

about the
veterans
of un-
ent made
abell, of
stars and
Gen. Ca-
partment
declares
flag:—
by Gen.
ted each
federate
distance
ish one
battle of
red that
the left
quarter-
quantity
regiment.
in to be
ers wore
en. Beau-
the latter
etermined
detached
the shape
Andrew's
represent
order of
n. Beau-
Andrew's
hntson's.
s, taking
care of
ical flag
ke more
distance;
uggested
n. Johns-

No one
in order
as it was
aster, to
e done.
l women
blue silk
McRae
a (Cap-
where he
Misses
n, of Sa-
Misses
ard and
Johns-
their own
Hall,
ct from
as made
atement
igned by
s' battle-
La. The
n at the

Litany.
12.0 m.d.
Sermon.

oly Com-
oly Com-

8.0 a.m.
on Service
re cordi-

se.
6 o'clock.
January,

e.
cool.

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
DresdenA.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
DresdenA.
Telephone:
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,008.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 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.

Extensive choice of
hand made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

High Class advanced styles
FURS—now ready—
AT POPULAR PRICES
Retail and Wholesale.
We cater to the wants of intelligent fur buyers, our enormous facilities give the best the market affords.
H.G.B. Peters, furrier, 52 Prager Str.
near the main R.R. Station.

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.

EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA
RICHARD WEHSENER,
DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

TWO OF A KIND.

In this newspaper, as in all other journals which cater to a mixed class of English and American readers, controversies arise from time to time based on fundamental characteristics and superficial habits which distinguish the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. We never close our columns to readers who desire to air their opinions in this direction, because we believe that healthy discussion is a panacea for the many ills whose genesis is mutual lack of knowledge and, in some isolated cases, an aversion to better mutual understanding. If ever a messenger from Mars visits this sublunary sphere he cannot fail to be struck by the peculiar relations which exist today, and will probably continue to exist, between Britishers and Americans. Indeed, to watch two representative members of those races together would furnish ample diversion for the most confirmed psychologist. The Britisher—or perhaps Englishman is the correct term—usually covers himself in an impenetrable armour of frigidity and uncompromising aloofness; the American confronts him armed to the teeth with all his weapons of broad satire and his irritating darts of acidulated humour. Both are very much on their guard, and it depends entirely on the individual capabilities of each as to who wins the strange contest. To put it metaphorically, each gets his back up when confronted with the other. Why? Ah, to discuss the problem in all its labyrinthine complexity would sorely tax the space which the *Times* gave to its special Empire Day number, and the modest columns of the *Daily Record* would not even suffice for the necessary introduction. But the problem in its condensed form is engaging the attention of every right-thinking Englishman and American who desires to do his little best towards tearing away the veil of foggy misunderstanding which oftentimes blurs Transatlantic relations. In our issue of last Sunday we published a letter from an American reader giving a brief summary of what America has accomplished during the short term of her national existence. The list is imposing, phenomenal in fact; but it can only be taken as an earnest of what America will do in the future. In the present number we print a letter from another reader who takes exception to what he calls the "flamboyant" tone of Sunday's letter; and incidentally he touches upon a debateable point.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE.

Why is the American so proverbially averse to hearing criticism of his country? That such an aversion exists he would be the first to admit, and for our part we are unable to understand why he is not exactly within his rights when he refuses to lend a willing ear to such criticism. The sturdy, virulent patriotism of the average American is one of the most important factors in the gigantic success of his country. You will find that strongly developed national instinct in the citizens of every nation which is powerfully forging ahead in the full flush of youthful energy. It is existent in Germany, for example, and it is non-existent among the representatives of those nations which, having traversed the zenith of their power and development, are now become blasé and excessively tolerant towards the defects of their own country. An American does not repudiate suggestions as to faults in his administrative or social life because he is blind to their existence, but rather because he is sorely concerned about them, and is determined to wipe them out so far as lies in his power. The pachydermatousness (Save us! *Ed.*) of the Englishman is not a healthy symptom, although he is inordinately

