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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Friday afternoon the police arrested a man who was brandishing a knife and declaring that he intended to kill President Taft.

The Press Association learns authoritatively that there is no foundation for the rumour that Mr. Lloyd George has resigned, and that Mr. Churchill has taken a similar course. The rumour reached Mrs. Lloyd George and the Treasury officials as a complete surprise, and one of the latter remarked to a reporter: "The object of the report is obvious. The Chancellor is travelling on the Continent, and except that he wires an address to which any urgent communication may be sent, his whereabouts are not known, nor will they be till the next message is received. He desires to have all rest and privacy possible. He will be back to speak at Treorchy on Monday." It is announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be opposed at the next election in the Carnarvon Boroughs by a strong local candidate, Mr. I. Davies, while Mr. Hamlet Roberts, solicitor, of Penygroes and Carnarvon, will oppose Mr. Ellis W. Davies, M.P., in the Eifion Division of Carnarvonshire.

Mr. Lloyd George's Newcastle speech is enthusiastically praised in the *Vorwärts*, the official organ of the German Social Democratic party, as a model of Socialist doctrine. The "Red Flag Chancellor" is acclaimed for "sowing seeds that are bound to result in the Socialist harvest." His onslaught against the existing order is described as "leaving nothing to be desired"; and Socialists are assured that they cannot read the speech without profit and satisfaction. The *Vorwärts* says: "The Radical wing of the British Liberals is leading the attack with ideal recklessness and lust of battle. It is conducting the agitation in language which in Germany is customarily used only against a 'red revolution.' If the German Junker (and Conservative) were to read these speeches, he would swear that they were delivered by Social Democrats of the reddest dye, so ferociously and with such unscrupulousness do they expose the contrast between the rich and the poor. They appeal to the passions of the people; they exploit social distinctions in the manner best calculated to fire popular anger against the Lords."

"Mr. Lloyd George made such a speech at Newcastle that the seeds he is planting may first bring forth Liberal fruit, but there can be no doubt that Socialism will eventually reap the harvest. His arguments must arouse the working men, and when they have accustomed themselves to look at things from this standpoint it is certain that, once standing before the safes of the industrial capitalists, they will never again close their eyes."

Mr. Crane has not yet succeeded in dragging President Taft into the squabble over the former's dismissal or rather, as it is now officially described, his resignation of the post of United States Minister to China. It is feared, however, that Mr. Taft will deem it necessary to make some statement, as Mr. Crane now makes the specific allegation that having failed to obtain proper instructions as to policy from the State Department he appealed for and obtained them direct from the President. Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, declares that Mr. Crane was amply instructed upon the general lines of American policy in the Far East, and that the need for discretion was repeatedly impressed upon him. Cabled advices from China state that the news of the cancellation of Mr. Crane's appointment has given general satisfaction to Americans in the Far East. All the information available indicates, indeed, that the cancellation of the appointment was the only proper course for the Washington Government to take. It is generally believed that the new Minister will be Mr. H. P. Fletcher, now Chargé d'Affaires at Peking.

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The American newspapers report a daring raid on a Chicago bank which, owing to a motor break-down at a crucial moment, had a tragic ending. It appears that a well-dressed, respectable-looking man on Wednesday called upon a firm of jobmasters in Chicago and hired a powerful automobile, which he himself drove away. He made straight to the branch office of a bank, and entering the office with a pointed revolver, coolly ordered the staff to hold up their hands while he helped himself to all the coin and paper money he could take from the tills. Then still menacing the paralysed staff with the revolver, he rushed out of the bank, jumped into the automobile, and set off at a great pace, which he speedily increased as the clerks and other employes ran after him and raised a hue and cry. There was soon a hot pursuit, other motors joining in the chase, and more than one revolver bullet was sent after the fugitive. The latter would probably have got away, but for the reckless manner in which he was handling the car, which ended in its breaking down and placing him at the mercy of his pursuers. The man, seeing the desperateness of his situation, drew his revolver once more and turned on the crowd. Those who were armed at once began to fire upon him, and just for a few seconds he was the centre of a perfect rain of bullets, several of which struck him, but rather than be captured he suddenly pointed the weapon at his own head and shot himself dead.

