

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH, PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,029.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 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.

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cocker -
 Cocktail etc. Whisky & Soda,
 Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
 In glasses! Champagne!
 14, Waisenhaus Strasse
 former Prager Strasse.

The Continental
 Bodega Company



DRESDEN CHINA

Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
 Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

Trade Mark
 Establ. 1843.

A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
 succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

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.

EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA

Speciality: Portraits on Ivory.

Richard Wehsener,
 DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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.

LIGHTNING TRAVEL.

Nothing is new under the sun, least of all the monorail with which the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* is about to revolutionise traffic conditions in Europe. But the monorail today is about as undeveloped as was the balloon in the 18th century. Development, not invention, is the world's crying need today. With its edition of Saturday the journal mentioned published a supplement of extraordinary interest to everybody who travels. It dealt with the August Scherl monorail system, which is believed to be under the earnest consideration of the German railway authorities. Should this "earnest consideration" materialise into deeds, and granted half of Herr Scherl's dazzling prospects are based on concrete fact, we shall soon be skimming across the face of Europe at a speed compared to which the modern automobile is a sluggish snail. There are practically no limits to the attainable speed, and we remember that when Mr. Brennan (who we believe to be the originator and maker of the first monorail model) was consulted by a syndicate anxious to lay a mono track between Liverpool and Manchester, he promised a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour, and a maximum of 300! But Herr Scherl is more ambitious in scope. He has taken the map of Europe and sectioned it off into zones measured by hours, thus giving the time to all the great European centres from Berlin at a glance. At the end of this notice we append a few illuminating extracts from the monorail time-table.

With that curious combination of artistic and utilitarian elements which constitute the Teuton character, the promoter of the new traffic scheme has worked out his idea of a railway system destined not only to afford marvellously rapid transit, but to beautify the country traversed. His plan is to keep the permanent way at a uniform elevation above the earth's surface, running along a lofty but substantial embankment. The lines converge upon and radiate from a magnificent central station—presumably to be situated in Berlin—the whole looped up by belt lines. We sincerely hope that the authorities will test this scheme thoroughly, and that if found practicable it will be brought into being as rapidly as possible. It may be mentioned that the design for the coaches is on the American system, seats each side and an aisle down the middle. The following tables show the immense reduction in travelling time promised by the monorail:—

The "one-hour" zone			The "two-hour" zone		
From Berlin to	old h. min.	new h. min.	From Berlin to	old h. min.	new h. min.
Dresden	2 30	1 15	Bremen	5 —	2 15
Halle	1 50	1 20	Chemnitz	4 —	2 —
Leipzig	2 30	1 10	Hamburg	3 30	1 40
Magdeburg	2 —	1 —	Kiel	5 30	2 20
Stettin	1 45	— 50	Prague	6 30	2 15
The "three-hour" zone			The "four-hour" zone		
From Berlin to	old h. min.	new h. min.	From Berlin to	old h. min.	new h. min.
Danzig	7 —	3 —	Amsterdam	10 —	4 70
Darmstadt	8 30	3 25	Cologne	8 30	3 30
Frankfurt	7 45	3 10	Munich	10 30	4 —
Carlsbad	7 15	2 30	Stuttgart	11 —	3 50
The "five-hour" zone					
From Berlin to	old h. min.	new h. min.			
Antwerp	12 —	4 45			
Flushing	12 —	4 45			
Basle	13 —	5 15			
Brussels	12 45	4 50			
Budapest	16 30	5 30			
Rotterdam	10 15	4 40			

According to the above figures, it should be possible under the new system to reach London from Berlin or Dresden within eleven hours, while from Dresden to Vienna would be an easy run of four hours. It sounds too good to be true, we fear.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality
 only; Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind.
 Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden, Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

THE CHINESE EL DORADO.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, June 20.

