

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## PRINCE BÜLOW.

### OPINION IN ENGLAND.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 12.

The country has been thrown into such a condition of excitement by the atrocious assassinations at the Imperial Institute and the concomitant revelations, that practically all other matters of topical interest—not excepting even Mr. Lloyd George's porcupine Budget—have been temporarily shelved. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the pending departure of Prince Bülow from the Imperial German Chancellery should have evoked so little comment. But here and there a thoughtful article appears that does justice to the great significance of the so-called "Chancellor Crisis," not only for Germany, but for her neighbours. Let us be blunt about it and admit without further parley that the retiring Chancellor is not and never has been *persona gratissima* with the British political world. We know from a superabundance of first-hand and unimpeachable testimony that the Prince is in many respects the beau-ideal of a modern diplomatist. His tact, innate courtesy, and unfailing genial qualities are recognised and openly avowed even by his most deadly political enemies. If any additional proof were needed of his remarkable political celerity and manœuvring talent it is surely supplied by the past twelve months of German Parliamentary history. He has successfully, and even brilliantly, weathered storms which would assuredly have overwhelmed and flung on to the rocks less able navigators of the Ship of State; and if he is relinquishing the helm now, it is because he is tired and weather-beaten, not defeated or discouraged. If any labourer in this strenuous age is more deserving of peace and quiet than Prince Bülow, we have yet to hear him named. As it happens, he takes his leave from the diplomatic stage just as the drama approaches a climax, and this circumstance naturally lends to his decision rather more significance, perhaps, than it justly deserves.

Prince Bülow's unpopularity in England plainly dates from the South African war,—that is, with public opinion; albeit our statesmen had long before found in him an antagonist more than worthy of their steel, and one who rarely made a false move. His speeches before the Reichstag in connection with the seizure of certain German steamers by British warships off Delagoa Bay have been described as "mischievous," and such they certainly proved in the ultimate arrangement of Anglo-German relations. But it should still be remembered that his words were uttered on an occasion of great national excitement, when the situation countenanced, if it did not justify, language of more than ordinary Parliamentary strength. Then, again, Prince Bülow's somewhat inexplicable visit to Mr. Chamberlain and its remarkable aftermath in Germany gravely prejudiced him in the British public eye. You will remember the alleged "revelations" made by the *Berliner Tageblatt* some months ago in regard to that incident, when it was sought to prove that in 1899 Mr. Chamberlain endeavoured to enter into an alliance with Germany, and that Prince Bülow summarily threw cold water on the project. All the world now knows the true history of that affair, which is totally at variance with the *Tageblatt's* version. Furthermore, a certain section in this country—needless to even hint at its composition—cherishes feelings of animosity towards the Prince for what they consider his disloyalty towards his Imperial master in connection with the famous *Daily Telegraph* "interview" imbroglio. But in this case

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he has been unanimously absolved by the great weight of enlightened and modern opinion in his own country, and the charge of disloyalty has long since fallen flat except in certain cob-webbed corners where 20th century ideals have yet to be understood. Perhaps the true secret of the Prince's lack of favour in England is to be found in the fact that during his tenure of office Germany has risen to an almost dominant position in Europe. This advance can neither be denied nor counteracted, but some people find consolation in carping at one of the men most directly responsible for it.

### THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* says that it is already evident that the sanguine Washington correspondents who were writing the other day about Congress rising within a week were too optimistic. Complications have arisen which will undoubtedly prolong the Conference proceedings between the two Houses, and the earliest date now spoken of for the completion of the session is Thursday, the 22nd inst.

President Taft is said to be pretty well satisfied with the present position and outlook. He will be kept very busily engaged for the next week or so in connection with the Conference, and is prepared to use all his influence to get the Tariff Bill finally shaped on the Senate lines. There is still much controversy in the newspapers, and in Congressional circles about the incidence of the Corporation tax, but it is not likely to be seriously modified now.

### STIRING SPEECH BY THE TSAR.

Poltava, July 11.

