proofs of confidence vouchsafed to us by prominent Americans who subscribe to the *Daily Record*. It may be as well to state that all telegrams published which relate to American affairs come direct to us from the telegraphic bureau to which we subscribe, and that the notes on current topics in America are sent to us by our New York correspondent, who is himself an American. Furthermore, the editorial staff of the *Daily Record* includes an American colleague. These few facts are, in our opinion, sufficient to clear us absolutely of the charge of anti-American tendencies, and we commend them to our numerous American readers in the knowledge that we shall be accorded fair play.

In justice to the correspondent we have quoted above it is necessary to publish his further remarks with reference to the question of divorces in the United States. He says:—"You will find that divorces in the United States have decreased during the last five years, and that those of England have increased during the last five years. Again, the United States have a smaller percentage of insane, of suicides, of paupers than any European country; and that during the last thirty or forty years the average of life in the United States has gone up to thirty-five years, which is higher than the average of Europe."

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

### MORE PRESS SENSATIONALISM.

The attempt on the part of many newspapers to engineer a sensation about the remarks delivered on January 2nd by the German Emperor to a company of military officers has fallen flat. We have hitherto refrained from publishing any report of the matter, but the following telegram received yesterday from Berlin, containing as it does a complete refutation of the numerous fatuous statements circulated, is worthy of transcription:—

Berlin, January 8.

The *Reichsanzeiger* contains the following paragraph. "On the 2nd of January His Majesty the Emperor and King had a conversation, in accordance with annual custom, with the General officers commanding Army Corps who had come to Berlin for the purpose of attending the New Year's Day ceremonies. His Majesty's remarks were not intended for publication and ought not to have been made the subject of public criticism. Nevertheless, information on the subject has reached the Press. With regard to



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the attacks which have appeared in foreign newspapers, we have to state that the conversation referred solely to military questions. In connection with a survey of the tactical experiences gained in the last manoeuvres, his Majesty the Emperor alluded to an academic study which had recently appeared and in which the conditions of modern warfare and the influence of the newest weapons on battle tactics are discussed. The political considerations and opinions which are also contained in that military article were not touched upon by the Emperor."

## THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

### A REASSURING STATEMENT.

London, January 8.

Speaking last night at a meeting of the electors at Gullane, East Lothian, the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, alluded to the fears expressed by Earl Roberts of a possible invasion of Great Britain by a German army 200,000 strong, and said that, including the reserves, England possessed a regular army of 320,000 men which was better trained than any other army. Four divisions could be mobilised within a short time, and there were immediately weapons, provisions, and men sufficient for mobilising six divisions and more. Including her territorial army, England had 527,000 men in readiness to repel invasion; he was therefore in no wise anxious as to the defence of the country.

## THE LOST AERONAUTS.

### DISCOVERY OF ONE VICTIM'S REMAINS.

Geestmünde, January 8.

The fishing smack "Orion" returned this morning from a cruise, and reported the discovery in the North Sea last Wednesday of the body of Lieutenant Förtsch, who was one of the occupants of the ill-fated balloon "Hergesell," which took part in the recent Gordon-Bennett race and was supposedly carried out to sea. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition when picked up, and after the garments had been searched and papers establishing the identity beyond all doubt had been found, the remains were again committed to the sea.

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

London January 7.

The Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, was yesterday elected by the Dean and Chapter of York as Archbishop of York, in succession to Dr. Maclagan. The ceremony took place at York Minster.

## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

### CONTINUED DISTURBANCES.

#### THE FIRST LADY IN ITALY.

Rome, January 8.

The *Tribuna* proposes that as Queen Elena has requested the abandonment of the customary festivities on her birthday, today, a great procession of school children should be held in front of the Quirinal, in token of the people's gratitude to Her Majesty, whom the journal describes as the first lady in Italy by reason of her charity.

In addition to the 200,000 lire already expended in aid of the victims of the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, the King of Italy has now donated another million lire to the same cause, half of which sum is allotted to the Italian Red Cross Society and the remaining half to the National Help Committee which has been established.

Reggio, January 7.

From noon until two p.m. today several fairly violent earthquake shocks were experienced here, but so far as can be ascertained no further damage was caused thereby. Marines are busying themselves with the erection of barracks between Reggio and Porto.

Turin, January 7.

A representative of the local journal *Stampa* has been accorded an interview by Signor Bertolini, after his return from the seat of the disaster. The Minister of Public Works stated that, upon his departure from Messina, he came to the conclusion that in spite of the enormous extent of the disaster, the situation had visibly improved. The declaration of martial law was unavoidable in the interests of the maintenance of order and public security. The work of rescue had been almost concluded, and it is now certain that no further survivors are embedded in the ruins. Messina has been utterly annihilated; only one single house remains standing in its entirety, and that is a building whose construction was in conformity with the experience gained from previous earthquakes. The rebuilding of Messina will only be possible, and desirable, if the strictest regard is paid by the architects to the dire lessons to be drawn from the recent disaster. The conditions for the rebuilding of Reggio di Calabria are more favourable. Part of the town has been laid in ruins, but certain sections have most of their buildings standing, owing to their squat construction. The districts along the coast and in the Calabrian hills have suffered very heavily, and it is questionable whether the re-erection of the numberless hamlets which have been razed to the ground can be undertaken. The plans for rescue work formulated by the Government are excellent in every detail. General Mazza has detailed no fewer than 10,000 men and numerous ships to the work of guarding private property. The Government is desirous of erecting the greatest possible number of temporary habitations in order that survivors may be able to remain in the vicinity of their ruined houses, and thereby save what valuables they may. Signor Bertolini then emphatically repudiated the criticisms which have been directed against the work of the army and navy. Both services, he asserted, had displayed courage, resourcefulness, and self-sacrifice of the highest order; while the commanders of the vessels engaged in assisting the work merited the grateful recognition of the entire country.

Rome, January 7.

General Mazza telegraphs: The search among the ruins of Messina continues without interruption night and day. By night the work is carried on under the glare of arc-lights and torches. The work will be prosecuted so long as the least possibility remains of saving further lives.—The director of the Aetna Observatory at Catania has established the fact that along the coast running parallel with the heights of Messina extensive fissures have appeared in the earth crust. Another slight earthquake shock was felt at Catania today. Reports from Monteleone and Palmi state that several rather violent shocks took place at those two points during the course of today, and caused a panic among the populace.

(Continued on page 2.)