

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 301.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7. Sedan Strasse 7. **Swimming Baths:** for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5½; the remaining days for gentlemen. 10. Werder Strasse 8. **Turkish Baths:** for ladies Monday and Friday 6½-1, Wednesday 2-3; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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## THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.

London, January 29.

The Colonial Office has received the following cable from the Governor of Jamaica: The harbour-master reports that Mouton Point has sunk into the sea. The soundings in the vicinity are unreliable and ships are obliged to remain some distance out. There is, however, sufficient water in the usual channels to admit of safe passage. The lighthouse on Plum Point is working again.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

New York, January 29.

It comes as no surprise to a good many people in Washington to hear that another scandal is threatened in connection with the Panama Canal. It has nothing to do with the retiring Chairman of the Commission, but dates back prior to his having anything to do with the Isthmus. The alleged facts have indeed been common talk among all connected in any way with the canal project for two or three years past.

Among the men who will be implicated is a well-known politician who took a prominent share in bringing about the "revolution," which resulted in the establishment, so very opportunely for the United States, of the Republic of Panama. Another is a highly-respected gentleman, who is accused of having made three profits for his private account in connection with the acquisition and subsequent traffic in the option of purchasing the old French Company's property and concessions. One of the profits was a very big one, so it is said, and it was made at the expense of the United States by the illegal concealment of essential facts. Neither the Administration nor President Roosevelt desires that these scandals should be resurrected, but as an enterprising newspaper has got hold of some of the facts, and will probably get more, publicity, however undesirable, is now bound to come.

The story of the establishment of the Republic of Panama ought to make extremely interesting reading, but it is doubtful whether the newspaper in question is in a position to give the world the true story, although a fair number of people know parts of it.

### A NEW IMMIGRATION STATION.

Washington, January 29.

The Senate has passed a Bill authorising the erection of an immigration station at New Orleans.

### THE REDEN MINE DISASTER.

Berlin, January 29.

His Majesty the Emperor has sent H. R. H. Prince Friedrich Leopold to the scene of the Reden mine disaster to obtain information as to the situation there, and to report to His Majesty personally.

Metz, January 29.

The Lorraine official surveyer reports that he has made enquiries on the spot and has ascertained that 488 miners entered the workings of the fifth gallery yesterday morning; 63 corpses are lying at the scene of the disaster. Of the 23 severely injured persons who were conveyed to the Neukirch Hospital, 13 have already died so that the number of the dead brought out of the mine now reaches 76. The number of miners still in the gallery and apparently lost is, it is feared, considerably greater. Of the 488 miners who entered the workings, 60 found safety in the Heinitz shaft.

Later.

It is announced here from Reden that the local mine inspectors confirm the report that 77 corpses have been brought to the surface; the number of those who entered the workings is given as 163 with the proviso, however, that accurate figures cannot at present be obtained.

Saarbrück, January 29.

The Saarbrück mining company announces that mining operations were resumed in the Reden pits early this morning. The number of dead is estimated at 143, but this may be an understatement.

Essen, January 29.

The Committee of the Christian Manufacturing Association has decided to vote 5,000 marks to afford temporary relief to the relations of its members who lost their lives in the Reden disaster.

Reden, January 29.

The explosion, it appears surprised most of the miners as they were about to commence work. In consequence of the Emperor's birthday festivities, a considerable number of men had fortunately not entered the mine. A hollow sound betokened an explosion. A rescue party led by three mine inspectors succeeded in penetrating to a point just outside the explosion zone, where they were met by clouds of yellow smoke. The rescue party had to fly, but all reached the surface, though many were stupefied by the fumes.

St. Johann, January 29.

In the opinion of experts the explosion was so sudden and so violent that the victims must have been killed on the spot. Rescue parties from all mines in the Saar district came in special carriages and went to work at once. Up to the present 77 corpses have been recovered, but so mutilated are they that it is a matter of great difficulty to establish their identity; 25 persons more or less injured were also brought to the surface. The number of the dead and missing is placed at 158 by the mining company.

Up to the present 30,000 marks have been collected for the relations of the victims; many more contributions are expected. One widow has lost her three sons; another woman lost her husband, her brother and two sons. One woman became delirious at the sight of her husband's body; another fainted when her husband, believed to be dead, appeared safe before her.

Munich, January 29.

H. R. H. the Prince Regent has sent the following telegram to Berlin:

"To His Majesty the German Emperor William II, King of Prussia.

The staggering news of the awful calamity in the Reden mine has moved me deeply and impels me to give expression to my heartfelt sympathy and sincere compassion. Luitpold."

