

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 1,156.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 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.

POLITICAL PIFFLE.

The enormous increase of newspapers and the keen competition for sensation in our day has resulted in the creation of a new and entirely curious type of individual, known as the arm-chair politician. It is from the arm-chair that all the great political plots of modern times originate. That useful piece of furniture has entirely usurped the traditions and privileges of the secret cabinet. There have, it is true, always been arm-chair politicians, but never previously have they existed in such legions. Friedrich Wilhelm's "Tabaks-Kollegium" held its sessions in arm-chairs and mellowed its decisions with clouds of fragrant smoke. But these "Tobacco-Parliamentarians" had the merit of being men of action, thus differing from the modern arm-chair statesmen. Every cult or crank nowadays has its own special newspaper, and in this respect arm-chair politics are most generously catered for. It is the custom to laugh at the vapourings of ignoramus who presume to hold forth on matters of which their knowledge is nil. But the absurdities occasionally perpetrated by the breed of which we speak are beginning to exert a distinctly pernicious influence on public thought. The average busy man whose time is chiefly taken up by scraping together a livelihood has no time to sift the pros and cons of complicated affairs and arrive at a bed-rock conclusion for himself; he is compelled to rely on the newspapers for his information, and it is just for this reason that the newspapers are acquiring a weight in life to which they have no earthly title. Let us turn to the classic example of press polemics:—the relations between England and Germany. Whatever friction still prevails in these relations has been wholly and solely brought into being by newspapers. Quite recently we were able to congratulate ourselves on a decided improvement, thanks to the public-spirited efforts of a few really responsible journals both in this country and Great Britain. The matter has arrived at a stage where delicate treatment is essential. There is no task that demands skilful, patient, sympathetic treatment more than that of conciliating two nations whose susceptibilities have been roughly dealt with. We all know how often the work of great men has been annulled by the malign and avours of little men. History affords us far too many instances, and these will continue because it is always easier to destroy than to create. We propose to briefly deal with a typical pseudo-political article which appeared in last Tuesday's number of our contemporary, the *Dresdner Nachrichten*.

Under the sensational heading of "Anti-German symptoms in all the world" ("Deutschfeindliche Symptome in aller Welt"), this journal had two columns of tendentious, vicious comment on the European situation. It would be of no interest to our readers or ourselves to analyse the whole of this nonsense, but there are certain passages which vividly exhibit the morbid ignorance of some people who take upon themselves the privilege of misinforming the public. This is one specimen:

(The Budget debate in the French Chamber) certainly shows that the baiting of Germany (Deutschschenkette) is extremely popular among nearly every class of the French people, and therefore the lust for revenge can be revived at any moment... the diseased imagination (of the French), exactly as in England, imagines threats from the Teuton dragon on water and land, and even in the air. It is hardly conceivable that serious men can really believe such nonsense; far more probable is the suspicion that such insane imaginations are artificially nourished so as to give Germany everywhere the name of the "peace-destroyer" of the world and to steadily improve the foundation for a coalition of all our rivals and enemies against us. Nobody who knows the facts can seriously believe that the English policy of hemming-in Germany, which is solely to blame for the critical situation, has been finally abandoned by King Edward. That policy has been only temporarily suspended; but it is certain that it will be continued in the future if perhaps in another, disguised form.

The above passage, literally translated, is a brilliant specimen of silliness pure and undefiled. "Diseased imagination" is excellent, and aptly sums up the condition of whoever wrote that article. Here is another example:

(Referring to the disappointing result of attempts to draw France and Germany closer together) Has

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cobler -
Cocktail, etc. Whisky & Soda,
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
in glasses! Champagne!
Cor.-house: Waisenhaus Str. 14. *The Continental*
Entrance on Prager Strasse. *Bodega Company*

High Class Prices
FURS Reduced

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.

DRESDEN CHINA
Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.
Trade Mark. Establ. 1843.

DRESDEN CHINA.
Own workmanship!
Clearance sale of entire stock at extraordinary reductions!
Inspection invited by:
Heufel & Co., Bürgerwiese 12.

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

secret influence from the English side entered into the game in an attempt to revive the old French suspicions of Germany?

