

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 1,286.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910.

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.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

In Milwaukee there has just been elected a Socialist Mayor. For the moment that is a matter of more importance to the American people, and the people of all the rest of the world in scarcely lesser degree, than Mr. Roosevelt's travels or President Taft's speeches. It is the first time a Socialist has been elected Mayor of an American city of the size of Milwaukee, which is the fourteenth largest city in the country, according to the last census, with a population of about 300,000, of whom 90,000 are Germans of foreign birth, the Germans constituting more than 60 per cent. of the foreign population. It is one of the large German cities of the country, and politically and commercially of great importance. Another interesting thing about this election is that all three parties—the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Socialists—adopted identically the same platform. They declared for the initiative and the referendum, the regulation of the liquor traffic, and a more efficient control of public utility corporations. As compared with the vote cast two years ago the Republicans polled 7,000 fewer ballots, the Democrats 3,000, and the Socialists increased their vote 6,000. They not only elected their candidate for Mayor, but 21 out of the 35 members of the City Council. This rather startling upheaval has made a good many people take notice. On the eve of the election the Republicans felt sure that they would win, and they were equally certain that the Socialist candidate would draw enough votes from the Democrats to make the Democratic candidate a bad third in the race, instead of which the Socialist beat the Democrat by 7,000 votes and the Republican by 16,000. Milwaukee for the past twenty years has been under Democratic rule, but more Republicans went over to Socialism than Democrats deserted their party. Personality was not a factor in the campaign. The successful candidate, Mr. Emil Seidel, is a patternmaker, who did not give up his place in the shop until after his election. The other candidates were men of responsibility, against whose character no charges were brought. It was one of the few cases in an American election where party principles were the issues involved. Socialism won because evidently a large number of the voters of Milwaukee were disgusted with the principles of other parties, but the dissatisfaction among Republicans was greater than among Democrats.

The defeated candidates had no explanation to offer: their defeat was sufficient; but Mr. Seidel explains the result not as a personal victory but as a rebuke to the "Capitalist party." The working men of Milwaukee, he said, had for many years been educated in the principles of the Socialist Party, and they had at last come to see that the only way to secure reform was to vote as they thought. Hitherto they had voted for Republicans or Democrats as they happened by association or tradition to call themselves Republicans or Democrats, and they had found, Mr. Seidel asserted, that one party was no better than the other, which we suppose might be taken to mean that one party was as bad as the other. The working men had now been made to see that their interests were with the Socialists, and they had proved their belief by electing a Socialist Municipal Government. What does this election mean? That is what everyone asks. Is it merely a political vagary, and therefore symptomatic of nothing, or is it indicative of that complete break-up of parties that has been so long predicted and that a great many men hope for because, like "a whiff of grape-shot," it will clear the atmosphere? The *New York World*, without offering any minute explanation, shows rather strikingly how the Socialist vote has increased coincident with the rise to power of Mr. Roosevelt. In 1896, it says, the Socialist Labour Party polled only 36,274 votes, and in 1900 Mr. Debs, the Presidential candidate of the Social Democrats, received only 87,814 votes. Four years later, in 1904, when Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Debs polled 402,283 votes, and in 1908 his vote increased to 420,793. This is not at all surprising. Ere this it has been pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt has been the greatest stimulus to Socialism America has ever known. The Socialists have always denounced the infamies of Capital, the iniquities of the Trusts, the despotic power of federated wealth, the menace to the body politic of the Harrimans and the Rockefellers. What is popularly known as "Capital" has been violently attacked by the Socialists.

Dresden China Store

Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.

Please note carefully the No. "16."



DRESDEN CHINA

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

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

Eat
Pfund's
Yoghurt!

Mr. Roosevelt was equally extravagant in his attacks. Mr. Roosevelt's strength came from the Radical Republicans and the Socialists, who saw that if they voted for their own candidate they threw their votes away, while if they voted for Mr. Roosevelt they voted for a man who was at heart a Socialist, even although he masqueraded under the name of a Republican. "The Socialist victory in Milwaukee," the *New York World* says, "is ascribed to various causes, many of which are unquestionably local; but this is the first time in America that a great city has elected a Socialist Administration, and it would be foolish to try to minimise the importance of this triumph. It is another symptom of the growing political restlessness of the American people and their increasing dissatisfaction with fake Radicalism and machine government."

