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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,023.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 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.

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## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

### AMERICAN PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM A GERMAN-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 12.

Since an Anglo-German character was given to the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference by the opening speech of the chairman, Dr. Murray Butler, President of Columbia University in this city, the American Press has concerned itself more than usual with Anglo-German relations. Dr. Butler, it will be remembered, expressed himself plainly and forcibly on the subject of the suspicions entertained in England with regard to Germany. Hitherto, the Press here has taken but cursory notice of the sensational reports coming day by day from London of German designs against the island Kingdom, contenting itself with repeating the substance of the telegrams under satirical headlines, and perhaps adding a few words of humorous comment. The tendency was to look at the English attitude as a comedy not worth serious criticism. Dr. Butler's remarks, which had all the more effect because of the high position he occupies as a man of learning and of his general prominence in the public life of America, have for the first time furnished a true account of the actual Anglo-German situation, and opened the eyes of people here to its gravity. As Dr. Butler's speech was addressed to a large assemblage of serious men of national reputation, it was taken up by the Press; and since only men of that stamp speak at the annual meetings of this 15-year-old Conference, echoes of the Chairman's opening address were heard in the discussions that followed later on Anglo-German relations.

It must be admitted that Dr. Butler has rendered a great service to Germany in America; his words have officially enlightened the public mind as to a situation of which very little was previously known on this side of the water, and the public judgment on which was, for want of better knowledge, liable and likely to be influenced and warped by the reports from England. Dr. Butler diagnosed the general attitude of the English people with respect to Germany as a pathological phenomenon; "emotional insanity" was his definition of it; symptoms produced, he pronounced, by the realization of the, for England bitter, economical truth that Germany's progress in the economy of the world in the last decades has been much greater and more palpable than that of England. Dr. Butler was completely successful in convincing his hearers, not only that the English notion of the warlike designs of Germany on Great Britain was a chimera, but of the general peaceful policy of the German Empire.

The English point of view was represented at the Conference chiefly by the popular economist Mr. Moseley, who said England had proposed to Germany that the two countries should come to an understanding on the subject of armaments, but had received no answer. "I quite believe," declared this British representative, "that the German Emperor means well to his country and to the world in general, but his utterances in the famous *Daily Telegraph* interview aroused mistrust, and gave occasion for the debate in the House of Commons which led to the decision to strengthen the Navy. It has been proposed in certain quarters that President Taft should take the initiative and mediate between Great Britain and Germany. But I am not quite certain that Mr. Taft would let himself in for such a task; if he should do so, I would recommend him to apply to Germany first." (This remark evoked hearty laughter in the Conference, but I cannot aver that the Chairman joined in it.)

(Continued on page 4.)

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### AERIAL PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 22.

Mr. Harvey du Cros, M.P., for Hastings and Secretary of the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee, contradicts in *The Times* of today the *Morning Post's* statement yesterday that nothing has been done in England for air defence. In connection with the experiments that are being made abroad and by British army and navy experts at home, arrangements have already been made for a flight, before the end of the present Session of Parliament, from Paris to London in an airship that will be the largest and most powerful as yet constructed. This ship is to have a capacity of 227,000 cubic feet, and two motors of 220 horse-power each; it will be able to carry 25 passengers, have a speed of from 25 to 40 miles an hour, and benzine fuel capacity for a voyage of 700 English miles. The Committee has secured the option of buying the ship. As there is no suitable landing place for the ship in England, she will have to return at once to Paris.

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, has informed the *Morning Post* that contributions to the journal's airship fund will be accepted by the Government with thanks. The subscriptions for the purchase of an airship already amount to £2,693.

### AMERICA AND ENGLAND IN CHINA.

London, June 22.

Reuter learns that England has made no protest against America's action with respect to the Hankau-Tschow railway. The American Ambassador in London has communicated to the British Government the terms of the protest made by America in Peking. The British Government in reply heartily welcomed American co-operation in China, but at the same time pointed out the danger of delaying the matter which was already concluded, and expressed the hope that the United States would not raise any difficulties that might cause delay in the issue of the Imperial edict confirming the concluded agreement for the loan. It is expected that a solution satisfactory to all parties will be reached, and there is ground for supposing that America will withdraw her protest at Peking.

### THE FRENCH TURF STRIKE.

Paris, June 22.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Berteaux, a Radical deputy, asked the Minister of Labour a question with reference to the disturbances that took place on Sunday on the Auteuil racecourse. M. Berteaux sided with the Syndicate of the stable lads, declaring that the lads had been discharged by the English trainers solely because they had joined the Syndicate.

The Minister, M. Viviani, promised that the Government would mediate between the Union of the owners of training stables and the stable lads' Syndicate.

The racehorses were escorted by mounted gendarmes yesterday from Maison-Laffitte to the racecourse at St. Cloud.

## THE MURDER OF MISS SIEGEL.

### ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CULPRIT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 21.

Copious cablegrams appear in the London papers dealing with the atrocious murder of Miss Elsie Siegel by, it is alleged, a member of the Chinese colony in New York. A new and sinister light has been thrown on the sanguinary drama by a message received here this morning, to the effect that Mr. Siegel, the girl's father, appeared at the Mulberry Street criminal headquarters in New York on Sunday and made a deposition that he had been mistaken in his identity of the corpse. He was convinced that the body was not that of his daughter, he said, who was visiting friends in the country, and that he had received a message from her. This statement was endorsed by a number of friends who accompanied Mr. Siegel to the station. The police, however, look rather askance at this belated deposition, which they regard as a move of the Siegel family to dissociate themselves from the terrible scandal which threatens to be unearthed when the investigation comes to a head. It is further reported that documents confiscated during the police search in the apartment of Lee Lin leave no doubt as to the character of the relations existing between Miss Siegel and her alleged murderer. One letter reads: "Think of all that I have done for you, given up family, friends, and position. You surely cannot abandon me now!"

A cablegram received here early this morning states that the police have arrested Lee Lin in the Chinese quarter of New York. He vehemently protested his innocence, and claims that he is in a position to clear himself of any suspicion of the crime. When the fact of the arrest became known, an enormous crowd gathered in the neighbourhood, and loud cries were heard exhorting the people to lynch the Chinaman. He was hurriedly pushed into a cab, with armed policemen on both sides of him, and the vehicle was escorted by a strong body of officers to the Tombs prison. Another account says the arrest took place at Schenectady, New York. An acquaintance of Lee Lin's, who is believed to have been his accomplice in the foul crime, has also been apprehended at Amsterdam, N.Y.

Further reports state that Mrs. Siegel, who was prostrated when informed of her daughter's tragic death, has been sent to a private asylum. Although the Siegel family have issued a long statement in which they deny that the body found is that of Elsie, the police have no doubts. Miss Mabel Siegel, a cousin of the murdered girl, positively identifies the body. An autopsy held yesterday shows that death was caused by asphyxiation. Public indignation at the character of the crime is intense. It has long been smouldering owing to numerous minor scandals arising out of the mission work performed by white girls among Chinamen and several recent marriages of Chinamen and their religious teachers. The charge is now made that Chinamen profess Christianity solely because they are fascinated by American women. The Rev. J. N. Mack, of Chicago, who conducted a mission in Chinatown with his two daughters, announces that he has closed the mission because of the horrible revelations in the Siegel case. Lee Lin was the pet of the Chinese mission for a long time, the women workers regarding him as the model convert. Several weeks ago he went to Pittsburgh and lectured to Chinamen on the evil of their ways.