

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 291.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

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, Werder Strasse 10. 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 EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

London, January 17.

At the Colonial Office it is believed that the number of persons rendered homeless by the earthquake reaches 9,000, not 90,000 as was announced from New York.

The *New York Herald* announces from Kingston that the fire has burnt itself out. The once beautiful town is now a horrible desert full of grief and mourning. Thousands of people bereft of their homes are sleeping in the street. Bananas are their staple food. Yesterday 180 corpses were buried in the Catholic cemetery, another 130 today. In consequence of the destruction of the Asylum, hundreds of uninjured lunatics are wandering through the neighbourhood. It is said that hundreds of white men perished.

Frankfort, January 17.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from New York today: "After the town of Kingston was practically destroyed on Monday two further shocks followed on Tuesday and one on Wednesday. All the water mains burst, so that the inhabitants were powerless against the fire, which also attacked that quarter of the town uninjured by the earthquake. Injured persons are continually being found, they are in part being conveyed to the docks of the Hamburg-America line where an emergency hospital has been erected. The stench of decomposing flesh is terrible. The earthquake was preceded by a violent hurricane which caused the white population to be on their guard, so that at the first sign of the earthquake they ran into the open air, whereas the negroes for the most part remained in their houses."

Holland-Bay, Jamaica, January 17.

All reports agree that the entire business quarter of Kingston has been completely wiped out, chiefly owing to the fire which followed immediately upon the earthquake. All the quays except two were destroyed. Some 700 persons who were pushed into the water by the half-mad crowd seeking protection from the flames, were saved by the ships in the harbour.

London, January 17.

H. M. the King and the City Corporation have each subscribed £1,000 to the relief fund opened by the Lord Mayor for the victims of the Kingston disaster.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

New York, January 17.

The news of the earthquake in Jamaica has caused considerable concern over a wide area of the Union. For the past five or six years Jamaica has been growing in favour with the leisured class of Americans, with comparatively moderate means, who wish or are compelled to escape from the rigours of winter in our northern and eastern States. The climate of Jamaica is warm and equable in winter to a degree with which none of the most favoured States can compare, and it is English, which is the next best thing to being American.

The American colony at Kingston during the winter numbers several hundreds, and the American visitors run into thousands. The present calamity will, it is to be feared, strike a heavy blow at this pleasant international state of things, to the advantage probably of Cuba.

The fashionable season in Jamaica virtually commenced last week, and last Monday the *New York Herald* contained an account of an inaugural ball held on Saturday night, at which over 200 persons were present. The ball was preceded by a banquet, at which the Earl of Dudley spoke very optimistically of the outlook for Jamaica. The same dispatch stated that all the hotels in the island were crowded, and that the season's prospects were of the very best. All this is sadly changed

now, and it is to be feared that it will take Jamaica many a long year to recover from this blow to its growing prestige as a winter resort, outside the dreaded earthquake zone.

The prompt action of the Navy Department at Washington in telegraphing to Admiral Evans to take his squadron to Kingston is enthusiastically approved here. The squadron was cruising off Cuba when the order was sent. Its receipt has been acknowledged by the Admiral, and it is probable that he has reached Kingston by now. This will mean that the Navy Department will have important news as to the extent of the disaster in the course of this afternoon or evening. If Kingston should want material assistance to meet pressing requirements, it will be sent cheerfully and in abundance from this country at the first call.

London, January 17.

H. M. the Queen has also contributed £1,000 to the relief fund.

The Governor of Jamaica telegraphs the earthquake was confined to three parishes of Kingston, Port Royal and St. Andrew. Five hundred persons are in the hospital. The town has been partially plundered. The inhabitants bear the disaster with patience, many indeed with indifference.

Washington, January 17.

The House of Representatives has passed an Emergency Act, empowering the President to supply the sufferers in Jamaica with food, clothing, &c. out of the marine stores.

New York, January 18.

The *Associated Press* has received a report from Kingston, dated the 16th instant, as follows: "The disaster resembles that of San Francisco. The dead are numbered in thousands and there are many Americans amongst them. Hundreds of bodies are being taken out from the ruins. The troops put a stop to the plundering, from the first. In Port Royal part of the town has collapsed. Anotta Bay was swept by a tidal wave which destroyed many houses. Richmond is burnt to the ground. Medical assistance is sorely needed."

London, January 18.

The Governor of Jamaica telegraphs to the Colonial Office that only one of the steamer wharfs of English companies has been burnt, but some belonging to foreign companies are destroyed. 343 bodies had been buried up to about noon.