If any additional proof were needed to manifest how completely modern America has discarded her one time traditional insularity it is to be found in the strenuous endeavours now being made by a select band of American business men to exploit the fabulous possibilities of the Chinese market. In this respect the United States may claim international precedence,—and intend to maintain it. The great commercial nations of Europe have had innumerable chances of gaining and enjoying the advantages of China's confidence. The golden opportunity has offered in turn to Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany. All successively spurned it, and utilised what foothold they gained in the Celestial Empire for the advancement of their own ephemeral ends, remaining astonishingly blind to the brilliant promise of the future. Nearly all the great Powers have alienated Chinese sympathy by seizing on some puerile pretext or another slices of Chinese territory, which they hold by force of arms, landing troops and anchoring their warships in Chinese mud. The Chinaman, in spite of his many, to Europeans, incomprehensible foibles is, after all, a human being, and his memory is apparently no shorter than that of his European brother man. More than half a century's experience has convinced the Chinese that Europeans are all "yellow devils" who must be fought off Chinese territory by every available means. America's chance lay in this smouldering animosity against Europe, and with extraordinary foresight and wonderful enterprise she has stepped in at the psychological moment. Unless some very bad mistakes are made, American influence should be absolutely predominant in China within ten years. There are, it is true, one or two outstanding points of friction, chief among these being the burning problem of yellow emigration. But American policy in regard to China of late has been admirably shaped and directed, and there is every indication that Mr. Taft's tenure of office will witness the strengthening of the political and economic ties which now bind together the Celestial Empire and the United States.

Authorities are agreed in predicting a future of wonderful prosperity for China. It is true that for years past each premonitory yawn that escaped from the yellow Colossus was hailed as a sign that he was waking up. The "awakening of China" has been a catchword for more than a decade, but at last the yellow man has left the couch on which he slumbered for ages in a close atmosphere of musty tradition and archaic prejudice. Anybody who keeps a sharp eye on events across the Pacific must have become a profound believer in China's future. The cables inform us every day of some new move along the road of progress and reform. We in America possess great advantages over Europe in regard to our Chinese news service. The European's conception of China is still hampered by antiquated myths in which the Chinaman figures as a mysterious person clothed in wonderful garments and nodding drowsily over a cup of tea. The nodding Mandarin, in fact, still remains the European symbol of China. Well, the longer that conception holds good in Europe, the better will it be for us. The first

masterly move in the game was our remittance of the Chinese Boxer indemnity, an act which caused a complete revulsion in Chinese feeling towards the United States. Europe is clamouring for the "open door" and intends to see that she gets it. But she has wasted over much time in political juggling, and when she arrives she will assuredly find the "open door" so crowded with American financiers and business men that she will perforce have to cool her feet on the mat and ruminate on the exact significance of the verb "to hustle." W. B.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, June 28.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Carlile (Unionist), asked the Attorney General whether his attention had been called to an article that had appeared in a newspaper a short time ago instigating the murder of the Tsar during his coming visit to England.

Sir W. S. Robson replied that he had read the article referred to, and it was of a highly criminal character. In view, however, of the approaching visit of the Emperor of Russia, the Government did not think it advisable or necessary to give any information as to the steps they intended to take against the persons responsible for the article in question.

THE BRITISH CLERGYMEN'S VISIT.

London, June 29.

Mr. Ellis (Liberal), speaking at Scarborough yesterday on the impression derived from their tour by the British clergymen who had lately visited Germany, said they had been impressed first and foremost by the words addressed to them by the German Emperor on the occasion of the reception of the party by his Majesty. Mr. Ellis read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which his Grace, alluding to the value of the visit, wrote, "What we want, is simply the recognition of the common interests and aims and of the facts and forces that unite us; and I contend that that object has been effectually furthered by the last visit."

GREAT COAL STRIKE THREATENED.

London, June 29.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a report of a conference held at Cardiff yesterday of delegates from all the branches of the Miners' Federation in South Wales. The result of the conference appeared, the report remarks, to leave the situation more difficult than ever, since a strike was generally regarded as inevitable. Mr. Abraham, M.P. for Glamorganshire (Rhonda valley), Vice Chairman of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Conciliation Board, and President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, took the chair at the conference and expressed his opinion that a way to the solution of the difficulty might be found; but that if a breach should occur, the supposition that it would only be of short duration should not be indulged. On the contrary, the strike, he said, would be one of the largest and most obstinate recorded in history.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, June 29.

There have been 65 fresh cholera cases and 30 deaths since yesterday. The number of cholera patients under treatment is 514.