Washington advices announce that a group of British and American capitalists are jointly conducting negotiations with the Chinese Government respecting the construction of a railway from Tehintshu-fu to Tsitsihar. The Japanese Government, it is reported, denies any intention of raising difficulties, but is nevertheless determined to stand on its rights as laid down in the recent treaty with China.

The western section of the State of Tennessee has been ravaged by a violent cyclone. Several people lost their lives, many others were injured, and isolated townships destroyed.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook was on Friday the guest of honour of the New York city magistrates, who presented him with a handsomely illuminated address in recognition of his courage and endurance, and of the fact that he was the first man to plant the Star-spangled banner at the North Pole. Subsequently he was made a freeman of the city.

At Dr Nansen's villa in Christiania on Friday the famous explorer had a long discussion with Prof. Hergesell regarding the projected airship expedition to the Arctic. Climatic and ice conditions were specially dealt with. Dr. Nansen placed his advice and services fully at the disposal of the expedition.

The American Consul at Managua (Nicaragua) telegraphs to the State Department at Washington that martial law has been proclaimed at Managua. President Zelaya is preparing a force to attack the districts of Rama and San Juan del Morte, which are momentarily in the hands of the revolutionists.

The injuries sustained by M. Richet in his accident at the Juvisy aviation ground prove not to be so serious as originally reported. They consist of contusions and serious hurt to one eye which, however, is not wholly destroyed. Richet was a friend and pupil of the late Captain Ferber, who recently met his death in an aeroplane mishap at Boulogne.

Count Lambert was on Friday presented with the first prize offered by the Society for the Encouragement of Aviation, which he had won by a splendid flight—having a value of 25,000 francs. M. Paulhan received the second prize of 2,000 francs.

At Madrid on Friday the opening of the Cortes was marked by several incidents in connection with Señor Ferrer's execution. On the previous evening at Barcelona a bomb, discovered in a music warehouse near the cathedral, had exploded just as several policemen were approaching it, seriously wounding the store manager and three officials. When the President rose to proclaim the Senate open comparative quiet prevailed, but a number of Republican deputies asked questions concerning the late disturbances, and were refused replies. One of the Ministers proposed cheers for the King, for Spain, and for the Army, which were given with a will by practically every one present. The Carlists alone confined their cheers to Spain.

Four persons suspected of complicity in the Barcelona riots were yesterday handed over to the Court Martial for trial.

During the session of the Landtag at Trieste on Friday a Liberal-Nationalist deputy delivered a speech in memory of Ferrer. All the deputies rose from their places as a mark of respect. The speaker concluded by requested all present to leave the hall and thus make a continuation of the sitting impossible, as a mark of esteem for the dead reformer. His request was at once complied with.

The Paris newspapers bring reports of a bomb explosion in the barracks at Barcelona on Friday, through which several soldiers were badly hurt. The outrage was directed against the Captain-General of Barcelona who, however, did not arrive at the barracks until after the explosion.

A mass meeting was held in a theatre hall at Montmartre, Paris, on Friday evening, at which 3,000 persons were present. Several Socialist deputies made speeches against the Spanish Government and the Parisian police, and a resolution condemning King Alfonso and his clerical and military advisers was adopted.

In the early hours of yesterday morning a crowd of 200 people assembled at Potsdamer Platz, Berlin, and marched through Bellevue and Tiergarten Strasse to Regenten Strasse, in which is situated the Spanish Embassy. Loud cries of "Down with Spain!" and "Hurrah for Ferrer!" were raised. The way was barred by police, whereupon the crowd tried to gain Regenten Strasse through Augustus Strasse, but were driven back to the Potsdamer Brücke and there dispersed without the employment of force.

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