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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

His Majesty King Edward VII. is 68 years of age today, and the event will be celebrated in every part of that great Empire over which he reigns in a manner appropriate to the profound respect and sincere affection felt by every Britisher for the "Head of the House." It will be only nine years next January since his Majesty was called to the Throne on the death of his revered mother, Queen Victoria. In that comparatively brief period the King has consistently exhibited many qualities which his exalted office demands, but does not invariably receive. The peace of his dominions is dearer to the heart of King Edward than self-aggrandisement. His whole policy since ascending the Throne may be summed up in one word,—Peace. Popular as the Prince of Wales, he is beloved as the King. It has not often happened in British history that the "first gentleman of the Empire" has upheld that dignity so finely as King Edward. The celebration which the loyal "Colonists" of Berlin are arranging for this evening is a spontaneous desire on the part of many of his Majesty's loyal subjects to prove that exile from home does not denote indifference to home, and that loyalty to King and Country may flourish equally well under foreign skies provided the roots are sound. There will be few dissentients to the trust expressed at tonight's celebration; rarely has greater sincerity characterised the singing of any national anthem than that which today will resound from millions of throats: "God Save the King!"

THE POLITICAL FIGHT.

WHY THE LIBERALS MAY LOSE.

Almost exactly four years ago Great Britain was preparing for a General Election after five years of Conservative administration. It is now confidently predicted that a dissolution will take place next month, after less than four years of Liberal government. During these last four years the Liberals have had the advantage of an almost unparalleled majority at their back, a majority so large that it has been able to crush every vestige of opposition by merely setting the party machine in motion. Outnumbered by three to one, the Opposition has nevertheless played one of the most vigorous games on record. It went into Parliament despised and rejected of the people, but not in the least disheartened. The Opposition leaders were acute enough to calculate that not many years would elapse before the pendulum swung back with a velocity equal to that which carried the Liberals into office, but we do not fancy that the most optimistic Unionist ever dreamed that reaction would occur within the brief space of four years. To delve into the whys and wherefores of revolutions in public opinion would be to embark upon a task of considerable weight. Public opinion, indeed, is as fickle as the proverbial feminine mind. Its inconsistency may be traced to that love of change, of sensation at any price, which finds a place in the cosmos of average men. This predilection is not altogether so vicious as might appear at first sight. The advantage of party government lies in the fact that it prevents oligarchical rule becoming permanent. There is always an Opposition to reckon with, however small that may be. There seems little doubt that the present British Government has made the gross error of under-estimating the power of its opponents. This error must be paid for, and the reckoning appears imminent. The two parties will go to the polls in January under widely divergent conditions. The Unionists have at last hit upon a constructive policy,—a policy nicely calculated to appeal to the public on account of its essentially British character. The trend of the times is all towards aggression. The Liberals propose to commence a class war at home, while the Unionists recommend the foreigner as a more promising foe. The Liberal banner is inscribed with the legend, "Peers or People, which shall pay?" The Unionists banner asks, "Which shall contribute to the country's bill, the British workingman hampered by Free Trade, or the foreigner who for so long has fattened on British markets?" There is an aggressive smack about the latter inscription which will certainly appeal to many.

The Liberal policy is admittedly destructive; the Unionist is all for construction. The strong tinge

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

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

Established 1854. **Fur Warehouse** Established 1854.
Paul Koehler, Landhaus Str. 6
For many years fitter at the International Fur Store, London.
Not being in a main street, my prices are * Prices are marked in plain figures on the most moderate.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality
only; Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden, Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

of Socialism which pervades the House of Commons today is viewed with ever-increasing alarm by the electorate. Putting aside the merits of Socialism—a creed which, after all, is perhaps less understood in England than elsewhere—the country is obviously not yet rotten for it. It is the last resort of the weak, and the British nation is just becoming conscious of its own strength. Practically every decrepit country in Europe is rampant with Socialism. It may be argued that in America and Germany also the movement has enormous impetus, but we regard this more as the activity of a political set than as representative of a popular movement. It only needs a national rallying-cry to disperse the Socialist host like chaff before the wind. We predict that little ultimate good will accrue to the Liberal party in England through its alliance with the Socialists. The chief strength of the Unionists is their outspoken aversion to Socialism. To this aversion is mainly due the anti-Budget campaign. It is not that the Budget is actually looked upon as unfair or revengeful, or that it will reduce the wealthy class to poverty; but it is recognised that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals are the thin end of a wedge driven into the Constitution. Once pass this Budget, and there would be a dangerous precedent for confiscatory finance. In two articles published last week we dealt with the Peers and their relations to the people. The British worker may have no love for individual Dukes, but he is a strong supporter of the principles they represent. He is not such a fool as to hesitate in choosing between government by a Duke or a noisy demagogue. The Liberals will sustain defeat at the coming election because, in the first place, they have exhibited to an anxious electorate their strong leaning towards Socialistic doctrines; and, in the second place, they have made the mistake of concluding that the worst form of Little-Englandism is as prevalent in the country at large as it is amongst the Liberal benches in the House of Commons.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. John Stewart Kennedy, a retired Scotch-American banker, who died of whooping cough on October 31, at the age of 79, leaves 25,000,000 dollars in his will to religious, charitable, and educational institutions, nearly half of the amount being bequeathed to establishments connected with the Presbyterian Church.

