

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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

Gmunden, January 9.

The Queen of Hanover died at 3.30 this afternoon.

The deceased Queen was born on April 14, 1818, and was the daughter of Prince Joseph of Sachsen-Hildburghausen, afterwards, 1834-1848, Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg. On the 18th February 1843 she married the Crown Prince George of Hanover who later became King George V. and with whom, after the occurrences of 1866, she went into exile. She has been a widow since 1878. Her son is that Duke of Cumberland who has been so prominent recently in the matter of the succession to the Duchy of Brunswick.

ENGLAND AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Paris, January 9.

The "Matin" publishes an interview with Mr. W. T. Stead, who said that he must see in Paris M. Fallières, M. Clémenceau, and the other Ministers before proceeding on his tour through Europe.

"I am not entrusted," he said, "with any official or semi-official mission. But before undertaking this great journey I had long conversations with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, and there are certain declarations which I am authorised to make in their names. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman attaches great importance to the new Hague Conference, which is to take place in four months—so great that it is said to be not impossible that, following the precedent created by Lord Beaconsfield, he may himself sit at the conference as first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom. Sir Edward Grey also supports with all his authority the efforts of his chief.

"The question whether the civilised nations could not come to an understanding in order to prevent war, or to make it as rare as possible, will be raised at The Hague, if not by any other country by Great Britain herself."

Mr. Stead declared that he had received an assurance to this effect from Sir Edward Grey, and he was authorised to make it known. "There are two things that we shall be able to ask the plenipotentiaries. The first (to which I have the formal assent of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) will consist in proposing that henceforth all civilised countries shall place on their Budgets a sum, however small, intended to spread the ideas of peace. Visits, conferences, and receptions must now take place, and it is necessary that each foreign Minister should have at his disposal a small credit in case of need for the assistance of efforts by individuals. The second point is to make obligatory article 8 of the Act signed at The Hague in 1899, which provides that in case of a conflict being imminent between two countries a third Power has always the right to offer mediation without either of the two future belligerents being able to take offence. We should like to reinforce this article 8, so that henceforth, in case of a conflict being imminent, neither country can open hostilities until fifteen or twenty days have elapsed. During this period two friendly Powers will always have the right to endeavour to settle the quarrel amicably—the habitual procedure in the case of duels. If either of the two countries at enmity refused to await the period, or to accept mediation, the Powers signatory to the Act of The Hague would place that country on the index, so that during the whole war no financial or commercial assistance could be given it."

THE ECONOMIC CONGRESS.

London, January 9.

The International Economic Congress opened here today. Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, who presided, welcomed the Delegates and said that as far as differences between nations go there

exists a brotherhood of science which becomes more apparent every year; international collaboration must take place in the domain of science, and although freetraders cannot be blind to the fact that the cause of free trade has suffered from the narrow conceptions of some of its representatives, and although free trade may be a sound economic doctrine for England, a conclusion which might hold good for England may be entirely unsuitable for other countries who can easily hold different views.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

London, January 9.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that interest has been revived in the Japanese school question in the Eastern States by a series of violent speeches in Congress and outside. The interest in the question has never slackened on the Pacific Slope, and in the South. It is, indeed, still at boiling point there, and the constant fear at Washington is that it may at any moment boil over. Uneasiness is felt, too, at the attitude of the Labour party, which is splendidly organised in California. It is persistently rumoured that a movement is secretly in progress with the object of terrorising Japanese into leaving the country, and preventing others from coming in. The movement, originally directed against coolie labour, has largely extended its scope, and it now includes as enemies to be dealt with, Japanese shopkeepers of all kinds. If all that is said about this movement is true it constitutes a real danger to the country. Such a movement, to be effective, must sooner or later be strengthened by outrage which would probably provoke demands for reparation and protection from the Tokio Government, which the Washington Government could not possibly ignore. ~~Everybody seems anxious to avoid~~ a conflict between Federal and State authority over this vexed question, but everything seems to be tending that way, for tact and moderation are lacking both at Washington and San Francisco.

THE COST OF ELECTIONS.

New York, January 9.

