

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 286.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, January 11.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that it has reason to believe that at the last meeting of the Committee of National Defence it was decided that the construction of a tunnel under the English channel would be prejudicial to the safety of the nation.

### CORNISH MINES.

London, January 11.

The rumour is current here that an influential American financial syndicate has acquired several tin mines in West Cornwall, and that to the working of the mines, several of which have been shut down for some time, it intends to devote at least a million pounds sterling.

### THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

London, January 11.

Speaking at Glasgow Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, said that the statute creating a new army had that week received His Majesty the King's sanction and would be published immediately. The plan was a far reaching one. Instead of an army corps with a number of small divisions, the army in future would consist of six large divisions, each of three brigades, and four brigades of cavalry. Artillery would also be included in these divisions, except those batteries which were to serve as a school for the regular batteries. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Haldane emphatically expressed his disbelief in the introduction of universal conscription.

### THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Agra, January 11.

The Ameer of Afghanistan today attended a banquet given in his honour by the Viceroy, Lord Minto. The latter proposed the health of the Ameer as his distinguished friend and neighbour. The Ameer replied by expressing the great satisfaction it had given him to have visited India. His visit would certainly strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

When the Ameer visited the Viceroy yesterday he replied to Lord Minto's words of welcome "I have always greatly desired to visit you and rejoice to greet you in the land of a ruler who is the first friend of myself and my country."

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE DISBANDMENT OF BLACK TROOPS.

New York, January 11.

Although the Senate has practically ordered an official investigation into the Brownsville affair, it is understood that the President will not wait for the result of it, but will without delay send yet another Message to Congress, justifying his action and submitting the evidence upon which it was based. It will be remembered that a battalion of negro troops ran amok in the town of Brownsville, and that President Roosevelt, after what was not much more than a perfunctory investigation, disbanded the regiment, dismissed the men with ignominy from the United States Army, and ordered that none of them should be eligible even for civil employment under the Federal Government. Mr. Roosevelt took this drastic action without consulting his Cabinet, and wholly in his constitutional capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

From the first, a powerful section of Congress has disputed the legality of the action, and has denounced it as an illustration of the President's craving for absolutism in the Presidential office. The Message which Mr. Roosevelt is about to send to Congress is based upon investigations made at Brownsville by Mr. Purdy, Assistant Attorney-General, and other information gathered and at-

tested in Texas. Mr. Purdy's report, it is said, will prove conclusively that there is no foundation for the statements that the negro soldiers were the victims of a deep-laid conspiracy by the whites to discredit them. The Message will not, however, prevent congressional investigation, and, meantime, the Democrats are making all possible party capital out of an incident which thinking people claim should never have been brought into the arena of party controversy.

### INSURANCE MATTERS.

New York, January 11.

It is announced today that much success has already rewarded the efforts of Mr. Paul Morton, President of the Equitable, to form an Association of Life Insurance Officers. The objects of the new Association are, of course, "to protect the policy-holders' welfare," and also to prevent reckless competition, reduce working expenses, and so forth. It will also "watch" efforts at legislation calculated to be to the detriment of insurance corporations. From a study of all the available facts connected with the formation of the Association, which now numbers, it is said, over 30 life insurance presidents among its members, the interests of the policy-holders do not stand out obtrusively.

### JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, January 12.

The *Times* learns from Ottawa that a telegram from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Consul General there states that the visit of a Japanese training squadron to the Pacific coasts has been indefinitely postponed. The reason for this lies in the situation existing at present in the United States.

### GERMANY'S COLONIES.

Berlin, January 11.

The meeting today in the *Moritzstrasse* at which the Colonial Director delivered an address on the question of Germany's colonies, was attended by about 1,600 people. Many persons prominent in the official, civic and social life of Berlin were present.

The President of the German commercial assembly, Herr Kämpf, opened the meeting by welcoming those present and expressing the hope that the mistakes in colonial administration would not be repeated. A long address was then given by Herr Dernburg whose remarks were listened to with the greatest attention and the speaker was frequently interrupted by cheers and clapping.

Then Herr Kämpf, in the name of the committee of the commercial assembly, thanked the Colonial Director and hailed him as a representative of mercantile principles. The mercantile motto was "consider and dare"; consider their tasks, forces and aims, dare to invest their capital. This principle under the clear-headed guidance of Herr Dernburg, would aid the colonies to progress.

The meeting then dispersed.

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### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE SENATE.

Paris, January 11.

In his opening address the President, M. Dubost, declared that respect for creeds must be brought into harmony with the final establishment of the neutrality of the State, and that a quiet tolerance must be exercised.

The discussion on the 1907 budget then followed and M. Poincaré said that he would criticise the budget without any reference to the person of the Finance Minister, since he could not be held responsible for it; he would examine whether the Republic must choose between a wise and fruitful financial policy or one pregnant with fate.

He pointed out that the work undertaken by the Republican party, which would obviate the necessity for extraordinary budgets, was, thanks to the labours of M. Rouvier, nearing completion, and he questioned whether it was right at this moment to hazard all by a contrary policy.

He pointed out further that the budgets of the years 1906 and 1907 could only with difficulty be balanced, but that it was impossible to economise without a deficit, since the income of the State did not grow with the same rapidity as its outlay. The amount raised by the new taxes fell below that of their necessary outlay, and they would have to have recourse to an indirect loan.

He unfolded in detail his own financial plan and criticised the attitude of the Chamber which would, sooner or later, lead to an official loan, and he defended spontaneous amortisation based on a firmly grounded budget.

He related the various expedients to which the committee had had recourse in order to cover a deficit of 143 millions and confessed that he was in favour of neither an income tax nor of the existence of monopolies in order to balance the budget. There remained but to impose new taxes and to endeavour to economise. But this last must not be done at the expense of the national defence, for France must remain a strong naval and military Power. The discussion was then adjourned until tomorrow.

#### A SUBMARINE SUNK.

Cherbourg, January 11.

The submarine "Algérien" sank last night in the arsenal. No person was on board. Divers ascertained that the vessel was lying on its starboard side at the bottom of the dock. The Naval Prefect has instituted an enquiry.

#### THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Rome, January 11.

The Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops is published in the *Osservatore Romano*. The letter bears the date January 6th, and in it His Holiness says that he writes for the purpose of strengthening and comforting the church of France for whose sufferings, which have aroused a painful echo throughout the whole Church, he feels the deepest sympathy. The Almighty has, it is true, given them one great consolation in their grief, namely that which the Pope has experienced in the strong and deep unity of the French Catholics. For this unity, which he never had doubted, he warmly praises the French Catholics and gives thanks to God for it. War had been declared not only on the Christian faith but on the whole idea of the supernatural. With confidence that in the end they would, none the less, gain the victory, the French Catholics must prepare for every trial which it may please God to lay upon them. For that purpose they must always remain firmly united among themselves and with the Holy See. There was no greater proof of the importance of this two-sided unity than the continual attempts made by the Church's enemies to destroy it.

The Pope goes on to recall the charges brought against the Holy See, in order to deprive the Catholics of that confidence which they have reposed in him and to divide them from him. It has been said that the Church desires a religious war and a bitter persecution. His answer to that charge was that the Church as the messenger of peace, remained true to her earthly mission; it is common knowledge that in France war is being waged against the Church, but the Church herself wages no war there. As for the bitter persecution the Church desires this as little as war, since persecution is in itself an evil and brings suffering in its train, and since the Church is too good a mother to desire persecution for her children. As for the question of Church property, which the