

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 287.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7. Sedan Strasse  
10. Werder Strasse

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 6½-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI IN LONDON.

London, January 13.

The Duke of Abruzzi gave his lecture on the Ruvenzori Expedition before the Geographical Society yesterday, in the presence of H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

After the lecture King Edward praised the services of the Duke who, he said, belonged to an illustrious race whose members, as he was glad to recognise, were the good friends and allies of England.

### MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

London, January 13.

An army order was published last evening embodying the new plan of army organisation foreshadowed in Mr. Haldane's speech at Glasgow on Friday.

The army for service abroad is to consist of a cavalry division of four brigades, six divisions of "army troops" and the troops necessary for the lines of communication; the regular field army in time of peace is to consist of four cavalry brigades, six divisions and "army troops". The expression "army troops" connotes, according to the Army Order, such units as form a part of an expeditionary column, but are not included in the organisation of a cavalry division, a division or troops on lines of communication.

The divisions which form the army destined for service abroad will each have practically the strength of half an army corps and will in the main consist of troops with the colours and reservists. For auxiliary service auxiliary troops will be employed, whose duties in war time will not necessitate a permanent military training, as is necessary for actual camp troops. The cavalry brigades which hitherto were apportioned to individual army corps are to form a cavalry division under the direct command of the commander-in-chief for the sake of more effectual fulfilment of the tasks of cavalry.

The army units for the telegraph service and building of bridges are to be considerably increased.

### THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

London, January 13.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. Birrell, President of the Board of Education, to be Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the following comments are made in the Irish Press.

The *Dublin Daily Express* (U.), commenting today on Mr. Birrell's appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, says:—"We need not doubt that from the purely strategic point of view, the Cabinet made a wise selection in handing over to a man of Mr. Birrell's gifts the onus of defending its Irish policy on the floor of the House of Commons during the session that will open on this day month. At the same time we greatly doubt whether either the Parliamentary ability which Mr. Birrell has shown, or any other noteworthy qualities which his colleagues may believe him to possess, are the principal reasons why he has been selected."

*Irish Independent* (N.): "We are willing to acknowledge that Mr. Birrell has all the qualifications for his new post that the *Tribune* invests him with, but sending him to Ireland with a message that the promised Irish Bill must be delayed until vengeance is wreaked on the Lords for rejecting the Education Bill would be truly a luckless errand. We cannot believe that the Government will hearken to the pleas for delay in introducing the measure which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could, we take it, advise Nationalists to accept as being "consistent with the leading up to their larger policy." There are much larger questions, short of the paramount national question,

that await attention. Mr. Birrell's attitude on the Education question will be a matter of rather anxious curiosity in Ireland. The friends of the Chief Secretary-elect do not minimise his difficulties. That he has the courage to face them must, at any rate, compel respect, which it is quite possible may ripen into friendship as Mr. Birrell and the Irish people become better acquainted."

*Freeman's Journal* (N.): "The new Chief Secretary has not the same conspicuous record as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Morley on the Home Rule question. Mr. Birrell has declared that the ultimate solution of the Irish question lies in the Gladstonian principles with the Gladstonian safeguards. His advent must, therefore, increase Irish anxiety as to the nature of the 'steps' about to be proposed. The development of Mr. Birrell's administration will be awaited not without a sympathetic hope for its success, but without any anticipations unwarranted by experience."

### THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN IN INDIA.

Agra, January 13.

The Ameer, wearing the scarlet uniform of a general, with the sash of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and an astrakan busby, accompanied by the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener, witnessed yesterday a review of 80,000 troops. The glorious weather and the absence of dust conduced to make the spectacle one of unqualified brilliance.

Two entire divisions, mobilised as for war, marched past *en masse*. There were no mishaps of any kind to mar the scene. A marked feature of the review was the presence of three rifle brigades, two Goorkha and one British. The Maharajah of Gwalior led the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), of which he is honorary colonel. The Maharajah of Bikanir joined the staff. The display closed with a gallop of the Horse Artillery and the cavalry in review order.

The Ameer evinced intense interest in all details, congratulated General Sir A. Gaselee and remarked that he was much pleased with the workmanlike appearance of the troops, since they were his friends. Today, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, the Ameer is to pay an unofficial visit to the Fort.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

New York, January 13.