The Tsar, in the course of a luncheon given by the Corps of Cadets today, addressed the assembled company as follows: "I have spent the last two days with feelings of deep emotion, and you will certainly have shared these feelings with me on the fields of Poltava, on which the fate of our country was decided two hundred years ago. It has pleased God that the genius of Peter the Great and the steadfastness of the Russian people should achieve the triumphs that have made Russia great. The same Russia has just passed through a difficult period; but I trust that she has now entered on the path of development and prosperity, and that it will be more easy for coming generations to live for and serve their home. But for that end the loyal help of all my subjects is required; to that end, belief in the strength of Russia, love for Russia and her history, are necessary. May Russia develop in the spirit of the unanimity of the Tsar with his people and of the close connection of the whole population of the country with their ruler! I drink to the health of the successors of those famous heroes who fought on fields where the troops assembled here have gratified me by their splendid appearance today. I drink to their health, to the health of the whole army, and to the welfare of our great Motherland, Russia!"

## THE CLEVELAND ELECTION.

### GREATLY REDUCED RADICAL MAJORITY.

The result of the polling in the Cleveland Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire on Friday in the election caused by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) to Cabinet rank as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was declared at Guisborough on Saturday as follows:—

Mr. H. Samuel (R.)	6,296
Mr. Windsor Lewis (U.)	5,325
Radical majority	971
Increase in Unionist vote	1,527
Increase in Radical vote	462
Increase in total poll	1,989
Decrease in Radical majority	1,065
Electors on the register	13,922

The result was awaited by a large number of electors, many of whom had travelled from outlying parts of the constituency. Polling had been heavy and the counting occupied a large staff of enumerators over two hours. The declaration of the return of Mr. Samuel was received with cheers. In moving a vote of thanks to the returning officer, Mr. Samuel said the fight had been an uphill one, but in Mr. Lewis he had had a courteous opponent, says the *Globe*.

Speaking later, Mr. Samuel said that in the strenuous contest, the forces against Liberalism had been exceedingly strong. Their opponent had succeeded in reducing the majority, but they had not succeeded in imperilling or destroying the Liberalism of Cleveland. The contest had been conducted with good temper.

Mr. Lewis said he hoped they might have an opportunity of fighting again some day. "I consider the Unionist party in the division made a splendid fight for the principles all hold dear," he said.

Interviewed later, Mr. Samuel said he did not think that the women suffragettes had any material effect on the result.

### FORMER ELECTIONS.

Former elections have resulted as follows:—

1892.	1900.
Mr. H. F. Pease (R.) . . . . . 4,397	Mr. A. E. Pease (R.) unopposed.
Mr. A. J. Dorman (U.) . . . . . 4,049	On the resignation of Mr. Pease, November 5, 1902.
Radical majority . . . . . 348	Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) . . . . . 5,834
1895.	Mr. Geoffrey Drage (U.) . . . . . 3,798
Mr. H. F. Pease (R.) . . . . . 4,762	Radical majority . . . . . 2,036
Colonel R. Ropner (U.) . . . . . 4,175	
Radical majority . . . . . 587	
On the death of Mr. Pease, January 12, 1897.	1906.
Mr. A. E. Pease (R.) . . . . . 5,508	Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) unopposed.
Colonel Ropner (U.) . . . . . 4,080	
Radical majority . . . . . 1,428	

Cleveland takes its place among several other constituencies which, while retaining their Radical representation, have been held for the Government only by greatly-reduced majorities since the General Election of 1906. Among these are the following:

	Increase in Unionist vote.	Decrease in Radical vote.
South Aberdeen . . . . .	1,080	3,001
South Leeds . . . . .	2,749	926
Dewsbury . . . . .	1,124	1,170
East Wolverhampton . . . . .	1,761	1,096
Dundee . . . . .	505	2,197
Forfarshire . . . . .	693	1,067
South Edinburgh . . . . .	1,879	760
East Edinburgh . . . . .	1,637	2,079
Yorkshire (Cleveland) . . . . .	1,527	(inc.) 462

### THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, July 11.

It is officially announced that the Tsar of Russia will arrive at Cowes on August 2.