The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse / 16, Werder Strasse — Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10—1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2—5½; 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 KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

New York, January 16.

The first direct message of the *Associated Press* from Kingston arrived here today; it states that nearly every house in Kingston was destroyed and all the houses within a circumference of ten miles were damaged.

Later.

The following details are to hand. The fire completed the work of destruction begun by the earthquake. The business quarter resembles a heap of glowing ashes. About 400 persons lost their lives, thousands were injured. The churches, public buildings and houses were destroyed. Many business people are among the dead.

New York, January 16.

According to reports from St. Thomas, the number of persons killed by the Kingston earthquake amounts to 1,000, the homeless number 90,000, and the damage is estimated at 10 million dollars.

Washington, January 16.

The Marine department has learnt by wireless telegraphy from Guantanamo (Cuba) that Admiral Evans has proceeded in a torpedo boat to Kingston to offer the necessary assistance. Two battleships are following him. Two provision ships which were laden with supplies and which were to join the Atlantic fleet, have been ordered to proceed at once to Kingston where their cargo will be divided among the sufferers.

New York, January 16.

The *Associated Press* announces from Santiago de Cuba that Kingston harbour is closed to shipping. Famine and great distress prevail in Kingston. Rich and poor are homeless.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

New York, January 16.

President Roosevelt's Message on the Brownsville incident, sent to Congress yesterday, is being very keenly criticised in the newspapers. It has given considerable satisfaction to the President's opponents in Congress, and elsewhere, as almost for the first time, it is alleged, Mr. Roosevelt actually admits formally and publicly that he has made a mistake. His admission that he had no legal power to debar the offending negro soldiers, disbanded as the result of their alleged participation in the riots at Brownsville, from obtaining employment in the Civil Service of the United States, is pointed to as proof of the justice of the complaint, so often heard at Washington and elsewhere, that the President acts too much upon impulse, with the result that he not infrequently takes action without consulting the advisers given to him by a wise Constitution, and without thought of possible, or even probable, consequences. For the rest, it is admitted that the additional evidence with which the Message is accompanied affords strong proof of the participation of many of the negro troops in riot and bloodshed, and attacks upon peaceful citizens. But the fact remains that Mr. Roosevelt was headstrong and indiscriminating in the manner in which he dealt out punishment. It is contended that proper and methodical inquiry would have resulted in the discovery, with little difficulty, of the chief offenders, who could then have been adequately dealt with, while those who were simply led away by the excitement of the moment could have been given the comparatively mild punishment which their offences deserved. This course, it is maintained, would have shown that only a minority of the three companies of soldiers was actually concerned in the bad work. What Mr. Roosevelt did, of course, was to mix up innocent and guilty, and punish all alike. The President's message, and the additional evidence collected by his Assistant-Attorney-General, during his special mission to Texas, alike fail to meet these particular objections, and so the debate in Congress is likely to continue for some time longer, with ever-increasing bitterness.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SAN SALVADOR.

Paris, January 16.

The local Embassy of San Salvador has received a cable despatch signed by President Escalon, that General Fernando Figuero has been chosen as the next President of San Salvador. The country is quiet.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, January 16.

Today's assembly of the Bishops was presided over by Cardinal Archbishop Richard, and began at 2.30 p. m. It is understood that it was occupied with the organisation of a church tax on the lines of Peter's Pence.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris stated today that yesterday all that was done was to send an address to the Pope.

Paris, January 17.

Yesterday's sitting of the Conference of Bishops was occupied, it is reported, with de discussion of the possibility of holding private divine services. The majority were opposed to the suggestion, being of opinion that divine service must always be public even if held in private buildings. A medal was distributed among the Bishops which is to be held as a badge of union and of protest for all French Catholics, the proceeds of its sale to be devoted to Church purposes.

THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT.

Stockholm, January 16.

The Reichstag was opened today by the Crown Prince. In the Speech from the Throne it was announced that a welcomo change for the better has taken place in the King's condition during the last few days.

The relations of Sweden to other Powers are described as good.

Far reaching electoral reforms are announced. An universal political franchise is to be introduced and the duration of the mandate of the first Chamber is to be limited to six years. The commercial franchise is also to be so far extended that essentially wider classes of society will exercise the chief influence at the commercial elections. Proportional franchise is to be introduced for both Chambers of the Reichstag as it already exists for commercial representation.

