

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MINERS' STRIKE IN WALES.

London, September 2.

In the Welsh mining districts 11,000 miners have struck work, owing to the refusal of the non-organised workmen to join the miners' union; 10,000 more miners have given out their intention to strike for the same reason.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOT'S TOUR.

Santiago de Chili, September 2.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Root, arrived here yesterday and was received by a very large crowd. Mr. Root at once paid a visit to President Riesco. In honour of his visit the authorities are arranging various receptions and banquets.

Light earthquake shocks are still continuing in Valparaiso.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Havana, September 2.

The situation is graver than at any time since the outbreak of the revolt. There is a report, not yet published in the newspapers, that a rising has broken out in the Province of Santiago, which gives cause for grave anxiety. The American Chargé d'Affaires has taken steps to obtain a confirmation of this rumour and has been informed that the report is absolutely untrue; the report has, however, been confirmed from private sources. The view prevailing here is that the revolt in the Eastern side of Cuba is a severe blow for the Palma administration. Cardenas, where order has hitherto prevailed, has according to rumour, been the scene of conflicts between the police and *rurales* and insurgents.

MR. BRYAN.

London, September 2.

According to cables received from New York some of the Democratic papers are hesitating as to the line which they shall take in face of the advanced programme set forth by Mr. Bryan in his speech on Thursday night, while others appear to be waiting for a lead. Mr. Bryan continues to make speeches of more or less importance, and will continue so to do for some time to come, for he has started on what is intended by the organisers of his boom to be a triumphal procession all the way to his home in far Nebraska. The situation has lost none of its interest.

The Republican leaders frankly admit that the strength and dimensions of the boom have surprised them, but they promise to prick the bubble before many weeks have elapsed. This is interpreted to mean that occasion will be found for Mr. Roosevelt to make a speech dealing with the Democratic leader and his programme. Clearly something must be done by Mr. Roosevelt, although personally he would prefer to keep silence just now. But the autumn elections are within sight, and if care be not taken the Democrats may so work things as to secure control of next Congress.

The friends of Cuba hope that Mr. Bryan will within the next few days find opportunity so say some words of encouragement and warning in connection with the rebellion, which has neither been scotched nor killed, in spite of repeated official statements to the contrary that have been cabled from Havana. If there are, as is freely stated, American men and American money at the back of the rising, it is time that somebody of authority here spoke out. President Roosevelt is credited with saying the other day that the policy of the United States in this matter should be one of "Hands Off", but he has not said this formally and publicly.

If words mean anything, however, the present Administration at Washington will sternly decline to do anything calculated to encourage the designs of those who desire to bring about American intervention in Cuba. Mr. Bryan and the other Demo-

cratic leaders are even more resolutely opposed to the slightest interference with the independent action of the Cuba Government. President Palma has again assured the Washington Government that his Government requires no help to suppress an insurrection which has at no time had the sympathy of more than an infinitesimal fraction of the Cuban people. All the same, the friends of Cuba would like to see a little more energy put into the business of repression, if for no other reason than that delays are always dangerous.

U.S. STEAMER ASHORE.

New York, September 1.

A dispatch from Honolulu states that the United States transport Sheridan is ashore at Barber's Point. Efforts to send boats ashore have proved unsuccessful.

There is no beach in the vicinity, and the heavy surf made it impossible to effect a landing near by. The vessel appears to have struck amidships, and is lying broadside on to the shore.

A later telegram from Honolulu states that the Sheridan's main steampipe is broken, and the ship is helpless.

The captain says that if sufficient power can be obtained quickly, he believes the vessel can be saved; otherwise, there is little hope, as the swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are sharp.

Good order is maintained on board, but either the landing of the Sheridan's passengers or their transfer to another vessel will be a serious problem.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ENGLISH GENERALS AT THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

Compiègne, September 1.

At the banquet given in honour of the foreign military attachés, General Michet expressed his especial gratitude to General French for his presence at the manoeuvres, and said that he regarded it as a fresh proof of the deep sympathy which King Edward had for France, and also as a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. General Michet then proposed the health of the King and Queen of England, of the army corps in Aldershot and of General French and the officers accompanying him. General French replied and thanked General Michet for the cordial tone of his speech. He reminded his hearers that Napoleon once lived in Compiègne and concluded by toasting the second French army corps.

