

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.

№ 821.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1908.

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 the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

Thirty years ago the situation in the Near East gave rise to universal apprehensions regarding the peace of Europe, great tension having been created by a series of incidents commencing with the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Empire on January 31st, 1878. Some four weeks later the treaty of peace was signed by the belligerents at San Stefano, and it was the terms of this treaty which directly brought about the Berlin Congress and its result, the famous Treaty of Berlin, which for thirty years has been observed by the signatory Powers. The terms of the agreement signed at San Stefano were such as to practically parcel out the Balkan districts between the Muscovite and the Turk, the most important clauses being those which not only constituted Bulgaria an autonomous Principality, but gave her the greater part of European Turkey, with a considerable portion of the Aegean coast. Such arbitrary re-colouring of the map created great dissatisfaction, and there was practically unanimous opinion among the other Powers that the Balkan question called for immediate and joint attention. Russia, however, was not disposed to consent to a disarrangement of her carefully prepared plans without first showing her teeth. In February relations between St. Petersburg and London were severely strained, and the British Fleet steamed up the Dardanelles and anchored off Constantinople. For some weeks war was expected daily; but Russia eventually gave way, the British Fleet was recalled, the Russian troops were withdrawn, and arrangements put in hand for calling together a conference of the Powers. For some time it was thought the meeting would take place at Vienna, but the German capital was finally decided upon. Moreover, instead of a Conference, it was agreed to summon a Congress. It may, perhaps, occur to the lay mind that this was a distinction without a difference; but in the diplomatic world the latter is regarded as the highest international Court of Appeal. Whereas conferences are attended by Ambassadors and Special Envoys, it is the rule that in the case of a Congress the leading Ministers of each State concerned personally participate. On June 13th, 1878, therefore, the most prominent statesmen from every European country assembled at Berlin in solemn conclave.

It has been said that the ostensible primary object of the Congress was to smooth the way for the self-development and ultimate independence of the Christian population of Turkey, but it was afterwards conceded that the maintenance of the Turkish Government and the consequent checkmating of Russian policy in the Near East was the aim of European intervention. From June 13th to July 13th the Congress continued, and was distinguished by a multitude of stormy incidents, any one of which, if not smoothed over by the unflinching tact and skill of Prince Bismarck, might have caused a conflagration. Prince Bismarck throughout the Congress maintained his role of peacemaker. It was in his residence, the Radziwill Palace, that the plenipotentiaries met, and he had opened the proceedings with a speech in fluent English, out of compliment—so it was said—to Lord Beaconsfield, whose knowledge of the French tongue was far from extensive. The history of the famous meeting is too well known to need repetition, but it is interesting to recall that on one occasion the Russian representative, Prince Gortschakoff, became so incensed that he closed his portfolio and abruptly broke off negotiations; at another time Lord Beaconsfield withdrew from the apartment in a rage, and went so far as to order a special train to convey him to England. But in all such cases the better counsels of Prince Bismarck ultimately prevailed, and the outcome of the proceedings was the Treaty of Berlin, laying down a national law for Europe, which was conscientiously maintained—until a few weeks ago—by all the great Powers. By the terms of this Treaty Bulgaria was created a State, though within strictly defined limits; self-governing, but always tributary to Turkey. South of the Balkans another State, Eastern Roumelia, was established and granted "administrative autonomy" under a Christian Governor, though under the direct military and political control of Abdul Hamid. It was also decided to hand over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, this arrangement at first resulting in no little controversy, as it was alleged that Austria had been

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs. An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial.

"Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

Lessons in painting.

RICHARD WEHSENER
Zinzendorf Strasse 16.
Dresden China.
Coffee cups, wall plates, tea cups, &c. Speciality: buttons.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
38 Prager Strasse 38
Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.
Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.

DRESDEN CHINA
Own workmanship. Lowest prices.
Retail. Export. Wholesale.
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

brought into such close proximity to Constantinople for the purpose of checking Russian ambitions, an allegation indignantly repudiated by the Austrian plenipotentiary. Many and varied were the other clauses of the Treaty, which, in brief, practically restored to Russia all that she had lost by the Crimean War. There is no lack of features in the present Near Eastern situation to make the Conference now suggested as interesting as the 1878 Congress, and the outcome will be awaited with anxious expectation by all who desire to see the tension momentarily created by recent events relaxed, and the danger of even a local conflagration in the Balkans averted.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 15.