Further Bills will be introduced for making a fleet base at Liding island, for open harbours and camps, for employment of the water power of municipal waterfalls, &c.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Minsk, January 16.

This afternoon in the open street, the Commander of the Artillery Park, Lieut. Colonel Bjelavinzev, was murdered by two men armed with revolvers. The murderers escaped.

Odessa, January 16.

This morning a second attempt was made to blow up the steamship "Gregorius Merch" which is to leave for New York on January 18. In the fore-hold an explosion of extraordinary violence took place by which a hole of considerable size was made in the ship's side and other injuries to the hull were caused. The explosion was caused by an infernal machine or pyroxiline; no one was hurt. As the supposed perpetrators of the outrage two students and two scholars, on whom were found revolutionary appeals, were arrested.

Lugavok, January 16.

A number of prisoners wounded and disarmed their warder and attempted to break out of prison. The guard turned out, killed 2 prisoners, wounded three severely, and drove the rest back.

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THE OUTLOOK IN THE AMUR TERRITORY.

St. Petersburg, January 16.

The advocates of not embarking on any great scheme of lavish expenditure in the Amur territory have received no small measure of support from Blagovestschensk. The *Okraina* says that the competition on the part of the Chinese is making itself felt seriously, and at the last auction of shops in the bazaar the Chinese succeeded in obtaining nearly every shop, and the Russians were left quite out in the cold. Even if the Russian traders wish to establish themselves some distance from the bazaar, they find nearly always that the Chinese have already settled in every suitable spot. At every street crossing in Blagovestschensk two or three Chinese shops are doing a very good trade. In the sphere of industry generally the Japanese are gradually winning everything from the Russians, who are beginning to recognise that it is absolutely impossible for them to compete with the Japanese and Chinese in trade. The Asiatics have so much in their favour: they are industrious and accurate; they work for longer hours, and their daily wants are few, and they are not hampered by the perpetual holidays that must be observed on the Russian saints' days. Thus, the Japanese and Chinese can produce goods at less cost, and, therefore, they can sell them at cheaper rates than the Russian traders can sell Russian products.

NAVAL CHANGES.

St. Petersburg, January 16.

The Ministry of Marine has decided to order from the New Admiralty Yard a first-class battleship with a displacement of 21,000 tons, and fitted with turbine-engines. The battleships, "Tchesme" and "Catherine II.," each of 10,180 tons, and launched in 1886 as a nucleus of a fleet for the Black Sea, the battleship "Twelve Apostles," of 8,876 tons, launched in 1890, and the first-class cruiser "Pamyat Mercouria," have all been struck off the Navy List as being unfit for active service; they will be set apart for service in one of the harbours of the Black Sea.

The so-called Volunteer Fleet is about to be increased by three new steamers, which will cost about £960,000.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Tangier denies in a telegram from Tangier yesterday the suspicions expressed in the *Temps* as to the activity of the German officers, Major von Tschudi and Captain Wolf. The assumption that Major von Tschudi is going to Fez as a representative of Messrs. Krupp is false.

The Major has informed a correspondent that he has nothing on earth to do with Messrs. Krupp.

The excitement of the *Temps* is the less easily understood, inasmuch as there are already in Fez an English, a French and an Italian military mission, each consisting of several members. Why the Sultan should not also take German officers into his service is hard to understand.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(From our own correspondent, under date New York, January 3.)

According to a report from Galveston, the migration of farmers from the Northern to the Southern States—particularly to Texas, South Carolina, and Georgia—was last year very considerable, favoured, as it was, by economical and climatic conditions, but above all by the price of land. A comparison of the United States Government statistics of the mortality among the white population in the States lying to the East of the Mississippi is very interesting. These figures show the surprising result that the number of deaths per thousand is less in those States than in other parts of the Union. For instance, the mortality in the State of New York is 70 per cent greater than in the State of South Carolina. The statistics further show that South Carolina, with Charleston for its capital, belongs to the States in which the death-rate is lowest. The following list, compiled from the United States census of the year 1900, gives the number of deaths per thousand for that year in twenty-eight States:

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