

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

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 884.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1909.

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.

## A POLITICAL CANARD.

The arrival of Sir Fairfax Cartwright, the new British Ambassador at Vienna, last week gave rise to a series of extraordinary rumours respecting his relations with Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister, rumours which, if not promptly laid to rest, would have inflicted serious injury on the amicable feelings which have for many years past existed between Great Britain and the Dual Monarchy. It is, of course, well known that Great Britain's attitude towards the recent phases of Austria's foreign policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina has aroused no little irritation in Vienna, where a feeling prevails that the British Government is doing all in its power to hinder an amicable settlement of the Balkan question. Such a view is not, in our opinion, warranted by the facts, but in view of the continued strictures of the London press, it is easy to understand Austrian annoyance. The new Ambassador has arrived to take up his post at a very difficult moment, and it therefore follows that the originators of the malicious canards which went the rounds of the Continental press last week are doubly to be condemned. The rumours were to the following effect: Sir Fairfax Cartwright was commissioned by King Edward to present his credentials to Emperor Franz Josef and at the same time to intimate that the maintenance of amicable relations between his country and the Dual Monarchy was a matter of extreme difficulty so long as Baron von Aehrenthal remained Foreign Minister. Nevertheless, understanding the difficulties of dismissing the obnoxious Minister at once, England would be willing to cordially co-operate in removing the international difficulties confronting the Monarchy, providing that an assurance were given that Baron von Aehrenthal would ultimately be relieved of his portfolio. This weird myth found its way into many influential Austrian journals, but was ultimately laid to rest by a vigorous denial from the official telegraph agency. From motives best known to itself, the *Berlin Vossische Zeitung* subsequently revived the disagreeable story in a new form, alleging that Sir Fairfax had had a serious difference with Baron von Aehrenthal regarding his (the Ambassador's) intention to discuss politics with the Austrian Emperor on the occasion of the presentation of the credentials. This mendacious allegation is also shattered when confronted with facts, which, according to excellent authority, are to the following effect: Before leaving London Sir Fairfax Cartwright conferred with Sir Edward Grey as to the best methods of removing the distrust prevailing in Vienna with regard to the character of British policy in the Near East. It was decided that the Ambassador should, if opportunity presented, make clear to the Emperor the friendly attitude of Great Britain towards his Government, and succinctly explain what the British policy really is. When Sir Fairfax arrived in Vienna he acquainted Baron von Aehrenthal of this intention, to which the latter raised no objection. During the Ambassador's subsequent audience the Emperor did not touch upon politics, but contented himself with expressing the hope that Anglo-Austrian friendship would continue to develop along its traditional lines. There was not the least vestige of friction in any quarter, and it is highly regrettable that attempts should be made to create political capital out of such an incident, involving as it does the relations of an Ambassador to the Sovereign and the Foreign Minister of the country to which he is accredited.

## REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

New York, January 3.

The *Sun* publishes a despatch from New Orleans which states that troops from Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador have concentrated at Amapala with the object of attacking Nicaragua and forcing the President to abdicate.

## KING LEOPOLD AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Brussels, January 2.

According to a newspaper report King Leopold has offered a prize of 25,000 francs, to be awarded to the author of the best work on aerial navigation and the solution of the flying problem.



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## THE DAILY RECORD FUND

FOR

### THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM THE EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY AND CALABRIA.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the following further subscriptions to the above fund:—

E. P. and others	£82.00
Pension Inn	58.00
L. F. C.	40.00
Mrs. B.	25.00
H. M. S.	10.00
G.	10.00
H.	10.00
W. J. W.	10.00
T. E.	5.00
C. T.	5.00

£255.00

Amount already acknowledged . . . 471.50

Total up to January 4 . . . £726.50

All contributions to the Fund which we have received up to date have been handed over to the Dresden branch of the Fund for "die Opfer der Erdbebenkatastrophe in Sicilien und Calabrien" (the victims of the earthquake catastrophe in Sicily and Calabria), at the town hall. When desired, however, contributions are forwarded to the Lord Mayor's Fund, Mansion House, London, and for these a special list is kept at our office apart from the original one. It is as well to point out that all monies collected in Germany will be forwarded to Sicily and Calabria and distributed to sufferers, entirely irrespective of nationality.

