

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 28.

Mr. Thorn, Labour Member, West Ham, again endeavoured to extract a promise from the Government that in view of the recent massacres at Bielostok, the English should not be sent on a cruise in Russian waters. The Secretary of State, Sir Edward Grey, replied to the Hon. Member's question in the negative as he had done before to similar questions.

In replying to a question respecting the sentence of death passed on four Egyptians for the recent murder of an English officer, the Secretary of State described what had taken place and added that the Court in Cairo had expressed its sense of the great self-control shown by the English officers who were attacked by the Egyptian villagers. As for the Court itself there was every guarantee against any miscarriage of justice.

FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Lagos, June 28.

Sharp fighting has again taken place in Southern Nigeria. Captain Wayling's troops were attacked by the natives and lost 3 men killed and 31 wounded. Captain Wayling himself was slightly wounded and was forced to halt his force at Uteh. Captain Kudkin made his way from Agbor to Captain Wayling's assistance losing 1 man killed and 13 wounded on the way up. After a sharp fight the troops returned to Agbor.

THE GERMAN EDITORS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 28.

The representatives of the German Press today proceeded by water to Greenwich where they were entertained at luncheon by the proprietor of the *Daily News*. Lord Crewe proposed the toast of Anglo-German friendship and said it was the duty of the Press to remove every difficulty that could arise between the two countries. If the Press of both countries were to endeavour to do this, both countries would advance, as neighbours side by side, to salvation and the progress of civilisation. Herr Posse, Chief editor, in his reply said that all the editors were returning imbued with this idea and resolved to make it an accomplished fact.

In the evening the editors were present at a dinner given by Mr. Alfred Rothschild. Among those invited to meet them were the German Ambassador, the War Minister, Mr. Haldane, and the editor of the "Times", Mr. Moberly Bell. After dinner Lord Burnham, Sir E. Cassel and Baron v. Eckardstein joined the party.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN EGYPT.

Cairo, June 28.

The four fellaheen who were sentenced to death yesterday for wounding English officers were hanged today; six fellaheen were flogged.

ACCIDENT TO THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Manchester, June 28.

The steam-ship *Cassia* yesterday collided with a lock gate in the Ship Canal near Irwell. In consequence of the damage done to the lock, the water in the canal fell 16 feet over a stretch of canal two miles long. The *Cassia* and other large ships went aground. It is expected that traffic will be blocked for a week.

AMERICA AND THE BIELOSTOK MASSACRES.

Washington, June 28.

President Roosevelt has expressed his agreement that the resolution passed by both houses of Congress attesting the horror of the people of the United States at the massacre of Jews in Russia should be handed to the State Department and given official publication.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

Paris, June 28.

At today's sitting of the *Cour de Cassation* the *Procureur Général* continued his speech and pointed out that he had, in his previous remarks, proved the worthlessness of the charges brought against Dreyfus, both with respect to the *bordereau* and to the secret dossier. He then dealt with other facts mentioned to Dreyfus' disadvantage at the Rennes court martial and took exception to the exaggerated importance accorded to them.

He also pointed out that Dreyfus' accusers had not thought it beneath them to once more introduce the treachery charges in the matter of the Robin grenade, although they knew perfectly well that Boutonnet was the guilty person and also the matter of loading grenades with melinite which was also betrayed by Boutonnet.

The *Procureur Général* went on to say that Dreyfus' simplest actions, and even his military zeal had been distorted into accusations against him. The whole conspiracy which had been organised to keep on Devil's Island a man who had been convicted in an illegal way for another's guilt, was nothing but a mystification from which the veil had now been drawn.

He then examined the information obtained from the foreigners involved in the affair. He reminded the Court of the curious doubts expressed by Generals Mercier and Cavaignac with regard to the official demeritis, even those from an Imperial and Royal source. He again drew attention to the protests, already mentioned by M. Moras, made by Foreign Governments as to the rôle foisted upon their Ambassadors, and concluded his speech with the words: "The innocence of Dreyfus has been as clearly proved as the guilt of Esterhazy."

The Court then adjourned until Saturday.

