

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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PROTECTION v. POCKET-BOOK.

We have received the following letter:—
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Dear Sir:—
 I notice that you took the trouble to publish in your paper my letter to you regarding the article "Protection v. Pocket-Book."

I am aware that an Editor is not generally supposed to be responsible for articles contributed to his paper, but I thought he might be under some moral obligation not to publish in his paper articles that hardly bear the semblance of truth, and I see that you partly assume that obligation, in a measure, by championing the side of your correspondent. If in reading an article I find that there is a statement made of which I know the facts, and that statement is wrong; what reason have I to suppose that all the other statements are right? The natural thing to believe would be, that at least some of the other statements were equally wrong, which without doubt they are.

If in a family, some misfortune should befall one of its members that cast a stigma upon that member's character, what would you think if the father of the family should go down into the market place and cry it aloud to the public? You would think him a man of little sense. Your correspondent is in the same position. He has left his country, the United States, and has come abroad into a foreign land, and airs his opinions, and calls the attention of a foreign people, in a foreign paper, to things he claims exist, but which he cannot at the same time substantiate. What must the German people think of us Americans. They have not any too good opinion of us now, and believe, by hearing and reading such wild and irresponsible statements, that any official in the United States from the President down can be bought.

I say that any American citizen that will go abroad, either in times of peace or war, and try and create this impression, is just as deserving of the opprobrium of his countryman as even Benedict Arnold was.

If your correspondent has information that will prove that John D. Rockefeller controls the United States Senate, then why does he not lay the information before the Attorney General? I assume that the present Attorney General is not considered dishonest by your correspondent as were his predecessors.

You mention Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft as being against "Trusts." I have yet to learn that these two men—of whom I have the greatest admiration and respect—are against "Trusts." If you mean to say that they are against the abuse of privileges by "Trusts," I fully agree. There is not an honest man in the United States that is not against it.

You say that the nobleness and high-mindedness of Americans was never brought in question. Is not the United States Senate composed of American men? Was not this body stigmatised as being controlled by John D. Rockefeller? There are a good many Americans who still believe in the integrity of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and it ill becomes a citizen of the United States to go to a foreign land and gainsay it. "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

It is just as bad for a man to be bought, or to sell out his business to a "Trust," as it is for the Trust to buy him out. It is only a question of money in both cases. I do not think a man should say much if he is, or was, controlled by a "Trust" to the extent of \$8,500 per annum.

Yours truly,
 Wm. J. Watson.

Schandau, August 22.

The above communication further reveals our correspondent's unacquaintance with newspaper etiquette.

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and calls for little comment on our part. No additional proof is given to controvert statements which Mr. Watson broadly classes as false, and as a contribution to the Trust question his letter is wholly irrelevant. We must decline to publish further letters of this nature unless they contain something more substantial than uncalculated criticisms of our editorial morality.—The Editor.

THE STRIKE AT PITTSBURG. MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Pittsburg, August 23.
 On Sunday evening grave riots took place here in connection with the strike of the steel employes. The strikers, urged on by their women-folk, fiercely attacked the establishment of the Steel Car Company, and the disturbance assumed so serious a character that the militia were called out. As the crowd refused to disperse, several volleys were fired by the soldiers and many arrests made. The sheriff's attorney, one soldier, and three foreign strikers were killed. Twenty people were wounded, some mortally.

London, August 24.
 The Daily Telegraph's New York correspondent cables under date of yesterday as follows: An official telegram from Pittsburg states that during the course of the day three of the wounded men have died, this bringing the total number of dead up to eleven. Careful enquiries elicit the fact that 40 people were slightly wounded. The sheriff's officers, escorted by soldiers, broke into houses where the strikers and their adherents had sought refuge and took many prisoners. Reinforcements of troops have arrived in the city today. There are at least 4,000 of the strikers, all desperate and strongly inclined to show fight again. Strong measures will be taken to maintain order and prevent incitement to fresh outrages.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, August 23.
 The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers that the Cretan question cannot remain unsettled. The form of autonomy must be fixed. According to newspaper reports, some of the Ambassadors have made representations to the Porte relative to the boycotting of Greek merchandise.

It is reported from Canca that the Executive Committee has requested, through the Consuls, that the men landed for the purpose of removing the Grecian flag may now be withdrawn from the forts.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR. NEW AEROPLANE RECORD MADE.

Rheims, August 24.
 M. Blériot, the world-famous aviator who crossed the Channel recently by aeroplane, made yesterday a new world's record for speed. Ascending with his monoplane in the evening, he covered a measured distance at a speed of 69 kilometres an hour, thereby smashing all previous records.

FAMOUS AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

Maisons-Lafitte, August 23.
 The dirigible airship Bayard-Clément, while attempting to descend this morning, came into contact with some telegraph wires along the railway, and the envelope was badly torn. The vessel hung motionless for a few moments, and then fell into the Seine. M. Cabozza, a Russian officer, and two other passengers in the car were all hurled into the water, but managed to save themselves by swimming. The car, motor, and other parts of the balloon sunk in deep water, but by evening the entire wreckage had been recovered, and it is hoped that the balloon will be ready for further use in fourteen days.

The accident occurred at the conclusion of a particularly successful ascent, made as the last trial before the balloon was handed over to the Russian Government. All records for high altitudes had been broken, as the great vessel ascended to a height of 1,500 metres. After being aloft for two and a half hours, it was decided to descend, and a favourable landing spot was chosen. When near the ground, however, a sudden gust of wind caught the great structure and caused the mishap detailed above. The balloon has been sent on to Sartrouville for repair.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S HEALTH.

Count Zeppelin has left the private clinic at Constance, where he remained after the slight operation, and has returned to Friedrichshafen. The journey to Berlin will follow very shortly.

THE VOYAGE OF ZEPPELIN III. TO BERLIN.

Friedrichshafen, August 24.
 It is stated in authoritative quarters that the airship Zeppelin III. will start for Berlin on Thursday night, so as to allow a sufficient margin for possible delays and to ensure arrival at Berlin at the appointed hour.

THE FIGHTING AT MELILLA.

Paris, August 24.
 Reports received from Melilla say that the fighting yesterday was very obstinate. The Moors, who were concealed among the heights opposite the camp at Sidi Moussa, attacked a Spanish provision train from 20 different places. The train was escorted by a squadron of cavalry, four companies of infantry, and two mountain batteries; but it was only with great difficulty that the attack was repulsed. The Spaniards had seven men wounded. The penetrating power of the Moorish projectiles may be gauged by the fact that one of their bullets, after passing through the butt of a Spanish soldier's rifle, went through the skull of another soldier, and into the abdomen of a third.

Melilla, August 24.
 A battery of Artillery, while on its way to escort a provision train, exchanged fire with the enemy, who withdrew with some loss. While a party of Moors were attacking the railway during the night, a mine exploded under their feet and many were killed.

MEXICAN GOVERNOR A FUGITIVE.

Monterey, Mexico, August 23.
 Troops have been sent from this town and other places to Galena, where Governor Reyes is concealing himself. He will probably be captured.

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