An attempt on the part of Mr. Victor Grayson, a Socialist member, to ventilate the unemployed question in today's sitting led to scenes of lively disorder. Mr. Grayson was interrupted during a passionate harangue by the Speaker, who reminded him that the House that day had met to consider the Licensing Bill, to which he retorted that the unemployment question had become so pressing and the distress so great that the order of the day would have to be set aside while these urgent matters were being discussed. There were loud exclamations of protest and cries of "Order!" at this assertion, whereupon Mr. Grayson angrily replied: "You have had enough of order!" The Speaker then requested him to terminate his speech and resume his seat, and upon Mr. Grayson remarking that he did not intend to allow himself to be intimidated or forced to keep silence, the Speaker ordered his removal from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Fortunately for the dignity of the assembly, however, force was not necessary, as Mr. Grayson voluntarily rose from his seat and left the House, saying as he went: "I leave this House with pleasure, and will return to my work," and, addressing the Labour members, "You are traitors to your class!" The incident ended in a chorus of scornful laughter from all sides of the House.

THE PROFESSIONALS' MARATHON.

(From our London correspondent.)

The shouting and the tumult of the Olympic Games has long died away, but there was a notable

re-echo of it on Saturday last when the professionals' athletic meeting, organised by the *Evening News*, took place at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush. One could not but wonder that the country could produce such an enormous number of professional runners, for there was but a sprinkling of foreign competitors. Nearly 190 entries were reserved for the 100 yards sprint, and 18 preliminary heats were rendered necessary; while for the tug-of-war 117 teams had entered!

These astonishingly large entries necessitated a very early start, but even at 10 a.m., when the sports commenced, there was a very fair number of spectators. But it was after luncheon that they began to pour in in earnest. Every taxi-cab in London seemed to be making its way to Wormwood Scrubs, while in the Central London "tube" the carriages were crowded to suffocation. By four o'clock it was estimated that there were at least 60,000 persons present on the Stadium, and it was a curious sight to see the forest of clapping hands when some particularly close finish aroused the enthusiasm of the watching masses.

Among the entrants for the sprint was the famous Australian Postle, who is credited with the extraordinary time of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds for the 100 yards. Needless to say he came through his heats without the slightest difficulty, and was a warm favourite for the final. The starter got his men off to a fine start, and Postle came away like an arrow from the bow; but at 70 yards some muscles in his thigh were strained; he faltered; and Eastman, a little "coloured man" from Canada, dashed past him and won in the moderate time of 10secs.

The two miles' level walking race appeared a popular event, but to the average layman in such matters it must have seemed that the winner, an amateur from Kentish Town, was practically running all the way. However, the judges were quite satisfied that it was fair heel and toe walking, and the time, 13min. 55sec., showed how speedy a walker the winner was.

There was a fine finish for the mile, the winner, an Aldershot "Tommy," just beating his second man by a couple of yards in 4min 29sec.

Throughout the afternoon, at either end of the vast arena, tug-of-war teams were incessantly pulling, and it was not until 5 o'clock, when the serried ranks of onlookers were on the tip-toe of excitement as they waited for the imminent arrival of the Marathon runners, that the Central London Railway team were returned the winners. One would hardly have expected the atmosphere of the "tuppenny tube" to have so exhilarating an effect!

The rain of Friday night had had a beneficial effect on the roads, and the professional Marathon runners had not to face the difficulties of heat and dust which tried the competitors in the amateur race so severely. A few minutes before the advertised time, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein started the 89 competitors in the Long Walk at Windsor. Huge boards erected in the Stadium informed the waiting thousands of the progress of the race. Five miles from the start an Englishman was leading from an Irishman, and they retained their positions until Pinner was reached. At Sudbury, Ireland's representative was leading, while Siret, a young Frenchman whose chances of victory were reckoned good, had worked himself into third place. Three miles further on, at Craven Park, Siret had dashed to the front, and was running well with only three miles to go.

The excitement in the Stadium was intense, and all eyes were turned to the narrow entrance through which the runners were to come. Suddenly a cyclist dashed into the arena and all knew the winner was at hand. A moment, and then a figure in running costume made his appearance, and a mighty, full-throated roar went up as he trotted round the track, apparently still quite fresh as he breasted the tape, having accomplished the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 37min. 23sec., which was faster by 21min. 55sec. than the time of Hayes, the American winner at the Olympic Marathon. Siret was the youngest competitor, and is a barman in Paris. The Irishman White was second, a couple of Englishmen being third and fourth. A very large number of the competitors finished, and thousands of spectators were still thronging the Stadium benches long after the electric lights were turned on, eager to cheer the men who, though beaten, would not give in.

Altogether a great meeting and an inspiring sight.

(Continued on page 4.)