## NATIVE DIFFERENCES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, January 4.

An encounter took place yesterday in one of the suburbs between Mahomedans and Hindus, and became so violent that the military were called out. On the appearance of the troops, they were attacked by both bodies of combatants and eventually obliged to fire on the mob. More than 200 of their assailants were arrested.

## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

### QUEEN OF ITALY INJURED.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICANS SAFE.

Rome, January 3.

Memorial services were held in every church in Rome today for the victims of the earthquake. High Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's by Mgr. Ceppelli, Patriarch of Constantinople, assisted by Cardinal Rampolla. Collections were made in aid of earthquake sufferers, and stands have been erected on the streets as collecting stations. Flags are still waving at half-mast. It has been remarked that on New Year's Day King Victor Emmanuel, instead of being in the Throne Room on the Quirinal Hill, stood on a much higher Throne, wherefrom his figure, dignified by the nobility of his deeds, appealed not to Italians only, but to the entire world.

It must be pointed out that the King did not go to Messina and Reggio for formality, but for earnest work. Reports from those places say that he was indefatigable and showed wonderful activity, leaving no point of the fallen town unvisited, supervising the work, giving advice, infusing energy and courage, and, indeed, electrifying the atmosphere. On some occasions tottering walls, remains of high buildings, fell at his feet; on others he was surrounded by bleeding and injured victims, who, as though resuscitated on seeing him, shouted enthusiastically, "Having the King we have all." It may be safely said that no one in Italy envies the King so much as the Pope, who has always felt his place was down there.

Great Britain is especially distinguishing herself, not only through the admirable work of her magnificent bluejackets in the land of the dead, but also in pecuniary assistance. It is asserted that a party of 20 English-speaking persons shortly after the earthquake escaped from Messina to Palermo, crossing unharmed the large tract of country beyond Messina where the upheaval had destroyed the railway. Miss Evelyn Peirce, interviewed, said the death of her cousin, Mr. Joseph Peirce, the American Vice-Consul at Messina, was most cruel. He was the first to realise that the terrible shaking which had awakened him was an earthquake, and urged his wife to take the smaller children and escape, while he rushed to the room where the elder children slept to rouse them. While he was so doing a tidal wave completed the work of the earthquake; the tottering walls, from which the furniture had already been thrown in different directions, collapsed, and the whole party, including four children, was buried dead under the three floors of the house.

Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, has sent the following telegram to Signor Giolitti, the Premier, dated Messina:—"Queen Elena is still working devotedly at the hospital. A panic occurred in the hospital yesterday evening in consequence of another slight earthquake shock, and the Queen, in trying to prevent a stampede, was slightly hurt."

Rome, January 3.

The *Central News* correspondent had an interview this morning with Mr. Oswald Thomas, an English survivor of the Messina disaster. He said, "So far as I know there were about 40 English people in Messina, and the majority of them are safe. I had been there for ten months. I had a marvellous escape from death, for the ceiling of my room fell on me, and the walls were opening all about me. My face, as you see, was badly cut. On the opposite side of the way I saw a palace collapse. With the fall of my house I had been left suspended high up, and after a few minutes I dropped down on some beams and made my way to the street. I found the slippers of the concierge, which I put on my feet, and after three tiring hours I reached the harbour, where the British steamer "Drake" was then lying. In company with some of the "Drake's" crew I went in search of Mr. Bennett (?). At the Consulate we found him with his leg broken, holding a child in his arms. Everything about him was in ruins, and we had to rescue the two with ropes under the greatest difficulties. Mr. Bennett begged us to go and look for his wife. On the following day we found a woman's body and took it to Palermo, but Mr. Bennett said the corpse was that of one of his servants." Mr.

(Continued on page 3.)