

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
DresdenA.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
DresdenA.  
Telephone:  
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,070.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 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.

Extensive choice of  
hand made  
Saxon Damask  
Table-  
Bed-  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**LINEN**  
**Joseph Meyer**  
(au petit Bazar)  
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

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**  
Specialty: 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.

## THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF. SOME TRENCHANT CRITICISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

The undersigned has read with great interest the three articles you lately published on "The New American Tariff." In regard to the first article ("Few Drastic Changes") I cannot agree that German manufacturers "have been a little premature" in protesting against prohibitory duties on certain articles, such as view cards. American cards of American views cost, at wholesale, \$1.65 per thousand, whereas German made and imported cards have cost \$2.75 per thousand including duty. But where the shoe pinches is the fact that American manufacturers of such cards do not put on the finish we find on German cards, so that the German inundation of the market with view cards is owing solely to lack of enterprise on the part of my countrymen.

The same can in a measure be said of German hosiery in its competition with American-made goods, especially stockings; as American manufacturers themselves have acknowledged to the writer that they could not impart the German finish, and everyone in the United States owns that a German stocking is worth any three American-made. The same is the case with razor blades, made in Germany. The tempering process used by the Germans is still a secret locked in their bosoms, which was recently told the writer by one of the largest hardware and razor-blade makers in the United States. That the contrary was maintained by Senator Smoot, Mr. Aldrich's able lieutenant, does not prove anything, as, in general, the wildest statements were palmed off on the worthy Senators.

The writer, a native-born American, only wants justice done, and firmly believes that the foundation principle of trade and commerce is "Give and Take," and that without RECIPROCITY there can be no proper interchange of commodities between nations. The United States can now hold its own in all branches of manufacture. A recent comparison between wages paid in Fall River, Mass., and those paid in German cotton manufacturing districts shows that nearly the same rate of wages are paid in both countries, and the purchasing power of twenty-five cents is at present greater in the United States than in Germany.

Fair-minded American business men, with whom the writer lately had interviews, do not think that European manufacturers have been treated fairly. The result of this mistaken tariff policy will be, in the first place, that the American consumer will have to pay more for his hosiery, etc.; and in the second place, exports from Germany, at least, will very considerably fall off and thus add to the inevitable deficit we shall have on July 1st, 1910.

The manufacturer whose interview you published on August 11 complains that the European Press showed itself very indifferent to the tariff debates in Washington. This gentleman must have confined himself to English newspapers and the Paris Edition of the New York Herald, as the German papers were full of tariff matters; although he is right in saying there was a great scarcity of cable news. In this respect the Germans are far behind progressive American papers, who spare no expense to give their readers the latest news. To say, however, that the present tariff "gives unmistakable evidence of sane, sober, and sensible consideration" will certainly not be borne out by facts and does not reflect the opinion of American government tariff experts.

I trust that in two years from now we may again see a revision of the tariff, really downwards and not upwards. Trade is the very life-blood of na-

**DRESDEN CHINA**  
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::  
**A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Trade Mark.  
Establ. 1843

tions and should be fostered in every legitimate way. Our tariff laws no longer protect our industries, but offer premiums to those needing no assistance. The United States will within the next twenty years become dependent upon the export trade, so that the barriers now erected to keep up trade will fall. As our population grows we consume more and more of our grain and have less and less for export,—one of the most significant facts in political economy.

**Geo. S. Atwood,**  
Secretary, American Association of Commerce  
and Trade Berlin.

## KING EDWARD AND M. CLEMENCEAU.

Carlsbad, August 15.

M. Clemenceau, the ex-Premier of France, left for Marienbad at noon today to pay a visit to King Edward, at his Majesty's invitation. The journey was made by motor, and on M. Clemenceau's arrival King Edward caused lunch to be served on the balcony of the Hotel Weimar. The other guest was M. Crozier, French Ambassador at Vienna. Over their coffee and cigars the King and his guests are said to have discussed various phases of international policy.

