

Office:  
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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 967.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 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.

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## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The letter written by Mr. Winston Churchill to his Dundee constituents which we publish today contains a number of laudable sentiments, but in common with the arguments which are being adduced by the opponents of naval and military preparedness in England it consciously or unconsciously blandly ignores several fundamental facts. More than once we have expressed our opinion that the misnamed English peace party shares the guilt of having engendered bad blood betwixt England and Germany equally with the extreme jingo element. It is easy to give a point-blank denial to this accusation, but it is also easy to prove it to the hilt.

What ill-feeling does exist between this country and England is, like most poisonous parasites, of mushroom growth. Various periods have been mentioned as its starting-point, and a belief seems to prevail that the South African War was wholly responsible for its creation. With this we cannot agree: not Germany alone, but the entire Continent was stirred to its depths by that campaign, and Anglophobia was quite as rampant in Paris and St. Petersburg as in Berlin. The Parisian boulevards were flooded with pamphlets and caricatures at the expense of England not one whit less offensive than those published in Germany. Since that unfortunate period, however, we have seen the old feelings of mistrust and dislike between Frenchmen and Englishmen converted into cordial friendship, and still more recently the Muscovite and the Briton have arrived at least at a practical working agreement. Why, therefore, should acerbity still mar Anglo-German relations?

Germany is a great and growing nation. In its progress towards the goal of national unity and universal influence it passed through many vicissitudes, and was compelled to hew down more than one obstacle with the sword. The German people are essentially military, but they are the reverse of militant. Their sound belief is that no great nation has a right to play a leading part in the world's stirring history which is not prepared to resist the aggressions of powerful and jealous neighbours and to uphold its honour and prosperity by force if necessary. With this belief no student of history will find fault, and until quite recently it was held with equal fervour in England. For more than a hundred years now England has retained her supremacy of the sea, enjoying all the vast advantages which that condition implies and never abusing her ocean power by utilising it as a weapon to enforce unscrupulous ambitions. The people readily contributed to the cost of maintaining an invincible fleet, and so long as Britain demonstrated her ability and readiness to maintain her position as a first class Power she commanded the respect of her great neighbours.

With the entrance into power of a Government notoriously careless of national prestige and obsessed with premature visions of universal brotherhood, however, England's happy condition changed. When the swift runner shows signs of exhaustion his competitors are encouraged to put forth renewed energy. Since the General Election of 1906 the English peace party has done its utmost to retard naval and military strength, with the natural result that other nations have put forth fresh efforts and the British public has become seriously alarmed for its safety. That is the true solution of the problem, and upon the sentimentalists in the present British Government rests much of the blame for Anglo-German friction. Had the fleet been maintained at its previous standard the alarmists would not have had the chance of arousing English suspicions of Germany; and until the present false and dangerous policy is abolished

in favour of a strong, level-headed determination to make necessary provision for the Empire's absolute safety, English mistrust of Germany and the resulting resentment on this side of the North Sea will continue to exercise their harmful effects and to menace the peace of Europe.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

### MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OPINION.

London, April 15.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Chairman of the Dundee Liberal Club, deals at length with the question of the fleet and pooh-poohs the recent scare. The Admiralty, he says, is prepared to prove that the British fleet is not only superior to any reasonably probable two-Power combination, even in 1912, but to a combination of the two strongest Powers in Europe.

There was no natural opposition in the interests of the British and German peoples. None of the disputes arising out of racial, territorial, dynastic, or religious questions that had stirred the world in the past or were now contributing to the unstable policy of Governments, existed now or ever had existed between Great Britain and Germany. There was undoubtedly a rivalry in commerce; but Germany was England's best customer, and vice versa.

In spite of malevolent forces that were seen at work in all countries, the peace of Europe rested on foundations that are becoming ever broader and deeper. If a serious antagonism should be gradually aroused between Germany and England, it would be attributable, not to natural forces, but to the criminal action of a comparatively small number of persons in both countries, and to the culpable credulity of large classes of the populations.

