1755.

Office: Struve Str. 5, 1. Dresden A. Telephone:

1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 954.

. H.

a m

a.m.

n 8.0 f Ser-.m.

Mrs.

nuary.

ident

onsul:

e 2, p

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 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.

Antique Furniture,

Meissen dinner-set; Rönisch grand piano; For sale at once and cheap, on account of complete dissolution of PENSION LINCKE.

Sidonien Strasse 15, II.
To be seen from 10-2, and 4-7.

PENSION RIPBERGER, Bismarck Platz 16, II.

"All the comforts of home." = Terms from 5 marks up. = Our March Prices On

FURS FURS FURS

Tremendous

Reductions FURS All our Fur-Coats, Muffs, Neckpieces, etc. At Great Sacrifice.

We are always studying how to be of some real service to our customers—just now we can't think of anything better than to tell you

—That Now Is The Time To Buy Furs—
that we carry everything in high class furs that a first class fur store ought to carry, and when we use our money and brains to give you that which you can't possibly find elsewhere

—we think we merit your trade—

PETERS the furrier, 52 Prager St., opp. Cook's.

RICHARD WEHSENER, DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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.

A DIVIDED CABINET.

(FROM THE DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, March 28.

The week-end has been remarkable for the numerous instances of disunion existing in the Cabinet. There is not the least doubt that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are at loggerheads over the naval question. The Prime Minister, supported by Mr. McKenna and a few other trusty henchmen, believes that the voice of the country is demanding ample provision for the nation's defence; Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the younger Cabinet members, on the other hand, are in favour of defying the newspaper attacks and the onslaught of the so-called "panic-mongers," and refuse to sanction a Government concession to the Opposition in the shape of an assurance that eight "Dreadnoughts" will be laid down in the financial year which commences on April 1st. The most influential weekly organ of the Government, The Nation, which is under the direct control of the chief Liberal leaders, in its issue of yesterday fiercely attacks Mr. Asquith. It writes: "To our shame and sorrow, as Liberals, we have to recognise that our own titular chief was the man to kindle the flame" (referring to the naval agitation). This strong language is all the more significant when it is remembered that The Nation formerly devoted columns every week to high-flown eulogiums of the Prime Minister.

If, as Government spokesmen continue to allege, the Opposition press is resorting to degrading and undignified tactics in stirring up public opinion, more than one of these same spokesmen is indulging in language which certainly merits both adjectives. Thus Mr. Runciman, the Secretary for Education, delivered a violent speech at Colchester on Friday night, and flayed the editors of newspapers which are opposed to the Government:-

"These men," he said, "insult the dignity of the Press, and I say without hesitation that the man who by word of mouth or by pen excites or encourages international hatred is no patriot; and I go further, and I say that a man who so easily excites national passions is a scoundrel and a contemptible scoun-

In spite of every effort on both sides, there appears no chance of compromise with regard to Mr. Balfour's vote of censure on the Government which is to be laid before the House of Commons tomorrow. All last week influential Opposition members were busy in the Lobby endeavouring to convince Ministerialists that if the Government would make a satisfactory pronouncement on the subject of this year's "Dreadnoughts," the vote of censure would be at once shelved. Their labour has been in vain, however. Mr. Balfour has written an eloquent letter to a correspondent, justifying his position in this matter. He repudiates the suggestion that he is dragging the Navy into the party arena, and declares that the Government's attitude towards a vital question of national safety left him and his colleagues no option in procedure. As urgent whips, or requests for attendance, have been issued both by the Unionist and Liberal Whips for tomorrow's sitting, it is certain that a division on the vote of censure will take place.

The Government is further perturbed by a remarkable, and somewhat alarmist, speech delivered on Friday night by Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, in which he clearly hinted that the invasion danger is a real one. (See page 4.) The invasion bogey, indeed, has been granted a new lease of life by the naval agitation at present in full swing. The advocates of compulsory military service are jubilant at the present scare.

DRESDEN CHINA

:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices :. :: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

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

THE SERVIAN SENSATION.

THE RENUNCIATION CONFIRMED.

