

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,159.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 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.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

Prop.: Leon Sevilla

Prager Strasse 37,
under
Europäischer Hof

An extensive quantity of fine hand-embroidered goods, just imported, delightful designs and combination of colours, including Table Cloths, Cushion Covers, Centres, Opera Bags, Egyptian Veils, Belts, etc. The finest opportunity for Christmas Present seekers.

Extensive choice of

hand made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer

(au petit Bazar)

Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

Cigars, Deisting, Prager Str. 42.

High Class
FURS Prices
Reduced
Retail and Wholesale.

We cater to the wants of intelligent fur buyers; our enormous facilities give the best market affords.

H. G. B. Peters, furrier, 52 Prager Str.
near the main R.R. Station.

Frl. v. Spreckelsen German teacher. Hannoverian.
Schmoll Str. 47, II. on the right.

Established 1864. **Fur Warehouse** Established 1864.

Paul Koehler, Landhaus Str. 6

For many years fitter at the International Fur Store, London. Not being in a main street, my prices are most moderate. * Prices are marked in plain figures on the goods.

DRESDEN CHINA

:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::



A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to H. H. Wolfsohn Nachf., Leopold Elb.

THE CONGO PROBLEM.

WHAT BELGIUM THINKS OF ENGLAND.

The following article which we cull from a Belgian source throws an interesting light on public opinion in Belgium regarding England's attitude towards the maladministration of the Congo:—

The British Government, yielding to an intense movement of public opinion, is commencing to give signs of active intervention in the Congo. At the same time it believes itself to be also handling judiciously Belgian susceptibilities; but in this it is mistaken. Its action in the matter, coupled with the ringing speeches of ministers in the House of Commons and elsewhere, has wounded these susceptibilities, and has given an opportunity for that portion of the Belgian press which is systematically devoted to the Congo State to represent England as seeking to pick a quarrel with King Leopold, not in order to obtain reforms for the benefit of the natives and the commercial freedom guaranteed by the Act of Berlin, but in order to possess herself of the Congo, or at least to partition it and secure for herself a share which would enable her to carry through the Cape to Cairo railway on British soil. The defenders of the African policy of the King have reminded the Belgians of the Transvaal business, and have tried in every way to excite among the Belgians feelings of distrust and hostility towards England. Belgians in general have nothing but sympathy for England, all the more because they know that she is the natural protector of their neutrality, and that her foreign policy has no other objects than peace and free trade, which are the basis of their own prosperity. They recognise also in England the model for Parliamentary countries, and, although they have not the same continual and intimate relations with their insular neighbours that they have with the French, Belgian Liberals entertain lively feelings of sympathy with English Liberals. When Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came into power, the Liberal Left deputies in the Belgian Chamber sent him an address of congratulation.

But the intervention of England in the affairs of the Congo has undoubtedly been looked upon by most Belgians with great distrust and no little resentment. They have looked at it in the very light in which the British Government did not want them to look at it, as an unfriendly interference in the domestic affairs of Belgium. On all sides it has been reiterated that such interference could not be tolerated, and that Congo affairs were a matter for Belgians, a matter to be dealt with by Belgians amongst themselves, independently of all foreign intervention. The bulk of the Belgian press systematically defends the views of the Congo State—that is to say, the views of the King—or else contents itself with inserting the *communiqués* of the Press Bureau. That Bureau was established by the Congo State, and has been justly denounced in the Belgian Chamber as an agency for corruption and for the poisoning of the public mind. It has taken advantage of the complaints from England to organise a regular campaign against Britain, and to represent that the protests of English opinion against the Congo abuses are nothing but the interested libels of the "Merchants of Liverpool." They meet everything with this stereotyped reply, and when Belgians, from a sense of humanity and national honour, join in denouncing the abuses, their fellow countrymen remain sceptical, or even reproach them as

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality only. Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered free. Deposits in all parts of the emp.
Pfund's Dairy, Dresden,

dupes, if not accomplices, of the merchants of Liverpool. Only recently, M. Hennebiég, one of the chief apologists for the King's policy, wrote to a Brussels paper as follows:—"Together with the fate of one of the richest colonies in the world, our own independence and future are at stake. Among the Powers who signed the Act of Berlin, England, in spite of whom this international enterprise was undertaken, is pursuing a policy destructive of the whole of the work started in 1884, and of that which represents it, the Congo State. Germany opposes this, and defends the work. We, who are the stake in this conflict, are caught and carried along in this strife of nations." And a great number of the defenders of King Leopold's Congo policy say under their breath what M. Hennebiég proclaims from the house-top: Belgium must treat England as an enemy, and work along with Germany against her. The formidable fortifications constructed at Antwerp may, at need, serve as a threat to England, instead of as a foothold for an English army coming to maintain the neutrality of Belgium.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sunday.—King Manuel of Portugal left London yesterday and arrived in Paris the same afternoon. On the eve of his departure from England the young monarch issued the following message to the British people:—

