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THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP. SAFE ARRIVAL.

That "discretion is the better part of valour" has been proven by the navigator of the "Zeppelin I." when he decided to descend near Biberach, in order to await the return of normal weather conditions. The following telegrams tell of the safe arrival of the airship at Metz, where she is to be permanently stationed.

Mittlbiberach, July 4.

The weather being fine and the stars shining brightly, the military airship "Zeppelin I." started at 11 o'clock last night for Metz, Major Sperling shaping his course so as to follow the direction of the railway to Ulm.

Stuttgart, July 4.

The "Zeppelin I." passed over Stuttgart during the five minutes from 1.50 to 1.55 o'clock this morning, amid cheers from the crowds in the streets and on the house-tops. She was moving at a rapid pace in a straight course from SE. to NW., between 200 and 300 meters above the earth. The hills around were illumined by Bengal fires. The whirring of the propellers could be heard from a long distance as the ship approached, and the gondolas were seen to be brilliantly lighted. A number of automobiles at once started in pursuit. The "Zeppelin" passed Pforzheim at 2.40 a.m., and Karlsruhe at 3.10.

Metz, July 4.

The landing of the Imperial airship "Zeppelin I." here has been accomplished with perfect smoothness, in splendid summer weather and an almost complete calm. The ship was sighted from the military exercising ground at Frescati, where the heads of the military and civil departments had assembled early, at ten minutes past 7, and it approached rapidly. A series of evolutions were carried out by Major Sperling over Metz and the suburbs before he steered for the building which has long been ready to receive the ship. On nearing the building, Major Sperling circled round it several times, the circles getting smaller and smaller until at 8 o'clock, he brought his ship up in front of the entrance at a moderate height above the ground. Ropes were then thrown out from the gondolas to the soldiers waiting below, and the ship was hauled down. Major Sperling and Hauptmann George alighted and reported themselves to General v. Prittwitz, Commanding the XVI. Army Corps, and to General v. Arnim, the Governor of the fortress of Metz, and were congratulated on having completed their voyage. The President of the District, Count v. Zeppelin-Aschhausen was also on the ground, and the Mayor of Metz, Regierungsrat Dr. Böhmer. The latter thanked Major Sperling in the name of the inhabitants for the pleasure he had given them by manoeuvring over the city. There were five men in the gondolas besides the two officers. Thanks to the fine weather and a fair wind, the ship had arrived much earlier than it had been expected. The average speed throughout the journey was 45 kilometers (28 miles) an hour. An immense crowd had collected on the exercising ground, and on the arrival of the ship near the building, the people broke through the military cordon and were with difficulty restrained from coming inconveniently close. It was 8.30 a.m. when the operation of housing the ship, performed with apparent ease by the men of the airship battalion, was completed, and the heavy doors automatically closed. Major Sperling and Hauptmann George were loudly cheered as they drove off with General v. Prittwitz in his automobile to breakfast at the General's house.

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KING EDWARD TO GO TO MARIENBAD.

Vienna, July 4.

The *Freud-Blatt* learns that King Edward has definitely settled to pay his usual summer visit to Marienbad this year. His Majesty will probably arrive there early in August.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

London, July 4.

The New Zealand liner "Whakatane" came into collision today with an unknown vessel not far from Dover, during a thick fog. The "Whakatane" was considerably damaged and unable to proceed. She was eventually brought safely into Dover by two tugs.

TARIFF REVISION IN THE SENATE.

Washington, July 4.

The provisions of the maximum tariff, which was yesterday passed by the Senate, empower the President to impose an additional duty of 25 per cent. on goods imported from those countries which in his opinion treat the United States differently to other countries.

THE KAISER'S YACHT WINS.

Travemünde, July 4.

