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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AN HISTORIC CAMP.

Visitors to and residents in Dresden who take an interest in the copious history of Saxony and its capital will find a wealth of interesting facts in Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*. In volume two there is a detailed account of the camp at Radewitz, near Dresden, arranged by August the Strong in honour of his visitor, King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great. The camp of Radewitz, it will be remembered, was visited by father and son just previous to that historic attempted flight of the Prince Royal, who was driven to desperation by his father's stern treatment, sometimes in the form of blows from a rattan cane. Carlyle's account of the camp is, in part, as follows:—

The exact size of the Camp of Radewitz I nowhere find measured; but to judge on the map, it must have covered, with its appendages, some ten or twelve square miles of ground. All on the Elbe, right bank of the Elbe; Town of Mühlberg, chief Town of the District, lying some ten miles northwest; then, not much beyond it, Torgau; and then famed Wittenberg, all on the northwest, farther down the River; and on the other side, Meissen with its Potteries not far to the southeast of you, up the River, on the Dresden hand. Nay perhaps many of my readers have seen the place, and not known, in their touring expeditions; which are now blinder than ever, and done by steam, without even eyesight, not to say intelligence. Precisely where the railway from Leipzig to Dresden crosses the Elbe,—there, if you happen to have daylight, is a flat, rather clayey country, dirty-greenish, as if pastured partly by geese; with a big full River Elbe sweeping through it, banks barish for a mile or two; River itself swift, sleek and of flint-colour; not unpleasant to behold, thus far on its journey from the Bohemian Giant-Mountains seaward: precisely there, when you have crossed the Bridge, is the southmost corner of August the Strong's Encampment,—vanished now like the last flock of geese that soiled and nibbled these localities;—and, without knowing it, you are actually upon memorable ground.

The ten square miles have been industriously prepared for many months past; shaved, swept by the best engineer science: every village of it thoroughly cleaned, at least: the villages all let lodgings at a Californian rate; in one village, Moritz by name, is the slaughterhouse, killing oxen night and day; and the bakehouse, with 160 mealy bakers who never rest; in another village, Ströhme, is the playhouse of the region; in another, Glaubitz, the post-office: nothing could excel the arrangements; much superior, I should judge to those for the Siege of Troy, and other world-great enterprises. Worthy really of admiration, had the business not been zero. Foreign Courts, European Diplomacy at large, wondered much what cunning scheme lay hidden here. No scheme at all, nor purpose on the part of poor August; only that of amusing himself, and astonishing the flunkies of Creation,—regardless of expense. Three temporary Bridges, three besides the regular ferry of the country, cross the Elbe; for the high officers, dames, damosels and lordships of degree, and thousandfold spectators, lodge on both sides of the Elbe: three Bridges, one of pontoons, one of wood-rafts, one of barrels; immensely long, made for the occasion. The whole Saxon Army, 30,000 horse and foot with their artillery, all in beautiful brand-new uniforms and equipments, lies beautifully encamped in tents and wooden huts, near by Zeithayn, its rear to the Elbe; this is the *Armee-Lager* (Camp of the Army) in our old Rubbish-Books. Northward of which,—with the Heath of Görtsch still well beyond, and bluish to you, in the farther North,—rises, on favourable ground, a high 'Pavilion' elaborately built, elaborately painted and gilded, with balcony stages round it; from which the whole ground, and everything done in it, is surveyable to spectators of rank.

Eastward again, or from the Pavilion southeastward, at the right flank of the Army, where again rises a kind of Height, hard by Radewitz, favourable for survey,—there, built of sublime silk tents, or solid well-painted carpentry, the general colour of which is bright green, with gilt knobs and gilt gratings all about, is the *Haupt-Lager*, Head-quarters, Main Lager, Heart of all the Lagers; where his

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Prussian Majesty, and his Polish ditto, with their respective suites, are lodged. Kinglike wholly, in extensive green palaces ready gilt and furnished; such drawing-rooms, such bedrooms, 'with floors of dyed wicker-work'; the gilt mirrors, pictures, musical clocks;—not even the fine bathing-tubs for his Prussian Majesty have been forgotten. Never did man or flunky see the like. Such immense successful apparatus, without and within; no end of military valetaille, chiefly 'janizaries,' in Turk costume; improvised flower-gardens even, and walks of yellow sand,—the whole Hill of Radewitz made into a flower-garden in that way. Nay, in the Army Lager too, many of the Captains have made little improvised flower-gardens in that Camp of theirs, up and down. For other Captains, not of a poetical turn, there are billiards, coffee-houses, and plenty of excellent beer and other liquor. But the mountains of cavalry hay, that stand guarded by patrols in the rearward places, and the granaries of cavalry oats, are not to be told. Eastward, from their open porticoes and precincts, with imitation 'janizaries' pacing silent lower down, the Two Majesties oversee the Army, at discretion; can survey all things,—even while dining, which they do daily, like very kings! Fritz (later Frederick the Great) is lodged there; has a magnificent bed; poor young fellow, he alone now makes the business of any meaning to us. He is curious enough to see the phenomena, military and other; but oppressed with black care: "My Amelia is not here, and the tyrant Father is—tyrannous with his rattan: ye gods!"

