

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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GERMANY AND ENGLAND. HOW THE PRESS MAKES MISCHIEF.

Last Monday evening's edition of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* contained what is probably the most idiotic, and at the same time mischievous, article that has ever disgraced the columns of a reputable news organ. This newspaper, it is hardly necessary to explain, is a Pan-German (or Jingo) journal, and its *raison d'être* is apparently the creation of bad blood between Germany and other nations, particularly England. Foreign readers cannot be expected to distinguish Jingoistic "tall talk" from serious comment, and consequently articles couched in pugnacious terms always constitute a grave danger. The article in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* made a suggestion which cannot be too promptly repudiated in the interests of international harmony. In connection with an article which recently appeared in the *Westliche Canada-Post* (a German newspaper published at Vancouver, British Columbia), the *Tageszeitung* sees fit to calmly propose that an agitation against the increase of the British Fleet should be set on foot by Germans living in British colonies, and concludes by saying:—

"The Governments of British colonies must reckon with this opposition in the future, because German settlers will not willingly pay out of their pockets for a Fleet directed against their own Fatherland. Thus a stimulation and strengthening of the national spirit among Germans resident abroad may become a valuable antidote against the Jingoism of the English,—a gratifying prospect both for the interests of Germanism and the maintenance of peace."

For the credit of the German press it should be added that the *Berliner Tageblatt* sharply criticises this suggestion, and adduces some very logical arguments against it. It is pointed out that if English people living in German colonies or in Germany itself were to institute an agitation against the increase of the German Fleet, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* would be among the first to raise a hue and cry. The *Tagblatt* continues:—

"It is too plain that this tactless and unheard-of challenge may be utilised by the English Chauvinists for further attacks. 'In the interests of Peace,' which apparently lie so near to the heart of this Pan-German newspaper, we can only request Germans living in British colonies to hold themselves absolutely aloof from any such agitation."

It is in our opinion important to draw especial attention to the fact that the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* is a Pan-German paper, and that we are not in sympathy with this movement which is luckily not a powerful one. The above remarks of our tactless contemporary will make it easy for our readers to understand why we do not countenance Pan-Germanism.

OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, July 27.

A meeting called by the Conservative Union was held today to protest against the Budget. The hall was crowded and a resolution passed condemning the Budget proposals and advocating tariff reform. The chief speaker was Mr. Balfour, who said that the absurdly inadequate shipbuilding programmes of the Government in the last three years had endangered the vital interests of the country. Moderate tariff reform was required, particularly in view of the present Budget.

THE BRITISH COAL DISPUTE.

Glasgow, July 27.

The conference held here today between the mine owners and the leaders of the men, with the object of bringing about a compromise that would obviate a general strike, led to no agreement. Another meeting is to be held in London on Thursday. In the course of the afternoon a message was received from the Nottingham miners that the feeling there was strongly in favour of a general strike.

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THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

ITS POLICY.

Paris, July 27.

The new Cabinet declares, in the statement read in the Chamber, that it will pursue a policy of peace, reform, and progress. It will be inviolably loyal to the alliances and the friendships of France, and will consider its duty to lie in gaining respect for the dignity and the rights of France, and in ensuring the peace of the world. It will carry on the policy of the late Government; that policy of peace, which had been consistently approved by the Chamber, had contributed to strengthen the confidence which had enabled France to bring her influence to bear, with increasing authority and in a conciliatory spirit, on the settlement of international difficulties. The statement closed with the assurance that the Government intends to work for the organisation of the democracy.

INTRODUCTION IN THE CHAMBER.

Paris, July 27.

The galleries are crowded, and there is a full attendance of members. The Prime Minister, M. Briand, read the Ministerial statement, which was received with applause, especially the passages referring to the alliances and to friendly relations.

Answering various questions put to him by the Radical deputies, MM. Lafferre, Lauraine, and C. Enoist, M. Briand said he had not accepted office without some perturbation of mind; but, having resolved to accept it, he had not become another man, but had adapted himself to his post. He was the same as he had always been during the seven years of his connection with the Radical party.

An order of the day, expressing the Chamber's confidence in the Government and its assurance that the Ministry would truly interpret the will of the majority, and approving the declarations of the Government, was adopted by 306 votes against 46.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

London, July 27.

The Bill for the unification of the South African colonies was read a second time in the House of Lords today.

The South African delegates who are now in London have expressed to the Imperial Government the wish that the Parliament of the Union may be opened by the Prince of Wales. It is understood that the wish will be complied with, if possible.

THE SPANISH DILEMMA.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.
SERIOUS FLIGHT.

Madrid, July 27.

General Marina has asked for torpedo boat destroyers to patrol the Riá coast. An official report from Melilla states that a provision train on the railway to the mines was attacked by natives, and that the Spanish guard in defending it lost one man killed and five wounded.

Paris, July 28.

The *Matin* publishes a report from Oran that, according to reliable information, the situation of the Spaniards at Melilla is critical and that on one day, the 24th instant, 800 men were placed *hors de combat*. General Marina is said to be very unpopular, and a company of infantry to have refused to march.

Melilla, July 28.

The fighting has begun again. General Pintos and several officers have fallen.

LOSSES EXCEED OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Hendaye, Basses Pyrénées, July 27.

A report from Melilla runs: "The fight of the 23rd instant was the fiercest up to that date since hostilities began. A Spanish detachment was surprised in a defile and fired upon by Moors in ambush on the neighbouring heights. The losses amounted to 400 killed and wounded. An officer said the losses on the 20th and 21st were much higher than had been officially reported. It seems essential that 14,000 troops should be sent out to Melilla, to clear and occupy the Gurugu hills, which are a fastness of the Moors.

The body of the Colonel who was missing has been found; he is said to have ordered a sergeant to give him the *coup de grâce*, to prevent his falling alive into the hands of the enemy."

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

Madrid, July 27.

The Ministry has resolved to place Tarragona and Gerona under martial law.

Barcelona, July 27.

When the general strike was proclaimed, serious collisions occurred between the police and the strikers. A Captain of Gendarmerie and eight of his men were killed, and some 20 wounded.

Perpignan, July 27.

The lines of the railway from Barcelona to Cerdère have been torn up in several places. The strikers are watching the line and stopping all traffic.

MARTIAL LAW FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, July 28.

The *Courier d'Orient* says that the Court Martial, with the approval of Shevket Pasha, has decided to prolong the state of siege in Constantinople to March 1911.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Constantinople, July 27.

According to authentic information, the declarations of the Greek Prime Minister, M. Rhalli, have made an excellent impression on the Turkish authorities, who believe them to be sincere and say that, if Greece pursues the policy indicated, the Porte will make its dispositions accordingly. Turco-Greek relations have thus begun to improve.

RESIGNATION OF RIFAT PASHA.

Constantinople, July 28.

Rifat Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his office.

TRAIN DISASTER NEAR KANSAS.

New York, July 26.

A telegram from Kansas City states that a passenger train from Wabash (Indiana) plunged into the Missouri River near Kansas, last night. Six passengers were killed and 50 injured. It is believed that the train left the rails owing to the points not having been set properly.