THE WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

Paris, September 2.

The Minister of Trade has issued a circular intended to remove the uncertainties prevailing as to the administration of the law touching the weekly day of rest. The circular excludes from the benefit of the act all those who are not labourers or employés, especially newspaper editors and dramatic artists, who practise a free calling. Of those connected with the first of these professions, messengers, printers &c. may claim the benefit of the act, as may those connected with the theatres, machinists, doorkeepers, &c. Servants such as valets, chambermaids &c. are not affected by the act. The inspectors are recommended to act with great prudence in the early days of the new law.

Paris, September 2.

In spite of the law enforcing a weekly day of rest, the city wore its usual aspect today. Most of the shops which are usually open on Sunday were not shut today, except the large millinery establishments. Bakers, and butchers' shops, restaurants and bars were nearly all open.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, September 1.

The radical papers express their satisfaction at the circular of the Minister of Education to the prelates respecting the division of church property. Apart from the fact that thereby a careful administration of the Separation law is assured, the cir-

cular, in view of the summoning of the full assembly of the French episcopate for the 4th of this month, contains a very definite warning to those bishops who wish to oppose the Separation law.

The circular whereby the Minister President and M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, empower the State Attorneys to take proceedings against those priests who accompany their reading of the Papal Encyclical with comments directed against the Separation law has been received by the Radicals with lively approval.

A MURDER IN A SWISS HOTEL.

Interlaken, September 2.

Yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Jungfrau a Russian lady about 22 years of age, fired several shots at a gentleman during *table d'hôte*, killing him on the spot. The victim is a private gentleman from Paris, by name Charles Muller, 73 years old. The Russian lady was at once arrested. At the examination she stated she had been ordered to kill the former Russian Minister, M. Darnovo, but refused to say anything more. The lady arrived here 4 days ago accompanied by an elderly gentleman. They entered their names as Mr. and Mrs. Stafford. The former left the hotel yesterday, saying that he wished to make an excursion into the mountains.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

CONTINUED UNREST.

Helsingfors, September 2.

As the cashier of the Vistula railway was on his way to Svenska to pay the wages of the railway navvies, he was set upon by four masked men and robbed of 20,000 marks. The robbers escaped.

Grodno, September 2.

Last evening a bomb was thrown at some policemen who were standing in the school square; 5 persons were wounded. As the Assistant Police Commissioner fired on the perpetrator of the outrage who was running away, shots were fired from the crowd that had assembled. The police returned the fire; of the police the officer and one constable were wounded, but not seriously, while of the crowd one man was dangerously wounded, a woman and two men receiving slight injuries.

Libau, September 2.

During last night shots were fired at a military convoy from houses in the neighbourhood of the prison. Shots were also fired at a police patrol in the Gospodskaja street and a police official was wounded. The military were summoned and surrounded the houses and fired on them. Firing continued for an hour and a half. None of the soldiers were wounded but 4 civilians were killed and 2 wounded; 32 men and 29 women were arrested.

Riga, September 2.

In Lenewarden near Riga the Lutheran pastor and his wife were murdered today.

THE SVEABORG MUTINY.

Helsingfors, September 2.

The Commander of the 22nd Army Corps, to whom the sentences of the Court Martial on the Sveaborg mutineers were sent for confirmation, has commuted the death sentence for one soldier to imprisonment for life, for three others to imprisonment for 20 years, for 6 others to imprisonment for 15 years and for the other soldiers and for two peasants to imprisonment for 12 years.

THE STOLYPIN OUTRAGE.

St. Petersburg, September 2.

On Wednesday the police arrested at Novy Peterhof a member of the Socialist Revolutionary party. As the officers approached him he hastily tore up and swallowed a document he had taken from his pocket. The police, however, administered an emetic, and the pieces of paper were recovered and pieced together. The document provided valuable information with regard to the planning of the Stolypin outrage.