New York, January 18.

The New York agency of the Hamburg-America line has received a telegram from their Kingston agent that the Company's officials in Kingston are safe and sound and that the wharf is uninjured.

New York, January 18.

In consequence of the disquieting reports as to alterations in the sea soundings in Kingston harbour caused by the earthquake, the Hamburg-America line has given notice that the special voyage of the steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" to that port has been relinquished, and that the ship will call instead at Havana and Porto Rico.

London, January 18.

The *Daily Mail* has received a report from Jamaica that the lighthouses at Plum Point and Port Royal are thrown down. The entrance to the harbour and the old way in for ships has been changed. The depth of the harbour has been diminished in places from ten to six fathoms.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN HAWAII.

New York, January 17.

It is announced from Hawaii that the Volcano of Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii is discharging a second lava stream, half a mile broad.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Paris, January 17.

The Cabinet Council held today in the Elysée Palace agreed to the circular of the Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, whereby the Prefects are ordered to apply with the utmost strictness the law forbidding games of chance.

The Cabinet Council then declared itself in agreement with the principles of the law affecting the courts martial; the final wording of the Bill will be settled next Sunday. The Bill hands over the enquiry into crimes and misdemeanours committed by members of the army to civil courts. The delinquencies will be tried by military judges with

the assistance of a civil judge; charges of crimes will come before a jury composed of six military judges of the court of appeal who will conduct the proceedings. Further, a court of appeal consisting of four military judges and a counsel as President will be formed with a civil official as State Attorney.

The Minister of Finance will lay the income tax proposals before the Cabinet at the end of the week.

THE BISHOPS' ASSEMBLY.

Paris, January 17.

The Bishops resumed their discussions in committee this morning. At 2 p. m. a Note was issued stating that at yesterday's plenary sitting the Bishops approved of the wording of the address to be sent to those Bishops abroad who since the enforcement of the Separation Law have sent expressions of sympathy to the French episcopate.

Today's plenary sitting began at 2 p. m. under the Presidency of Cardinal Archbishop Richard. It is believed that the Bishops will conclude their labours tomorrow evening at earliest.

FRENCH CATHOLICS MIGRATING TO BOHEMIA.

Pilsen, January 17.

The Order of Redemptorists here has bought a large property for the expelled French clergy of the Order; a monastery and a church are to be built on the land.

COINERS ARRESTED.

Brussels, January 17.

In Antwerp the police have discovered in a studio of a photographer plates for making false bank notes. The photographer was arrested. A German photographer is said to be implicated in the business.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

Brussels, January 17.

At Trazegnies a passenger train was derailed by malicious loosening of the rails; the engine driver was injured.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

GENERAL PAVLOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

Major General Dratshevsky, hitherto Prefect of Rostov on the Don, has been appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

There is a curious fact with regard to the recent "political" assassinations; they have followed each other at regular intervals of six or seven days. Thus, on December 22, at Tver, Count Ignatieff; on December 28, at Omsk, Gen. Litvinov; on January 3, Gen. von der Launitz, in St. Petersburg; and Gen. Pavloff, on January 9, in St. Petersburg, have all fallen at the decree of the supreme secret court, which sentenced them to death. The police and the Government officials generally have been, and continue to be, quite powerless to prevent these sentences from being carried out. The outside world may care to learn how it was that these four leading members of the Bureaucracy were sentenced to death. Gen. Pavloff, the Military-Procurator, once said, "The punishment must follow the crime at once," and this idea, carried out in M. Stolypin's roving courts-martial, cost Gen. Pavloff his life.

Count Ignatieff was known far and wide as the strongest supporter of Absolutism in its worst forms, and as the most likely man to be appointed Dictator in case the second Duma has to be abolished at a blow. Gen. von der Launitz has been credited with having remarked that he would root out the revolution and restore peace to the land, if only he could be given full powers over every man's life or death for just six hours. The real reason for his murder is to be sought far more probably in the fact that von der Launitz was Governor of Tambov when Marie Spiridonova, who was in prison for having murdered Lushenovski, a police official, was outraged in her cell by Abramov, an officer of the gendarmes. The supreme secret court sentenced all these officials to death, and the sentences have been carried out.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S CHALLENGE.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

For some days the local Press has discussed the rumour that Gen. Kuropatkin has been challenged to fight a duel by Gen. Kaulbars, Gen. Grippen-