

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 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 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE RACE PROBLEM.

New York, January 15.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that few people of normal intelligence take Senator Tillman seriously as a politician. Even some of his personal friends, and he has a good many, regret that he does not confine his energies to farming, in which he is admittedly an expert. These ideas underlie all the editorial articles in which the newspapers yesterday and today deal with the eccentric senator's speech on Saturday on the "nigger" problem.

That problem is serious enough, in all conscience, but its solution will not be hastened by intemperate appeals to prejudice and race hatred and incitements to murder, with which Senator Tillman's speech was studded. The senator's fine white susceptibilities have, it seems, recently been outraged by President Roosevelt's declarations that the nigger is actually a man and a brother, entitled, at least, to the elementary rights of citizenship. Senator Tillman will not accept this view, even in theory. The nigger, in his opinion, is an inferior being, who must be resolutely kept in his place, which, as ordained by God and nature, is that of hewer of wood and drawer of water to the white man. That is the position as defined by Senator Tillman in the Senate of the United States in his advanced year of grace.

The average citizen is accustomed to read Senator Tillman's bloodthirsty orations on the nigger question with amused interest, and then to shrug his shoulders, and pass on to other topics. But in the South where the nigger reads and thinks nowadays, those same words exasperate men to madness, and blood will have to be shed in the process of teaching the nigger to know his place. Senator Tillman's outbreak is the more to be deprecated just now, because he managed to drag into his wild oration references to the San Francisco school question, which, if reproduced in the Japanese newspapers, might seriously affect the relations between this country and Japan. Senator Tillman does not place the Japanese brown man much above the moral and intellectual level of the American black man, and consequently the action of the San Francisco authorities has his most enthusiastic approval.

#### HEAVY WEATHER.

Frankfort o. M., January 15.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from New York that vast quantities of snow have fallen in the North West and many railways are snowed up.

#### THE OIL TRUST PROSECUTION.

Frankfort o. M., January 15.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from New York that 900 charges have been brought by the authorities of Ohio State against the Oil Trust and its leading officials; the fines inflicted may amount to 60 million dollars.

#### SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Washington, January 15.

In a speech delivered in the National Convention for the extension of the commerce of the United States abroad, the Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, said that he personally was in favour of a policy of maximum and minimum tariffs; the United States and other countries were approaching the same standpoint. With regard to international relations, the general tendency among the nations was towards mutual respect, consideration for each other, and the wish to live in harmony. The speaker then advocated closer commercial relations with the American republics whose populations speak the Latin tongues, and said, with reference to the countries in the Caribbean Sea: "We do not wish to take them ourselves, and we

do not wish that any foreign nation should take them. The United States will never annex Cuba, so long as the Cubans do not give up their efforts to govern themselves."

#### A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Berlin, January 15.

The *Nordd. Allg. Zeitung* writes: "German newspapers have taken from the English Press a report that the Empress, with Princess Victoria Luise and the younger princes, was expected to make a stay at the sea-side bathing place Felixstowe at the end of July or beginning of August next. This announcement is erroneous. The statement that the Kaiser often stayed in Felixstowe when a boy is also incorrect; nor is there any truth in the assertion that Scarborough and Lowestoft are now being thought of as places to be visited by Her Majesty in the summer of this year."

#### A SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

New York, January 15.

The *Associated Press* announces via St. Thomas: "A report from the cable station at Holland Bay, Jamaica, states that a violent earthquake occurred there on January 14th. The town of Kingston is destroyed, many lives have been lost. The shocks continue. Fire broke out in Kingston immediately after the first shock. The people are camping in the open air. The suffering is great. The cable station was also destroyed."

The *Associated Press* learns that the town of Kingston in Jamaica has been destroyed by an earthquake. Many persons have lost their lives. The cable to Kingston as well as that to Panama via Jamaica is broken. The land telegraph has been restored up to five miles from Kingston. The *Western Union Telegraph Company*, which first spread the news of the earthquake, received it from its St. Thomas representative.

London, January 15.

The colonial office has received a despatch from Holland Bay, Jamaica, announcing that the outbreak of fire which followed the earthquake destroyed the military hospital. Among the dead are 40 soldiers and several of the most prominent citizens including an English ex-Ambassador, Sir James Ferguson. No other person of the English, American or Canadian colonies is missing. The town is quiet. The Governor is leading the rescue parties. No news is to hand of further shocks.

