

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 278.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 2. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 16, Werder Strasse 3. Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

London, January 2.

King Edward has sent the following telegram to the Ameer of Afghanistan to welcome him on his arrival in India: "The news of Your Majesty's visit to my Viceroy and Governor General fills me with great satisfaction, since I regard it as a proof of the friendly relations between Your Majesty and my Government. I hope with all my heart that your tour may afford a welcome relief from the cares of State."

Reuter's Bureau announces from Lundi Kotal that the Ameer's arrival on British soil took place today. In his suite are 75 officers and 1,025 men, besides many distinguished personalities of Afghanistan.

In answer to an address of welcome the Ameer replied that it gave him great pleasure to visit India.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

New York, January 2.

Some of the newspapers have been busily engaged for the past few weeks in an attempt to raise a scare with respect to the state of affairs in Cuba, with a view, as it would seem, to strengthen the movement for annexation.

The well-informed Havana correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs that there is no ground whatever for anxiety, but the information which he sends shows that the position is far from satisfactory, and affords ground for the belief that it will be a very long time before it will be possible to bring the present "provisional" arrangement to an end. The idea mooted only the other day of recalling the bulk of the United States troops now in the Island has been frankly abandoned, and it is doubtful whether the congressional elections will be allowed to take place. It looks as though everything is working in the interests of those who desire annexation pure and simple, and among these, as most people know well enough, are various powerful corporations and financiers, whose influence at Washington still counts for a great deal. These men are accused of intriguing in Cuba to bring about a rising, which would give the desired excuse and justification for the abandonment of the fiction of Cuban sovereign independence.

Mr. Taft, who has been credited with the belief that the Cubans are perfectly fit to manage their own affairs, is said to have been converted to the opposite view by events that have happened since he left Cuba. He is now the most powerful member of the Cabinet, and a "presidential possibility," so that his views are bound to influence the Administration. But there is reason to believe that he would not agree to actual annexation; at any rate, for a long time to come. He would like to see the United States playing permanently in Cuba a rôle similar to that which England plays in Egypt, and that, in all probability, will be the solution of the Cuban difficulty.

ANOTHER RAILWAY DISASTER.

Topeka, Kansas, January 2.

Early this morning, in the vicinity of Altavista on the Chicago-Rock Island Pacific railway, two passenger trains collided with each other. According to one report several carriages were thrown from the embankment and caught fire, 20 persons, mostly Mexicans losing their lives and as many more being wounded. Another report says that 29 Mexicans lost their lives in a coach which had caught fire.

Later.

It is now stated officially that 35 persons lost their lives in the Altavista railway accident and 21 were injured. The cause of the disaster was

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the mistake of a telegraph clerk, who ran away, but has been pursued and arrested.

A RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.

Philadelphia, January 2.

The first Vice-President of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburg, Mr. McCrea, has been appointed President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Paris, January 2.

Last April six battleships, each of 18,000 tons, were ordered to be laid down before the end of 1906, and to be completed in four years. Two of these new battleships, the "Denton" and "Mirabeau," were laid down some months ago at Brest and Lorient, and the other four, which will be called "Voltaire," "Diderot," "Condorcet," and "Vergniaud," were ordered yesterday to be laid down by a Ministerial decree in four private French shipbuilding yards. These four warships will cost altogether about £8,000,000. Their type has been the subject of a great deal of discussion, and some alterations have been made since last April. Thus, the dimensions have now been fixed, as follows: Displacement, 18,350 tons; length, 475 feet; beam, 84 ft. 3 1/2 in.; draught, 27 ft. 8 1/2 in.; turbine-engines of 22,500 horse-power; four screws, and an official speed of 19 knots; coal supply, 2,010 tons; radius of action steaming at 10 knots, 8,130 miles; the artillery will consist of 4 guns of 305 mm., 12 of 240 mm., 16 of 75 mm., and 8 of 47 mm., with two torpedo-discharging tubes below the waterline. The armoured protection will consist of an armouring of 270 millimetres amidships, and reduced to 200 millimetres at the extremities; the larger turrets will have an armour-plate of 300 millimetres, and the turrets holding the guns of 240 mm. will have an armouring of 220 millimetres. The personnel will consist of 31 officers and 650 men. Altogether, M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, claims that these new battleships will be equal in all respects to the big warships now being built, or to be built by foreign Powers.

