

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 299.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7, Sedan Strasse 16, Werder Strasse 16, 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 EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

H. M. the German Emperor celebrated on Sunday the 48th anniversary of his birth. After receiving the congratulations of his family, His Majesty received the members of the Court and then, accompanied by H. M. the King of Saxony and a large number of Royalties, he attended divine service in the Palace Chapel. His Majesty then held a court, which was attended by the *corps diplomatique*, the Ministers of State and many naval and military officers. His Majesty was present at the customary birthday parade, being enthusiastically greeted by large crowds on his way to and from the parade ground. After lunching with his family the Emperor went for an automobile drive to the Grunewald. In the evening His Majesty and all the Royal guests attended a gala performance at the opera.

In honour of the Emperor's birthday the German Ambassador in London, Count Metternich, held a reception on Sunday afternoon at the Embassy. In the evening Count Metternich dined with H. M. King Edward at Windsor Castle.

The Emperor of Austria gave a banquet in the Marble Hall of the Hofburg in honour of the Kaiser's birthday on Sunday evening, and himself proposed the health of H. M. the Emperor William. The German colonies in Paris, Constantinople, Madrid, Lisbon, Sofia and St. Petersburg celebrated the festive occasion with great rejoicings.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF EXPERTS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, January 28.

The negotiations of the German and American tariff commissioners are now concluded. Mr. North returns to America on the 30th, Messrs. Berry and Stone remaining for some time longer in Berlin to translate and collate their protocols. The sessions of the commission have passed off with the utmost harmony from their commencement and nothing has occurred to disturb the existing cordial and friendly relations. The sittings have been chiefly occupied by an exchange of information as to the political-commercial systems of the two countries and on their causes and foundations. No commercial treaty has been concluded, as the American representatives had no powers to conclude any such treaty. At the same time, in the course of the discussions, fundamental principles were arrived at on which with the consent of the Reichstag and of Congress a commercial treaty will eventually be based. Neither of the two Governments has bound itself, but still the commissioners have progressed so far in their work that should the two Governments determine to conclude a treaty, the necessary preliminaries are accomplished. The commissioners both of Germany and America are convinced that, even if no commercial treaty should ensue, the exchange of views and the mutual imparting of information have been of the greatest value in aiding to ensure the continuance of the friendly commercial relations of the two countries.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Paris, January 27.

Local journals are unanimous in describing the defeat of the Social Democrats as the outstanding feature of the Reichstag elections. The *Matin* writes that sound German sense has revolted against the dominion of socialistic teachers who desire to destroy the authority which has made Germany great. The German people has refused to allow itself to be ensnared by those promises which taken in their true value, only veiled violent and inordinate demands. The *Echo de Paris* writes: "Germany will have none of this social democracy which leads from internationalism to anarchy and for that reason constitutes a national danger; it may be hoped that the German elections will be a lesson to the French people."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. NAVY.

New York, January 27.

The President and Cabinet are greatly delighted at the action of the House Naval Committee in deciding to report in favour of an appropriation for two battleships of the "Dreadnought" type. It had been predicted in Congressional circles that the Committee would shelve the matter this session, and, even now, it is suggested that the House itself may not ratify the recommendations of the Committee. There is, however, good reasons for believing that President Roosevelt has been assured of sufficient support to secure the full appropriation. The advocates of the battleship superiority principle appear, therefore, to be winning all along the line. They will now, doubtless, be encouraged to renew their demand that the United States Navy shall, within the next ten years, be increased to the strength absolutely necessary to enable it to carry out its enormously enlarged obligations. This would mean, among other things, the building of over a dozen battleships, and a proportionate number of swift armoured cruisers.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

New York, January 27.

It is announced from Washington that the resignation of the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission by Mr. Shonts is of no particular consequence, and by inference, that the Administration is not sorry to lose this gentleman. Whatever the Administration may say to the reporters, however, it can be stated positively that President Roosevelt is very annoyed about the resignation, which was entirely unexpected by him. He is alleged to have made sarcastic remarks about the patriotism of men like Mr. Wallace, who resigned the post of chief engineer of the Canal in order to accept a job worth a few more thousands of dollars a year, and of Mr. Shonts, who with perfect frankness declares that he would have been only too glad to remain in the Isthmus, but that he could not very well refuse a New York job worth just double the amount paid to him by the State for infinitely harder work in unpleasant surroundings.

It is not very long ago since a special correspondent in the Isthmus wrote in warmest eulogy of Mr. Shonts, who we were then informed was getting a tight grip on his work, and preparing a general reorganisation which was to do wonders in the direction of increasing efficiency and stopping wasteful or useless expenditure. So far President Roosevelt has confined his correspondence with Mr. Shonts to a polite letter, expressing regret at losing his services, and wishing him luck in his new job. A good many people are of opinion that the matter will not be allowed to rest there.

