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The Daily Record

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THE OTTOMAN OUTBREAK.

The military revolution which has broken out at Constantinople will not come as a surprise to anybody who has followed the course of events there since the bloodless uprising which abolished the Sultan's autocratic despotism and introduced constitutional rule in a single day last autumn. Indeed, it is surprising that the hastily built structure of artificial order should have endured for so long. The Young Turks were responsible for the first change, and they are equally responsible for this debacle. Undue conceit is a complaint that is apt to afflict all successful reformers, as history teaches us; and the Young Turks have certainly proved themselves no exception to the rule. The motives which actuated their labour prior to the introduction of the constitution were undoubtedly of the purest and loftiest. They saw their Fatherland groaning under the intolerable tyranny of a harsh ruler in an age when freedom and individual liberty were the universal watchwords, and they accordingly concentrated their entire energy in the effort to break their galling chains. How well they succeeded the world knows, but immediately afterwards they committed the fatal error which now bids fair to ruin them and their cause utterly. The intrigues that were necessary to accomplish the ends in view under the old régime were out of place in the new order of things. The nation was grateful to the Young Turks for crushing despotism, but its gratitude did not go to the extent of permitting the substitution of collective for individual tyranny. They disregarded and persistently snubbed the military element, which after all is the predominant element even in regenerate Turkey. Now they are paying for their lack of foresight, and the reactionaries have an excellent opportunity of restoring the old régime under which they flourished and grew fat. If, as our telegrams appear to indicate, the revolution should end as suddenly as it appeared, the Young Turks will still have suffered an irretrievable blow to their short-lived prestige, but their blunders have been so consistent and glaring that the world is unlikely to waste much sympathy upon them.

THE HOPE OF HOLLAND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hague, April 13.

As the days pass the excitement amongst the people here and all over Holland visibly increases. Disappointment is writ large over many faces, while others maintain their optimism. It will be remembered that Queen Wilhelmina announced her intention not to sign documents or otherwise attend to State business between April 10th and 15th, and it was therefore hoped that the eagerly looked for event would occur within that period. It is now the 15th, and nothing has happened. But in well-informed quarters there are signs of satisfaction, which apparently point to great expectations shortly to be realised. During the Easter holidays several special services were held in the local churches, and special prayers were offered for the Queen's safety and a happy issue.

CASTRO AS ISHMAEL.

Copenhagen, April 14.

The Danish Government, in accordance with the attitude assumed towards General Castro by other European Powers and the United States, has instructed the Governor of the Danish West Indies not to allow him to land on the islands.



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ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

"RELATIONS NEVER MORE CORDIAL."

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 13.

More amusement than irritation has been created here by the painstaking efforts of one or two Viennese and Berlin journals to convince their readers that the alliance between Great Britain and Japan will shortly be denounced by the latter signatory owing to Japanese mistrust of her partner's friendly understanding with Russia. The *Vossische Zeitung*, for instance, declared that Japan had given confidential information to the Governments of other Powers that the dissolution of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would soon ensue. "Japan," gravely asserted the *Vossische Zeitung*, "considers that she was seriously endangered by the attitude of her ally during the Russo-Japanese negotiations which ended in the peace of Portsmouth." As these sensational reports emanated from Vienna, the motive is as obvious as it is excusable in view of the present situation.

Unfortunately for the would-be mischief-makers, however, Baron Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, has authorised one of the newspapers to deny the reports published abroad to the effect that Japan intends to denounce the alliance with Great Britain. The Ambassador declared that the relations between the two Powers had never been more cordial than they were at the present time. Foiled in this direction, the mischief-makers will doubtless revert to their attempts to sow discord between Russia and England, using the Persian situation as a lever. Here again, however, they are not likely to meet with much success, as there is perfect agreement between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London concerning the mutual attitude to be adopted towards the Persian situation.

London, Later.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador in London, gives an emphatic contradiction to the reports emanating from Berlin to the effect that Japan intends to terminate the Anglo-Japanese alliance. His Excellency states: "There is not a word of truth in the mischievous rumour, which is not worth the paper on which it was written. You may give it a categorical denial."

AUSTRIA DEMOBILISES HER TROOPS.

Vienna, April 14.

The War Minister has issued orders that all reservists concentrated in the frontier districts shall be returned to their respective homes, and military conditions reduced to the ordinary peace footing. In Bosnia and Herzegovina only sufficient troops will be retained to ensure the maintenance of the peaceful situation which at present prevails.

London, April 13.

Reuter reports that the British Government yesterday informed the Austro-Hungarian Government that it is prepared to assent to the annulment of Article XXV. of the Berlin treaty.

THE TURKISH MUTINY.

STATESMEN AND OFFICERS MURDERED.

The news from Constantinople yesterday left no doubt that the reaction from the peaceful revolution of last year which was confidently predicted by students of Turkish politics has come with alarming suddenness and violence. As is usual in events of this kind, the reports are numerous and contradictory, but we are able to print a series of despatches which throw a lurid light on the situation. Pera, whence the telegrams are dated, is a suburb of Constantinople:—

(FROM WOLFF'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Pera, April 13.

There is no doubt as to the reactionary character of the military revolt. The troops hostile to the Government, about 5,000 strong, are occupying the Parliament building. The mutineers are commanded by sergeants, as they have kept all their officers prisoners in the barracks. The Committee has only the Saloniki light infantry at its disposal. A sanguinary collision is hourly expected, but the reports that one such has already occurred, are false. Two officers only have been killed on the Stamboul bridge. All the shops are shut. The streets are crowded, and great excitement prevails.

Constantinople, April 14.

The President of the Turkish Chamber sent a letter to the Porte last night, saying that he believed he would be rendering a service to the Fatherland by resigning. One of the Deputies who had distinguished himself by his ardent prosecution of Young Turk principles, has just been murdered by the mutinous soldiers. Large bodies of troops are passing to and from Constantinople, including several officers. The actual attitude of the officers is uncertain.

Constantinople; Later.

The Minister of Justice has been butchered, the Minister of Marine wounded, and the Minister of War taken prisoner by the troops. The number of politicians and others so far killed is 17, and 30 more have been wounded. The mutineers have barred the streets leading to the Parliament buildings and are erecting barricades.

Marshal Edhem Pasha has been proclaimed War Minister, his appointment being received with loud cheers from the soldiers. The reading of an Irade from the Sultan by his secretary before the Parliament buildings caused an ovation. It is reported that the Sultan has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet. The situation appears more favourable at the time of telegraphing. Measures are being taken to maintain order and to guard the national welfare. The troops have been promised freedom from punishment. The authorities are exhorting them to return to their barracks, and the people to their ordinary affairs.

Pera, April 13, 1 p.m.

The Sheik ul Islam has been negotiating with the mutineers on behalf of the Government. It is reported that the soldiers protested against the introduction of liberal reforms, demanding the keeping holy of the Scheria law and the dissolution of the young-Turk Committee. They are said also to have expressed distrust of the President of the Chamber, Achmed Riza, and to wish for the appointment of Mustafa Pasha Assen as President and of Schrab, an Armenian, as Vice-President. For themselves, the mutineers demand freedom from punishment, the recognition of their motives as

(Continued on page 4.)