

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 297.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 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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THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.

There is no sign at present of the frost, which holds the greater part of Europe in its icy grip, yielding to more clement conditions. An extraordinary increase in the ice on the Elbe is reported from Hamburg and steamship traffic is seriously interfered with. In the harbour there are four ice breakers continually at work and three more are being employed on the lower Elbe.

Reports from Rome indicate that the unprecedented cold still continues. Quantities of snow have fallen in the environs and tram traffic in the city itself is interrupted. Trains have been snowed up on the Rome-Sulmona and Rome-Naples lines. Snow continues to fall in Florence. The Arno is partially frozen. Severe cold is reported from Bologna and other towns. Many of the minor canals in Venice are frozen over, and the unusual sight of great blocks of ice floating on the Grand Canal is to be seen.

Never in the memory of man has such intense cold been experienced in Constantinople. Traffic by land and sea is interrupted; vegetables freeze and meat frozen in the butcher's shops has to be sawn instead of cut. Wolves are penetrating into the very city and a man carrying bread into the suburbs has been devoured by the famished monsters. Terrible cold is reported from Galicia and numerous deaths from frost bite have occurred there.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Washington, January 24.

The Marine Committee of the House of Representatives has approved of a credit of 95 million dollars, to include the grant for a new battleship of the largest type and for two new torpedo boats. Two million dollars were granted for the construction of submarines.

The estimates for increasing the personnel of the navy by 3,000 sailors and 900 marines were also approved.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

Vannes, January 24.

Fighting took place today during the taking of the inventory in the basilica St. Anne d'Auray. A policeman was injured and many arrests were made. The priest was driven out of the church tower where he had taken refuge. The doors of the church were beaten down while the taking of the inventory of the church treasury was going on.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Tangier, January 24.

The Spanish armoured cruiser "Emperador Carlos V" left early this morning for Cadiz.

The following details are to hand with respect to the pursuit of the Caid Zellal. The Mahalla broke camp in the morning, burnt several villages and was then held up by the first division of the Benim Suar tribe. Artillery fire drove them back and the Mahalla surrounded them, taking 15 prisoners. Later the Mahalla attacked another village occupied by El Ghamit, Caid Zellal's brother. Resistance was offered for two hours; El Ghamit was wounded and hurriedly taken off. The Mahalla lost two men killed and several wounded; the enemy left 10 men killed and much booty behind them. In the evening the Mahalla attacked the strongly defended house of Zellal, where he himself and Raisuli are. The approach of night caused a second attack to be postponed.

Later reports place the Mahalla's losses at 20 men killed, not 3 only. About 1,000 men of the mountain tribes have joined the Mahalla. Raisuli is said to have fled into the almost impenetrable district to the South.

The Moroccan Government steamship "Turki" has gone ashore in a storm. The crew were saved, but it is feared the ship is a total loss.

THE MURDERER OF MR. WHITELEY.

London, January 24.

The murderer of Mr. Whiteley is still alive, although his condition is critical. After his arrest he asserted that his name was Cecil Whiteley and that he had shot his father for having ill-treated his mother. The Whiteley family, however, deny all knowledge of the murderer.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

London, January 24.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that the more reputable newspapers there either refrain from comment upon the Swettenham-Davis incident, or refer to it merely to record the fact, that in their opinion it is closed. Some journals of the baser sort seem reluctant to relinquish hold of a subject, which lends itself so well to sensational treatment, but even in that quarter there are indications that the torrent of abuse poured upon the Governor of Jamaica is beginning to diminish, and that it will dry up entirely as soon as the Thaw trial is well started.

There is really no need in the opinion of sober-minded moderate men in America to keep this particular pot boiling, for whatever may have been the measure of the offence given to American susceptibilities, it has been handsomely and very fully atoned for by the spontaneous action of the British Government.

As a business people, too, it is not improbable that Americans may make something out of this Jamaican trouble. It is assumed that Governor Swettenham, as soon as he has cleared up the mess at Kingston, will be made to find some reason for retiring from public life, and that his successor in Jamaica will be found more amenable to the arguments of the Panama Canal Commissioners in the matter of coloured labour for the digging business. It is thought, too, that for some time to come British diplomacy will feel bound to be kind to America, and in this connection the nice words which are being spoken at Ottawa by Secretary of State Root and Premier Laurier remind shrewd American thinkers that important and far-reaching negotiations are about to be commenced for the settlement of all outstanding questions at issue between the United States and Canada. The thought was almost accidentally expressed a day or so ago by an influential journal, which remarked that Sir Mortimer Durand was recalled because it was feared that he was a *persona non grata* at the White House, and has been succeeded by a man who Englishmen believe "will make a go of it with our strenuous executive."