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday.—A bulletin issued late last night stated that the King's temperature was high, but his general condition satisfactory. Only the Countess of Flanders and Princess Clementine saw his Majesty yesterday. Dr. Depage, who conducted the operation, spent the night at the castle of Laeken.

The correspondent of the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* in Brussels says he is authoritatively informed that the condition of the King is grave. The operation was only a pretence; the cause of the stomach trouble cannot be ascertained, much less removed. It is feared that his Majesty will eventually succumb to weakness, as since his illness he has taken nothing but bouillon and port wine.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—An Associated Press cablegram from Managua (Nicaragua) reports that disturbances have broken out in that city. The streets are filled with demonstrators, who raise cheers for the United States and Estrada. A Washington despatch reports that the cruisers Albany, Yorktown, and Vicksburg, with 600 Marines, have assembled off

Corinto to protect American interests in Nicaragua. Despatches from Bluefields announce the occupation of Tortugas and Orasi, towns lying on the Costa Rican frontier, by the revolutionary general Morales, who has proclaimed Estrada as President and is now advancing on Rivas.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The cause of the disturbances at Managua is attributable to an attempt on the part of the Nicaraguan Government to compel the acceptance by Congress of a Bill giving arbitrary mining concessions to Government supporters regardless of the rights of private owners. Congress adjourned without accepting the Bill.

The transport *Prairie*, after being three days stranded on the mud in the Delaware River at Wilmington, is now on the way to Colon with 700 American marines on board. Rear-Admiral Kimball is also en route to Nicaragua, and it may be presumed that no overt action will be taken by the American forces until after his arrival on the scene. Conflicting reports are again current respecting the course of events, each side claiming to have secured important advantages during last week. In well-informed quarters it is declared that even if President Zelaya should succeed in suppressing the revolution he will not be allowed to remain in power after all that has occurred during the last few months, and more particularly since the execution of the two Americans. Zelaya is said to be prepared to retire on terms, while Gen. Estrada proclaims his ability to overthrow the present Government without outside assistance. Estrada is asking for American intervention all the time, which is thought to be an indication that his position is not so strong as he would like it to be supposed. Next to Zelaya, the only man with a reputable following in Nicaragua seems to be Estrada, and the probability still is that he will receive the official recognition of the Washington Government, and if need be active American support.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—The whole of Nicaragua is in a state of excitement and President Zelaya is condemned in every quarter. It is reported that the Mexican Minister will demand his passports if he does not receive a satisfactory answer to his representations. The people are openly clamouring for United States intervention. The American firms who hold electrical concessions are threatening to cut off Managua's electric light unless their accounts, amounting to 109,000 pesos, are paid by noon today. It is improbable that this demand will be complied with.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Wednesday.—The damage caused by the great fire at Valdivia is estimated at over ten million pesetas, of which seven millions are covered by insurance. The Government will at once commence the rebuilding of the district. Subscription lists have been opened for the benefit of sufferers through the fire, most of whom are Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, speaking last night at a meeting in Scotland, was asked by one of the audience whether he believed that Germany meditated an attack on England. He answered that he did not believe Germany had the slightest intention of such an attack. The Germans wished to live on terms of understanding and amity with English people. The questioner, however, might rest assured that the British Government would keep its powder dry for emergencies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency publishes a communiqué in which the Government categorically denies the rumours of an impending conflict between Russia and Japan, adding that these rumours are utterly unfounded. Since the termination of the last war, the document continues, the Government has concluded a series of international agreements all tending to eliminate every trace of hostility and to render easier the peaceful development of political and economic relations between the two countries. Communications received by the Foreign Minister, in addition to the report made by the Minister of Finance on his recent tour in the Far East, all tend to confirm the assumption that Russia's relations with Japan are characterised by mutual desire and readiness to solve points of difference in a peaceful and friendly manner.