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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 986.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 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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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

New York, May 7.
The journal *Outlook*, of whose editorial staff Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a member, publishes in its issue of yesterday an article from the pen of the ex-President on the Japanese immigration question. Mr. Roosevelt says that America is bound to wait and observe whether Japan is in a position to effectually prevent the emigration of labourers to the United States. If her efforts are unsuccessful and the stream of yellow immigration continues unabated, it will become necessary for America to defend herself by legislative measures. The well-meaning but unreasonable apostles of peace, continues the article, who are doing their best to throw difficulties in the way of expanding the fleet, are simply hindering America's chance of victory in the event of trouble.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, April 27.
Reports which have reached here from San Francisco state that great preparations are being made to welcome the squadron of Japanese cruisers which is expected to visit the Golden Gate within the next few days. The San Francisco municipality has authorised a large sum of money as an entertainment fund for the Japanese officers and men; several of the newspapers have opened similar funds and are receiving heavy contributions from their readers; many leading members of San Franciscan society are arranging balls, receptions, and garden parties for the officers; in a word, the city is laying itself out to give a remarkably cordial reception to the representatives of the Mikado. Taken in conjunction with the bitter feeling which prevailed in California a few short months ago, this attitude strikes the East as incomprehensible, but it is welcomed none the less as a proof that commonsense has prevailed over rabid jingoism, and that Californians are beginning to weary of the frenzied outpourings of the subsidised press, which did its utmost to bring about acute friction between the United States and Japan. It is notorious that the labour union element on the Pacific Coast initiated the anti-Japanese movement and subsequently did its utmost to fan the flames of racial hatred. The mobs which smashed and looted Japanese restaurants and residences and, in some cases, offered personal violence to law-abiding Japanese settlers were in the main composed of paid agitators from the unions. The worst "toughs" were plied with money and drink, and then set on to wreck Japanese property. The Pacific Coast unions even sent delegates into British Columbia to stir up similar disturbances there; and while for a time the better classes were led into believing the "Yellow peril" as imminent and real, it soon became apparent that the leaders of the movement were simply inspired by the most selfish and sordid motives. Mr. W. R. Hearst, the yellow press King, personally visited California at the height of the trouble and despatched inflammatory telegrams to his countless papers, prophesying that war with Japan was a question of months. Events have proved him a false prophet, and the agitation received its deathblow when, last fall, it became known that Japan was drastically cutting down her naval and military estimates. The subsequent rejection of several anti-Japanese proposals by the State Legislature was not so much due to the personal intervention of Mr. Roosevelt as to the growing belief that wanton injury had been done to the Japanese people. The pending visit of the cruisers to San Francisco may well prove to be the beginning of a new and brighter era in the relations between the United States and what Americans are fond of calling the "Yankees of the East."

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TURKISH WOMEN TO GO VEILED.

Constantinople, May 7.
In spite of the new order of things which has come into being with the victory of the reforming element, it is obvious that Turkish women have not yet won emancipation. An official announcement made by the Police President of Constantinople yesterday states that Turkish women must not appear on the streets without being thickly veiled, neither must they wear clothes which in any way may be considered as infringing the dictates of decency and modesty. This announcement is only one of a series of similar proclamations which have been issued since the entrance into power of the new régime. It is believed that the Young Turks are adopting this attitude towards women out of deference to the views of the more conservative element in Turkish opinion, which sees in the overthrow of Abdul Hamid and the general introduction of European ideas into the Empire detrimental consequences to the religious and moral principles of old Turkey. As there are still many indications that the conservative body possesses power, the Young Turks are anxious to conciliate them by every reasonable means; hence the strong measures now being taken with regard to the women.
At today's sitting of the Court Martial, the ex-Sultan's secretary Djevad testified that his master had instigated the disturbances in the provinces. It is believed that the summoning of Djevad as a witness and the incriminating nature of his evidence is symptomatic of an intention to subsequently institute proceedings against Abdul Hamid, which could not well end otherwise than in sentence of death being passed upon him. The ringleader of the military revolt at Erzeroum has been brought to Constantinople, and will shortly be tried before the Court Martial. Kiamil Pasha is reported to be seriously ill.
The diplomatic representatives of the various Powers waited on Hilmi Pasha yesterday to congratulate him on his appointment as Grand Vizier. The new Cabinet is hailed in diplomatic circles as being very favourably constituted, and it is hoped that they will be able to effectually grapple with what is undoubtedly at the moment a very serious internal situation.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 7.
The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, who arrived here yesterday from Chicago, was present in the evening at a banquet given in his honour by the Citizens' Business League and, in responding to the toast of his health, said he was glad to be the guest of the American city that contained the largest percentage of citizens of German origin. He regarded the honour done to him as the expression of friendship for a nation which had always stood in the best relation to the American people. The supposition that Germany had laid aside her old ideals was wrong. The best proof that those honourable ideals still held sway in the minds of the German people, and that the governing motive of that people was the sense of justice, was the social policy introduced by the Emperor Wilhelm I. and Prince Bismarck and further developed by the present Emperor. The Workmen's Insurance laws had exercised great influence on municipal administration in Germany.

THE LAW OF EARTHQUAKES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)
Paris, May 6.
"Cherchez la règle," in these days of the scientific unification of the whole chain of cosmic events, is a procedure as well-established as "cherchez la femme" in matters more intimate and social. M. Henri de Parville, the latest luminary to shine in the brilliant galaxy of French science, is a savant who has given birth to a theory which, if it survives the test of practical experience, will have far-reaching and beneficial consequences. M. de Parville is a specialist in earthquakes and, for a long time past, in his quiet, little villa at Parc au Princes, has been keeping his finger on the seismic pulse of the globe, with the result that he has discovered an apparent law of periodicity in those seemingly haphazard, intestinal convulsions of Mother Earth—if one may speak so disrespectfully—which we call earthquakes. Briefly, he states that seismic shocks and, incidentally, tempests, are due to certain recurrent relations of the sun and moon, well-known to all astronomers and sailors, and all that is necessary is to calculate, from the somewhat complicated data involved, the earth-zones along which these solar and lunar concordances take effect.
With the critical dates we are well acquainted, and all the earthquake shocks which have recently occurred on so large a scale in Sicily, Portugal, and Persia have happened at these anxious periods. M. Parville's observations extend over 46 years, and the coincidences of date, if one may employ such a phrase, have never failed to be remarkable nor to produce their effect. Whether any particular place will be affected by earthquake shocks, or marked change in weather, at the critical periods, probably depends entirely on the local barometric conditions. M. de Parville, in giving this information to the world, also adds the following list of critical dates for the month of May, viz. 2-3, 6-7, 12-13, 17-18, 20-23, 26-27, 30-31, and it will be interesting to see, from the newspaper reports, whether anything untoward occurs at or about those times in the growing untrustworthiness of our planetary home. Thus far the only earthquake shock of importance this month has been that at Reggio di Calabria on the 4th inst.

THE SERVIAN REGICIDES.

London, May 7.
In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bottomly (Liberal) drew attention to the fact that three Servian officers whom he named and who took part in the murder of King Peter, and asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, with regard to the agreement which led to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Servia, care had been taken that the British Minister Resident at Belgrade should not in his official capacity come into personal contact with those people.
Sir Edward Grey replied that he knew nothing about the officers named, and that the renewal of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Servia had done good. He therefore suggested that this question should not unnecessarily be brought up for discussion anew.

THE FRENCH REVENUE.

Paris, May 6.
The yield of the indirect taxes in the month of April last shows an increase of 7,043,600 francs on the amount estimated and of 9,351,300 francs on the yield in the corresponding period last year.