

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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10 Pfennig.

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Entered into rest.

On the 2nd inst. at Dresden,

Marion Stuart Terry,

widow of Edward Terry, United States Navy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, August 2.

In reply to a question the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, said: The British Government were fully informed as to the state of things in Persia and would be kept informed of current events. According to the latest information, about 12,000 persons had sought refuge at the British Embassy, compelling His Majesty's Government to recommend the Ministers of the Shah to put an end to this state of affairs by a speedy compliance with the reasonable demands of the refugees.

Replying to another question Sir Edward said that in Manchuria all limitations of the freedom of movement of foreign commerce and commercial agents had been removed, and that a British Consulate General would be established in Mukden.

To a question on Serbian affairs Sir Edward Grey replied that the Serbian Government had given satisfactory explanations, and guaranteed that the British Envoy would not be brought into contact with the regicides.

In the general discussion on the Appropriation Bill which followed, Major Seely, Liberal member for Abereromby, remarked that all the political parties and the Colonies should be represented on the Imperial Defence Committee. Mr. Balfour doubted the practicability of this suggestion, and went on to refer to the reduction of naval armaments and to the recent expression of opinion by the Prime Minister as to the two-Power standard and the improbability of a Franco-German combination. With regard to the two-Power standard he differed with Sir Campbell Bannerman. It was highly improbable that within the next two or three years Great Britain would be involved in a war with France and Germany; but it would be madness to say that Great Britain should so weaken her naval forces that, if such an unlikely combination did occur, she would be at the mercy of a confederacy. A more dangerous policy than that of the Government with regard to the Fleet had never been followed.

Sir Campbell-Bannerman was also of the opinion that Major Seely's proposal was inappropriate, and with regard to the remarks of Mr. Balfour said: I do not contend that this standard is not at times a very reasonable one, but when the two Powers adduced here as examples are those who are more likely to be opposed to each other than any other two Powers on the Continent, and when we know that we are in close friendly relations with one of those Powers, relations that have only lately been established and officially sealed, and that we stand on the best footing with the people and Government of the other Power; and when we know further that, if those two Powers build ships quickly, they do so in rivalry with each other, I must say that the idea, to take the combined strength of those two Powers as the standard of our naval strength, is an exploded idea. But even if we adopted that standard, an investigation of the kind and of the increase of their ships would not support the view of those who advocate a greater increase of the number of our ships.

The Prime Minister concluded by saying: the Government has done nothing to impair the efficiency of the Army and Navy so far as the defence of the country is concerned. If the Right Honorable



To be had everywhere in the English quarter.

gentleman maintains that it is possible, that friendships and alliances do not last long and that we should always be ready for every eventuality and for all circumstances, then I am of opinion that such a pronouncement is not calculated to serve the good of the country or the maintenance of peace.

The subject was then dropped and the discussion turned upon other questions. Finally the Bill passed the second reading.

AMERICAN NEWS.

HEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

London, August 2.

The *Daily Express* published a telegram from Los Angeles describing the sufferings of the inhabitants from the heat in California. Many people have died from the effects of the heat and many lost their reason. A considerable number of mine-owners, travelling from their mines with their treasures to Los Angeles, died on the way. Their corpses lie on the road and are devoured by birds and insects. The gold, which the mine-owners were carrying with them lies beside their rotting corpses.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Madrid, August 2.

The *Imparcial* states that the Commercial Treaty with the United States of America was signed yesterday evening at San Sebastian in the presence of the American Ambassador.

Madrid, August 2.

Regarding the Commercial Treaty signed yesterday between Spain and the United States of America, the Finance Minister stated that the treaty was advantageous to Spain. The Minister further announced the formation of a direct steamship communication between New York and Vigo.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

New York, August 2.

