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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE BUDGET BATTLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S AMAZING SPEECH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, whose Budget will probably be the cause of a great Constitutional revolution in England before many months are past, delivered a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday afternoon which for sheer rant, vicious invective, and unvarnished sophistry can be compared only to the same gentleman's disgraceful outburst at Limehouse some months ago. Unfortunately the space at our disposal does not permit of our giving the speech verbatim, but the chief points we print below are ample to prove the unrestrained virulence of the orator. Among a certain class of British politician it has become the fashion to play to the gallery by violently attacking the nobility, and imputing to them most of the ills from which the country is suffering. Alliteration is also becoming a favourite style of oratory, and it must be confessed that in coining the phrase, "Dukes or Dreadnoughts," Mr. Lloyd George has displayed a talent for rhyme which will doubtless raise him still higher in the estimation of the mob for whom he so liberally caters.

We do not think that this speech, as it lies before us, presents any really knotty points to the Unionist critics whose task it will be to point out the fallacies and shallow excuses with which it abounds. We are not concerned to examine this speech from a partisanship point of view. But for the good name of English politics, and the traditions of dignity and moderation which have distinguished the Mother of Parliaments above all other administrative bodies in the world, we heartily deplore the verbal excesses to which even Cabinet Ministers have resorted in defence of an indefensible measure. The Chancellor's language at Limehouse and Newcastle, in its direct appeal to the lowest, most ignorant prejudices of the masses, in its utter disregard for the rudiments of controversial etiquette, is unparalleled save by the Grub Street lampoonists of the eighteenth century. Signs are not wanting of a pending great change in British parliamentary customs, and some even prophesy a revolution in the existing relations between Lords and Commons. We sincerely trust that an attempt will be made to regulate the appointment of Ministers that in future the national dignity will not be lowered to the dust by amateur statesmen whose ignorance of legislative principles is only equalled by their sublime disregard for the decencies of political debate.

CHIEF POINTS OF THE SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a crowded meeting at the Palace Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday afternoon. Sir William Angus, president of the National Liberal Federation, presided. Elaborate preparations were made by means of barriers outside the hall to keep the general public, and especially the Suffragettes, from coming too near the building. Mr. Lloyd George was received with tremendous cheering on entering the hall. The vast crowd, numbering 4,000, joined in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Although ladies were not generally admitted, there were several on the platform, including Lady Runciman and Mrs. Lloyd George. The Chairman said that Mr. Lloyd George had given his Budget a soul, and had made it inspiring, pulsating with human sympathies. He regarded the House of Lords as a bramble commanding the trees of the forest, namely, the King and the people, as represented by the Commons. The Commons were standing on their defence, and would not prove unworthy of the patriotism and courage of their fathers. They were meeting the situation with a united Government.

The Chancellor's speech then followed, these being the principal points he made:

He had previously at Newcastle dwelt upon the burdens imposed upon industry by ground landlords, and suggested it was time for them to contribute to the State something out of the wealth earned for them by others.

He thought that would be done in a few weeks.

The Budget had come through all its most troublesome stages, and had emerged much strengthened and improved.

It was there in its main structure—the land taxes were there and the super-tax was there.



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Bed-
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LINEN

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

The chief charge against the Budget was that it was an attack on industry and property.

Since the attack on the Budget was first promulgated trade had improved and industries were beginning to make profits.

There had been, on the whole, an improvement in brewery shares.

The only stock that had gone down was the Dukes, in which there had been a great slump.

A fully-equipped Duke costs as much to keep up as a couple of "Dreadnoughts." They were just as great a terror, and lasted longer.

As long as Dukes were idols all went well; but then came the Budget, and they stepped down from their perches.

The richest men in the House of Commons sat on the Liberal side, and yet they were told these Liberals were engaged in destroying property and riches and industry.

All they asked was that wealth should pay its fair share.

The chief objection of the great landlords to the Budget lay in the fact that it contained valuation proposals which went to the root of the land question.

To the great landlords he said, "You have escaped just long enough. It is your turn now."