"A week ago, on the conclusion of my State visit to Windsor, I conveyed to you, through my Foreign Minister, an expression of the depth of my feelings at the warmth and splendour of the reception accorded to me. Since then I have been in your capital in a private capacity, and again I have been most profoundly touched by the really sympathetic bearing of the people of London. Everywhere I have been received and treated as a friend. Official and unofficial receptions, State and private functions, have left on my mind an ineffaceable memory of the happy time I have spent on these shores.

"I wish, therefore, to convey to the English people my sincerest thanks for, and my high appreciation of, the kindness and cordiality which I have met with during my stay. From the moment of my arrival at Portsmouth, where I was welcomed by the Prince of Wales and your splendid Navy, I have had a succession of cheering experiences which I can never forget, and by which I have been deeply touched. I recognise in all I have experienced a manifestation of the goodwill entertained by my friends and allies, not only towards my person, but also towards my beloved land and people. I quit England, therefore, with many regrets, but with lively feelings of satisfaction that this visit and the discussions which have taken place between the Ministers of both our countries have contributed to the welfare of our two nations."

PARIS, Sunday.—King Manuel had several interviews with President Fallières and the French For-

eign Minister today, and this evening was the guest at a State banquet in the Elysée. Hearty toasts were exchanged, and an informal levée was held at the conclusion of the meal.

PARIS, Sunday.—A murderous assault on General Verand was committed today in the Rue Castiglione. The assailant, who was arrested, fired several times at the General with a revolver. His object was the assassination of the War Minister, whose photograph he carried and who closely resembles General Verand. The would-be assassin is a native-born Algerian. He carried two loaded revolvers and a long knife. He strongly resisted arrest, and was roughly handled in the struggle. When brought before the Commissary he declared himself to be a victim of the injustice of Algerian officers. General Verand was wounded twice in the head. (LATER.)—The following details have now been ascertained: Immediately after the shots had been fired the General, with blood streaming from his face, was conveyed to an adjacent chemist's who bandaged the wounds. Both wounds, though painful, are not of a dangerous description. At the time of outrage the street was crowded with police and sightseers as President Fallières had just paid a visit to King Manuel at the adjacent Hotel Bristol. Gendarmes secured the assailant, who attempted to flee. Several bystanders fell upon the man and struck him with their sticks. A rumour was circulated that the attempt had really been aimed at King Manuel. The assassin is a former secretary of the Algerian Bureau at Bousaada, and declares that he was dismissed because he had brought to light irregularities on the part of officers. Attempts were made to murder him because he had told the truth. He had written a letter to the Prime Minister which remained unanswered, and he had therefore attempted to obtain justice by his own efforts.

MADRID, Sunday.—Messages from Tenerife state that only one crater now remains active. The lava streams, which are rapidly cooling, have now ceased to make progress, and the volcanic eruption appears at an end.

VIENNA, Monday.—The officer arrested in connection with the mysterious poisoning affair is Senior Lieutenant Adolf Hofrichter. It appears that most of the officers who received the poisoned pills were between him and promotion, and this fact is believed to furnish the motive. The case against him is crushingly complete. On Saturday he was examined from 3 p.m. till 11 p.m. He remained throughout the day perfectly calm, and denied in detail the grave charges against him. Hofrichter was married three years ago. His wife is expecting to shortly become a mother.

PARIS, Sunday.—Madame Steinheil left here for London yesterday. She informs the press that owing to her limited means, she intends to make use of her vocal talent as a means of livelihood.

BREMEN, Sunday.—The German (Dreadnought) battleship Thüringen was launched from the Weser Co.'s yard yesterday afternoon in presence of a large number of spectators. The christening ceremony was performed by the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg.—The Thüringen is the seventh German Dreadnought to take the water, while the eighth, the Dreadnought cruiser known as "G," will be launched in a few weeks. England has eleven Dreadnought battleships and cruisers completed or building.