

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 970.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 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.

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.

EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA
RICHARD WEHSNER,
DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

Our April Prices On
Mean Tremendous Reductions
FURS FURS 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.

Extensive choice of
hand made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
LINEN
Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

By W. T. STEAD

(Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known English publicist who has devoted his life to the improvement of international relations, and whose words are in consequence of the greatest weight, has kindly contributed the following article to *The Daily Record*.)

The relations between Germany and England are at present characterised by a great deal more apparent than real friction. With the utmost ingenuity the malevolent in either country have utterly failed to put their finger upon any point on which the interests of Germany and England are in opposition. Germany is accredited in some quarters with absurd designs upon the British Colonies. But it is difficult to understand in what way the German Empire would be stronger if the German flag replaced the Union Jack in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. It would indeed be demonstrably weaker, for the task of holding unwilling subjects in subjection is one which far exceeds the resources of the strongest Empire. England dare not undertake it, although the Colonies are inhabited by people of her own language and her own race. If any British Colony desired to secede, that Colony would be allowed to secede without any effort of the Mother Country to retain it in unwilling subjection.

The Colonies, therefore, being out of the question, it is difficult to understand what England has that Germany wants, while it is admitted even by the most extreme Anglophobists that Germany has nothing that England wants. Therefore, the people of the two countries, taken as a whole, are on very good terms with each other.

The irritation which at present prevails in certain quarters is produced by a very natural and obvious cause. Germany is anxious to have a big fleet, and anything but a great fleet is worse than no fleet at all. England finding herself confronted, I do not say menaced, by the sudden apparition of a great and growing fleet on the other side of the North Sea is for the moment somewhat alarmed, feeling that she is menaced by a danger hitherto non-existent. The scare will die down and Great Britain will settle down calmly to the new portent, merely resolving that however large the German Fleet may be she must maintain a fleet double its strength.

At present the British Fleet is thrice as strong as that of Germany. In future the British are content that it must always be twice as strong. Less than twice as strong would be too weak because of the fact that Great Britain must maintain so many of her warships on distant stations.

This preponderance of naval strength is indispensable. Great Britain has an immense coast line, an enormous oversea empire. She is fed from abroad, and for offensive purposes she has no army.

With her the supremacy of her navy is a matter of life and death. She must and will maintain it without even counting the cost. But it is maintained not as a possible instrument of attack. It is solely an indispensable guarantee of security against being attacked by Powers which have behind their fleets millions of trained troops.

W. T. STEAD.

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

London, April 18.

In his speech at Glasgow yesterday, Mr. Asquith said: "Our navy possesses and must in the near

DRESDEN CHINA
Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf., Leopold Elb.

future maintain a crushing superiority in material and men over any possible combination of Powers directed against us. We have discussed the situation with our large firms of contractors and with others; with the result that, before the naval programme is settled, preparations will be made that will enable us, in our own country, easily to meet, and more than meet, all future demands."

A GREAT UNIONIST MORAL VICTORY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

The following figures of the by-election in East Edinburgh speak for themselves:—

Mr. J. P. Gibson (R.)	4,527
Mr. P. J. Ford (U.)	4,069
Majority	458

Increase in Unionist vote	1,637
Decrease in Radical vote	2,079
Decrease in Radical majority	3,716

The Liberal vote has been reduced from 4,174 (at the General Election) to 458, and this amazing result surpasses the most sanguine expectations of the Unionists. Scotland is always spoken of as "solid" by the Liberals. These figures tell another tale.

East Edinburgh takes its place among several other constituencies which, while retaining their representation, have been held for the Government only by greatly-reduced majorities since the General Election of 1906. Among these are the following:—

	Increase in Unionist vote.	Decrease in Radical vote.
South Aberdeen	1,080	2,001
South Leeds	2,789	926
Dewsbury	1,124	1,170
East Wolverhampton	1,761	1,096
Dundee	575	2,197
Forfarshire	693	1,067
South Edinburgh	1,879	760
East Edinburgh	1,637	2,079

SERIOUS FOOTBALL MATCH RIOT.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 18.

