

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

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 974.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 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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TRANSATLANTIC VISITORS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 22.

The article from your New York correspondent on the immense volume of tourist traffic from the United States to Europe this year is fully borne out by reports received in England. It is estimated in authoritative quarters that more than one hundred thousand tourists will visit Great Britain and the Continent during the months of May, June, July, and August, and it is further estimated that they will spend in the aggregate £12,000,000 (\$60,000,000). English hotels and tradespeople hope to benefit to the extent of one-third of this enormous sum; France confidently anticipates another third; and the rest of Europe will doubtless enjoy the remaining profit. The great Transatlantic shipping companies are expected to net at least £2,400,000 (\$12,000,000). Enquiry at the big London hotels which especially cater for the wants of American visitors reveals a phenomenal state of affairs. Many of the most popular hostels have rooms booked right up to Midsummer for visitors from across the Atlantic, and every day letters and cablegrams continue to pour in asking for accommodation. Even at this comparatively early date many of these requests have to be refused. One well-known Pittsburg magnate cabled over last week to a London hotel asking that a small suite of rooms be reserved for himself and family in July. He was informed that the hotel in question was absolutely full up, but the management courteously handed over the order to another establishment. Here the same story was told, and the cablegram again referred to another hotel, with the same result. At the present moment the magnate is bombarding some dozen London hotels with his order, but it looks as though he will have to be content with rooms in some more modest hostelry. London shopkeepers are particularly gratified at the prosperous outlook before them. Contrary to the many ignorant and malicious rumours which periodically make their appearance in a certain class of American newspapers, the American visitor is always welcome over here as a guest who is easy to please and who does not look too closely at every penny he disburses. Scotland is supposed to be an excellent judge of "closeness," and its verdict may be guessed from the fact that Scotch hotel-keepers and tradesmen are loud in their praise of the American tourist.—Shipping and tourist agencies report a phenomenally large issue of round-trip tickets this season. It appears that the general route taken by the American visitor to Europe is direct from New York to one of the German ports; thence, after a tour through Germany, to Italy, or the South of France, and finally to England, whence a passage is booked back to America from Southampton or Liverpool.

A NEW AMERICAN STAMP.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 15.

Stamp collectors will be interested to learn that the American Post Office is preparing for a new issue of postage stamps to commemorate the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition at Seattle this summer. The new stamps will be of the same size and form as those issued on the occasion of the Jamestown Exhibition. They will bear the inscription "Alaska Yukon Pacific 1909," and the picture will represent a seal lying on an ice floe. The first issue of the new stamps will be made on the day of the Exhibition opening, July 1st next.

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ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE NAVY; PERSIA; TURKEY.

London, April 22.

Mr. Lonsdale, Conservative member for Mid-Armagh, asked the Prime Minister whether he was in a position to state that the four contingent battle-ships would be laid down in the course of the current financial year.

Mr. Asquith replied that he had nothing at present to add to the statement made by Sir Edward Grey in a recent debate (Hear, Hear).

In reply to a further question, Mr. Asquith said that a report by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on the state of preparedness for war of the fleet in home waters during the last two years was laid before him a short time ago. The points enumerated by Lord Charles Beresford would form the subject of enquiry by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Lords of the Admiralty were unanimous in desiring such an enquiry. Later in the sitting, Mr. Asquith gave notice that the Budget would be laid before the House on the 29th instant.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in replying to a question on the subject, said the answer of Great Britain to the Belgian Note on the Congo State was under consideration.

Replying to several questions as to the situation in Turkey, Sir Edward Grey said he was not in a position to forecast the final result of the occurrences at Constantinople; and referred his questioners to the statement made by the Prime Minister at Glasgow concerning the attitude of Great Britain with regard to Turkey.

Referring to Persian affairs, Sir Edward Grey said the only way to put an end to the present state of things was for the Shah to introduce reforms, to dismiss his reactionary and incompetent advisers, and to summon a Parliament. The British and Russian representatives in Teheran had jointly made earnest representations in that sense. So far as the situation in Tabriz was concerned, the Russian Government, which was alone able to intervene efficaciously there, had made preparations which, in case the negotiations during the armistice led to no result, would, as he trusted, keep the way open for the supply of provisions to the town and ensure the protection of the foreign residents.

In the further course of the sitting, Mr. Wedgwood, Liberal member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, asked, with reference to the occurrences in Turkey, whether there was any reason to suppose that the British Government had in any way diplomatically supported the so-called Liberal Union or condemned the proceedings of the Union for Freedom and Progress.

Sir Edward Grey replied in the negative, and added that the British Government had consistently welcomed constitutional government in Turkey since its establishment in July last, but would avoid interference in the strife of parties, as they were not within the sphere of action of a foreign Government.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

ROYALTY FLEES FROM VENGEANCE.

Cologne, April 23.

The Kölnische Zeitung publishes this morning a telegram despatched from Constantinople at midnight as follows: In the course of today's secret session of Parliament at San Stefano, in which most of the Deputies and Senators took part, it was decided by 150 votes to bring about the abdication of Sultan Abdul Hamid. The date of the abdication has not yet been fixed upon, but a proclamation embodying the decision of Parliament is being prepared by the Sheikh ul Islam, and will be issued to the people shortly.

Constantinople, April 23.

State business is being conducted by the Sublime Porte under extreme difficulty, owing to the absence of many officials and interrupted communication with the vilayets. It is rumoured that the new Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, will resign tomorrow. So far as the Sultan is concerned, the situation is still undoubtedly critical. His future is very insecure, and many eventualities are to be feared. On the other hand, it is confirmed that Abdul Hamid's influence among the mass of the people, particularly the lower classes, is still potent. While no small section of public opinion is inclined to credit his Majesty as the instigator of the sanguinary revolt last week, and his confident Madir, a eunuch, and his favourite son Prince Burhan Eddin, as his evil advisors, this belief is contested by many influential parties. These adduce proofs of his Majesty's innocence, and throw suspicion in other quarters. There is no doubt that the Imperial emissaries among the people are doing good work for their master and creating for him strong support. Externally the city is quite tranquil. Since the proclamation by the Macedonian army, in which vengeance was threatened to all who took part in the attempted overthrow of the Young Turk Committee, large numbers of compromised people have fled the city. Many of them still remain, however, and it is greatly to be feared that bloody scenes will be witnessed when the Committee's troops finally make their entry.

Nearly all the Princes, Princesses, and other members of the Imperial Household have escaped from the Yildiz Kiosk in disguise. Prince Burhan Eddin, who very probably played no small part in last week's mutiny, has been secretly conveyed to the palace of one of his sisters, whence he will make his escape on board one of the steamers now lying in the Golden Horn.

Parliament yesterday held a private sitting in the Yacht Club building at San Stefano. The building was guarded by volunteers from the Macedonian troops, including many well known leaders of Bulgarian bands. Among the Deputies, and the crowd which had gathered in the vicinity, strong excitement was visible. During the sitting it was decided to legalise the proceedings of the Young Turk Committee's troops, and to ratify the proclamation issued on Wednesday by the Macedonian troops. While the sitting was in progress five Turkish ironclads, decked with flags and bunting, were seen lying at anchor, and subsequently a naval officer appeared before Parliament to announce, in the name of the Fleet, that Turkey's naval forces were at the complete disposal of Parliament.

THE MASSACRES IN ASIA MINOR.

Constantinople, April 23.

Consular despatches just received state that the co-operation of the military and civil authorities at Damascus and neighbouring districts has finally pro-

(Continued on page 2.)