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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT. SPEECH BY THE GRAND VIZIER.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH RECONCILIATION.

Constantinople, January 14.

At the sitting of the Chamber yesterday Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, spoke at length on the state of the country and the policy of the Government. After alluding to the re-establishment of the Constitution and expressing gratitude to the Sultan, he spoke of the reorganisation of the police and gendarmerie, of the unsatisfactory state of the finances, and the necessity of seeking new sources of income and of having recourse to European capital. A reform of the postal department, the Minister said, should make Turkey independent of foreign mail services. Referring to military and naval questions, he gave notice of the introduction of an Army Bill, and announced the engagement of Vice-Admiral Gamble and two other officers of the British navy. Steps would be taken to engage German military officers for the General Staff School and instructors for the army, and Turkish officers would be sent to Germany.

With regard to the foreign policy of the Government, Kiamil Pasha said that a force sufficient for the defence of the country would be organised. The Government had considered what the state of the country would be if plunged into war, and as Bulgaria had declared that she would purchase independence, not with money but with blood, the Ministry had requested the Powers to give effectual advice to the Bulgarian Government in the sense of a peaceable settlement of the matter. This the Powers had done without delay; and several interviews had been held with M. Liaptscheff, the Minister of Commerce, with the result that a capitalised sum of about 28 million pounds had been arrived at. Bulgaria, however, maintained that she was not bound to pay either tribute or a contribution to the national debt.

Servia and Montenegro, the Grand Vizier continued, had been on the point of declaring war against Austria-Hungary in consequence of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but had refrained on Turkey's suggesting that they should await the decision of a Conference. The understanding with Austria-Hungary had been due to the peaceable attitude of Turkey. He hoped that Bulgarian affairs would also be settled peaceably.

London, January 14.

The London press continues to devote many columns of comment to the reconciliation arrived at between Austria and Turkey. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Friends of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey will rejoice at the elimination of obstacles in the way of an understanding. If the reasonable demands of Servia and Montenegro are acceded by Austria, the inclination on the part of these States to encourage a rising in the annexed provinces would cease." The *Daily Graphic* think that: "The principle thought governing the negotiations was probably that both Powers are very interested in the reinstatement of their former friendly relations, and that the *status quo* in the Near East will be more definitely assured by an Austro-Turkish entente than a Turkish-Balkan alliance."

Belgrade, January 14.

The news of Turkey's acceptance of the Austrian proposals has been received here with consterna-

tion. The Porte's procedure is regarded as a contemptuous violation of faith on the part of the Young Turks. The journal *Pottitika* charges France with responsibility for the Austro-Turkish understanding, alleging that out of fear of Germany she used all her influence to persuade Turkey to accept the Austrian proposals.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

London, January 14.

Commenting upon the pending visit of King Edward to Berlin, the *Morning Post* writes:—"In arranging to visit Germany the King is indubitably animated by a desire to improve the existing relations and eliminate all causes of friction and misunderstanding between Great Britain and Germany. In this desire his Majesty is certainly supported by the British people."

The *Morning Post*, dealing with the joint work of the mixed British and German Boundary Commission, says: "Lt. Col. Whitlock's report will have, both in England and Germany, an interest far beyond the military importance of the fighting it describes. The joint action is a symbol of the good disposition which is always shown by representatives of the two countries whenever they have work to do in common in any part of the world. Lively regret will be felt in England at the German Commissioner having been wounded, and we hope he will soon recover. The friendly reception that the Jews has met with in Berlin will be appreciated in Great Britain, where the wish is constantly kept in mind that both countries may make common cause in their efforts to introduce order into these regions."

London, January 14.

Mr. Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Birmingham yesterday said: "If, as I expect will happen, the Cabinet is to conduct the public business of England for five years, the normal and sound British administrative period, we must seek above all to ensure the policy of Great Britain making further progress in all great foreign affairs. I trust that Sir Edward Grey will crown his work by endeavouring to establish friendly feeling between the British and German people."

IMPERIAL WORDS AND THE PRESS.

ANOTHER RUMOUR DENIED.

Cologne, January 14.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Berlin to the following purport: "Scarcely has the attempt to give the Emperor's speech to his Generals the character of a political demonstration been silenced by the statement in the *Reichsanzeiger*, when a Berlin newspaper, in reporting the Emperor's words at the Jubilee of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier regiment of the Guard, endeavours to smuggle political allusions into them. It is stated that the Emperor uttered the sentence: 'More troublous times may come, which God forbid!' We are assured by one who was present on the occasion and who, in virtue of his high rank, was in the best position for hearing every word the Emperor said, that neither the above-quoted words, nor anything like them, fell from his lips. The serious political Press must set itself more emphatically than ever against such coined Imperial phrases."

EARTHQUAKE-RIDDEN EUROPE.

VIOLENT SHOCKS IN ITALY AND THE TYROL.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ROMAN CENSOR.

Telegrams from Rome state that, according to further news received from towns in northern Italy, the earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Florence and Padua were very violent, and caused a panic among the populace. The first reports were greatly exaggerated, but there is still reason to believe that some damage was caused to dwellings at Imola and in the vicinity. The shocks were two in number, and both occurred within fifteen minutes.

A telegraphic message from Innsbruck states that the earthquake shock reported yesterday was most violent in the southern Tyrol. First of all came a weird noise from the ground, followed by two violent undulatory shocks. So powerful was the disturbance that pictures were hurled from the walls in many houses. Seismic experts anticipate the recurrence of the phenomena within the next few days. Telegrams from Vienna announce sharp earthquake shocks as having occurred at Bozen, Meran, and Trieste on Wednesday night.

Rome, January 13.

The Rev. H. M. Bannister has received from Dr. Inglis Douglas, a lady doctor, and Miss Taylor, letters regarding the relief party sent by the English Colony here to Catona. The letters, which were forwarded from there by motor car, say: "We shall probably be staying here for another fortnight. We are hard-worked, having on our hands 200 beds in the field hospital sent by the Duke of Connaught. Most of the cases are hopeless, as wounds are rapidly mortifying, and become fatal in two or three days. People are dying like flies. All the party are well. The nights are bitterly cold under canvas. We have shocks every night. We are quite cut off from the world, and no warships are in the bay. Our letters are going to Malta by the British flagship. All our blankets and stores were rapidly exhausted in the general supply here. Italian food is badly wanted, also more clothes, camp equipment, and mess comforts. We suggest that you make an appeal that a supply ship be sent to anchor off Catona."

Naples, January 13.

According to information received here the nurses in the British hospital at Catona sometimes have to work 24 hours without rest, and the operations average two an hour. Additional doctors and nurses are much needed.

The Roman correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* indignantly complains against the action of the censor at Rome in confiscating press despatches. The procedure of this official during the past week has, we are told, been unbelievable. The *B.T.* correspondent, for example, handed in a telegram to his paper reading "Reggio is destroyed." Some twelve hours afterwards he was informed that the despatch had been confiscated. Another telegram, to the effect that "certain parts of the Calabrian coast have been contorted by the sea," met with the same fate. Other messages dealing with conditions at Messina and Reggio were also suppressed. The harassed reporter then telegraphed to his paper: "It is not my fault that I am unable to telegraph reports of the looting going on at Messina"; but the censor suppressed the message. The correspondent then made complaints to the postal authorities, and was told that the Ministry of the Interior was determined

(Continued on page 2.)