A NEW LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Hamburg, January 24.

The Hamburg-America line and the Hamburg-S. American Steamship Co. have decided to join in founding a new steamship service between New York and Brazil.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

President Roosevelt tells a story of a visit he once paid to a bookseller's shop in Idaho, just after he had written his work "The Winning of the West." He picked up a copy from the counter and said to the bookseller, "Who is this author Roosevelt?" "Oh," was the answer, "he's a ranch-driver up in the cattle-country." "What do you think of his book?" "Well," said the dealer, "I've always thought I'd like to meet that author and tell him that if he'd stuck to running ranches, and not tried to write books, he'd have cut a heap bigger figure at his trade and been a bigger man."

A curious contest is taking place in America. There is a certain Professor D. Jones who claims to be the champion speller of the world. Annually for thirty-two years he has published a challenge to spell with anybody who can talk English, but no one has dared to enter the lists against him. This year, however, the gauntlet has been taken up by Miss Jessie Lee Hamilton, an eighteen-year-old country girl, a proof-reader on a newspaper. The winner's prize is to be an unabridged dictionary, and on its fly-leaf the loser must write, "The Champion Speller of the World."

France is having with her West African blacks a trouble of which some features have a strange resemblance to the beginnings of Natal's trouble with the Zulus last year. In the Cobah province of Guinea all trade and even household work was brought to a standstill by the almost total disappearance of the native working people. The meaning of this portent became clear when an ex-native factory employé suddenly turned prophet and raised the standard of revolt against the French. Luckily the response was poor and the prophet was secured. It then appeared that he was a mere cat's-paw of the dispossessed Sultan or Almany of Conakry, who had endeavoured to induce all the chiefs of the region to rise in arms. There is no evidence that they were willing to do this, but it is proved that they advised all their people to return to their kraals and to stay there for fear of trouble arising.

An amazing drama of passion has just ended its tragic course in one of the populous quarters of Lisbon. A young soldier named Jose became acquainted 14 years ago with a family in which there was a little daughter aged three, whose name was Philomena, with whom he became strangely fascinated, sticking close to the family, loading the girl with gifts as she grew, and finally, when she was 14, he asked her in marriage with many declarations of passion. Enraged by a refusal, he fired at the girl a few days afterwards, but missed, and being brought to trial, escaped with a sentence of three years, mainly through the influence of a simple girlish letter from Philomena, asking for mercy. It is only a few days since Jose left prison, his infatuation, only strengthened by his confinement, and one day he waylaid Philomena, now a lovely young cigar girl of 17, as she was leaving work with her companions, fired a carbine at her, and as she fell, he re-loaded and fired another ball into his own mouth, blowing his brains out. Luckily the girl had again escaped the bullet, but had swooned in terror.

A woman regarded by some of the natives of Kidderpur, Bengal, as a sorceress, but by the police as a swindler, gave a display of her powers when brought before the local magistrate. She was accused of taking money from passengers in a tramcar on the pretence that she would double the amount. As a matter of fact, she did not return the sums she received. She was asked by the Court if she had any defence. She began muttering something, and suddenly opened her mouth wide, and poured forth a number of coins, consisting of pice and two-anna pieces, on the head of the Bench clerk. The men who were guarding the prisoner quickly realised what had happened, and there was a grab for the coins, which disappeared very suddenly. The Court, unaffected by this free exhibition, sentenced her to eight months' imprisonment. She said, that no one could confine her in a room for two hours, much less for eight months.

M. Clemenceau, with that energy which is characteristic of him, has it seems just cleared out of Paris over forty Belgians, who had left their country for their country's good, and sought asylum in France. It was a keen disappointment to these gentry when the Belgian Government put a stop to public gambling at Ostend and other places, and as fleeing "gogos" is their favourite method of making a livelihood, they crossed the frontier into France, resolved to continue the operations prohibited in their own country. Although for the moment these undesirable personages have left the clubs and the boulevards, and given their victims time to breathe, it is pretty certain that before long they will most of them be seen back again. And if the Paris police compel them to return across the frontier, there are plenty more of the same confraternity in Brussels who will speedily take their places in the French capital. It may seem a strange thing, but the Belgian is a born gambler, and if anyone ever takes the trouble to find out the nationality of the croupiers in a French or other gambling establishment, nine times out of ten he is almost certain to be a compatriot of King Leopold. A classification on broad lines of the various nationalities in Paris, according to the occupations in which most of them are engaged, would be something like this: Spaniards, matadors and dancers; Italians, models or Anarchists; Germans, musicians or waiters; Russians, Grand Dukes or impecunious students; Americans, makers of type-writers or preserved meats; English, jockeys or pickpockets. But the Belgian is always a croupier.