His Majesty replied by telegraph: "Painfully moved by the terrible calamity which has afflicted the population in the Saar district, I thank you most heartily for your telegram and kindly sympathy. William."

Rome, January 29.

His Holiness the Pope has expressed by telegraph to H. M. the German Emperor his deep sympathy with the victims of the disaster.

Paris, January 29.

President Fallières has received the following telegram from the German Emperor: "I am deeply moved by the kind expression of sympathy, which you have sent me on the occasion of the frightful catastrophe, which has claimed so many victims among our brave miners, and I beg you, M. le Président, to accept my warmest and most sincere thanks, and to rest convinced that the miners of the Saar district, who are thrown into mourning by this catastrophe, and the whole German nation will appreciate this testimony of your sympathy. Wilhelm."

### CATTLE SMUGGLING ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

Berlin, January 29.

A large international cattle-smuggling band has been arrested on the Dutch frontier. The ring-leader is a cattle dealer in Waldenrath and the smugglers made common cause with the issuers of the consignment certificates and introduced cattle under forged transport certificates. Ten oxen have been confiscated. Many persons living in the frontier towns are implicated in the affair.

### EXPLOSION ON A SHIP.

Lisbon, January 29.

An explosion took place today on a Portuguese ship with a cargo of gasoline. The whole ship caught fire; 7 of the crew are severely burned and had to be conveyed to a hospital.

## THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

The final results of the recent elections in tabulated form are as follows:

GOVERNMENT PARTIES.		
Definitely elected on first ballots:		
	1907.	1903.
Conservatives . . . . .	51	40
Anti-Semites, &c. . . . .	10	5
National Liberals . . . . .	20	5
Radical Freisinnige . . . . .	9	0

To participate in second ballots:		
	1907.	1903.
Conservatives . . . . .	90	50
Anti-Semites, &c. . . . .	26	26
National Liberals . . . . .	58	58
Radical Freisinnige . . . . .	50	50

OPPOSITION PARTIES.		
Definitely elected:		
	1907.	1903.
Centre . . . . .	89	89
Socialists . . . . .	29	56
Poles, &c. . . . .	23	23

To participate in second ballots:		
	1907.	1903.
Centre . . . . .	147	168
Socialists . . . . .	31	92
Poles, &c. . . . .	92	10

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, January 29.

About 30 Bishops held a meeting yesterday presided over by Cardinal Archbishop Richard in the house of the conservative Deputy, M. Denys Cochin. A statement brought back from Rome by the Bishop of Orleans and approved of by the Pope was adopted. In this statement, the wording of which was already settled in the last Bishops' assembly in La Murette Castle, and which is published today in the *Figaro*, occurs the following passage, among others: "We remain immutably opposed to the Separation Law, and the other conditions attached to it. In common with the Holy Father we demand for the Church of France respect for her hierarchy, and the inviolability of her property and her liberty. The ecclesiastical properties, of which we have been so unworthily spoiled, will be claimed unceasingly by their rightful owners, into whose place no one can even temporarily step without special dispensation from the Pope. In the present struggle we will sacrifice everything in order to render possible to the last moment the holding of public divine service in our churches and to protect the consecrated buildings from every profanation. With this object exclusively we will allow ourselves to make an attempt to organise divine service, if the want of clearness in certain clauses of the 1907 law is removed. An agreement concluded between the prefects or mayors on the one side, and the bishops or priests on the other, will be able to ensure to the priests the usufruct of the consecrated buildings in accordance with the text of the Law. With respect to this agreement the law only lays upon the lay parties the condition that the usufruct must be gratis. We declare that the usufruct treaty must either be accepted everywhere, or we will accept it nowhere. These treaties will only come into force at the moment when their clauses are unanimously accepted by the representatives of the community or other authorities. The whole country will appreciate our conditions; it will see that we are only regarding the salvation of the souls entrusted to our care."

The statement contains the scheme of such a treaty between the priests and the mayors, whereby, among other things, the church police are to be left to the priests except in cases where the mayor is forced to interfere to restore order.

### THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, January 29.

The House today rejected by 432 votes to 137 the proposal to dispose of the discussion of the Bill relating to public assemblies, down on the Order of the Day, until tomorrow.

M. Allard, Socialist, moved an amendment providing that the declaration in the case of public assemblies should remain obligatory, and accused the Government of weakening.

M. Briand, Minister of Education, opposed the Amendment and stated that it was the wish of the Government to continue their conciliatory, but firm policy. He relied on the collaboration of the majority to support him in this difficult task.