

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE POLICY OF MR. KNOX.

From the several articles which we have recently published on the subject of modern American policy, with particular reference to the Washington State Department's intervention in Nicaragua, it is plain that there is a strong feeling of indignation among American financiers and commercial men that "all is not well." Quite recently a correspondent scolded us for adopting a partisan attitude towards the question, overlooking the fact that our position is based on that of the vast majority of thoughtful people in the United States today. A very trenchant indictment of the State Department's policy in Central America appears in the useful little periodical entitled "How to Export," published at Buffalo, from the pen of Mr. de Voe, an American whose experience in commercial matters between his own country and South and Central America is probably unsurpassed by any living person. His article, coming from such a source and based on no political considerations, is the best answer to critics of our own attitude and, at the same time, the worst blow to Mr. Knox's apologists. We reprint it, in part, as follows:—

First of all, Latin America is the logical market for American surplus. It is a wealth-producing country, with comparatively few facilities for local manufacture, and its natural resources, as they develop, constantly broaden the requirements of the population, without increasing to any appreciable degree the facilities for home manufacture. Aside from these conditions, which mean, in effect, that Latin America wants everything that we want, and has more money per capita to pay for it than we have, the geographical nearness of this territory to our ports, and our own increasing demand for the various products which these countries can sell, strengthen the ground for my contention that the territory is our logical market, and if not at present, must ultimately be our best outlet in most lines. Previous administrations have recognised these facts, especially that of President Roosevelt, whose Secretary of State, Mr. Root, accomplished more toward popularizing the unpopular Yankee in this territory than any other ten men in American history. The present administration apparently regards the Far East as a better and more important market, and is conciliating it with as much energy as it is apparently devoting toward antagonizing the Latin peoples to the south of us. I have travelled pretty widely through the Far East, and have had plenty of opportunity to compare its present conditions and probable future circumstances with those of Latin America. Let me point out that while China is a vast field, it nevertheless labors under certain conditions which render American commercial supremacy an impossibility, and will never permit the firm establishment of any great degree of western sales.

Japan, which is regarded by some as a very promising field, is rapidly assuming a very threatening aspect as a commercial factor in the Far East. Its military power and its close proximity to China afford an excellent basis for the introduction of Japanese goods, and its manufacturers are speedily flooding all Far Eastern markets in direct competition with ours. Japan is essentially a land of cheap, skilled labor. Its constricted area and immense population make manufacturing necessary if it is to continue as a great military power, and it is not a matter of conjecture, but of absolute fact that Japan will in the very near future attract the lion's share of the Chinese purchases in nearly all lines of manufacture. It is not generally known in your country, moreover, that the Japanese are actually invading the west coast of Central and South America with machinery and manufactures of many sorts, and that there is now published in Tokyo a Spanish publication circulating in Latin America, and working with all its power for the introduction of Japanese imitations of occidental goods. Moreover, the Japanese have a splendid merchant marine, and their freight rates to the west coast are far lower than from our own seaboard. I instance this simply to show that instead of hoping to fight Japan on her own door-steps, we had better be looking to our next-door neighbors, whose commercial allegiance is being wooed by that same yellow peril. With that as a prelude, let me give you some plain talk.

In the first place, as Americans, we need not blink facts. It is known to you and to me that the American

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Government represents not the whole people, but a small percentage whose wealth and financial power control both State and National legislation to an astonishing degree,—to a degree unknown to any other part of the civilized world. On the subscription list of this magazine are several individuals who are reputed personally to own as many senators as they do horses, and whose senatorial property is, to judge by results, far better broken to the saddle than their equine assets. In other words, the United States Government, to speak very plainly, consists of a number of men as thoroughly in the employ of our big interests as any clerk or stenographer. The men of whom, and to whom, I am speaking can dictate the policy of their public servants as effectively as they can order a reduction in their corporation pay rolls. It is not my purpose to quarrel with these conditions, for I believe, frankly, that they do not altogether fail of justifying their existence. It is my purpose, however, to call the attention of you big business men to the fact that your employes are serving your interests about as badly as it can be done, and to recommend as strongly as I am able a change of that service for your own advantage. I am very far from claiming that our present share of Latin American business is due in any degree to the popularity of American men or methods here, but it is self-evident that consistent antagonizing of public and private interests in this part of the world, by your paid servants must, and will, hinder your own efforts toward Americanizing these markets. You may buy some goods from a man you do not like so long as you cannot get them as cheap or as good somewhere else, but such business as you place on favor will go to your friends, and not to your enemies. The business from these countries which is placed on a friendship basis is sufficient to throw the balance in our favor or against us.
(To be continued.)

