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Telephone  
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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,014.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 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.

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## THE DUTIES OF MAN.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 10.

The Imperial Press Conference (or the "War Council," as I see a number of German papers persist in naming it) is remarkable in that it demonstrates the unanimity that exists among all classes in every colony and dominion of the Empire in regard to compulsory military training. Speaker after speaker from overseas, all men who speak with deep conviction and who may be regarded as popular mouthpieces, continues to dilate upon the urgent necessity of Britain and her kindred States throwing off the lethargy of nonchalance and the cloak of false sentiment fabricated by well-meaning but wholly ignorant demagogues, and of bringing home to the people the rudimentary duty of every civilized citizen, the taking-up of arms in defence of his country. If the Conference has the result of driving this home to the people of this country, it will not only have done good service to England, but also to the peace of the world. Thoughtful men all over the Continent recognise that one of the main reasons underlying the present so-called "scare" is the knowledge on the part of certain nations of weakness and inability to defend their rights. They know, further, that if strength were to be substituted for this weakness, the "scare" would automatically disappear. The really strong, capable, and self-reliant man is rarely a bully; while the weak, incapable individual is constantly getting into hot water owing to his timidity. What anxiety does exist in England today is due wholly and solely to the knowledge that, if such a thing as invasion did threaten, the national forces would not be in a position to successfully resist it. Hence the agitation for mighty battleships and the resulting umbrage taken by some of the Continental Powers, who apparently persist in regarding this agitation as directed against themselves. In the popular uproar for "Eight 'Dreadnoughts' this year," which has been going on ever since the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons last March, the less noisy agitation in favour of compulsory military service has been deadened. The "Dreadnought" movement will doubtless die down and cease in due course, but the very fact of its having arisen shows only too plainly the urgent need of instituting some form of universal military training in this country. When the army is more or less a citizen army, as is the case with the conscript forces of the Continent, the chances of a popular vote for war are greatly diminished. When a man knows that in the event of war either he, his son, or other near relative will bear the brunt of battle, he is likely to ponder seriously over every possible alternative. This is a truism, but it is yet to be recognised as such by British "statesmen." Lord Roberts has been stigmatised by leading British—and Continental—publicists as an ancient crank obsessed with nightmares of invasion; on the contrary, his is the only remedy which can save his country from degenerating into a nation of hyper-nervous alarmists. Compulsory military training is coming in England as surely as night follows day. We can but hope that it will arrive in time to prevent the foolish hotheads among us rendering the nation a laughing-stock throughout the world.

## FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

A telegram of the 10th instant reports a great conflagration in New Brunswick. Several square miles of forest had been burnt, and the fire was spreading.



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## POLITICAL PLOT IN FRANCE.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

Paris, June 11.

The police have searched the lodgings and houses of 23 anarchists and others, among them M. Hervé, the well-known journalist, and Grandjean, suspected of being the leaders of an organisation for throwing telegraph and telephone lines out of work. The searches led to no result except the discovery of letters that will be useful for the comparison of written with printed documents of a revolutionary character.

A second telegram, referring to the above, runs: "The search is now reported to have been made in consequence of the following incident. Two men were arrested lately at Dôle as they were about to lay a bomb at the foot of a telegraph post. When they were searched at the police station, a letter was found on one of them saying that something great must be done for the comrades of the Postal Department, and attached to the letter was a circular describing the most effectual means of destroying telegraph lines. The further enquiry then instituted is said to have furnished the police with the names of the persons to whom the circular was sent. Among the men whose houses were searched in consequence were several Royalists, including a man named de Boever who was arrested some months ago for attempting to damage the Zola monument. The Revolutionaries maintain that the Government only wishes to involve the Royalists in the affair in order to show that it has discovered a conspiracy against the Republic. The men whose houses were searched met in the evening at the office of their solicitor, M. Pouson, and resolved that if summoned before the police magistrate, whether as witnesses or as prisoners, they would decline to answer all questions."

## DEATH OF AN AMERICAN AUTHOR.

A telegram from New York announces the death of Edward Everett Hale, at the age of 87.

Edward Everett Hale was born at Boston in 1822. He graduated at Harvard in 1839 and entered the Unitarian ministry. While he always regarded his life's work as that of a Christian minister and his strong personality influenced New England life for half a century, he was a constant and voluminous contributor to the periodical Press. He edited many magazines and newspapers, and was the author of many volumes of fiction, books of travel, juvenile stories, sermons, biography, and history. At the close of his long and hard-working literary career his writings were still valued as current literature.

## THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

London, June 10.

The Finance Bill was read a second time today by 366 votes to 209. The Labour party voted solid for the Bill. The Prime Minister, in his speech, said the Government had endeavoured to provide the means required without laying burdens on industry, and without encroaching upon the necessary and simple pleasures of the people.

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

London, June 11.

At yesterday's sitting of the Imperial Press Conference, Mr. Winston Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, impressed upon the Conference the necessity for English writers to refrain from language that would cause friction and disquietude among the nations.

Lord Roberts, who on rising was loudly cheered, said the present situation was one demanding their closest attention, and that of every patriotic man. The courage and energy of past generations of our race had left to us the greatest heritage any nation had ever enjoyed. The question now facing us is, Have we the spirit and the foresight to maintain that Empire? If we were to be secure we must have side by side common effort and common sacrifice. He welcomed the indications which he saw in that gathering—the determination of Australia and Natal to train their youth to the use of arms. The splendid spirit of New Zealand and the gift of Lord Strathcona for the training of Canadian schoolboys were examples which would ultimately give a new inspiration to the old country (loud cheers).

The Hon. Theodore Fink (Melbourne) moved a resolution in favour of systematic and universal training of the male population in the self-governing Colonies, but after some discussion, in which a difference of opinion was manifested, the resolution was withdrawn. During the debate Mr. Macdonald, of Toronto, said, amid loud cheers, that "there was enough loyalty in Toronto alone to stock an Empire." Mr. Leo Maxse said the chief function of the British Press was to preserve the peace of the world, to restrain the angry passions of reckless potentates and responsible statesmen from pursuing their international differences to such a point that a breach of the peace became inevitable. They were entitled to appeal to the Government to give effect to its own warnings.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the *Standard*, said that the Empire was made up of five great nations, as Sir Edward Grey had indicated, and national defence must be carried out on the lines of a union of allies. Let each nation be closely allied; let each have a fleet, with a common Admiralty for all. The Armageddon of the Empire might be off Cape Horn. If we were going to go in for a happy-go-lucky policy, what compelling force was there to make Australia, for instance, send ships to Singapore, or Canada to South Africa? The only way that force was to be obtained was by an Imperial Admiralty in which each nation would have a voice.

## EXPLOSION ON A SUBMARINE.

Portsmouth, June 11.

During a search for the source of a leak on board the submarine "A 4," an explosion occurred by which an officer and three men were injured.

## TURKEY AND THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, June 11.

The whole Press here is discussing the Cretan question, but not a word is said about using force. In spite, however, of all assurances to the contrary, politicians are inclined to regard the putting to sea of the Turkish fleet as having a demonstrative character with reference to Crete. It is rumoured that the diplomatic representatives of the protecting Powers are advising moderation both at Athens and here.