EXPLOSION IN THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA'S HOUSE.

Belgrade, January 27.

Through the carelessness of a servant an explosion of gunpowder took place yesterday in the Crown Prince's palace; no damage was done. A large open tin box filled with powder intended for use in cartridges and rockets was standing close to a stove. The stove became overheated and the powder exploded with a loud report.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, January 27.

Results to hand of the elections of confidential electors by workmen and small proprietors, which took place yesterday and today, show that 1,331 such electors were chosen in 23 Governments. Of them 600 belong to the Right, 458 to the Moderates, 35 to the Cadets and 238 to the Socialists. Of the men elected by the small proprietors 362 belong to the clerical profession.

The results in the city of St. Petersburg show that 138 voters have been elected of whom 77 belong to the Left, 1 to the Right, 4 to the Moderates, 1 to the Octobrists, 3 to the Cadets, 34 to the Social Democrats and 11 to the Socialist Revolutionaries.

In Moscow out of 242 districts 28 show that there have been elected 9 Monarchists, 97 belonging to the Right, 3 to the Social Revolutionaries, 52 to the Social Democrats, 25 to the Cadets and 6 to the Octobrists.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Odessa, January 27.

The Russian steamship "Nachinov" while on her way from Constantinople was driven out of her course in a storm and struck a torpedo. The vessel sank, but her passengers and crew were saved.

THE MOROCCAN DIFFICULTY.

Paris, January 27.

At yesterday's Cabinet Council the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, announced that the answers of the signatory Powers to the Algeiras decrees to the Franco-Spanish Note respecting the organisation of the Police in Morocco and the withdrawal of the squadron were absolutely satisfactory. The Powers had unanimously approved of the attitude of France and Spain.

A NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINER ON FIRE.

London, January 27.

The Admiralty received a telegram this afternoon from H. M. S. "Diadem" from Colombo stating that the "Diadem" met the North German Lloyd s. s. "Seydlitz" on fire in latitude 5.56 N. and longitude 86.34 E. The "Diadem" took the passengers, 105 in number, and the mails of the "Seydlitz" on board and accompanied the burning vessel to Point de Galle off Colombo. The forward portion of the "Seydlitz" is burnt out. All her passengers and mails are safe.

TERRIBLE MINING ACCIDENT.

St. Johann, January 28.

An explosion of firedamp took place at 7.30 a. m. today at the Reden mine. The explosion, which was of terrible force, caused the collapse of part of the mine and from 200 to 300 miners are shut in; nothing certain is known of their fate. In that part of the mine which did not collapse, ten corpses, shockingly mutilated, were found and many miners more or less severely injured. The rescue parties are displaying feverish activity, but have not yet succeeded in reaching the entombed men.

St. Johann, January 28, noon.

The directors of the mine announce that 100 corpses, in round numbers, have been taken out. Eyewitnesses state that 125 corpses have been extricated. At least 300 men were entombed.

Essen, January 28, 1.30 p. m.

A report from the head quarters of the Christian Miners' Union states that up to this time 164 dead and 17 severely injured men have been got out of the Reden mine.

CONCERT NOTICES.

The programme of M. Eugen d'Albert's second historical concert at the Palmengarten this evening will be as follows: Schubert's *Fantasia Sonata*, op. 28; Weber's *Sonata No. 2 in A-flat*, op. 39; Mendelssohn's "Variations sérieuses", op. 54; Schumann's *Fantasia in C*, op. 17, and *Carneval* op. 9. The third and last of this series of historical concerts will take place on Wednesday February 20.

The programme of the concert to be given by M. Jacques Thibaut (violin) in conjunction with Herr David Blitz of Rotterdam (pianoforte) at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening next, February 2, will be as follows: *Sonata in A* by César Franck; *Concerto in E-flat* by Mozart; both those works by special request. Pianoforte solos: Bach's *Fantasia in C-minor*; Caprice by Scarlatti arranged by Tausig; Schubert's *Impromptu in B-flat*. Violin solo: Bach's *Chaconne*. Pianoforte solos: Chopin's *Berceuse in D-flat*, and *Ballade in E-minor*; Liszt's *Campanella*. Violin solos: *Ballade* and *Polonaise* by Vieuxtemps.

LOCAL.

Heavy snow fell throughout Sunday night and the streets were in an indescribable condition all through Monday morning. It is a perfect scandal that householders are not compelled by the authorities to clear the pavement in front of their doors.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.