The enormous borrowings of several railway companies and other great corporations are beginning to attract attention outside of Wall-street. They have been giving some cause for anxiety to the United States Treasury, owing to their general effect upon the money market and business generally. In some quarters, Mr. Shaw, the Secretary to the Treasury, has been urged to embark upon courses which would in effect bring the National Government into the hurly burly of speculation; but, so far, he has steadfastly refused to be forced from the path of prudence, and there is every reason to believe that he will remain on the side of safe and sane finance. Some of the newspapers profess to find in the present state of business indications of a probable and not remote check to the nation's abounding prosperity, but acknowledged experts in such matters search in vain for such sinister signs.

They predict that this year will be as prosperous as the past, and point, among other things, in proof of the soundness of their view, to the continued expansion and promised developments of telegraphic and telephonic business. In the matter of telephones alone some stupendous figures are given. New York and district, for instance, has nearly 400,000 telephones installed, a total equivalent to one telephone for every 14 people. Moreover, new subscribers are being added at the rate of something like 200 a day. These figures, nobody here doubts, furnish world's records. It is also claimed that this country continues to lead the world in the matter of locomotive engine construction. One company alone turned out 600 locomotives during 1906, and promises to make more this year. These are two typical examples of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the country, and they are held to constitute, with many others which could be cited, a complete answer to the pessimists.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, January 13.

The President of the Committee for cutting the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Shouts, has up to today received only four tenders for the construction of

the canal. Two firms, which are associated with one another, put in the lowest tenders, viz. the firm of J. W. Oliver in Nashville, Tennessee, and the firm of Anson M. Bangs in New York. Both firms declare themselves ready to undertake the work for a sum higher by 6 3/4 % than the committee's original estimate.

Port of Spain, January 13.

The French mail steamer "Canada" has been unable to proceed on her voyage on the date arranged, as a mutiny has broken out among the 500 navvies on board, coming from Europe to seek employment on the Panama Canal. The ship's captain has applied for armed assistance to the commandant of a French battle ship lying here.

### BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

Buenos Aires, January 13.

The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs who is staying here, and the Finance Minister of Paraguay have agreed to refer the frontier dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay to the arbitration of the President of the Argentine Republic.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, January 13.

At yesterday's resumption of the Budget debate, M. Gauthier said that he admitted that the balancing of the 1907 Budget was faced by quite exceptional difficulties, but that no one could be held responsible. He called particular attention to the fact that the increase of expenditure was almost in the nature of an investment. The general situation of France might be compared to that of England, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The difficulty in balancing the Budget must be referred in particular to unexpected outlay on war material. It would be necessary to find new resources, new sources of revenue. The country could bear increased taxation, provided that in such a reform of the taxes the ends of justice were served (loud applause).

M. Gauthier concluded by saying that the income tax must not be regarded as a substitute for other taxes but must form an addition to them in order that it might be possible to carry out social reforms.

The Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, expressed his surprise at M. Poincaré's attacks on the Budget Committee. He ascribed part of the existing difficulties to the extraordinary military outlay and discussed at great length the two proposals which might render possible the balancing of the Budget. The one emanating from M. Poincaré had been rejected by the Committee, the other was his own. He concluded by saying that France was a great military, naval and colonial Power, but at the same time she must realise great social reforms and must, in strict fulfilment of her duty, carry out this task, difficult as it might be (loud applause).

The general debate then closed, and the Budget in all its clauses being passed, the House adjourned.

#### M. JAURÈS ON THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Paris, January 13.

M. Jaurès in the *Humanité* makes a bitter attack on the English Jingo Press, especially on the *Daily Telegraph* which, with openly provocative intentions, accuses Germany of weaving new plots in Morocco. It is to be hoped, says M. Jaurès, that the Governments of France and Spain as well as the commanders of their squadrons will turn a deaf ear to this criminal provocation. But the equivocal situation called forth by the untimely intervention of France and Spain may, if it be further prolonged, become dangerous. Already impatience and nervousness is to be noticed in a certain portion of Spanish public opinion. All danger will not have disappeared until France and Spain return to the honourable interpretation of the Algeiras decrees. Now that public security has been restored in Morocco by the intervention of the Maghzen, France and Spain may hasten to organise the police in understanding with the Sultan, and to withdraw their squadrons. If for the bringing about of a favourable state of things for the commercial relations of all countries, some day more extended measures may become necessary, all the Signatory Powers must assume this responsibility in common, otherwise the selfinterested machinations of French freebooters and English Jingoese, as well as the subterfuges of the Chauvinists may bring about a general state of irritation and danger of conflict.