

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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Dresden, March 5, 09.

Dear friend: Glad to know of your safe arrival here in the beautiful city of "Dresden" and supposing you know that I am now located here, I surely shall expect you to come to see me before leaving the city.

At the same time I can interest you in something that will be highly appreciated for own use or as a present—**Furs!**— You know I always was wrapped up in furs, and here also I can't resist having plenty of them to select from, even the so much sought for black Lynx—however, I shall expect to see you at my store and I will show you all the finest furs "without hot air," and my prices to you as a friend will more than repay your visit.

Between time I remain yours truly
Opposite Cook's Tourist Office. **H. G. B. Peters.**

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THE WAR SCARE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

SERVIA AGAIN ASSERTS HER LOVE OF PEACE.

Very naturally the eyes of the world are still turned with a certain amount of apprehension to the near East, and especially to Belgrade whence the most contradictory reports were spread by the press agents. Late on Wednesday Reuter reported that Serbia had, after a three hours' deliberation of her cabinet, decided that she could not relinquish her territorial claims, neither could she yield the demand that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be made autonomous states. But little credence was given to this report by level-headed politicians, and their incredulity was quickly justified by the subsequent reports received yesterday, to the effect that Serbia was willing to leave her fate in the hands of Europe. There seems every prospect then of a speedy relief of the tension which now keeps the Powers, or at least the people of Europe, in a flutter. We for one reiterate our firm conviction of the ultimate victory of common sense, and trust that in not too distant a time we may turn our attention to the chances of peace rather than of war.

The following are the latest telegrams received; we draw attention particularly to the one from Vienna which calls for approval of its firm but positive and dignified standpoint.

AUSTRIA'S FIRM STANDPOINT.

SAYS HER RELATIONS WITH SERBIA ARE NOT THE POWERS' CONCERN.

Vienna, March 3.

The *Fremdenblatt* writes: "The way which we have to take in the Serbian question is clearly marked out for us and, before taking it, we only wish to make the public opinion of Europe aware of two things. In the Bosnian question, treaty rights of the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin were involved, in respect of which it was possible for those Powers to take up a position. But with Serbia, it is only a case of a senseless attempt to get up a greater-Serbian agitation and to attack the integrity of the Monarchy. That is a matter which concerns only us and Serbia; us, in that we are exercising our State rights of self-preservation, rights which are not subject to international discussion; the Serbian Kingdom, in that it is compelling us by its pretensions to stand on the defensive in the sense of those rights. We have hitherto practised patience, and for the present will not depart from that course. We do not wish to discourage Serbia, to push her against the wall and wrest a decision from her. We would rather give her time for consideration, and will not cease to hope that she will use the time to open the way to good relations with the neighbouring Monarchy. The second mistake, of which much is made by the international Press, relates to the question of economical concessions. We will make concessions, not as compensation due by us to Serbia but because we are interested in the economical development of Serbia and in her becoming convinced that we are not opposed to it. Public opinion in Europe should not lose sight of the fact that the concessions here in question are such as concern the sovereign rights of Austria-Hungary, and as to which she, as sovereign, has to decide. An intervention by a third Power would therefore be out of the question, because no Power possesses any right with which intervention could be connected. The Monarchy cannot be forced to make concessions which it is not willing or not in a position to concede."

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

Belgrade, March 3.

It is authoritatively stated that in the course of this afternoon the Serbian Government handed to the Russian Minister its answer to the questions which he yesterday asked in the name of the Russian Government. At the same time it is stated that no official communication has as yet been, nor could have been made public respecting either those questions or the Serbian answer. Only the assurance can be given that the Serbian Government has neither categorically insisted upon the original Serbian programme nor definitely withdrawn it. The truth lies midway between the two versions. Particulars cannot be published until a further communication is received from Russia. The course of proceeding in the whole matter has been as follows. At noon yesterday the Russian Minister Resident called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs and addressed certain questions to the Serbian Government on behalf of the Russian Government. During the evening the diplomatic representatives of England, France, and Italy called and supported those questions. A Cabinet Council lasting several hours was then held. At noon today the answer of the Serbian Government was communicated to the Russian Minister; and immediately afterwards the representatives of England, France, and Italy were informed of its purport.

It is said in Parliamentary circles that a complete renunciation by the Serbian Government of the Serbian demands is out of the question, because the Skupshtina would not empower any Government to make such a renunciation. The general opinion is that the Serbian Government adheres in principle to its demands for compensation and, in reply to Russia, has defined its standpoint to be that Serbia can only desist from those demands on condition that the great Powers of Europe guarantee her political and economic independence.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERBIA.

London, March 3.

Reuter learns from an official source that, contrary to the statement contained in the Belgrade telegram received at Vienna (and published in *The Daily Record* yesterday), the Serbian Government has withdrawn its demand for territorial concessions.

London, March 3.

Reuter's Bureau confirms its previous statement that, according to information received, the Serbian Government has withdrawn its claims for territorial compensation, in conformity with the advice given by Russia.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA.

Belgrade, March 3.

The news that the Russian Minister Resident had actually advised the Serbian Government in the sense of the representation suggested by Germany, has called forth embittered feeling against Russia in Belgrade. The newspapers make violent attacks on M. Isvolsky, declaring that he is in the service of Austria-Hungary. As the decision of the Serbian Government was anxiously awaited in political circles, the report circulated today that the Serbian Government insisted on its claims for autonomy for Bosnia and for territorial compensation caused great satisfaction. The *Politika* exclaims: "Let Austria issue an ultimatum now, if she dares!"

REASSURING OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Belgrade, March 4.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Milovanovitch, has informed the editors of the local newspapers that the answer of the Serbian Government to the counsels of Russia, which were couched in the most friendly terms, was filled with the spirit of peaceable compliance so far as the interests of Serbia permitted. There was therefore no cause for disquietude.

CURIOUS REPORT FROM MONTENEGRO.

The *Vossische Zeitung* report copied by some papers, to the effect that Prince Nicholas had sent a memorandum to the British Minister, requesting Great Britain's interposition in favour of the cession or leasing of Spizza to Montenegro, and had expressed his readiness in this event to break entirely with Serbia, and solemnly to recognise Austria-Hungary's title of possession to Bosnia and Herzegovina, is emphatically denied from Cetinje.

RETURN OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO THE SERBIAN CAPITAL.

Belgrade, March 3.

Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident, returned here today on the expiration of his week's leave of absence.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AIRSHIP IN WAR.

London, March 3.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in a written answer to a question, said the problem of aerial navigation was engaging the attention of the Government. Provision had been made in the estimates, for the Navy as well as for the Army, which would secure the thorough examination of the question of the employment of airships in warfare, by sea as well as by land, by the Admiralty and the War Office.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONGO STATE.

London, March 3.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, received a deputation today from the United Chambers of Commerce, who strongly urged that no change in the *status quo* in the Congo State should be recognised unless the communal rights of the natives to own land are reestablished and freedom of traffic and trade is introduced. Sir Edward Grey replied that he was earnestly endeavouring to recognise the annexation of the Congo State to Belgium, in the hope that the Belgian Government would open the country to traffic and introduce a good form of Government. He could not, however, give that recognition until the British Government was assured that, in recognising the annexation, it would not be recognising the old system in the Congo State, of which there had been reason to complain on the grounds of humanity.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP OF 23,000 TONS.

The Ministry of Marine has decided that the next battleships to be laid down shall be of 23,000 tons displacement, with a length of 600 feet, and capable of steaming at the rate of 23 knots.