

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, January 23.

Speaking at Coldstream on Friday, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed his gratification at an agreement on principle having been reached between Austria-Hungary and Turkey on one of the chief points in dispute. That agreement had, he said, materially improved the prospects of the Conference. He would be glad to see, not only the avoidance of war between any of the Powers, great or minor, interested in the near East, but even an increase of confidence among all the Powers. In these questions affecting the near East Great Britain had carried on negotiations with France and Russia in token of confidence, friendship, and peace. That, and the knowledge that Germany and Italy, the two allies of Austria-Hungary, had, in the latest difficulties, worked for peace, had removed the danger of friction. He hoped that the forthcoming visit of King Edward to Berlin would promote confidence in the good intentions and good will of England.

After referring in terms of deep sympathy to the catastrophe in southern Italy, Sir Edward Grey went on to say that the universal interest felt throughout Great Britain in Turkish reforms continued undiminished, and that he firmly hoped that once pending questions in the near East were set at rest confidence would be fully restored. Particularly in Austria England had been unjustly accused in the public prints of pursuing a malevolent policy. "We do not," remarked Sir Edward, "attach any great importance to these accusations. They are pure inventions. The harm they do consists in the fact that, so far as they are credited in the country in which they came into existence, they hinder cordial relations. The removal of these hindrances is not in our power, but in that of the Austrians only. I should be very sorry if our good relations with Austria-Hungary were ever to change. I believe it to be in the interests of this country, and in fact in the general interest, that our foreign policy should be conducted with the firm resolution honourably to fulfil all treaties and obligations, to maintain our special friendships unweakened, to strengthen them and make them assets on the side of peace, and finally to further and improve our friendly relations with all countries. If, in these near Eastern difficulties, we find that it is impossible to attain perfection, we shall not cease to entertain the wish to strive for it."

In allusion to the defensive forces of the country, Sir Edward Grey remarked: "I am in favour of keeping the Navy up to the standard necessary to protect us from the danger of invasion. I trust that there will be no difference in that respect under any Government, since the position of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be untenable if the British fleet ceased to be able to defend our shores from the forces of any combination within the bounds of probability. The Army must be maintained within reasonable limits, if we wish to concentrate our attention on the Navy."

In reply to a question whether he was an advocate of conscription, Sir Edward Grey said that so long as the fleet was kept up to its present standard, conscription, which would be a heavy burden on the people, would not be necessary.

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

QUEEN VICTORIA.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT FROGMORE.

London, January 23.

A memorial service on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was celebrated at the Frogmore mausoleum yesterday. His Majesty the King was present, attended by many other members of the royal family and State officials. On behalf of the German Emperor Count Wolff-Metternich, the Ambassador, laid a wreath on the tomb.

FLOODS ON THE RAND.

DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, January 23.

The Consolidated Goldfields South Africa Company have received a telegram from Johannesburg confirming the report that extraordinarily heavy cloud-bursts, which still continue, have caused great damage and loss of life.

It is further reported that the floods have caused a complete cessation of railway traffic in all parts of the colony. Official advices state that seven whites and 100 natives are shut in the Witwatersrand mine practically without hope of rescue.

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Washington, January 22

By 158 votes to 108 the House of Representatives today authorised the shipbuilding programme recommended by the Naval Committee. Two 25,000-ton battleships will thus be built, instead of the four such vessels demanded by the Government.

Washington, January 22.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives has reduced the estimates for fortifications, which amounted to nearly 10,000,000 dollars, to 7,920,000 dollars; which sum includes 1,000,000 dollars for coast batteries on the Philippine Islands.

FLOODS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, January 22.

Heavy cloud-bursts have caused extensive floods along the Pacific coast. The town of Stockton is inundated to a depth of six feet.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT REGGIO.

Reggio, January 22.

At four o'clock this morning a violent earthquake shock, heralded by loud subterranean noises, was felt here.

Siena, January 23.

The seismographic instruments here recorded at 3.55 a.m. today an undulatory earthquake shock of extreme violence, whose centre must be very extensive.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Cetinje, January 22.

At today's sitting of the Skupstina Dr. Tomanovic, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to an interpellation on Bosnian and Herzegovina affairs. After referring to the natural bonds of a common language and common aims that unite Montenegro to those two countries, the Minister gave an historical sketch of the struggles of Bosnia and Herzegovina for independence in 1831 and 1875; and recalled the fact that the delegates of Austria-Hungary at the Berlin Congress gave an assurance that the occupation of those countries would be carried out in an impartial spirit and that the mandate was only temporary. The annexation, which nevertheless had unexpectedly occurred, had caused painful surprise and dismay among the Servian races, and a war fever had taken possession of the Montenegrins which only the influence of Prince Nicholas, acting on the advice of the Powers, had been able to keep in check. "We rely," said Dr. Tomanovic, "with confidence on the result of the Conference, as we cannot believe that the great Powers could condemn the Servian nation to death. Servia, like Montenegro, in the last Eastern War, staked her existence for those provinces; the principle of nationality, by the force of which the unity of Italy and of Germany has been accomplished, declares in favour of the Servian States. Forward! May God help us! There is no longer a possibility of drawing back."

ABDUL ASIZ'S JEWELS FOR SALE.

Paris, January 23.

A pawnbroking establishment gives notice that the jewels of the ex-Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Asiz, which were pledged for 1,250,000 francs, will shortly be sold to the highest bidder.

RAILROAD SMASH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Johnstown (Pa.), January 23.

A railroad collision occurred today between South Fork and Summerhill, in which five persons were killed and many injured.

SCOTLAND'S GREATEST LYRIC POET.

One hundred and fifty years ago tomorrow (Monday) Robert Burns, the greatest lyric poet of Scotland, and in some respects one of the greatest poets of any country or time, was born at the little hamlet of Alloway, near Ayr, in Scotland. The son of humble parents, his childhood was spent amidst indigence and adversity; but the muse stirring within him was not long in finding utterance. At the age of twenty-seven his writings had become popular throughout Scotland. But disappointment embittered him, and intemperance brought him to an untimely grave at the age of thirty-seven. As an instance of the esteem in which exquisite poetry was held in those days, it may be mentioned that he received the sum of five pounds for one hundred songs, written as accompaniments to the melodies of Scotland! The admiration denied him during life has been lavishly bestowed upon his memory. A monument to him has been erected in Edinburgh, and another in his native county of Ayr; while the cottage in which he was born is a place of pilgrimage to thousands of reverential visitors annually.