DRESDEN CHINA
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

proud of it. It springs more from an ingrained belief that his country is the last word in countries, and that criticism directed against it is either due to ignorance or pure malice. Thus he is afflicted with myopia towards certain national defects which are glaringly plain to foreigners, and he would be much better employed in trying to clear his vision and annihilate these defects than in turning a supercilious and conveniently blind eye to them. The difference in the respective attitude of Englishman and American towards national contemners is, in the opinion of the writer, the sole basic difference between the two. On all other important points their eyes are trained on the same perspective. Both believe devoutly in the future of their countries, though they express that belief in different ways. The acrimony sometimes visible between them is more attributable to their close relationship than to actual hostility. Who ever heard of blood-relations maintaining unbroken friendship? There are some short-sighted people, neither English nor American, who see in our occasional little "dust-ups" an adamant barrier between the two races, and who would gladly make capital out of these domestic jars. Such people are entirely ignorant of Anglo-American characteristics, and calculations based on a supposition of real mutual aversion between England and America are doomed to go awry.

GENERAL BOTHA TO VISIT EUROPE.

London, June 4.
A morning paper publishes a report from Durban that the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Botha, will start next week on a journey to Europe, there to place himself under medical treatment. General Botha will visit Germany, before going to London to take part in the Imperial Defence Conference.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

London, June 4.
According to a newspaper report from Cape Town, the members of the Parliaments of Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, in conference assembled adopted the Constitution of the South African Union with only two dissentient votes.

THE BERLIN VISIT TO LONDON.

London, June 4.
The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee appointed for the visit of the German Municipal authorities, thanking the Committee for their services, and saying that the German visitors were unanimous in appreciating the cordiality of their reception. The letter further expresses the writer's hope that the effect of the visit will be to enhance the friendly relations between the two countries.

Frankfort o.M., June 3.
The representative members of the British parliamentary Labour party, 30 gentlemen and 30 ladies, arrived here this evening from Rudesheim; and were received at the station by Consuls Gardner, Schwarz, and de Neufville.

AMERICAN TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

GERMANY FINDS A STALWART ADVOCATE.

Washington, June 3.
Senator Aldrich was sharply attacked in the Senate yesterday by Senator Stone, for what he had said on May 29 about the German report on the wages paid in certain industries. Senator Stone remarked that he was not surprised at Germany feeling insulted by the utterances of Senator Aldrich, which any State would consider imprudent, if not unpolite. Senator Aldrich replied that he had not blamed the German Government, but had spoken only of anonymous German manufacturers, whose information was tendered on condition that it should not be used for the revision of the American Tariff. He considered such information worthless, and he had not said that the German Government was endeavouring to influence Tariff legislation in the United States. Yet he repeated that any such attempt on the part of a Government would be impertinent. Senator Stone observed that Senator Aldrich had described the German Government as impertinent. Senator Aldrich repeated that his utterances contained nothing that could be construed as insulting to Germany. That idea was absurd. He had as great an admiration as any one could have for the German people and their great Emperor. He declared emphatically that he did not believe the German manufacturers had wished to influence American legislation. Senator Stone persisted in his statement that Senator Aldrich had insulted a friendly nation without any provocation; he defended Germany against all suspicion, read an account of the interview of Count Bernstorff with a member of the Associated Press, and concluded by saying that he had brought this matter forward in order to prove to Germany that Senators Aldrich and Depew did not possess the sympathy of their colleagues in the Senate.

CHINA-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

London, June 4.
Reuter learns that the Japanese Ambassador in Peking has been officially informed that China is willing to withdraw the proposal objected to by Japan, that the dispute respecting the Fakumun railway should be referred to the Hague tribunal. China has expressed the urgent desire to resume the negotiations, and it is considered likely that Japan will consent to do so. Further information that has reached Tokio affords ground for the belief that the negotiations that were broken off on the questions of the ownership of a strip of territory between Corea and Manchuria, and of the extension of the Chinese railway from its terminus outside Mukden to the town itself, will also be reopened.

ASLEEP WITH ONE EYE OPEN.

Cologne, June 3.
A railway thief who was travelling in the through-express train from Bonn to Cologne today has been arrested by the police for attempting to rob a sleeping English passenger of his pocket-book. The Englishman woke as the thief was bending over him.

IMPROVED WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

Stockholm, June 3.
Negotiations are pending between the Swedish engineers Egner and Holström, the inventors of the improved microphone for wireless communication, and the authorities in Berlin, Cologne, Paris, and London, with reference to the use of the invention. Both gentlemen have started for Cologne and Paris.