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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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INAUGURATION DAY.

Today William Howard Taft enters into office as the twenty-seventh President of the United States. This is the highest office in the gift of any peoples, and the present choice of the American Republic is a vindication of democracy. Mr. Taft has faithfully and honourably served his country in public office for twenty-seven years, and his past record gives assurance of a tactful and just administration. He was entrusted with, and successfully carried through, the delicate negotiations with the Papal See regarding the purchase by the United States of agricultural lands from the Catholic orders in the Philippines, and he proved his diplomacy and capacity for pacification in his administration as Governor of the Philippine Islands. Although Secretary of War in the cabinet, Mr. Taft's energies were chiefly devoted to peace; wherever discontent appeared, "Big Bill Taft" was sent to settle disputes, and his justice, tempered by the ever-present smile, has helped to ease difficulties which would have been practically insuperable under a regime of repression, or a stern, unrelenting conformity with the letter of the law and precedent. The American people have cause to rejoice and to look forward into the future with serenity, secure in the knowledge that the wheel of state is in a master hand.

In Theodore Roosevelt, the retiring President, the United States will lose its foremost figure in public life. In 1900, when he entered into office as Vice-President, it was thought that he was politically "shelved," but upon succeeding in the presidency after the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, his masterful personality showed itself. In spite of a reluctant congress, he has inaugurated and completed reforms the benefit of which will be felt for generations in America. He is an imperialistic American, believing in the power and future of his native country, and his energies have been devoted to measures to ensure the supremacy of the United States. With this aim he was sufficiently broad minded to see that, although a powerful army and navy were necessary, the inner development of the country was more essential, and he has incessantly impressed upon the nation the necessity of preserving the natural wealth of the land. He has resisted the encroachments of powerful Trusts upon the people's rights, and in settling the coal strike in spite of the selfish interests of organised capital and labour, he saved the people and industries of the United States from irremediable injury. The laws against rebates, the pure food laws, and the inter-state commerce regulations were directly attributable to him. He has pacified Cuba and the Philippines, and by careful administration and his sane example was largely instrumental in installing the civic spirit, saving them from incalculable loss by factional strife and revolution. His activities in behalf of peace are no less noteworthy. He convened the second Hague Tribunal, and at the time when the great powers were looking helplessly upon the titanic struggle between Japan and Russia he stepped in as mediator. He has been indefatigable in cleansing the public services and rooting out "graft," and by placing the thousands of Post Office officials and the consular service outside the sphere of politics, has conferred inestimable benefit upon the nation and the cause of merit. Naturally in this reforming labour he has made enemies of those whose interests lay in the continuation of corruption, and these enemies have been particularly active in the last two years of his administration to slander and vilify him, but the American people and the whole world have learned to honour him. The two great American presidents, Washington and Lincoln, rose to supreme greatness in the stress of war. Theodore Roosevelt's administration has fortunately been attended by no war, but in the cause of reform and peace he has risen to the highest rank, and history will place him foremost among those who have fought the good fight and devoted their best energies to the good of their country and of humanity.

CORDIAL RELATIONS OF ROOSEVELT AND TAFT.

The Inauguration ceremony this time will be marked by an unusual cordiality between the incoming and the outgoing Presidents and their families. While on some former occasions anything but cordiality was evidenced,—so that the drive of the two Presidents together from the White House to the

H. G. B. Peters
 Furrier
 52, Prager Str.

Dresden, March 4, 09.

Dear friend: Glad to know of your safe arrival here in the beautiful city of "Dresden" and supposing you know that I am now located here, I surely shall expect you to come to see me before leaving the city.

At the same time I can interest you in something that will be highly appreciated for own use or as a present—**Furs!**—You know I always was wrapped up in furs, and here also I can't resist having plenty of them to select from, even the so much sought for black Lynx—however, I shall expect to see you at my store and I will show you all the finest furs "without hot air," and my prices to you as a friend will more than repay your visit.

Between time I remain yours truly
 Opposite Cook's Tourist Office. H. G. B. Peters.

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Capitol was rather a trying part of the proceedings—this time it will no doubt call for public enthusiasm such as has never been known before. Mr. and Mrs. Taft have been staying at Washington since Saturday last as the guests of the Boardmans, and stayed at the White House as President Roosevelt's guests last night. Mrs. Roosevelt has done all in her power to facilitate the move into their official residence, so that Mrs. Taft will begin her term under the most favourable conditions. The two Presidents will drive together from the White House to the Capitol this morning. But, contrary to custom Mr. Roosevelt will not return there afterwards but will drive to the station in order to return to Oyster Bay in a special train. We may safely predict that his journey thither will be marked by a sequel of ovations such as will testify to the great respect in which Mr. Roosevelt is being held by the American people.

