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# The Daily Record

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## EVENTS IN TURKEY.

The outbreak of very serious disorders in the Turkish army is one of those contingencies to which the paradox of the Near East has made the world accustomed. Nevertheless, it is recognised that affairs are assuming a gravity more pronounced than would be quite consistent with a passing gust of disaffection. There are elements in the disturbances whose causes are deep-rooted in the character of Turkish administration and whose consequences may stretch far into the history of the Turkish nation. Riot, murder, treason, assassination are no new features in Oriental government; they are, indeed, a part of the machinery by which Oriental government maintains itself. To crush a faction by engaging two other factions in bloodshed and then foisting the mischief on the first one, to stir up disorder in order to crush insubordination, to force many into disloyalty in order to reach a few who are obnoxious—these are methods, and almost principles, definable, if not defined, with Machiavellian precision, to which the Government of Turkey and of any other Eastern absolutism are no strangers. But there is a tendency among experts to take the present outbreak on altogether different lines and to read into it the beginning of a constitutional movement based on the European models. How far such a view is justified only those who know Turkey and who have mixed with all classes and races of the Turkish dominions can say; but we are probably not mistaken in holding that the greater part must find the terms "Turkish Government" and "constitutionalism" utterly contradictory.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports a highly interesting conversation with a gentleman who resides in Turkey, and whose information is undoubtedly authentic. It is his opinion that the agitation in Macedonia comes to nothing more than this—a demand for a well-organized *Gendarmerie* and Judges of integrity. To a mind habituated to European methods of administration no request could be more reasonable; to a Turkish official no request could be more fantastic. The informant of the *Times* correspondent draws a distinction between this agitation and the Army troubles. The latter he holds to be due to three causes—first, to the ideas of progress which are gaining ground; secondly, to arrears of pay; thirdly, to the system of espionage (now very widespread) peculiar to the Sultan. "I do not believe," he adds, "that the military movement extends very far or that anything very serious will come of it. The chances are that in the presence of religious considerations it will collapse. I expect that nine-hundred-and-ninety-thousand out of a million Turks will submit to them. In short, Turkey is a theocracy. The Sultan can no more countenance reform than the Pope." Meanwhile, at Monastir, the Young Turkey Party, styling itself the "Ottoman League for Union and Progress," is gaining over every section of the population, partly through sympathy, partly through necessity, but not yet through violence. It is well organized, and its officers are peacefully collecting taxes. The only problem now is what attitude will be taken up by the Greek bands, and the probabilities point to a fusion of forces. For the moment the Government is powerless in the face of so much organized firmness. The Young Turkey Party includes men of character and distinction, and they seem likely to fight to a finish, should matters proceed so far.

The solution of the immediate difficulty depends, in a sense, on the action of the Powers, in another the difficulty is insoluble, except by the cession of Macedonia to one of the Powers; and this, again, leads to a situation impossible to contemplate. The first part of the task of the Powers, that of aiming at some understanding acceptable to all the Powers, yet not likely to prove offensive to the Sultan, seems to have been overcome; the second part, that of compelling the Sultan to observe the understanding, has so often failed in practice that to hope more from it this time is only possible at the widest stretch of optimism. The fanatical conservatism of his Musulman subjects is at once the Sultan's greatest protection and his greatest danger. But between the Scylla of his own subjects and the Charybdis of the foreign Powers he has managed for years to steer an adroit course, by means of diplomacy, of intrigue, of the balancing of sel-

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fish interests one against the other. That he will avail himself of any but the traditional escape from his present embarrassment seems unlikely enough; and this escape will no doubt consist of a deliberate stirring up of strife between Musulman and non-Musulman in order ultimately to throw the responsibility on the Young Turks.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 22.

In the course of the debate on the Indian Budget Mr. Buchanan, Under Secretary of State for India, stated that the financial and economic conditions in India were on a sound basis. The Government, he assured the House, would take the strongest measures to repress any attempts at a continuance of the malignant policy indicated by the recent discovery of revolutionary plots. He was not surprised at the natural anxiety of Europeans in India, but argued that the Government had shown itself firm in its attitude towards the disloyalists, an attitude which had done much to reassure Anglo-Indians. The Government intended to effect constitutional and administrative reforms, and would go as far as possible towards meeting the demands made by responsible politicians in India.