A sum of about 35,000,000 dollars is left to the widow, relatives, friends, and employes. Among the largest bequests are:—
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and Presbyterian Church Extension Fund, 2,250,000 dollars each.

Robert College, Constantinople, 1,500,000 dollars. Columbian University and Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2,250,000 dollars each.

To the University of Glasgow, in which city Mr. Kennedy resided until he came to America, and to the Yale University and Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire) Mr. Kennedy bequeaths 100,000 dollars each.

Messages from Belgrade state that the chief topic of discussion at the present moment is a remarkable affair in which Bishop Nikanor, of Nisch, is involved. It appears that a little while ago the Bishop dreamed that a revolution had broken out in Belgrade, that King Peter had been deposed, and that instead of Prince Alexander the ex-Crown Prince George had been proclaimed King. The Bishop, it is alleged, mentioned his curious dream in letters which he wrote to several friends, and one such letter was eventually laid before the Synod. The Metropolitan denounced Bishop Nikanor to the Minister of Public Instruction, and on Wednesday a Cabinet Council over which the King presided, considered the matter. The result, it is asserted, was that it was decided to institute proceedings for high treason against the Bishop, since his dream and letters are construed as propaganda work in favour of Prince George.

The wedding will take place at Badu Pesth today (Tuesday) of Prince Victor zu Erbach-Schoenberg and the Countess Elizabeth Szechenyi, a relation of the Count Szechenyi who married Miss Vanderbilt. The Prince is a cousin of King Alfonso, and is also related to King Edward.

Sensation was created in a Montmartre, Paris, restaurant by the dramatic suicide of a young man, who is believed to be an Englishman. He had requested that a popular waltz, entitled "When Love Dies," should be played, and by his wish the waltz was repeated four times. As the last notes were concluded for the fifth time he drew a revolver and shot himself, death taking place instantaneously. The event caused a panic among those present at the restaurant, who had previously noticed the strange behaviour of the man. The deceased has not yet been definitely identified, but a card found upon him bears the name of "James Smith, of Oxford."

In answer to the request of Mr. Moore, the President of the American National Geographical Society, that delegates from that body should be allowed to be present at the official examination of Dr. Cook's records, the Copenhagen University Council have sent the following telegram: "The University cannot accept the assistance offered, taking it for granted that the data and records, after our examination, will be placed at the disposal of other scientific institutions.—(Signed), Salomonsen, Rector."

LONDON, Monday.—The *Daily Chronicle* reports from New York: The steamer *Parisima* which has arrived here from British Honduras reports the murder of the entire crew of the Honduras gunboat *Catumba*. The gunboat has seized a smugglers' schooner laden with a cargo of rum, and after the seizure the crew were rewarded for their prowess by liberal allowances of the spirit. The crew of the gunboat soon drank themselves into a stupor, and when in this condition were suddenly assailed by the smugglers who killed them and threw the bodies overboard. The gunboat itself was eventually scuttled and sunk by the smugglers. The crew numbered 18 officers and men. The murderers have decamped.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), Monday.—The strike of 12,000 miners has put an end to operations in all the collieries of Newcastle and Maitland. It is expected that miners of other districts will join the strike. Twenty vessels loading coal at Newcastle cannot leave, as all the dockmen have ceased work, and many Australian steamers will probably have to lay up until the trouble is over. Industries of all kinds are being gravely affected by the strike. It is feared that the strike will be of long duration, and the present coal reserve is extremely limited.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Eclair* states that Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has placed with nurserymen of Gouda orders for 35,000 pine trees, with which he proposes to plant a park. The price for each tree varies from six to 30 francs, and the total cost to Mr. Rockefeller, including the United States Customs duties, will be more than 20,000 dollars.