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The Daily Record

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MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 2.

A cablegram which has just reached here from New York has caused particular gratification among all classes of English people, and particularly among the large majority which is consistently anxious to maintain the best possible relations between this country and the United States. The message in question stated that a certain Mr. Myron Phelps, who for more than a year had been actively engaged in an attempt to stir up anti-English sentiment on the plea of the downtrodden condition of the natives of India, has left New York and sailed under an assumed name from Boston to the Mediterranean, en route to India. The message further states that the headquarters of the movement in New York have been closed, and that the whole malevolent campaign, which stretched to Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and Vancouver, and which had been carried on for many years with more or less success, has come to an end. The cause of its decease is said to have been Mr. Roosevelt's eloquent tribute to British rule in India which he paid recently at a meeting in Washington. At the moment that tribute was paid the movement was fast gaining headway, but Mr. Roosevelt's eulogy of the Indian administration convinced all level-headed Americans that the anti-British agitation was founded on a fabric of mendacious exaggeration.

Whenever a sincere or merely sordid person believes himself to be possessed of a grievance against Great Britain, he invariably makes tracks across the Atlantic in the conviction that in the United States he is certain to find sympathetic listeners and long purses to support his campaign. It is, unfortunately, only too true that up to within recent years this conviction was justified, and accordingly America became the happy hunting grounds of a legion of fanatics and fakirs, most of whom did a thriving trade, and, incidentally, succeeded in stirring up no end of antagonistic feeling towards the old country. At the height of the Fenian agitation towards the close of the last century it is calculated that far-reaching organisations to the number of many hundreds existed throughout the Union for the sole aim and purpose of so influencing public opinion as to render possible the active or indirect intervention of the American Government in Irish affairs. Silvery-tongued orators addressed huge meetings in almost every State, and millions of dollars flowed into the treasuries of the Fenian societies, not only from the Irish-American element but also from many sympathetic citizens who, though unconnected with Ireland by ties of blood, had been won over to the belief that England was exercising a wicked and selfish tyranny over her dependency. Those palmy days for the stump agitator and impecunious Irish politician are now over, however, and Americans are obviously coming to see that there are two versions to every story. Their sense of fair play has had much to do with the change. It has been carried home to them that unscrupulous agitation against a friendly nation within their own borders is not playing the game, and the malcontents have accordingly been given the cold shoulder. What sort of a reception would an American receive in England if he came to preach the iniquities of American rule in the Philippines? Short shrift would be his portion; he would not get half a dozen Englishmen to listen to him, and certainly his pockets would be the lighter for his trip. The simile is perfectly fair, and Americans themselves have been the first to recognise it when the facts were placed candidly before them. In future the malcontent and



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the sedition-monger of British origin must go further afield than the United States, the citizens of whom prefer to take Mr. Roosevelt's word rather than that of irresponsible and mercenary anti-British spouters.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, May 2.

A dinner was given yesterday evening by the International Arbitration League in honour of the German labour leaders who are visiting England. Lord Weardale, who presided, in welcoming the guests, said the great mass of the English people were strongly of opinion that no cause of quarrel existed between Germany and England, and wished to live in friendship with Germany.

The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John Burns, in proposing a toast to Anglo-German friendship, severely blamed the Chauvinist Press, which, he said, had talked of war between the two countries. If all the money that was squandered in Europe for war purposes were employed for the good of the peoples, the last of mistrust and jealousy between the nations would disappear. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The sincere and earnest appeal for peace made by the German labour leaders would be sincerely reciprocated by the English people. They would never see France, Germany, Russia, or Great Britain beginning a ruinous strife that would hinder the fulfilment of their highest aims. If the nations wished to rival each other, they should display their rivalry in ennobling life and combating poverty. A world competition for noble ends, and a struggle for high ideals would have greater worth than the endeavour to overthrow all the ideals that life contains.

AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

Washington, May 3.

The State Department has formally announced its intention of cancelling a series of commercial treaties with various countries in view of the new tariff law.

THE STORMS IN AMERICA.

Atlanta (Georgia), May 3.

According to latest advices, some 200 people lost their lives in the violent storms which raged in the South last week, and at least 400 other casualties are reported. The material damage amounts to several million dollars. Business life in these parts is utterly disorganised, as a result of the tempest.

CASTRO'S CLAIM.

Paris, May 3.

Ex-President Castro of Venezuela is still simmering with rage at the treatment meted out to him by the French Government. He talks continually of the rights of man and their violation by a Government whose watchwords are erroneously supposed to be liberty, equality, and fraternity. His latest move is to petition M. Clemenceau for a large grant of money, as a recompense for the injury to his health sustained by him as a result of his unwilling departure from Martinique.

WHY ABDUL HAMID WENT. HIS BLOODTHIRSTY INTENTION.

(FROM WOLFF'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

Constantinople, May 2.

From an authoritative source the rumour is confirmed that just previous to his deposition Abdul Hamid had declared that if his death was sought, he would be the last Sultan. On Saturday, April 24, he had accordingly made arrangements for a widespread massacre of Europeans, Armenians, and Greeks by Kurds and mutinous troops, with the object of bringing about the active intervention of the Powers and a subsequent European occupation of Constantinople. Had this occurred it is probable that Abdul Hamid would have retained the throne under the protection of the Powers. The Young Turk leaders by a stroke of fortune got wind of this dastardly plan, and forthwith entered the capital without further ado. Their sudden and masterly advance prevented the massacre, and may thus be said to have saved not only the foreign element in the city, but the future of the Turkish Empire as well.

The investigation by the Court Martial against many members of the Yildiz entourage daily results in the discovery of very incriminating evidence against the deposed monarch. The Young Turk leaders are now considering the advisability of confiscating the larger part of Abdul Hamid's fortune, which has been proved to be the property of the State.

It is symptomatic of the unrest still prevailing at Constantinople that all yesterday and today rumours were circulating to the effect that the change in the monarchy is only provisional, and that a further change is to be anticipated in the near future.

TURKISH WOMEN'S ACTIVITY.

Constantinople, May 2.

The new régime so lately established throughout the Ottoman Empire is apparently bringing many unexpected results in its train. The Turkish women, who during the past months have been rigidly suppressed, are now giving signs of a desire for emancipation. A women's section of the Committee for Union and Progress has been formed, and today organised a memorial service for the officers and soldiers who fell in the mutiny of April 24th.

Constantinople, May 3.

Several hundred bluejackets stationed at Pera, whose term of service has just expired, mutinied last night and demanded their immediate dismissal, on the plea that advices received from home indicated that their relatives and property needed protection. The mutiny was drastically suppressed by the authorities, who surrounded the barracks with artillery, infantry, and cavalry, but a conflict was avoided by Niaz Bey exhorting the mutineers to surrender, which they eventually did. Strongly escorted, they were marched off to Stamboul, where the ringleaders will be put on trial.

On Saturday Parliament dealt with the disturbances at Adana, the meeting being an exceedingly turbulent one. Several Armenian deputies violently attacked the Government, accusing it of having instigated the massacre. One deputy alleged that the murderers had commenced their bloody work with cries of "Hurrah for Abdul Hamid!" The Under Secretary of the Interior defended the Government, and read letters from the Adana authorities, according to which the Armenians themselves had commenced the conflict. The Chamber decided to grant a credit of £120,000 to alleviate the sufferings of the sur-

(Continued on page 4.)