A PARTING MESSAGE.

In a parting Message Mr. Roosevelt embodied what he considers the chief duties of the Administration. Above all he recommends the improvement and increase of the navy, the speedy completion of the Panama Canal and the protection of the natural resources of the country, such as the Anthracite coal deposits and the forests. He further calls for the building of waterways and the improvement of the administration on the Philippines and in Cuba. And, last but not least, he strongly urges a strict control over the canned-food factories. All these show how closely Mr. Roosevelt connects himself with the welfare of the people of his beloved country.

THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Taft's cabinet has been definitely formed, the following being the men of his choice.
Secretary of State: Mr. Philander Chase Knox, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Treasury: Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois.
Secretary of War: Mr. Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee.
Attorney-General: Mr. George W. Wickersham, New York.
Postmaster-General: Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy: Mr. George von Lengerke Meyer, Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior: Mr. Achilles Richard Ballinger, Seattle, Washington.
Secretary of Agriculture: Mr. James Wilson.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor: Mr. Charles Nagel, Missouri.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER UNIONIST VICTORY.

THE FORFAR RESULT.

RADICAL MAJORITY REDUCED.

The ballot-boxes containing the secret of Saturday's vote in Forfarshire were conveyed to Forfar on Monday morning, where the counting took place. The result was declared as follows:

Mr. J. Falconer (R.)	6,422
Mr. R. L. Blackburn, K.C. (U.)	3,970
Radical majority	2,452
Increase in total poll	319
Increase in Unionist poll	693
Decrease in Radical poll	374
Decrease in Radical majority	1,067

Scenes of great excitement were witnessed at the declaration of the poll. Mr. Falconer was enthusiastically cheered and warmly congratulated on the result. Mr. Blackburn's supporters also warmly cheered their candidate.

At a Radical gathering the successful candidate said the verdict was that the electors in Forfarshire approved of the Government's land policy, and that in their removal of the obstructions of the House of Lords they would have Forfarshire electors at their back.

The result of the contest, which was caused by the elevation of Mr. John Sinclair to the peerage, makes no change in the state of parties in the House of Commons.

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

1892.	1897 (By-Election).
Sir J. Rigby (R.)	Mr. J. Sinclair (R.)
4,943	5,423
Mr. J. W. Barclay (U.)	Hon. C. N. Ramsay (U.)
4,077	4,965
Radical majority	Radical Majority
866	458
1894 (By-Election).	1900.
Hon. C. N. Ramsay (U.)	Mr. J. Sinclair (R.)
5,145	4,962
Mr. H. Robson (R.)	Hon. C. N. Ramsay (U.)
4,859	4,714
Unionist Majority	Radical Majority
286	248
1895.	1906.
Mr. M. White (R.)	Mr. J. Sinclair (R.)
5,159	6,796
Hon. C. N. Ramsay (U.)	Mr. J. M. Bernard (U.)
4,718	3,277
Radical Majority	Radical Majority
441	3,519

THE CENTRAL GLASGOW RESULT.

UNIONIST FLOOD TIDE.

The bright prospects for the success of Mr. Scott Dickson's (U.) campaign were splendidly realised on Tuesday when the Unionist sweeping victory, as declared yesterday, showed the direction of the tide in Scotland as follows:

Mr. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U.)
 7,298 || **M. Gibson Bowles (R.)** | **5,173** |
| **Unionist majority** | **2,125** |

Decrease in total poll	538
Increase in Unionist poll	1,009
Decrease in Radical poll	1,547

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

1895.	1906.
Mr. J. G. A. Baird (U.)	Sir A. M. Torrance (R.)
5,621	6,720
Mr. E. A. Adam (R.)	J. G. A. Baird (U.)
3,792	6,289
Unionist Majority	Radical Majority
1,829	431

In 1900 Mr. J. G. A. Baird (U.) was returned unopposed. Tomorrow the contest in Hawick Burghs is to be decided, the candidates being: Mr. H. J. Mac Kinder (U.) and Sir J. Barran (R.). The Radical majority in 1906 was 681.

NO STATE SUBVENTIONS FOR MAIL STEAMERS.

Washington, March 2.

The House of Representatives has thrown out the Bill for State subventions to mail steamers.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Washington, March 2.

Rear Admiral Schröder has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet vice Admiral Sperry, retired.