It is well said by the *Springfield Republican* that "the most interesting of all the explanations is that the Socialist success is a victory for good government. The people have tried Democratic rule; the smell of graft pervades the city; it is time to turn the rascals out. But instead of electing a Republican Mayor, the citizens turn to the Socialist candidate to get reform. Thousands of independent Republicans and Democrats voted for Emil Seidel, the patternmaker. . . . They could not be sure of the Republican candidate and the machine back of him, but it would surely be a fresh breeze and a new broom which would accompany Mr. Seidel to the Mayor's office." It is not to be wondered at that men independent in politics, who care nothing for politics except as a means of good government, should turn their backs in disgust on both the old parties and be willing to try any kind of an experiment, convinced that no party could be worse than those that have ridden them so long. Mr. A. Maurice Low, of Washington, writes to the *Morning Post*: I have too often given expression to my belief in the basic soundness of American institutions and the strength of Democracy to fear the accusation of being regarded as a hostile or unfriendly critic of America; but there are times when the confidence of even the most enthusiastic admirer of these people is shaken, and when one is compelled to ask whether a race so indifferent to the morality of its governors and legislators can remain free, or whether it will not have to be purged by blood before health can be restored. At the present time the papers are full of exposures of bribery and corruption in the New York Legislature, of graft investigation in Pittsburg, of official corruption in Ohio, of bribery in connection with the election of a United States Senator in Mississippi. In New York a candidate for Congress admits having accepted, while a member of the Legislature, from a man interested in legislation, a "contribution" of \$1,000 for his campaign fund. In Tennessee about a year ago the editor of a newspaper was shot down in cold blood by a political rival. He was convicted of murder; there was the usual appeal, and yesterday the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. Within two hours after the opinion of the Court had been handed down the Governor exercised his prerogative and pardoned the murderer. Bribery, corruption, malfeasance in office, disregard of the law—these things the unfriendly critic might say is the harvest of Democracy; but Democracy will survive even such a blighting harvest.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The keel of the new British armoured cruiser, *Princess Royal*, was laid at Barrow-in-Furness yesterday. The vessel will have a displacement of 26,000 tons (8,000 tons more than the *Dreadnought*), an armament of eight 12-inch guns, a length of 700 feet, and a speed of 30 knots. According to the terms of the contract the cruiser must be completed in two years.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—Representatives of the cotton mill proprietors and of the employes' union met here yesterday and discussed the proposed decrease in wages of five per cent. No agreement was reached at yesterday's conference. The employers' committee will meet today and, it is understood, decide to institute a lockout after a four weeks' period of grace.

LISBON, Tuesday.—Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived here last evening in the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*. After paying a visit to King Manuel, by whom they were received in special audience, the two gentlemen left on the yacht for Gibraltar this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—President Taft and the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, left here yesterday for Cincinnati to attend the May Musical Festival in that city. The large German colony in Cincinnati had prepared an elaborate reception for the President and Ambassador, both of whom accepted with great pleasure the invitation to attend the Festival, which opens this evening. The Festival is now numbered amongst the most prominent musical events of the United States. Mr. Jacob Schmidlapp, chairman of the Festival Committee, received the two distinguished visitors at his mansion this afternoon, after which followed the unveiling of a handsome bronze statue to the late Theodore Thomas, who first instituted the Festival at Cincinnati. Mr. Frank van der Steecken has been appointed conductor of the various performances. President Taft is always sure of a hearty welcome at Cincinnati, his birthplace, and he is said to be on particularly amiable terms with the large German colony of that city.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Tuesday.—President Taft visited here yesterday on his way to Cincinnati and delivered a speech which is causing a good deal of comment. The President stoutly defended the policy of Secretary of State Knox, particularly in regard to Nicaragua, and denied that Mr. Knox was guilty of the charges of "dollar diplomacy" levelled against him. Relations between the United States and South and Central America had never been on a friendlier basis than today. That war between Peru and Bolivia had been averted was due to Mr. Knox. Relations between Peru and Ecuador at the moment were strained, but Mr. Knox was endeavouring to arrive at a solution satisfactory and honourable to both parties. President Taft also announced that the United States Government would demand an indemnity from Nicaragua, as soon as the Government of that country had been recognised, for damage done to American interests and rights.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—Figures just published show a record fiscal year for this country, and the two months still to run before the lapse of the fiscal year on June 30 promise to break all existing records. According to an estimate by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Commerce, exports and imports in the last eight months have been greater than in any previous period. The value of imports into this country during those months was \$1,021,317,090, as against \$932,734,859 for the corresponding period in the fiscal year of 1907, which had hitherto stood for a record. Exports in the same eight months of the year amounted to \$1,209,248,899, as against \$1,356,847,583 for the corresponding period in the current year. Imports in the year mentioned were greater than in the same period of any past year, while exports were rather less than in the corresponding months of 1907 and 1908. The total amount of exports and imports in the first eight months of the current fiscal year was \$2,230,565,989, against \$2,221,949,730 for the first eight months of 1907, which year has hitherto stood for the record in exports and imports.