A Bombay telegram states that Mr. Tilak, leader of the extreme Nationalists, has been sentenced to six months' deportation for having written a most inflammatory article last month. A further despatch from Calcutta announces that a newspaper publisher who is undergoing two and a half years' imprisonment for sedition has been sentenced to an additional three years' penal servitude on a charge of instigating further revolutionary literature. It is worthy of note that since the infliction of severe sentences the extremists have considerably abated their zeal, with the result that the Indian situation has changed for the better in a marked degree.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON NAVAL POLICY.

Newport, R. I., July 22.

In the course of a speech delivered here today by President Roosevelt to an audience of prominent naval officers, he dilated upon the necessity of the United States possessing a first-class battlefleet. Such a fleet was the only efficacious guarantee of peace. A purely defensive fleet, said the President, was for America absolutely useless.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT IN COLLISION.

New York, July 22.

The Presidential yacht "Mayflower," with Mr. Roosevelt on board, collided today off New London (Conn.) with a schooner. Although the yacht was proceeding slowly and cautiously on account of fog in the Sound, she penetrated deep into the broadside of the schooner, which foundered immediately. Six of the crew were rescued by sailors from the "Mayflower."

#### STANDARD OIL LUCK.

Chicago, July 22.

The Federal Court has quashed the decision of Judge Landis given on August 3rd 1907, by which the Standard Oil Company was convicted of violating the law by accepting rebates from the railroad companies and sentenced to a fine of 29 million dollars. A new trial has been ordered.

#### THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Quebec, July 22.

Glorious sunshine fills the streets, increasing the eagerness of everyone who is awaiting the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Thursday, or Champlain

Day, is to be a general holiday, but apparently the people of Quebec are anticipating this, as all seem to have donned holiday attire, and are parading the streets.

Early yesterday afternoon the American warship "New Hampshire" arrived, and thousands of sight-seers on Dufferin-terrace admired the lines of the beautiful white ship, over which great enthusiasm was displayed. The "New Hampshire" hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and saluted the fleet and citadel. Later, ceremonial visits were exchanged, Admiral Cowles, commanding the United States squadron, going to the citadel. The "New Hampshire" took up a position between the French and British squadrons, and played "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise."

The tercentenary celebrations today included a quaint ceremonial, a number of mounted heralds garbed in costumes of the Champlain period, accompanied by trumpeters, announcing the fêtes at various points of the city. Watchmen also chanted the curfew and called out the hours of rehearsal of the pageant in the afternoon. It was a successful and brilliant affair. A large number of prominent men are arriving from Ottawa, and, with the closing of Parliament, Quebec will be packed.

Quebec, July 22.

The British armoured cruiser "Indomitable," with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board, arrived here today.

#### TRUCULENT PRESIDENT CASTRO.

New York, July 22.

Advices to hand here from Caracas announce that President Castro has requested the Dutch Ambassador to leave Venezuela. The Venezuelan Foreign Minister sent the Ambassador his passports, together with a note, to the effect that he was unsuited to act as representative of Holland in Venezuela owing to the views expressed by him in a note dated April 9th.

Further reports from Caracas state that the communication sent by M. de Reus, the Dutch Ambassador, to President Castro in April is believed to be Holland's official reply to the note sent by the Venezuelan Government, requesting the Dutch Government to carefully watch ships of their nationality plying between La Guaira and Caracas, as many rebels took refuge on these vessels under pseudonyms.

#### THE MEAT FAMINE.

New York, July 22.

A report issued by the Department of Agriculture on the shortage of meat and the working of Government inspection at the Chicago stockyards contains the fact that sausage manufacture has been practically suspended owing to the high price of meat and the stringency of the pure food law. The few sausages that are being turned out are selling at record high prices, and are only made for the large hotels and those butchers catering for wealthy family trade. The law insists on a pure meat sausage—even bread crumb is considered an adulteration according to the new law—and as all fresh meat finds a ready market, there is nothing left for the canner or sausage-maker.

The poorer classes, who depend on canned meats for their summer food, are living for the most part on bread, vegetables, and porridge. Packers are scouring the country for supplies of their own brands of corned meats and tongues. Messrs. Libby, McNeill, and Libby, the largest canners in the world, who recently purchased in London over 10,000,000lb. of their own foods, are cabling their foreign offices to collect all stocks of corned meat for reshipment, no matter how small the quantity. There is no relief in sight for the preserved food manufacturer, and many of the small packers are considering the advisability of closing down their plants until early next year.

Inquiries made on Wednesday at the London offices of the Libby Corporation elicited the fact that reshipment to America of a further 36,000lb. of meat would be made yesterday. The seriousness of the situation is gauged by the fact that the shipment represents only 500 cases of 6lb. tins of corned meat, which is the most obtainable there.

(Continued on page 2.)