New York, January 15.

Further reports from St. Thomas do not confirm the first intelligence of the wide area devastated by the earthquake. Only isolated buildings, among them the chief hotel in Kingston, were destroyed, and several others injured. The loss of human life will hardly reach 100. On the other hand several hundred persons were injured. The fire in the town was not extinguished by the afternoon but it is hoped that it will be by evening. On the North side of the island no damage has been done by the earthquake.

It is further announced that telegraphic communication with Bermuda was interrupted last evening.

New York, January 15, 5 p. m.

No further news has been received up to now of the earthquake in Kingston, as the cable communication is still interrupted.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE SENATE.

Paris, January 15.

In the discussion on the Post Office estimates M. Simyan stated that a committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of War, the Marine and the Colonies will be appointed to deal with wireless telegraphy. The problem must await its final solution, but France possessed apparatus equal in value to that of other nations. The estimates were then passed.

The Foreign Office estimates were then considered and M. Charles Dupuy gave a resumé of the chief political events of the year 1906. He alluded first to the *entente* with England which was the result of a fortunate, cordial understanding and stated that the international gendarmerie in Macedonia would long continue their regime. In discussing the situation in Morocco, he said that as soon as the Sultan had seen the French and Spanish ships off Morocco he had come to the conclusion that order must be restored. They could

only hope that he would remain firm in his determination and would be successful.

The speaker continued: "Let us remain cool and keep our eyes open. (Loud applause.) In my opinion France has received a mandate from Europe to make out of Morocco for Europe that which perhaps she would have been justified in making out of it for herself."

M. Dupuy then discussed the armament question and said that he was struck with the constant efforts of other countries to secure their safety. England, of whom it was said that she had decreased her outlay on the army and navy, was still much concerned with national defence. He regretted the efforts being made on the other side of the channel to hinder the construction of a channel tunnel which ought to unite England and France.

#### THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, January 15.

The anti-semitic Deputy M. Lasies reproached the Government with having recklessly destroyed the Seminaries and with having unjustifiably confiscated the diocesan treasuries, which, he said, had nothing to do with religion. He expressed the hope that M. Briand, whom he dubbed a Jacobin, would be won to sounder views.

The Christian Democrat Deputy Abbé Lemère also attempted to adduce proofs that the diocesan treasuries had no religious character, and were simply intended to secure to the aged a morsel of bread. He challenged the Government to allow the priests to turn these treasuries into relief depots on a mutual basis.

M. Briand reminded the House that pensions and money payments in favour of the priesthood had been provided by the State, and that the Diocesan treasuries were public undertakings and fell under the conditions of the "Lex Briand". It was the Church that had left its old people in the lurch, and the Pope had so clearly recognised this, that he had granted the Catholics indulgence for it. He concluded with the assurance that the property of the aged would not be confiscated. (Loud applause on the Left.)

The simple Order of the Day approved of by M. Briand was adopted by a show of hands. Abbé Lemère's proposal was referred to a committee.

#### THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, January 15.

The Bishop's Assembly was opened this morning in the Chateau de la Muette at 10.30. Hundreds of spectators watched the arrival of the Bishops, who numbered eighty. After the singing of the Veni Creator the Assembly, under the Presidency of Cardinal Archbishop Lecot, began its labours by appointing committees. Plenary sittings will only be held in the afternoons.

The Assembly sent the Pope a telegram expressing its loyalty and obedience.

At the afternoon sitting the discussion of the conditions of a general organisation of divine service took place.

#### FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Paris, January 15.

M. Barthou has appointed a Committee charged with enquiring into improvements of the connection between French railways and those in central Europe and north Italy. M. Picard is president of the Committee.

#### RIOT IN A CIRCUS.

Paris, January 16.

There was a violent disturbance in the Métropole circus last evening because a boxing competition that had been announced did not take place. The public threw chairs into the arena and broke all the windows of the building. Order could only be restored with the help of the police.

#### FIRES IN ITALY.

Milan, January 15.

During the last few days large forests in the vicinity of Morese have been totally destroyed by fire. Many villages were threatened but were able to be saved. The populace believe in incendiarism are in a state of great anxiety. The damage exceeds half a million lire.

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

##### THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Odessa, January 15.

The Police have made a domiciliary search in the local University to discover electoral appeals of the revolutionary party. The search was fruitless.