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The Daily Record

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and **THE DRESDEN DAILY.**

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EASTWARD HO!

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 1.

The other day I had an interesting conversation with a friend who runs a tourist bureau in this city. His business is chiefly confined to the Western and Californian tourist service, and he gets little profit from the European trip. He was lugubrious over his prospects for the future. The Western railroads, hotels, and exploitation companies generally, he said, are spending more money every year in advertising the attractions of the golden West as a holiday playground. Never has the train service been more comfortable, speedy, or cheaper than at present, and never have the attractions of the West been more emphasised. But, in spite of this fact, practically everybody who has enough money to take a vacation sets his face to the East and joins in the vast army of invasion. As I have previously written you, tourist traffic to Europe this year bids fair to be on a phenomenal scale. The steamship companies are pulling long faces over the decrease in steerage traffic, but they are admittedly taxed to their utmost capacity so far as regards first and second class berths. The grand tour is becoming more and more a recognised feature of American education. A few years ago Americans were accused of becoming excessively insular. They were said to be losing all touch with European traditions, ideals, and progress, and "measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves with themselves, were without understanding." Only a person of colossal ignorance would repeat that charge today. Indeed, complaints are heard over here from time to time that we are becoming too cosmopolitan, and that our young men and maidens who make long sojourns in Europe return home blasé and dissatisfied with American ways and manners. But it is now generally recognised that if Europe benefits prodigiously from the dollars which our tourists dispense so largely, we on our part do not return empty-handed. Music and art in all its branches receive fresh stimulus from these visits. The educational advantages of travel have never been questioned, and there can be no real doubt that the broader mental outlook which the young American gains by contact with European conditions and customs is in the highest degree beneficial to the nation at large. This influence is perceptible in the foreign policy of the United States. The day has gone by when our legislators regarded the world as that territory situated between Maine and California and the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Increased transit facilities have certainly had a great deal to do with the mental broadening process, and as these have by no means reached their final stage of development it follows that in the future the United States will become less and less detached from Europe and, therefore, more and more a factor in the shaping of world policy. It is not too much to say that conditions are completely reversing themselves. The self-sufficient European of today has far less knowledge of America than the American has of Europe. For narrowness of outlook the European is hard to beat, in spite of his traditional attitude of supercilious superiority towards the barbaric Westerner.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Hague, June 9.

During the night of Thursday, the 3rd instant, a violent earthquake occurred at Korintji in Upper Padang. The number of killed amounted to 230, and many more were injured.

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PRESS AND EMPIRE.

A TIMELY HINT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 9.

The tendency of certain German newspapers to view the Imperial Press Conference now in session here as an exhibition of blatant jingoism is as deplorable as it is unjustified. It is obvious from the comments of the *Vossische Zeitung* (reproduced here this morning), for instance, on Lord Rosebery's speech of Saturday that either a very imperfect and inaccurate transcript of his Lordship's remarks reached Germany, or that the author of the comments in question is hopelessly lacking in comprehension of elementary Imperial principles. The *Vossische Zeitung* is reported to say:—"The contents of the speech (Lord Rosebery's) may be summed up in a sentence: 'Far and wide we see no occasion for war, but we are afraid, and once more afraid.' An entire great, respected, cultivated, and capable nation stands with tottering knees and offers the world the spectacle of an imagination overheated by persecutomania and boogies. As spokesman of the country that calls itself, and not without justification, proud England, Lord Rosebery wails to the pressmen from the Colonies that Europe, bristling with arms, is exerting so great a pressure 'on this small island,' and that for Heaven's sake every man in the Empire should be summoned to help in the trenches." What sort of an impression is nonsense such as this expected to have in England? What conceivable motive can the writer in the German paper have for thus maliciously and grotesquely distorting one of the most manly speeches ever delivered by a British statesman? He has certainly justified that immortal query: "What do they know of England, who only England know?" Jingoism has been conspicuously absent from the proceedings of the Conference up to date, but it may well find a subsequent excuse for making its appearance if such German comment of the above sort is telegraphed over here. German editorial writers should reflect that whatever views they express now will be read, marked, and inwardly digested by the delegates from overseas, and the tone of that comment will certainly influence the reports they take back to their fellow-Colonials as to the attitude of Germany towards the Mother Country. The word to the wise should be uttered by some influential German newspaper without delay.

Mr. Balfour, who took the chair at the Imperial Press Conference today, said in his opening speech that the fate of Great Britain depended on her naval supremacy. That supremacy must be evident in the home waters, since it was there, and not in the Indian or the Pacific Ocean, that the fate of Australia, of Canada, of South Africa, and of India would be decided. Whoever took the trouble to understand the spirit of the times would agree with the weighty words of Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey, that the defence of the Empire could not be spoken of without a certain feeling of anxiety.

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, who was the next speaker, said he could subscribe to every word of Mr. Balfour's speech. That the Empire had become united was due to the uniform development of the Imperial idea. If the Empire

could work on successfully for another twenty years, it would have at its disposal an accumulation of resources that must make it a formidable Power. He laid special stress on the growing importance of rapid mobilisation. It was the duty of the Empire, in all its parts, to provide a strong national defence, which in case of need could be utilised beyond its own borders, to aid in defence nearer home.

SPEECH BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

London, June 10.

Speaking yesterday in London, Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said: By naval supremacy Great Britain meant the power to keep open the highways of communication by sea. She regarded the maintenance of the freedom of those highways as one of her first duties, a duty imposed upon her by her position; she must not shrink from the heavy burden involved in the fulfilment of that duty. What nation had the same right, founded on history and the facts of the present, to police the seas? The mission of England must be a peaceful mission, however large her fleet in comparison with the fleets of other nations. What she might do in case of war would be to injure the commerce of those nations; and she knew only too well that she was more dependent on her own commerce than any other country in the world. If any one doubted the justice of England's claim, let him point to the occasion when she had misused her naval power. In her whole past that power had been the implement of peace. He held the opinion that, so long as England was equal to her task, she would never give up the right to protect freedom and independence at sea."

GERMAN EMPEROR AND BRITISH REGIMENT.

London, June 10.

During the annual banquet at the Ritz Hotel last evening of the First Regiment of Royal Dragoons, the following telegram from the German Emperor (the regiment's honorary colonel-in-chief) was read: "Heartly greetings to the officers of the King's Dragoons and best wishes for the welfare of the regiment. May the King's Dragoons always be successful, abroad and at home."

DUTCH ROYAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Hague, June 10.

Nothing is known at The Hague of a visit of Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort to the English Court in the autumn.

THE "BLACK HAND" IN AMERICA.

Marion (Ohio), June 10.

The police here have arrested a fruit-dealer, an Italian named Lima, in whose house they found hundreds of letters proving that the man belongs to the Black Hand gang. The books seized contain the names of several hundred victims. It is believed that this house is the headquarters for the Black Hand organisation in the United States. Lima's arrest, which was made in conjunction with that of seven other members of the band, may lead to the apprehension of the assassin who killed Lieutenant Petrosino at Palermo (Sicily) on March 13. Among the documents confiscated were a number of records which show conclusively the vast scope of the Black Hand's influence and reveal the methods which exist of dividing money obtained by blackmail among the members.