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

North-west winds, cloudy, cool, occasional rain.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Important business will be discussed in both Houses of Parliament this week. In the Upper Chamber Lord Rosebery's motion in favour of a committee of the whole House to consider the best means of reforming the second Chamber will be discussed. Yesterday's sitting was expected to last until midnight. Today (Tuesday) the House will adjourn about dinner time; and on Wednesday and Thursday towards midnight. On the latter evening the division will be taken.

In the House of Commons nearly the whole of the week is to be devoted to the Navy estimates. Yesterday, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, Mr. McKenna was expected to make his important statement on the new Naval programme. On Tuesday and Wednesday Navy Votes A and 10 will be taken in Committee; on Thursday report of these votes; on Friday report of the Civil Service Vote on account, Ways and Means in Committee, and, if opportunity offers, one or two non-controversial Bills.

Constantinople advices state that the Ottoman Government is taking steps to provide for the massing of 300,000 men at short notice in the vilayet of Adrianople, if the Bulgarian situation becomes menacing. It is practically certain that, as reported, the Porte has consented to the construction by Serbia of a railroad to the coast. The matter was settled during the negotiations with M. Milovanovitch in Constantinople and there is every reason to believe that Serbia, in return for the coveted permission, has given some undertaking as to the preservation of neutrality in the event of trouble between this country and Bulgaria. This points apparently, to the failure of the Serbo-Bulgarian pourparlers.

The whole of the Riviera from Menton to Nice is talking about and marvelling at the wonderful flying of M. Rougier, the well-known French aviator. On most days, at about 4.30 in the afternoon, he is to be seen dragging his aeroplane out of its wooden shed in Monaco Harbour. There is no fuss, no noise, no bother, no unnecessary palaver. The whole time occupied in getting it ready for flight is less than 3 minutes. Then, with a little run and a push down the breakwater, and the instant whirr of the great screw behind, the flying man soars into the azure heavens, and travels apparently whithersoever he pleases. It is all done so neatly and quickly that many visitors are quite unaware of the fact that a flying machine is soaring over their heads.

The pace is at times tremendous. I timed his return from Menton the other day (says a Riviera correspondent), and he took 6 minutes for a distance of about 4 miles. He flies out to sea, round by Menton, over Monte Carlo itself (at a height of about 300 feet), then out to sea again, and turns gracefully like some gigantic bird, and soars back gently to the breakwater again, claps on the brakes, and actually stops dead within 6 feet of his shed. The door is opened by his assistant, the aeroplane is put by, and M. Rougier goes home. He is one of the great bird men, wonderfully courageous and cool.

Some interesting information is forthcoming concerning the light opera upon which Dr. Richard Strauss is engaged. The title of the work is "Rosenkavalier," and, according to Dr. Strauss himself, the chief rôle is a rollicking bass, something between a Don Juan and a Falstaff. He compares the leading female part to that of Susanne in "Le Nozze di Figaro." The first act is complete and the second nearly so, while elaborate scenery is being prepared on the designs of Professor Roller, of Vienna, in readiness for the first performance, which will probably take place in the late summer.

WASHINGTON, Monday.—The Attorney General has decided that the steamer Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American line, did not infringe the law by transporting passengers from New York to San Francisco on a recent trip. The law in question prohibits the conveyance by foreign vessels of passengers from one United States port to another.

PARIS, Monday.—A wireless message from Rabat, via Tangier, states that the tribes of Zainaz and Azemur, under the leadership of a marabout, have met and determined to attack the position of General Meunier on the Schauja frontier.