The results of the yacht racing today were: in the race for first-class yachts, the Lübeck Senate's Prize was won, in 3 hours, 24 minutes and 9 seconds by the Kaiser's yacht "Meteor." "Hamburg" was second and "Germania" third. In the racing for second-class yachts, the first prizes were won by "Susanna," "Alice," and "Brand 4." Their Majesties took tea on board the "Meteor" at 5 o'clock; and later the Kaiser dined with Mr. Armour on board the steamer "Utowana."

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Paris, July 4.

The Greek Government is firmly resolved to repress hostile demonstrations against Turkey, and the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs has given satisfactory assurances on the subject to the representatives of the Power. The feeling in Paris on the Cretan question is at this moment more optimistic than it has been for weeks.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF MULAI HAFID.

Paris, July 5.

The *Petit Journal* publishes the following report from Madrid: "According to a report received here from Melilla, the Roghi Buhamara has forced an entry into Fez, and Mulai Hafid has fled. As yet there is no confirmation of this report, which comes only from native sources."

THE SULTAN REVIEWS THE TURKISH FLEET.

Constantinople, July 4.

The Sultan reviewed the Turkish fleet today. All the Ministers, Shevket Pasha, and a large number of Senators and Deputies were present. The crowds of spectators cheered enthusiastically. The newspapers speak of the event as the new birth of the Turkish fleet.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 4.

Russia has sent a circular despatch to foreign Governments on Persian affairs, in which it is stated that, in spite of the measures taken by the Shah's Government on the advice of Russia and Great Britain for the establishment of a representative form of government in Persia and for effecting necessary reforms, the revolutionary movement continues in the central part of Iran. The measures taken by Russia and England at Teheran, to prevent the advance of the Bakhtiari under Sirdar Assad and of the revolutionaries who have joined him from Kaswin and Rescht, and of the Caucasians under Sipechdar, the Governor of Gila, have not been crowned with success and the troops opposing the Government of the Shah are gradually approaching Teheran, where certain elements of the population are ready to join them and where a strong ferment is noticeable.

In considering the situation, the Imperial Government has come to the conclusion that the foundation of its policy in Persia must be now as before the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Persia and in the conflict of the Shah with the Persian people. At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that, in case of the forcible entry of the Bakhtiari and revolutionaries into Teheran, the Russian and other European Embassies, institutions, and subjects, as also our road from Enseli to Teheran would be placed in extreme danger, particularly as, according to our information, the only regular troops at the Shah's disposal consist of the Persian Cossack brigade, which is at present so weakened as to be hardly able to maintain order in Teheran. This circumstance imposes on the Russian Government the moral duty of taking all such measures as will, if necessary, enable it to give effectual aid to the institutions and subjects above mentioned, and to keep open unobstructed communication under all circumstances between Teheran and Enseli.

The Imperial Government has therefore resolved to send a force consisting of a Cossack regiment, a battalion of Infantry, and a battery of Artillery from Baku to Enseli. This force will not advance beyond Kaswin, and will assure the connection of Kaswin with the Caspian Sea. A further advance of parts of the force will depend on the course of events, and can only happen in response to demands from the Imperial Embassy in Teheran. The Commander of the force will receive the strictest instructions that his duty must be confined exclusively to the protection of the Russian and foreign Embassies, institutions, and subjects, without any interference in the political conflict going on in Persia or in other internal matters. The Russian troops will remain within the Russian frontiers only until the lives and property of the Russian and foreign diplomatic representatives, institutions, and subjects appear to be fully secured.

Teheran, July 4.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency reports that envoys from the British and Russian Embassies will start tonight to meet Sirdar Assad at Aliabad and Sipechdar at Jangiman, and inform them that any further advance on their part will certainly be followed by the interference of foreign Powers. A Reuter telegram quotes reports from the dragoman of the Russian embassy and Major Stokes, the military Attaché of the British Embassy, from Shahabad that the revolutionaries were beaten by the Shah's Cossacks with the loss of 12 killed. On the Cossack side an officer and three men were killed, and two men wounded.