The Government were going to have all the taxes in the Budget or none.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Asquith returned to London on Saturday morning, on the conclusion of his visit to the King at Balmoral. The Premier was due at King's Cross at 7.35, but his train was almost an hour late. A number of people were on the platform to witness his arrival, including some women, who attracted a good deal of attention from the police, the suggestion being that they were Suffragettes. One woman concealed herself behind the pillars supporting the bridge across the station, and was within a few feet of the Prime Minister's motor car. Mr. Asquith stepped briskly out of the sleeping compartment of the train, accompanied only by his manservant. The Prime Minister walked straight across to his car, and had just taken his seat when the woman who had concealed herself rushed up to the door of the vehicle and shouted, "Votes for Women." She was immediately seized by two policemen, whereupon, addressing herself to the Prime Minister, she asked, "When are you going to give votes for women, sir?" Mr. Asquith took no notice of her, but lifted his hat in response to the salutations of others upon the platform. As the woman was led away by the two officers she again cried, "Votes for women! When will you give us votes for women?" A gentleman standing near to the car indignantly answered, "When are you going to learn to behave yourself?" The car then moved off without further incident, the Prime Minister driving to his official residence in Downing-street. Mr. Asquith, on his return to Downing-street, was visited by Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There will be no meeting of the Cabinet next week, and in official circles (says the Exchange Company) it is now believed to be highly improbable that the prorogation of Parliament can take place before quite the end of November.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour on Friday had the interesting experience of a ride on a New York Central Locomotive Express. Thirty miles were covered, the fastest speed attained being a mile in

43 seconds, and the British Admiral expressed himself as delighted with the trip. Admiral Seymour sailed for home on the Inflexible. Interviewed before his departure, he expressed his deep regret at the war scares which had become so notable a feature of the Press in recent years. If the proprietors of newspapers, said the Admiral, only realised the great influence which they wielded over the minds of their fellow-countrymen they would cease to countenance the appearance in the journals they controlled of these deplorable incitements to jingoism and panic. As the British squadron steamed out of the bay, the German warships signalled: "Delighted to have met you. Auf Wiedersehen!" An equally cordial reply was made.

On Sunday at Perigueux the French Premier, M. Briand, delivered his long expected speech. His remarks were received by a large audience with continual applause, particularly when the Minister emphatically affirmed his intention of placing the tranquillity of the Republic far above mere party interests. A reform that was urgently necessary, continued M. Briand, was that of the law respecting old age pensions for working people and peasants. The Republican party must dissociate itself from local interests and think only of the welfare of the entire country. The Government would not remain in office for an hour if it were not in a position to infuse new life into the Republican party. After discussing various social questions, M. Briand said that he would energetically advance working men's organisations and work to ensure the co-operation of these organisations with the Government for the ultimate benefit of the nation. All sincere Republicans must rally round the Government to render possible the carrying into effect of reforms. He was not discomfited by the attacks of the extremists of the right or the left. If, however, attempts were made to follow these verbal onslaughts by deeds, he would be there to close the thoroughfare. The enthusiastic reception accorded to the troops by the populace during the recent manoeuvres had furnished the best answer to those who asserted that if the country were once attacked, it would be left to its fate by its own children. The French Army was in a position to fulfil its tasks in spite of every difficulty. M. Briand concluded: "The country is conserving its strength and will live and thrive. It will never permit that its renown or its existence be interfered with. If such an unfortunate attempt were to be made from any side, it would be seen that all Frenchmen would march shoulder to shoulder to defend their beloved Fatherland." M. Briand's speech was frequently interrupted by stormy applause, and at its conclusion the crowd raised cries of "Vive Briand!" "Vive la République!"

The official results of the aviation week at Juvisy, near Paris, were communicated to us by telegraph yesterday as follows: Count Lambert won the Kästner prize by covering the two-kilometre course in 2min. 19sec.; he also won the Neufuss prize for the two best rounds, which distance he completed in 4min. 18 3/5sec.; together with the prize of the Municipal Council for the best round at a height of 40 metres, which the Count covered in 2min. 27sec. The Grand Council's prize was also won by this successful aviator, who flew the prescribed five rounds in 10min. 52sec. The second place was won by M. Paulhan, in 13min. 37sec. The flights were witnessed by 200,000 spectators. The promoters of this competition have now decided to enlarge the ground and to request the assistance of 500 soldiers for next Sunday. While the vast crowds were leaving the ground on Sunday, at the close of the flights, disturbances arose owing to the inadequacy of the train traffic. The crowd broke into the room of the railway officials and wrecked it, besides smashing every window in sight. They complained that not sufficient trains were run. During the crush several persons were trampled underfoot, but no serious injuries are reported.

M. Blériot won the first speed prize at the Frankfurt-on-Main flying competition by covering the round in 1min. 17sec., while the second prize was carried off by Baron de Caters, who did the same distance in 1min. 18 1/5sec. Blériot also won the first distance prize by flying about 18 kilometres in 17min. 23sec., de Caters again being second with 14 kilometres in 12min. 14sec.