It is reported that Major Cuignet and General Paty du Clam have written to the Public Prosecutor's office, taking exception to certain statements in the speech of the *Procureur Général*.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The greatest excitement prevails in leading circles on account of the unrest, amounting to a mutiny, in the first battalion of the Preobrashensky regiment. The second and third battalions at first had joined the first, but were then remorseful. The first battalion, known as "His Majesty's battalion," and which is quartered in the Winter Palace, had relaxed their discipline to such an extent, that grenadiers, lancers, riflemen and a brigade of artillery had to be sent from Krasnoje Selo to Peterhof to carry out the disarmament of the battalion. After giving up their ringleaders the battalion was sent to Krasnoje Selo. The Semenof regiment was not implicated in the disturbances.

Samara, June 28.

Last evening in the camp here a disturbance arose in consequence of the arrest of two soldiers who had neglected to give the military salute to their superior officers. After the other soldiers had rescued their comrades they marched, headed by their band, to a hall where they held a meeting and formulated their complaints. Today they are not performing any duty.

Moscow, June 28.

The whole of the first battalion of the mutinous Preobrashensky regiment is to be tried by court martial.

The Commandant of Cronstadt, General Belajef telegraphs to the Minister of Marine that the situation both in the army and navy is at the present time extremely ominous. For this reason the reinforcement of the troops in Cronstadt by reliable elements is necessary. General Belajef has gone to Cronstadt to quiet the naval crews.

Warsaw, June 28.

All telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg is interrupted.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The Duma accepted as urgent the interpellation respecting the 87 soldiers of the Mingrellen regiment accused of mutiny, and then passed an Order of the day whereby all interpellations that are not urgent are only to be discussed on one day in the week, viz. on Friday, in order to give more time for the working out of new Bills. After passing another resolution whereby three Quaestors were elected who are to receive 10 Roubles a day, also during the vacation, the House adjourned.

The President of the Duma has informed a confidant that it would be impossible for him to form a Cabinet. The chief element of the Duma, the cadet party, was only 150 Members strong, and that would not give a sufficient majority. To effect a compromise with the Left and Right was impossible for him.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION.

Vienna, June 28.

Herr Dobernig advocated the protection of Austrian interests against Hungary. Herr Exner said that a united Customs district was to the interest of Austria as well as of Hungary, and expressed his unlimited appreciation of the Minister of the Exterior, especially in the matter of the consular service, and said that he intended to vote for the army budget and the budget of the Exterior. Herr Glabinsky recognised the services of the War Minister who at a time of great difficulty had contributed much to the warding off of a crisis. The Poles expressed themselves satisfied with the solution of the language question in the army which had been arrived at. Herr Sinely also recognised that the decision of the War Minister of 1905 in the matter of sparing the national feeling showed some progress. Herr Stein described the statement of Herr Deym that the German national feeling in German national circles had diminished, as an error; he pointed out, amid interruptions from Herr Schönborn, the growing prosperity of the protestant States in contrast to the decline of the catholic, and said that it rested with the majority of the people's representatives, with the Government and the Crown to make the German population patriotic again by altering the system of government adopted towards the Germans. The discussion was then adjourned until Monday.

THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

Vienna, June 28.

In the discussion on the naval estimates Herr Kmety demanded that, as in the army there were Hungarian regiments, so as a complement to the whole navy there should be a Hungarian fleet; in the same way special companies of sailors should be drawn from soldiers who claimed Hungary as their home, and from the sum of these companies a Hungarian sailor corps should be formed. Herr Lasslo, captain of a corvette, said that the desired division of the navy was hardly practicable since it would introduce a weakness into the fleet, which then would in no way be adapted to perform the tasks required of it. It would lead to an absolute subversion of all their marine institutions. On this ground the naval Administration could not take part in the discussion of the question.

THE LATE HENRIK IBSEN.

Berlin, June 28.

In a letter to the *Vossische Zeitung* Herr Sigurd Ibsen, Minister of State, asks all those who may have in their possession unpublished letters or writings in the hand of Henrik Ibsen, to place them at his disposal that he may copy them, and he further requests all whom it may concern not to publish documents of that kind without his permission.

SERVIA'S ARTILLERY.

Belgrade, June 28.

The Servian Government has been officially informed that the firms of Krupp and Creuzot have