Yesterday's football match at Glasgow between the Glasgow Rangers and the Celtic team for the Scottish cup ended in a terrible riot. Sixty thousand spectators attended the game, and towards the close the crowd became excited at some of the referee's decisions. They broke through the barriers, swarmed on to the field, and commenced to wreck everything in sight. The goal-posts were torn up and the stands and ticket-offices smashed and set on fire. The force of police on duty was quite inadequate to stem the popular storm. In the tumult at least forty persons, most of them policemen, were more or less badly hurt and had to be conveyed to hospital. The fire brigade was called out to extinguish the burning stands and offices, but the crowd cut the hoses and pelted the unfortunate firemen with stones. Mounted police arrived in haste at the spot, only to be hotly attacked by the maddened mob, but they succeeded in forming a cordon around the pavilion in which the players had taken refuge. The real cause of the riot is said to be the refusal of the teams to continue playing after time had sounded, the result of the match remaining a draw.

THE TURKISH UPHEAVAL.

CIVIL WAR APPEARS IMMINENT.

Constantinople, April 19.

During the week-end the situation has developed so alarmingly that apparently only a miracle can save the country from being ravaged by bloody civil war. Large bodies of troops faithful to the Young Turkish cause are taking up positions before the city while their leaders, prominent among whom is Major Enver Bey, the former Military Attaché at Berlin, parley with the Sultan's soldiers. There is still no proof of the Sultan's actual instigation of the great mutiny, but yesterday he went with unusual ceremony to the Selamlık, presumably to concentrate as many troops as possible in the city. The soldiers appear to have received considerable sums of money from an unknown source. Interviewed at Saloniki yesterday, Enver Bey said he was desirous of saying that there was no proof of the Sultan's complicity in this reactionary plot. It is highly probable that his Majesty will be forced to abdicate should his active participation become proved. The rout of the Young Turks in Constantinople has not been followed in other districts. On the contrary, a majority of the military appears to remain faithful to them. Cavalry and infantry, headed by Young Turkish officers, are still approaching the capital, and declare that if a guarantee that the constitution will be upheld is not given them immediately, they will compel the Sultan to abdicate. The latest telegrams indicate that at Adrianople and Saloniki the Young Turks are in complete mastery of the situation. They maintain a strict censorship over all telegrams, and are doing their utmost to preserve law and order.

During yesterday's sitting the Chamber resolved to telegraph to the various vilayets that order must be maintained. Reports were then read from the provinces, particularly from Saloniki and Adrianople. These said that the troops now advancing on Constantinople demanded a guarantee that the constitution would be maintained unharmed, that order and discipline would be re-established in the army, and that the promoters of the present revolt would be punished. The troops gave a promise to temporarily remain at Tchadaitscha (near Constantinople), but threatened to enter the capital if their demands are not acceded to. The Chamber decided to send deputations to the various barracks in the capital, exhorting the men to remain quiet and obedient. From all parts of the country telegrams continue to reach the Chamber, demanding the reinstatement of the old Cabinet and admonishing Parliament for its attitude of indecision.

Constantinople, Later.

It is reported that large bodies of Macedonian troops are marching slowly towards the capital and may arrive in the course of the evening. They demand the abdication of the Sultan, and their officers have embodied this demand in several telegrams to Abdul Hamid. The troops in Constantinople itself are very depressed; they regret their previous behaviour and are unlikely to offer any resistance should the Macedonian soldiers actually penetrate into the city. Before today is over it is estimated that at least 30,000 troops, all loyal to the Young Turks, will have arrived before the city, since every half-hour trains continue to arrive bringing fresh regiments. The downfall of the provisional Cabinet is hourly expected.

(Continued on page 2)