GENERAL PICQUART'S TOUR.

Toulon, January 2.

The Minister of War, General Picquart, arrived here today. A large crowd had collected in the vicinity of the railway station and welcomed the General with cries of "Long live Picquart, long live Dreyfus, down with Mercier". At the Arsenal General Picquart was welcomed by the workmen. He then repaired on board the cruiser "Condé" in order to pursue his journey to Biserta.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

St. Petersburg, January 2.

The authorities are determined to deprive as many people of their votes as they possibly can. Thus the Senate has just dealt a heavy blow at certain Socialists, for it has decided that the ownership of a separate dwelling shall carry the right to vote only if the dwelling has been occupied by its owner during the last year, even with interruptions. As many of the Socialists, who fled from Russia, are now returning home, they find that their absence for more than twelve months has lost them their right to vote.

The Government is also concerned at the prospect of the various political parties coalescing and forming a strong opposition; therefore, no means are being spared with a view to sowing dissension, and secret money has been supplied by the Government for carrying on the propaganda on behalf of the Bureaucracy. There are signs that some of the parties will amalgamate their forces soon.

The Lidvall scandal in the matter of sending out corn to the starving peasants has moved the Government authorities in the famine-stricken Governments to protest against the Government having given the firm of Lidvall the monopoly for buying up corn for the peasants dying of hunger. There must have been a great deal of speculation in high places, for the Government is trying to

shield Lidvall, and to make it easy for him to carry out his contract.

The inquiry with regard to Gen. Linievitch has ended as it was expected to end; the Commission has found that the negotiations entered into by Gen. Linievitch with the Siberian Strike Committee were justified, as the return of the troops to Russia seemed extremely necessary, and, therefore, the General deserves thanks and not punishment. Gen. Roediger, the Minister of War, is of quite a different opinion; but, then, he belongs to the Court Party.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Warsaw, January 2.

This evening shots were fired in the street at two gendarmes. Mounted policemen then rode at the crowd with drawn swords. One man was killed and several persons were wounded.

Riga, January 2.

Some revolutionaries today attacked the cash messenger of the firm of Kühler. Two policemen accompanying him were shot. The messenger and the coachman were seriously wounded. The robbers escaped with 2,000 roubles.

THE UNREST IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, January 2.

The Mahalla is still encamped on the coast. A fine rain continues to fall at intervals and may well be the cause of the many cases of illness among the troops. The intentions of the War Minister, El Gabbas, are not known, but it is probable that the situation will remain unchanged for some time.

Raisuli's secretary was arrested today by Ben Mansur, hitherto Caliph, and some armed men just as he was on the point of fleeing to his chief at Zinat. He has been brought to Tangier as a prisoner. The incident is not without importance in its effect on the maintenance of order. The populace in the vicinity continues to offer their submission to the Government. Raisuli has sent the prisoners, whom he had hitherto kept confined in Zinat to Arzela, and has issued orders to close the gates of the town to the Maghzen's troops. El Gabbas thereupon decided to send 600 men with 3 mountain guns to Arzela. It is said that they will set out tomorrow.

Paris, January 2.

It is announced from Tangier that the Caid of Fahs has been arrested because he, in spite of Raisuli's deposition, sent considerable sums of money due to the Maghzen, to Zinat. The Caid was arrested by a mountain tribe which desired in this way to demonstrate the sincerity of its repentance for its former behaviour.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated December 21st, from our New York correspondent.)

THE POLICY HOLDERS' ELECTION.

Three days ago an electoral campaign which has never had its equal came to an end, the electoral campaign of the policy holders of the two largest insurance companies, the "New York Life" and the "Mutual Life Insurance Company". One of the innovations introduced by the New State Legislature, after the searching enquiry into New York Life Insurance companies in order to abolish a whole series of evils in the matter of insurance, was the passing of a law which regulated the election of the directorate of the Insurance companies, and which made the exercise of their voting powers by the policy holders so much easier that the elections are no longer the farce they were before. This law regulates the election of the directorate in all New York Insurance companies upon the basis of reciprocity. The elections in all the companies took place on one and the same day, but it was only in the case of the two great companies mentioned above that the elections were of especial interest, because in these two companies a desperate struggle was raging between the so-called International Policy Committee, which represented the holders of individual policies, and between the financiers who have hitherto conducted the enterprises and who were placed in no very favourable