

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 282.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

ENGLISH COMMERCE.

London, January 7.

According to the Board of Trade returns, the imports for the month of December show an increase of 1,553,496 pounds sterling and the exports an increase of 2,756,981 pounds sterling, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The imports for the whole of last year showed an increase of 42,967,976 pounds sterling and the exports an increase of 45,856,299 pounds sterling.

THE FRANCO-ENGLISH CONVENTION.

London, January 7.

A Blue-book has been published this evening relating to the treaty concluded between France and England in the matter of the New Hebrides. It concludes with a despatch, dated November 16th of last year, from the Colonial Minister, the Earl of Elgin. In this despatch a reply is made to the objections raised by Australia and New Zealand and it is stated that the Imperial Government would have vigorously urged some of these objections to France's action, but circumstances would have arisen which would have rendered immediate treatment necessary, in order to secure the prerogatives of France and England. There is good ground for the assumption that delay, which would entail further negotiations, would bring with it undesirable complications. The Imperial Government had, therefore, decided that immediate confirmation of the unaltered draft of the treaty, was more advantageous.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TARIFF REFORM IN AMERICA.

New York, January 7.

It is announced by telegraph from Washington that President Roosevelt, in consideration of the negotiations of the Tariff Commission, will lay his proposals relating to the contemplated customs agreement with Germany before the present Congress.

STEEL TRUST OPERATIONS.

Frankfort o. M., January 8.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from New York that the Steel Trust intends to erect works in Canada at a cost of 25 million dollars.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 7.

The man who on Saturday afternoon threw a bomb at the teller of the National Bank in Philadelphia because the latter declined to give him a loan of five thousand dollars, was insane. The teller and his assailant were at once torn in pieces, the whole office was destroyed and with it some 20,000 dollars in gold and bank notes. The perpetrator of this outrage dastardly had already, some years ago, shown traces of mental disturbance. He came on Saturday to the National Bank, had himself announced to a manager and asked him if he could raise 5,000 dollars on a life insurance policy. The manager replied that that was impossible without further information. The man then took a photograph of his wife from his pocket and said "Will you lend me 5,000 dollars on that?" The Director saw that he had to do with a lunatic and ordered the porter to see the man out of the bank as quietly as possible. Before the porter could obey, the man turned to the teller and demanded the money in exchange for the life policy and the photograph. When the teller refused, the man took a small object from his pocket and hurled it at the teller. By the resulting explosion the heavy iron safe was thrown over a screen 16 feet high into an adjoin-

ing room and the teller himself was thrown against a wall twenty feet away. On a bench were sitting a number of messengers, who were all more or less severely injured. Luckily some police were in the neighbourhood and a cordon was drawn round the bank at once and the money which was scattered in all directions was collected. The man, who was also killed, was called Steele and formerly was a Chicago policeman.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED MUTINY DENIED.

Paris, January 7.

With reference to the greatly exaggerated reports that have appeared in the papers respecting an incident alleged to have taken place in the barracks of the Garde Republicaine on January 1st, the *Agence Havas* is in a position to state that the men, who were celebrating the New Year's festival in the canteen, received an order to do some extra work with laughter and singing. They did the work, however, in spite of the fact that it was raining at the time, without committing any breach of discipline.

UNRULY POLICE.

Tours, January 7.

Some policemen, who had formed themselves into a friendly Union, made various complaints by means of public posters. The Gendarmerie surrounded the police station; some 50 policemen have been dismissed.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI'S EXPEDITION.

Rome, January 7.

The Duke of Abruzzi gave a lecture today, descriptive of his expedition, in the Argentina Theatre. The King and Queen and all the members of the Royal Family at present in Rome attended the lecture, as did the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the President of Parliament, the Ministers and the senior officers of the Army and Navy. The theatre, in which officers formed a guard of honour, presented a fairy-like spectacle. At 4 p. m. General Dalvelme, vice-president of the Geographical Society, read an address to the Duke, referring to his Polar and Ruwenzori expedition and informing him that the Geographical Society had conferred its large gold medal upon him. The Duke then delivered his lecture, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. During the lecture the theatre was darkened and magnificent magic-lantern pictures were thrown upon a screen.