Mr. Cummins, the leader of the Republican Tariff Reformers Party has been nominated by an immense majority for the Governorship of Iowa, while the meeting hissed demonstratively when the name of Mr. Shaw, Minister of Finance, was mentioned. This defeat of the Standpatters is characteristic of the feeling of the whole agricultural population of the middle West, which demands the fulfilment at last of McKinley's promise that an era of reciprocity should be inaugurated. New England also is beginning to take a stand against excessive Protection. The nomination of Mr. Foss as the Republican candidate for the post of Vice-Governor of the State of Massachusetts, appears to be the only possible way of averting a Democratic victory there. The surprising course of the electoral movement should compel President Roosevelt at once to put the subject of tariff reform before Congress, since the majority of the nation evidently condemns the Standpatters.

THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Kiel, August 2.

The submarine built for the Imperial Navy was launched in the Germania Dock here this morning. The further fitting out of the boat requires some five weeks, so that she will be able to undertake her trial trips in the middle of September.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, August 2.

The French have occupied Djanet in the Sahara, which was formerly assigned to the Turko-Tripolitan

territory, with the full consent of Turkey. The Government at Algiers is on the point of establishing a civil administrator at Djanet, who will have to prepare for the future passage of French troops. The Algerian Government has further been requested to define the territory regarded as the sphere of French influence in Tripoli and to mark the point where the real French sphere of interest ends and the Franco-Tunisian sphere of interest begins.

Paris, August 2.

General Brugère has had to enter a clinic at Bourges to undergo an operation for appendicitis. His condition is very critical.

Lyons, August 2.

The session of the *Association française pour l'avancement des sciences* opened today.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

MUTINY AT CRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

According to an official report disturbances broke out yesterday evening at Cronstadt. The sailors of the 4th Fleet Equipage left their barracks after 11 p.m., united with the mob waiting for them in the streets, and marched to the house of the Harbour Commandant. A detachment of infantry was immediately called out, which opened fire upon the mob and dispersed them. Disturbances began simultaneously in the other Fleet Equipages. The sailors began to collect together and leave the barracks, but they were shortly persuaded to return to their quarters. Meanwhile a crowd, composed of sailors of the 4th Equipage and the rabble, advanced against the arsenal, intent on blowing up the gates; but they were again dispersed by infantry and machine-guns. Thereupon the mutineers turned towards Fort Constantine, which was evidently in league with them. The moment the mutineers appeared, a red flag was hoisted on the fort. The mutineers occupied the fort, which was then bombarded. About 5.30 a.m. the mutineers surrendered. In the conflict with the crowd, Flag-captain Rodinoff, Frigate-captains Dobrovolsky and Shunoff, and Captain Stojanovsky were killed. Rear-admiral Beklemysheff, Frigate-captains Krinitzki and Paton, and Sub-lieutenant Maltzeff were wounded. Order was restored by morning. The Imperial Guards Regiment of Finland has arrived at Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

The *P. T. A.* has received the following report from Cronstadt of the disturbances there: Yesterday evening the soldiers of the fortress miners' company revolted, and killed the officer in command of the company and his assistant, also the former's sister and the latter's mother. The mutineers then marched to the Lütke Battery, where they took the commanding officer of the Fortress Engineers and several other officers prisoners, and shut them up in a coach-house. The Engineers joined the mutineers. The mutineers then, among whom were several agitators in civilian clothes, seized a fortress train and proceeded to Fort Constantine. The loyal artillerymen there refused to join the mutineers, and in consequence were taken prisoners. The officers were bound, but nevertheless some of them succeeded in removing the breech-blocks from all the guns except one. After the mutineers had entered the fort they hoisted the red flag and fired a cannon-shot. The fortress was then fired upon from the breakwater with machine-guns and the fortress-guns of the Artillery Guard. At first the mutineers returned the fire; but then a panic broke out among them, and a portion of them sprang into the water while another party tried to escape on a steamboat, which was immediately pursued. At 5 a.m. the mutineers surrendered. Amongst them are 15 civilians. Telephonic communication with St. Petersburg has been cut off since last night. Telegrams from Cronstadt are no longer dispatched.

Cronstadt, August 2.

Martial Law has been proclaimed at Cronstadt. Seven mutineers of the Miners have been condemned to death for the murder of officers.