### SERIOUS OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.

Trier, April 15.

A motor omnibus running between Wiebelskirchen and Hangard capsized while descending a steep hill, and was smashed to pieces. The vehicle was filled with passengers at the time, and no fewer than 32 out of the 35 were more or less badly hurt, sustaining broken limbs, injuries to the head, or sprains.

### THE FRENCH NAVAL SCANDAL.

Paris, April 15.

A report from Toulon states that some of the members of the Committee of Enquiry have ascertained that in the naval hospitals there is a deficiency of medicines, bandages, and nurses; and that the drugs and other stores used after the catastrophes on board the "Jena," "Couronne," and "Latouche Tréville" have never been replaced. The *Petit Parisien*, in an article on the results of the enquiry so far, writes: "The hundreds of millions which have been freely voted by the country to maintain its rank as a naval power have been prodigally thrown away. We must not be satisfied with the results of the enquiry leading only to a parliamentary discussion. France has read and heard enough of debates. It is absolutely necessary that practical conclusions shall this time be drawn from the facts established by the enquiry; but the measures adopted in consequence must not prevent the wrongs that have been done in the past from being required."

## THE SULTAN'S PLOT.

### SANGUINARY MUTINY ORGANISED BY HIM.

Constantinople, April 15.

Proof is not lacking that the lurid events of the past few days were directly instigated by Sultan Abdul Hamid himself, either in revenge for the curtailment of his power by the Young Turks or in the hope of overthrowing constitutionalism and reinstating his former autocracy by a *coup de main*. Several witnesses testify that frequent messages passed between the Yildiz Kiosk and the mutineers' barricades at the height of the tumult. The local journals mostly refrain from all comment on the events, though some of them deplore the upheaval and the resulting detriment to law and order.

The number of victims on Tuesday and yesterday is apparently greater than was at first thought. The dead and wounded number over one hundred. The discipline of the troops has naturally been much shaken by the revolt, and numerous officers were abused, wounded, and killed. Others were taken captive by the mutineers and are in danger of their lives. The attitude of the soldiers at Adrianople and Saloniki is still uncertain.

The new Cabinet has been formed and the official list, issued yesterday, is as follows: Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier; Minister of the Interior, Adil Bey; Minister of War, Edhem Pasha; Minister of Marine, Emin Pasha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rifaat Pasha. In confirming these Cabinet appointments the Sultan expressed his hope that the Grand Vizier would devote his earnest attention to the consideration of religious questions and to the maintenance of the constitution. A deputation from the Ulemas visited the Sultan yesterday and begged him in future to wear the historic garb of his illustrious predecessors.

(FROM WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Pera, April 15.

The city last night was quite tranquil. Firing had ceased, and the streets presented their normal appearance. The troops retired back to their barracks. One or two minor disturbances have occurred, but these are confined to personal encounters between individuals.

(FROM A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, Later.

Since the beginning of the present disturbances seventy people have been wounded, of whom fifteen have died. The majority of the casualties were the result of the troops' *feu de joie*. Among the dead are several high officials of the Court. It is reported that in the Yildiz Kiosk great confusion prevails. The soldiers still manifest signs of disturbance, and some of them yesterday besieged the house of an officer who formerly commanded the Imperial guard. The French flag was hoisted over the house, whereupon the infuriated soldiery were prevailed upon to cease their attack. Many people have fled to the shipping in the harbour for refuge. This morning the crowd, led by soldiers, broke into the editorial offices of the Young-Turk journals *Tanin* and *Schurci Umed* and wrecked and plundered the premises. The Young Turks' Club and the Woman's Club also suffered a similar fate. The chief editor of the *Tanin* and two of his Parliamentary assistants fled to one of the Embassies, pursued by the angry mob. It is indicative of the defeat which the Young Turks have sustained that large numbers of their prominent representatives in and out of Parliament have made their way out of the city.

The newspapers report that an English squadron of warships is on its way from Malta to the Dardanelles.