

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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PEACE IN BARCELONA.

Numerous telegrams from Barcelona and other points which arrived on Sunday and yesterday conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the deplorable outbreak of anarchy and rapine in the province of Catalonia has practically ceased, and that the authorities are once more masters of the situation. For seven days Barcelona, the industrial heart of Spain, was in the throes of revolution. The streets ran red with blood, and a striking feature of the turmoil was the intense anti-clerical spirit displayed by the proletariat, which found vent in the cold-blooded butchery of many helpless nuns and priests. Spanish public opinion was unreservedly against this treasonable revolt, inspired by the anarchist element at a moment when Spain needed all her energies to prosecute a desperate campaign in Morocco. However much we may condemn the impolitic haste with which Spain rushed into that military adventure, we have no sympathy for the unscrupulous men who sought to overthrow the domestic tranquillity of their country in the hour of need. If the Spanish Government is wise it will take immediate steps to root out the nest of professional agitators and hired assassins who, under high-sounding names such as "saviours of the people," "Socialists," etc., have their permanent headquarters in Barcelona. It is in that city that most of the plots which have kept Spain in a condition of perpetual unrest have originated. It was there that the would-be murderer of King Alfonso on his wedding-day got his orders for the bloody deed, and it was there that his confederates found sanctuary when the hue and cry was raised. Official repression is never an easy or agreeable duty to be performed in a civilised country, but for those wretches who deliberately place themselves without the pale the most drastic measures are needed.

The situation during the week-end is explained in the following despatches.

Barcelona, July 31.

Regular troops to the number of 8,000 have now succeeded in improving the situation here. It is hoped that further reinforcements will shortly arrive, with the help of which it will be possible to restore complete order.

A Paris telegram of the same date mentions a report from Perpignan that the Captain-General of Barcelona has officially informed the Governor of Gerona that tranquillity has been completely re-established.

Madrid, August 1.

King Alfonso yesterday inspected several regiments departing for Melilla. Señor Maura, the Premier, states that conditions at the front have improved, and that peace and order have returned to Barcelona.

The *Correspondencia de España* publishes today the first despatches from Barcelona, according to which order has been restored there. The newspapers will all appear again tomorrow. Provisions are extremely scarce, and such as do reach the city from the sea are being sold at enormous prices. The Governor of Catalonia has informed the Government that further reinforcements will be unnecessary.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS BANNED.

San Sebastian, August 1.

The Civil Governor of this city has prohibited the sale of French newspapers in the streets, and declares that if necessary he will confiscate all such journals at the frontier, owing to the fact that they contain inaccurate or exaggerated reports of the war in Morocco.

A Cerbère message states that the situation in Palamos and the vicinity is disquieting, and fears

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are entertained for the safety of the foreign colony. Rumours are circulating that, contrary to official messages, the troubles at Barcelona are still serious. Trains run only as far as Gerona.

RIOTERS HANGED WITHOUT TRIAL.

Cerbère, August 1.

The last news from Barcelona is to the effect that forty revolutionists, including the ringleader Iglorias, have been hanged in the Montjuich fortress without trial. Sanguinary fights still continue.

TSAR AND PRESIDENT.

THE VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

The Tsar of Russia arrived at Cherbourg on Saturday accompanied by an escorting squadron of Russian warships, and was received by President Fallières with great ceremony. After the usual complimentary visits had been exchanged, a State banquet was held on board the Russian Imperial yacht, during which speeches asseverating the traditional friendship between Russia and France and the solidity of the alliance between them were exchanged by the two rulers. In conversation with a reporter of the *Matin* (says a Paris telegram), M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, made the following statement in regard to the meeting:—

"The most noteworthy feature of this meeting has been the inversion of popular feeling towards it. Formerly there was a tendency to seek for ulterior motives, and every endeavour was ingeniously made to find some one or some nation against whom this drawing together of the two nations could be directed. Today the friendly and peaceful character of this meeting is recognised by everybody. The fact that the Tsar of Russia will visit King Edward after meeting President Fallières causes quietude nowhere. Whatever questions are discussed between the President and his Imperial guest are all in the interests of peace. We all know that the unanimous desire of the European peoples is for peace; and it is permissible to say that each of the European Powers is satisfied with the present balance of power, because it represents a guarantee of international stability."

A note issued by the semi-official *Agence Havas* on Sunday night says: "The meeting between the Russian Tsar and President Fallières is another proof of the solidity of the bond which unites France and Russia. In the course of the naval review the Tsar repeatedly expressed his admiration of the good appearance of the crews and the handsome aspect of the warships, and asserted that the development of Franco-Russian military power was to be desired because it was a guarantee of peace. MM. Pichon and Isvolski conversed together on more than one occasion, and unanimously agreed to follow in regard to various questions of the day a mutual policy of peaceful and friendly solution."

THE STATE SPEECHES.

At the dinner on board the "Verité," President Fallières proposed the toast of the occasion in the following terms:—"Sire! It is a sincere pleasure

to me to welcome your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress on the occasion of the third visit which you have paid to our country since your coronation. France and her Government are deeply grateful to your Majesty for the tokens of true attachment and undeviating friendship which they receive from your Majesty. Your presence in the harbour of Cherbourg today is a new proof thereof; it gives to the alliance which unites the two Governments and the two peoples—and, if rightly regarded, is a guarantee of the peace of the world—a sanctity that permits the expectation of no less happy effects from it in the future than those it has caused in the past. With the expression of the feelings of attachment which France entertains for Russia, I raise my glass in honour of your Majesties, of her Majesty the Empress Maria Fedorovna, and the whole Imperial family, and I drink to the greatness and the welfare of the Russian Empire, allied and connected by friendship with the French Republic."

The Emperor Nicholas replied: "Monsieur le Président! The words of welcome which you have just spoken have deeply touched the Empress and myself. I land every time on the coast of France with feelings of sincere pleasure. The impressions of our former stays in your beautiful country are deeply graven on our memory. Apart from the warm sympathy which I personally feel for France, I am—like yourself, Monsieur le Président—firmly convinced that the alliance between our two countries implies a valuable guarantee of general peace, and that the close bonds of friendship between Russia and France will make their beneficent effects felt in the future as in the past. As it was permitted me to admire the French army in the camp at Betheny, so it affords me real satisfaction today to be able to testify my esteem to the magnificent fleet which I have just reviewed and which made a great impression upon me. Animated by feelings of cordiality and of unchangeable constancy that are shared by the whole of Russia, I raise my glass to your health, M. le Président, and to the greatness of France our ally and friend, and I drink to the welfare of the brave French Navy."

The Russian National Anthem was played after the President's speech, and the Marseillaise after the Emperor's.

Paris, August 2.

M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed a representative of the *Echo de Paris* that the Tsar will visit Italy and Turkey in the autumn. His Majesty will go direct from the Crimea to Italy and return by the Bosphorus.

Paris, August 2.

Several newspapers publish a report from Cherbourg that a Russian and a Swede had been arrested there. The Russian, who was entirely without means, told the police that he had come to Cherbourg from Le Havre and had been robbed on the way by two Germans.

THE TSAR LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning the Imperial yacht "Standart," escorted by the Russian and French warships, steamed out of Cherbourg harbour amidst the salutes from forts and ships and shaped her course for England. She was due to arrive at Cowes, Isle of Wight, yesterday afternoon, where the meeting between the Tsar and King Edward had been arranged to take place.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Washington, August 2.

President Taft yesterday signed the Patent treaty between the United States and Germany; it will come into operation at once.