Belgrade, March 29. It transpires that a Royal Council, presided over by King Peter and the assembled Ministry, was held on Saturday afternoon. Crown Prince George appeared before the Council and made his declaration of renunciation to the Throne successorship, finally signing a decree to that effect. The document was their countersigned by the Ministers present. -Upon being verbally asked if he persisted in his intention, Prince George answered with an emphatic "Certainly," and it was thereupon decided to lay the document before Parliament. As soon as it has been ratified by the Skupshtina, a decree will be published proclaiming Prince Alexander as the Heir

A special edition of the official journal appeared last night, containing the following Royal proclama-

"To the Servian people! My son Prince George, till now Crown Prince, has found it incumbent upon him to assert the privilege and prerogative attaching to him as Heir Apparent which makes it permissible for him to renounce his rights of succession to the Throne. He pronounces his decision to be irrevocable. After consultation with members of the Royal Council, including the President of the Skupshtina, and the Presidents of the State Council and Courts of Justice, I have therefore decided to accept the renunciation of Prince George and transfer the privileges and prerogatives attaching to the Heir Apparent to my younger son, Prince Alexander, who I now proclaim my successor. In pursuance whereof I make this announcement to the Servian people, and invoke the blessing of God on my Royal House and on my beloved subjects.-(signed) Peter."

This proclamation is countersigned by the entire Ministry.

HOW BELGRADE TOOK THE NEWS.

Vienna, March 29. The proclamation respecting Prince George's renunciation and his succession as Heir Apparent by his brother Alexander was received by the Belgrade public with indifference. The city yesterday presented its ordinary Sabbath appearance, and orderliness and quiet prevailed everywhere. No demonstrations or meetings of any kind took place, and the important developments of the last few days were not discussed in public at all. The reports appearing in foreign papers respecting extraordinary military precautions in Belgrade are entirely unfounded, as the marked indifference of the populace rendered such precautions absolutely unnecessary,

Belgrade, March 28. The Skupshtina, with only one dissentient, the young-Radical member M. Markowitch, took cognizance of the protocol of yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet recording the renunciation by the Crown Prince George of his right of succession to the Throne in favour of Prince Alexander. M. Markowitch protested against the action of the Skupshtina as unconstitutional; but, as the House persisted in its resolution in spite of the protest, the Crown Prince's renunciation is now an accomplished fact. | views.

WAR PERIL DISAPPEARING.

The past week is universally recognised as having been the most critical period of the Balkan dispute up to date, and the fact that it has gone without bringing war augurs well for the future of the negotiations. The belated, but none the less welcome, recognition by Russia of the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation indicates a like intention on the part of the other great Powers concerned, and it is therefore expected that London and Paris will also officially accede to the annexation during the present week. Quite naturally the Servian war-party is disgusted with what it terms Russia's betrayal, but it overlooks the obvious fact that Russia would certainly have betrayed Servia had she encouraged the bellicose hopes which were rife at Belgrade. M. Isvolsky is to be congratulated on his exhibition of moral courage, and his firm refusal to gain brief popularity at the price of his country's best interests. If Servia, openly backed up by Russia, had gone to war, the most probable result would have been the complete ruin of the little Kingdom; while Russia, drawn into the conflict purely from sentimental motives, might have found herself face to face with the combined might of Austria and Germany. In the unfortunate event of active hostilities Russian progress and reform, national, social, and financial, must have been put back for at least half a century. These probabilities were never blinked at by M. Isvolsky, who by his composure and restraint has shown himself possessed of high qualities of statesmanship. We are not, of course, sanguine that the last whispers of the dangerous Balkan disoute have permanently subsided, but we are justified in hoping that the crisis has passed. The final solution of the problem rests in the hands of the able statesmen who have thus far prevented an European disaster.

REMARKABLE REPORT FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

London, March 29. One of this morning's papers publishes the following extraordinary telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Count Pourtalès, handed to M. Isvolsky last Monday a Note couched in polite but determined language, to the effect that unless Russia abandoned her ambitious policy and energetically discouraged the Servian war party, the Austro-Hungarian Government would view the Russian procedure as an act of hostility, and would take steps accordingly. To strengthen the moral effect of this protest, the German Ambassador assured M. Isvolsky that Germany was ready to immediately support Austria in the event of a Russian refusal. The Russian Foreign Minister was further given to understand that unless this Note was complied with, German troops would be mobilised on the Russian frontier within 48 hours.

(In connection with the foregoing despatch, Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau informs us that the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg neither handed in such a Note nor used the language imputed to him in this message.)

FRANCE LOYAL TO HER FRIENDS.

Paris, March 29.

The Agence Havas reports that, contrary to statements in the foreign press, France has never during the course of the Near Eastern crisis ceased to support her Russian ally or to harmoniously co-operate with her English friends. The French pourparlers at Vienna are today quite in accordance with English