Ah! those perfidious Engländer! It is difficult to remain patient when faced with pernicious ignorance of this sort. An amusing feature of the writer's style is the appeal he makes to "sensible men." "No serious person, etc." "No sane observer can doubt, etc." His appeal is justified only if we accept the ancient hypothesis that all the sane men are in lunatic asylums, and all the lunatics outside. It is in a spirit of sincere charity that we proffer the following piece of advice to the writer of that and all articles: Either abandon politics as a subject of public discourse, or study your subject until you have at least an elementary knowledge of it, just sufficient to prevent the wholly uninformed reader from finding you out. Remain calm, refrain from excitement; and plentifully exercise to cure your diseased imagination. If no relief is obtained, consult a mental specialist. Or—and this advice is really sound—limit your comments to the humorous section of your respective papers, a sphere in which you are eminently calculated to shine.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Thursday.—The Finance Bill debate was continued in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon before an immense concourse of peers and spectators. It was obvious that public interest remained undiminished. As a large number of peers have announced their intention of participating in the debate, it is impossible for a decision to be reached during the present week. The division will probably take place on the 30th inst. In the further course of yesterday's sitting, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared that he and his spiritual colleagues would maintain a neutral attitude. Lord Rosebery strongly criticised the Finance Bill, but nevertheless said that he was unable to support Lord Lansdowne's amendment. The supremest and most urgent duty of the peers, he continued, was to exert their high prerogatives only under extraordinary conditions and with the unanimous sanction of the nation. Accepting this principle, he was unable to endorse Lord Lansdowne's amendment. Not very long ago England occupied the position of Europe's safety vault, to which were

consigned enormous sums of money sent from countries where such security was not available. But these millions had already disappeared. By mutilating or rejecting the Budget, the peers would be doing precisely what their enemies hoped for. In his (Lord Rosebery's) opinion the correct policy would be to accept the Bill and give the people of the country an opportunity of witnessing and passing judgment on its effects. The result of such a judgment would be a victory for the Opposition. In conclusion, Lord Rosebery expressed his extreme sorrow at his inability to vote against the Budget. He would not hazard the hopes he entertained of a future reform of the House of Lords, and in view of the uncertainty which always characterised General Elections he would be taking that hazard if he ventured to support the Lansdowne amendment.

LONDON, Thursday.—The London Chamber of Commerce gave its annual banquet yesterday evening in honour of several distinguished Germans, including the Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich; Herr Kämpf, vice-president of the Reichstag; Dr. Johannes, Consul-General in London; and others. After the loyal toasts had been proposed and honoured, the proceedings, in conformity with a prearranged plan, resolved themselves into an informal discussion of Anglo-German relations. The chairman explained that the debate was held for the purpose of harmonising as far as might be the common commercial interests of Great Britain and the German Empire. It was to be hoped the international trade congress, to be held next year, would lead to better feeling among all civilised peoples and a better understanding in commercial matters. The Vice-President of the Reichstag, Herr Kämpf, made a speech on the following lines: "The London Chamber of Commerce has rendered excellent service to commercial and general political interests by inviting to its annual banquet not only its own members and compatriots, but also many foreign friends; and the banquet thus assumes an international character in its bearing on the development of modern civilisation. As a matter of fact, commerce and industry develop from year to year more along international lines. But while in the interest of international traffic all obstacles should be set aside, while we find the merchants of all nations ready and eager to co-operate in this work, we also see, on the other hand, various nations assuming an economic policy of building tariff walls and barriers of ever-increasing height, walls and barriers which bid fair to become nearly insurmountable. If I cast an eye over the economic policy of Europe and America during the last 30 years, I find as a result that the increase of tariffs in many countries has become a long and practically uninterrupted custom. In this manner the last 30 years have led to a high tariff system which, if prosecuted, will inevitably lead further to the application of a perpetual thumbscrew whose result would prove insupportable. Whatever the future development of economic policy in Europe and America may be, I am personally convinced that on the Continent the era of high protective tariffs must draw to an end in consequence of the unbearable and exaggerated results which are making themselves more and more felt. We are all concerned to guard against any injury to the development of international commerce, and to see that no improper obstacles are laid in its path. It is an old axiom that commerce is the pioneer of civilisation, and never has the truth of that axiom been more thoroughly proved than today. The prosperity of international commerce depends upon friendly relations between individuals and nations. My German friends and I accordingly recognise with gratitude the efforts made more than once by the London Chamber of Commerce to establish good personal relations between the commercial representatives of all countries. We accepted your invitation to this banquet with enhanced pleasure and satisfaction as it gave us an opportunity to once again express our determination of doing all that lies in our power to maintain not only good and friendly relations, but hearty relations with the British nation."

According to the New York newspapers, Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, who was recently appointed Minister at Bucharest after filling for some time the post of Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, receives a bequest of ten thousand dollars under the will of the Marquise de Merenville, who, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Caldwell.