The political scandal in Colorado, where a millionaire has just practically bought himself a seat in the State Senate, has revived the general question of the cost of elections, and the morality and legality of corporation contributions to campaign funds. The last State elections here are estimated to have cost nearly four million dollars, which is thought to be a monstrous sum. The Republican Committee which ran the successful candidate for Governor, Mr. Hughes, spent on items permitted by the law just 332,000 dollars, of which the millionaires probably provided at least half. Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, for instance, gave 20,000 dollars. The Democratic Committee and the Independence League Committee, both of which supported Mr. Hearst for Governor, spent 310,000 dollars between them, while Tammany admits the spending of nearly 100,000 in making sure of the success of its ticket in the city of New York. These are the figures that have been actually published, or admitted. For the bulk of the money spent, no accounts are rendered, except to the most sacred inner circle of the political organisations. But enough is known and admitted to demonstrate to organised labour the fact that no poor man can get into either State or Federal Legislatures without the assistance of the money of the rich, and this is being made the basis of a new movement for the simplification and purification of the law and regulations dealing with elections.

LABOUR RIOTS IN MEXICO.

Frankfort o. M., January 9.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from Orizaba in Mexico that textile labourers, who are out on strike, have destroyed property to the value of 1½ million dollars belonging to a Frenchman by name Garcia. Troops had to intervene and killed 30 persons and wounded 80 more. Most of the strikers have fled into the mountains.

ACTION AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANIES.

St. Louis, January 9.

Before the superior court of the State of Missouri an action has been commenced demanding the dis-

solution of the amalgamation of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and the Iron Mountain Railroad Company; further it is demanded that the concessions for various companies viz. the Express Refrigerator Company, the Corn Elevator Company and the coal mine concessions should be cancelled on the ground that they are in the hands of groups of interested parties, viz. the Goulds, and that this is contrary to the Constitution and a breach of the State laws.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL PAVLOV.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

Further details are now to hand respecting the murder of General Pavlov.

The murderer, thanks to a disguise, made his way into the garden of the military tribunal where the General had just gone for a walk, and fired 6 shots, four of which hit the General in the breast and two in the neck. The Judge Advocate General died a few minutes later. While he was being pursued, the murderer, who had a couple of revolvers, fired seventeen more shots. When apprehended he declined to give his name; his identity has not yet been established.

THE OPENING OF THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

It is announced officially that the ceremony connected with the forthcoming opening of Russia's second Duma will be marked by much less pomp than was the first Duma's opening. There will be no reception at the Winter palace. The President of the Council of Ministers will deliver an address to the Deputies in the Tauris Palace, and when he has finished his speech, he will declare that the Session is officially opened.

The murder of the Prefect von der Lannitz has had a most depressing effect upon the Bureaucracy, and even the more advanced circles of Bureaucracy are beginning to confess that their programme of force is about played out, for the Terrorists cannot be subdued. Certainly the field courts-martial and the energetic measures taken by the authorities are not of much avail; in fact, they have aggravated the position and embittered the people more than ever against the existing state of things in high places. It is rumoured that the question of abolishing the roaming courts-martial and the general repressive measures of the police will be discussed shortly by the Council of Ministers.

PROPOSALS FOR WARSHIPS.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

M. Sacharoff, the local representative of a syndicate of foreign capitalists, has just laid before the Minister of Marine an offer to build five large armoured cruisers. The syndicate asks the Russian Government to lease to it Galley Island, on the Neva, so that slipways can be laid down on it, and the syndicate pledges itself to employ Russian workmen in establishing these new shipbuilding yards.

The Naval Technical Committee has decreed that only one fighting-mast, instead of two masts, shall be erected henceforth amidstips of a warship. Admiral Birilleff has approved of the decree.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Tangier, January 9.

The Mahalla has left Guaret in order to occupy a camp at Zinat. Raisuli is at present a day and a half's march from Tangier with the Omarras, a neighbouring tribe of the notorious Riff Cabyles; he is endeavouring to reinforce his supporters by adventurers. The English post courier who left Tangier for Fez on the 4th of January was attacked by five of Raisuli's men in the vicinity of Arzila, maltreated and kept prisoner for 3 days. His mails were destroyed. The whole postal service in the interior is at a standstill.

THE NEW SHAH.

Teheran, January 9.

The Heir Apparent, Mohammed Ali Mirza, entered the palace this morning and was hailed as Shah by the Princes, the Grand Vizier, the Ministers and other dignitaries. The *corps diplomatique* will express their condolence at the death of Muzaffer ed-Din to the Grand Vizier tomorrow, and on Sunday will offer their congratulations to the Shah on his accession. The coronation has been fixed for February 2nd.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

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