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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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FURS Mean Tremendous Reductions
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At Great Sacrifice.
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—we think we merit your trade—
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Cocktail etc. Whisky & Soda,
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corner Prager Strasse. **The Continental Bodega Company**

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THE BALKAN TANGLE. CRISIS SAID TO BE OVER.

There is good reason for believing the Balkan crisis to be over. The declaration which Serbia will be advised to make to Austria has been communicated to the Servian Government, subsequent to its approval by Austria. The terms of this declaration, which is represented to be in the nature of a contrite apology, are framed in accordance with advice jointly given by Great Britain, France, and Russia. Its three principal clauses are expected to read as follows:—

- (1) Serbia abandons her claim to all rights affecting Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is in consequence unaffected in any way by Austria's annexation of these provinces.
 - (2) She is willing and anxious to live on friendly terms with the Dual Monarchy in the future; and as an evidence of her good faith
 - (3) She will at once demobilise her reserves.
- The semi-official Viennese *Fremdenblatt* argues quite logically that so long as Serbia saw differences of opinion existing among the Great Powers, she very naturally persisted in her impossible policy; but when the Belgrade war party found that Europe has become united, they at once realised the futility of further obstinacy. The *Fremdenblatt* makes light of the Bosnia-Herzegovina annexation—"a simple action which one would have thought would be viewed by the Powers as a matter of course." This, we think, does not represent the highest opinion since, right or wrong, Austria-Hungary always anticipated a certain amount of opposition to her action. The journal naively remarks what a long time it took to make the world view "that simple action" as "a matter of course," and concludes by saying: "We certainly have cause for satisfaction, but neither the wish nor the reason to triumph." With this latter remark we are disposed to agree, and the world also shares Austria's satisfaction that the diplomatic conflict which raged for five months did not develop into sanguinary war, as so often threatened.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINION.

London, March 30.
Commenting on yesterday's sitting of the German Reichstag, the *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Imperial Chancellor's speech was in no sense a challenge, but he candidly declared that Germany and Austria-Hungary stood together. That constitutes the outspoken announcement of a German hegemony in Europe. This revelation of an understanding long suspected is not directly disquieting, but it clearly imposes upon those who stand without the charmed circle the duty of closing up their ranks." The *Daily Graphic* writes: "The great mass of the English people share with Prince Bülow the impression he received from the utterances made during King Edward's visit to Berlin; but if it is true that the German fleet is within measurable distance of rivalling our own Fleet, it is not to be wondered at that normal Englishmen question the sincerity of the assurances given by Prince Bülow before the Reichstag yesterday."

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

St. Petersburg, March 29.
M. Isvolsky has resigned his office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is succeeded by General Engeltscheff.

Antique Furniture,

some inlaid;
Meissen dinner-set; Rönisch grand piano;
For sale at once and cheap,
on account of complete dissolution of **PENSION LINOKE,**
Sidonien Strasse 15, II.
To be seen from 10-2, and 4-7.

THE CROYDON BYE-ELECTION. SWEEPING UNIONIST VICTORY.

London, March 30.
The Croydon bye-election for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Arnold Forster has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Unionist candidate, Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge, over his Radical and Labour opponents. The figures just made known are as follows:—

Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge (U.)	11,989
Mr. J. E. Raphael (R.)	8,041
Mr. Frank Smith (Labour)	868
Unionist majority	3,080

The last contested election was in 1906, when the Unionist majority was only 638 over the Radical poll, as against 3,948 now. Another remarkable feature of the result is the practical disappearance of the Labour vote. At the 1906 election the Croydon Labour candidate polled 4,007, so that the net loss of votes to the Labour party in the present election was 3,139. Unionists say that the result has exceeded their highest expectations, and they attribute their candidate's great majority to popular dissatisfaction with the Government's naval policy. The spread of Tariff Reform doctrine is also believed to be proven by the figures. Sir Hermon-Hodge kept Tariff Reform prominently in the foreground throughout the fight, in contrast to his Radical opponent, who was distinctly wobbly on the same subject. The result of the Croydon election would seem to prove that the Government is day by day losing more of its hold on the electorate in spite of its enormous majority in Parliament as indicated by the result of the division on the vote of censure, reported elsewhere.

ANOTHER MEETING BETWEEN KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

Athens, March 30.
The King and Queen of England, with Princess Victoria, will pay an official visit to the Greek Court at Athens during the month of April, and will go from Athens to Corfu, there to meet the German Emperor.

FIRE SWEEPS BAVARIAN HAMLET.

Regensburg, March 30.
The little town of Hirschau near Amberg has been the scene of a great conflagration. The fire began at midday yesterday in a blacksmith's shop, probably from some children playing with the fire, and the flames were not mastered until the evening, when 41 houses had been burnt out.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HAVANA.

Havana, March 30.
A great conflagration broke out along the harbour front yesterday, and damaged much shipping.

BRITISH NAVAL DEBATE. VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

London, March 30.
In the House of Commons on Monday the Opposition moved a vote of censure on the Government, declaring that its policy with regard to the country's defence was not of such a nature as to guarantee national security. A lengthy debate, in which Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, took a prominent part, preceded the division, which resulted in a huge majority for the Government. Details of the debate are contained in the following telegraphic despatch:—

Previous to the introduction of the vote of censure, a series of question bearing on naval matters was addressed to Mr. McKenna, First Lord, and Mr. Asquith, the Premier. In reply to a question from the Liberal benches, in which it was suggested that the declaration made by the German Secretary of State von Schoen provided a favourable opportunity for the renewal of the British proposals, in definite form, regarding an Anglo-German agreement on the subject of armament limitation, Mr. Asquith replied that the German Secretary's declaration was merely a reiteration of facts which had been known for a long time. It went without saying that England was prepared to make such proposals or to entertain suggestions having for their object the limitation of naval shipbuilding; or, if this were not possible, to take whatever steps she might to allay public suspicion as to the object of her own naval preparations. To officially suggest proposals of the kind mentioned, however, in quarters where they might not be welcomed, would do nothing to improve the prospects of peace.

Mr. Lee then moved the Opposition's vote of censure on the Government, remarking that the situation was so serious as to render unnecessary a special speech of introduction or the usual methods of party attack. If the Government was prepared to definitely allay the anxiety of the Opposition, they would gladly abandon the vote of censure at the eleventh hour. Throughout the country there prevailed profound anxiety and a fixed determination to set the teeth and build. The popular unrest was the direct consequence of utterances made by the Prime Minister on March 16th. The Opposition did not blame the Government for this public alarm, as it was high time that the country was aroused to a sense of its danger. Far from having exerted a quieting influence, the Premier's last speech had had a contrary effect. The speaker reminded the house of the Premier's statement that no peril threatened for the next twelve months. No sane person doubted that England was secure for the immediate future (Ministerial cheers), but had Mr. Asquith forgotten that it took two years to build a battleship? "Mr. Asquith said nothing as to our naval position in 1911 and onwards. Comparisons between the British and German naval programmes show nothing which could justify animosity against the German Government; I deplore the outcry against Germany and emphatically assert that no grounds exist for it (applause). We cannot accuse Germany of treachery since she has never made a secret of her maritime intentions, and we therefore have no complaint to make against her. The com-

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