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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE ADANA MASSACRES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HEROISM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 7.

An eye-witness of the recent horrible massacres at Adana has arrived in London, and gives a lurid account of the scenes he witnessed. He says, in part:—

On the morning of the 17th April a rumour spread through the city that an Armenian had just shot two Turks. Soon afterwards the streets began to fill with ominous bands of Turks, standing about in groups, armed with daggers, pistols, knives, clubs, and all manner of rude weapons. Here and there were gathered groups of young Armenians, also armed, anticipating trouble and prepared to protect their property. Suddenly in the main square a shop was attacked, and in a moment every Armenian shop in the square was overrun by a howling mob of Moslems, beating down doors and shutters, and throwing the contents of the shops into the street. Then a volley rang out. Some say it was from a few Armenian shopkeepers, who hoped by firing into the air to frighten and disperse the plunderers; others that it was a pre-arranged signal for the fight to begin. Whatever may have been the intention the fight did begin.

The Armenians fell back towards the approaches to their quarter of the town, which was on high ground and well suited to defence. Arriving there they began a gallant and stubborn resistance. They were hopelessly outnumbered, but in spite of this they kept the Turks out of the Armenian quarter for many hours. That day the Armenians added one honourable page to their none too glorious history. The tumult was indescribable, especially in the covered bazaar, which was burning while the fight was proceeding. Every Moslem shot, and there were not a few, roused the Turks to greater fury, but still the Armenians fought doggedly on. When the fight was at its height the British Vice-Consul, Major Doughty Wylie, with a handful of regular soldiers he had succeeded in obtaining, rode through the town. The Turkish officers of the garrison made no attempt to maintain order. He rounded up many foreigners who were in imminent danger of their lives. Wherever he went firing ceased, so great was the universal respect with which he was regarded, but he had no sooner passed by than firing was renewed with fresh vigour. All that night fighting continued, but the Armenians were being rapidly overcome, and thousands of men, women, and children sought refuge in the many European missions and factories, including the Greek and German factories, the American and French missions, and the British temporary Vice-Consulate. In these places were herded 10,000 people, with nothing but a few Turkish regular soldiers between them and death. In many cases these same Turkish guards deserted their posts, and joined in the fighting and looting, and even shot down the refugees as they fled into their sanctuary.

### AMERICAN MISSIONARIES KILLED.

On the morning of the second day, the 15th, the British Vice-Consul again rode through the streets of the town with a few troops, and visited the American mission, which lies in the heart of the Armenian quarter. On arrival he found that two American missionaries, employed in extinguishing a fire which was threatening the mission, had been fired upon and mortally wounded by Turks; a third missionary, Mr. Trowbridge, was working with them, and had a miraculous escape. The names



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of these brave men who died so nobly were Mr. Maurer and Mr. Rogers. Having had the bodies of the murdered Americans taken into the American mission, the Vice-Consul continued on his way. He was exploring a burning ruin, in which it was reported there were three wounded men in danger of being burned, when a shot fired from a neighbouring house struck him in the arm, disabling it.

On the third day, Friday the 16th, peace was declared, and the Hojas and Armenian priests kissed one another before the Vali (Governor) as a token of their sincerity. Troops, hurriedly telegraphed for, began to arrive, and patrolled the streets.

It was then possible to form some estimate of the casualties. About 2,000 were killed in the street fight, of whom 600 were Moslems. Of the numbers massacred no true estimate can be formed, for many were thrown into the river which runs through the town.

The minimum estimate of the killed in the district around Adana is 15,000, but 25,000 is nearer the actual total. As soon as possible temporary hospitals were opened to receive the wounded. One of these hospitals was organised by Mrs. Doughty-Wylie, the wife of the British Vice-Consul, and another by the German factory. The provision of food for the refugees then became the burning question. Enormous prices were demanded for flour, and there were few funds to draw upon. Moreover, all the flour mills had ceased working, so that the supply rapidly diminished. The Turkish Government did little or nothing to provide for these refugees—Turkish subjects—and the whole work of feeding them fell upon the Europeans, headed by the British Vice-Consul and the devoted band of American missionaries.

Aleppo, June 9.

The repressive measures adopted by the Turkish authorities in Adana, where twelve rebel leaders, including six Armenians, were recently hanged, have enraged the tribesmen living between the Gulf and the mountains, north-east of Alexandretta, who yesterday commenced a massacre which cost 100 persons their lives.

### TERRIBLE AUTOMOBILE SMASH IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, June 9.

A fatal automobile mishap has occurred on the Laxenburg road at Diederhannsdorf. A car containing Messrs. Carl and Paul Kupelwieser and the wife of the former was coming at a good speed round a curve when one of the tyres burst and capsized the vehicle. The occupants were thrown out, Madame Kupelwieser being killed on the spot. Mr. Paul Kupelwieser and the chauffeur sustained serious injuries, but the other brother remained unhurt.

### COLD CAUSES DEATHS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, June 9.

The corpses of two persons who had succumbed from the cold were found yesterday at Geroma, half eaten by wolves. A gendarme whose duty it was to guard the Royal residence at La Granja has also been found frozen to death.

## IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

London, June 9.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State, speaking at the sitting of the Press Conference yesterday, said the maintenance of the two-Power standard in the British fleet was the most important question of the moment, not only for Englishmen at home, but for all the self-governing Colonies. His whole policy was directed to consolidating and developing the Empire, and to avoiding quarrels with other nations as much as possible. The Press could contribute much towards forwarding those efforts, towards strengthening the Empire, and keeping it at peace. He wished to point out the seriousness of the speech delivered on Saturday by Lord Rosebery and to say that he agreed with every word of it. At present stormy weather was not prevailing in the domain of foreign politics, but a sultriness was making itself felt in consequence of the extraordinarily high expenditure on armaments.

"The importance of that expenditure," said Sir Edward, should not be over-estimated, but you should recognise how convinced we are of the fact that we have far too much at stake to allow of our falling behind in our naval expenditure, however great a burden it may impose on us. The foreign policy of this country consists in keeping what we have, in strengthening and developing it; in avoiding disputes with other countries as far as possible; and in upholding in the Council of Nations and in our policy all the world over the ideals which we value so highly at home. We have upheld the Empire by recognising, in all questions in which we disagreed with other peoples, the principle that the best way of deciding disputes with other nations is that of compromise. I repudiate, however, most emphatically the idea that we are more ready to make compromises with other States in questions that affect the Colonies than in cases in which our home interests are at stake; or that the Foreign Office is not firm enough in protecting British interests. Compromises are among the most essential requirements of every great Empire. We should keep what we have, but must be moderate in the pursuit of our own interests abroad; otherwise, there would be no suitable room for others in the world."

### MEETING OF TSAR AND KAISER.

St. Petersburg, June 9.

In spite of denials from German sources, a number of Russian and foreign journals continue to assert that the forthcoming meeting between the Tsar and Emperor William is due to the initiative of the German Emperor. The St. Petersburg representative of the German semi-official telegraphic agency is therefore authorised by the Russian Foreign Ministry to state positively that the Tsar voluntarily proposed the meeting, and that Emperor William is proceeding to Finnish waters by direct invitation of the Tsar.

### AMERICAN CROPS.

Washington, June 8.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture gives the average condition of this year's crops on the 1st instant as follows: winter wheat 80.7%; spring wheat 95.2; oats 88.7; barley 90.6; winter rye 89.6. On the 1st of June 1908 the averages were: winter wheat 85%; spring wheat 95; oats 92.9; barley 89.7; winter rye 91.3. On the 1st of May this year the average condition of winter wheat was estimated at 83.5%.