## ENGLISH OFFICERS AT THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

Paris, August 15.

It is reported from Châlons that General French and six other British officers will arrive there on the 22nd instant and remain till the 27th, to attend the manoeuvres of the 1st and 4th Cavalry divisions.

## THE U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Publicity is given in the New York press to rumours which have been current in Washington for several days that Mr. Seth Low, one of New York's prominent figures, is to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid in London. It has not been possible to confirm these reports, but the statement comes from a correspondent, who is usually well-informed, and Mr. Low, when questioned on the matter, has, it seems, maintained a significant reserve. It may, therefore, be stated that Mr. Low, who is a much younger man than Dr. Eliot, mentioned in the same connection, is thought by many to be better fitted to the post. Both men are ex-Presidents of Universities, the one of Harvard and the other of Columbia, but Mr. Low's wider career—as business man, Mayor of New York, and Mayor of Brooklyn—and his well-known grasp of international politics give him special advantages which, it is suggested, would come to the top in the London Embassy.

## THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

New York, August 14.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that Mr. Meyer, United States Secretary for the Navy, is considering the building of 30,000 ton battleships. The General Board of the Navy, it is added, recommends the construction of this type of vessel, and it is expected that it will be authorised by the next Naval Appropriation Bill.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Ex-President Roosevelt's connection with *The Outlook*, the possibility of his being nominated for the Mayoralty of New York, American naval policy, the prospects of international peace, and the new tariff, were among the subjects discussed by Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent American divine and littérateur, in the course of an interesting conversation with a *Daily Record* representative in Dresden on Saturday evening.

In view of the general interest of the subject the conversation first turned to the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as an Associate Editor of *The Outlook*. "This means," explained Dr. Abbott, "that all the ex-President's writings on social, industrial, and political affairs will appear exclusively in our periodical over his own signature. At the editorial conference which took place when Mr. Roosevelt joined our staff, it was made clear that he should have the greatest liberty in expressing his own views, even though they do not conform to my own. He will write his articles and sign them, and I shall write mine and sign them, and our readers will then be left to choose for themselves. Speaking generally, however, I may say that Mr. Roosevelt's opinions on most moral and political questions are entirely in accordance with those of *The Outlook*, albeit there are one or two points on which we agree to differ. We expect our new Associate Editor to commence his duties on the magazine upon his return from Africa: he will have his own office in the *Outlook* building and a free choice of subjects on which to enlarge. I do not anticipate that we shall publish anything relative to his hunting exploits in Africa, as these will appear exclusively in *Scribner's Magazine*, but he may have something to say in regard to native conditions, missionary work, etc. in the Dark Continent."

"What do you think of Mr. Roosevelt as a prospective Mayor of New York?" asked our representative.

"I have heard nothing to justify such an assumption," replied the doctor, "but I have no hesitation in saying that, if he could be prevailed upon to run, he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. Personally I consider that in such a position he could and would do a vast amount of good. At the present moment there is a strong desire for good municipal administration in New York and elsewhere. We want some man of strong and conscientious personality who will carry into literal effect the phrase, 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people,'—the administration of the populace for the benefit of the populace at large, and not for a minor section of wealthy and influential individuals. We want, in a word, to democratise city government; and if that process were carried out in New York it would serve as a model for the State and, eventually, for the nation. I think Mr. Roosevelt would be the very man to carry out that great work, but I am quite unable to say what chance there is of his entering upon it.

"My views on our naval policy? Well, in spite of the fact that I have been a life-long advocate of peace and a hater of war, there are, in my opinion, many reasons why the somewhat extensive naval programme formulated by Mr. Roosevelt is justified. There are various circumstances, many of recent growth, which render it imperative for the United States to be represented by naval forces in both oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific. An adequate fleet of warships stationed on either seaboard could not but help to ensure the maintenance of peace.

(Continued on page 2.)