The Duke said that the object of his expedition to the Ruwen-pass had been to ascertain the course of the chains of mountains, the number and distribution of the peaks, the relative and absolute heights, the position of the valleys and water-sheds, and the oro-hydrographic system in general of the district.

The expedition started from Naples in April of last year. Their work began from the Buyon-pol situated 3,798 metres above the sea-level. Accompanied only by two guides and nine native porters the Duke succeeded within a few weeks in ascending all the more important peaks of the chain, to ascertain their heights and to take numerous goniometric measures which, in conjunction with trigonometric measures taken by Major Cagni, rendered it possible to draw a topographic map of the district. Between June 10th and July 10th the highest peak of the Marguerite-range as well as thirteen other peaks where ascended, some of them several times, in order

to take topographic measurements. On July 15th the Duke ascended two further peaks belonging to the widely extended chain of the Gessi group. From the topographical map of this district it appears that the Ruwenzori chain consists of six mountains divided by passes at a height of from 4,200 to 4,400 metres. The highest group, that of the Stanley mountain, consists of five peaks, which are all about 5,000 metres high. The highest peaks are the Marguerite and Alexandra mountains which are 5,125 and 5,100 metres high respectively. The other mountains are Mount-peak, Bakes, Emin, Gessi and Thomson with peaks between 4,600 and 4,900 high. The water-sheds and the form of the valleys which run to Uganda to the East of the mountain chain have been charted as well as the valley formation towards the Congo. Further a general survey of the glacier formation of the mountain chain has been rendered possible.

While the Duke was thus exploring the highest peaks of the chain, his companions were busy with topographic, photographic and geological work, and with making botanical and zoological collections. Thanks to this division of labour the results obtained in the comparatively short time of six weeks were extremely important.

The Duke concluded his lecture by expressing his thanks to the English Government and to the local authorities of Uganda and British East Africa for the important aid rendered by them to the expedition; he also expressed his warm gratitude to those who took part in the expedition and who so courageously collaborated with him in his labours.

MOUNT ETNA ACTIVE.

Rome, January 7.

Reports from Catania show that Mount Etna is giving unmistakable proofs of its reawakened activity. Colossal fissures are to be seen in the great crater. Local earthquakes have been felt in the Etna towns. Dense clouds of smoke are proceeding from the crater; this is not usually the case. The inhabitants of the village of Nicolosi lying nearer the summit of the mountain, have seen columns of fire caused by gas-explosions.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN HAMBURG.

Hamburg, January 7.

The chimney sweeps' employes have struck work, because the increase of wages demanded by them has been denied by the Union, although the Fire company has declared the demands of the apprentices justified.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Passau, January 7.

A miller by name Segl, 26 years old, of the "Mitternachtsmühle" at Passau, while oiling the machinery caught his coat in the gear, was dragged among the wheels and ground to pieces. His body was torn to fragments which were discovered in the machinery next day.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

Lodz, January 7.

Last evening at various parts of the town collisions took place between the labour parties, five labourers being seriously wounded and one killed. In Sgersh (Piotrkov Government) a manufacturer named Stickhold, was shot by an unknown man while riding in an electric tram.

Warsaw, January 7.

In pamphlets circulated in Lodz the socialist parties announce the continuance of the party struggles between the workmen; in these struggles 16 workmen have been killed and 59 wounded this month. Since but few of the necessities of life find their way to Lodz from the villages, whole families are already suffering from famine.

THE SERBIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

Belgrade, January 7.

It is officially announced that on the occasion of the Christmas festivities cordial demonstrations of sympathy were made by the populace to the Royal House. Yesterday the Crown Prince, who, in accordance with an old Serbian custom, rode at the head of a band of mounted officers to Topsisider to fetch the Christmas tree for the Royal Palace, was everywhere most cordially greeted by the populace. So too today the King, as he paid visits to various high officials, was everywhere warmly greeted by the people in the streets. From all parts of the country numerous congratulatory telegrams have

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