

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 302.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**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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## THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT.

London, January 30.

According to an announcement in the *Globe* Sir Alexander Swettenham has resigned the Governorship of Jamaica; his resignation has been accepted.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### A MINING DISASTER.

Charleston, Virginia, January 30.

An explosion of coal dust has taken place in the Stuart coal mines near Fayetteville; 80 miners who were at work 500ft. below the surface are entombed. Not a single one had been rescued at the time of telegraphing.

The mine has been practically destroyed by the explosion. The ventilating apparatus is also destroyed. A rescue party succeeded in making their way to a spot about 150 feet from the shaft where the miners were working, but could go no further, debris blocking the way.

### THE JAPANESE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Washington, January 30.

The Californian Members of Congress held a discussion of two hours duration yesterday and at its close issued a statement which runs: "The Californian Members of Congress have discussed the Japanese question on the Pacific coast with President Roosevelt, Mr. Root and Mr. Metcalf. Nothing disturbed the harmony of the proceedings and all present were convinced that a peaceful solution of the question can be found."

### UNREST IN SAN SALVADOR.

New York, January 30.

Telegrams have arrived here from various Central American harbours announcing that a serious revolution is threatened in San Salvador. Official advices, however, from San Salvador state that troops have been called out merely to suppress bands of robbers who are committing murder and other crimes.

### THE REDEN MINE DISASTER.

Reden, January 30.

The funeral took place today of the victims of the mine disaster. Among those present, in addition to the relations of the deceased, were Prince Friedrich Leopold, representing His Majesty the Emperor, and Herr Delbrück, Minister of State. An enormous crowd witnessed the obsequies. The hall in which the coffins rested was adorned with pine branches. After a chorale had been sung Prince Leopold, who was visibly affected, addressed those present. He said: "I am here at the bidding of H. M. the Emperor to express my heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of those who have lost their lives and to see whether relief can be and has been afforded to them. In view of the terrible loss which has been inflicted not on the mining population alone, but on the whole country, I am bidden to express His Majesty's deep sympathy. It may be some consolation that every man has done his duty, as befits every German, and as was only to be expected."

The Minister of Trade, Herr Delbrück, said: "I can only tell you that His Majesty would have liked best to have hastened hither himself to express his sympathy amid the homes of your miners. I stand here as the foremost official of the Royal mines. His Majesty has already sent Prince Friedrich Leopold, armed with ample resources for the temporary alleviation of distress; large sums have been also placed at our disposal by the Grand Duchess of Baden, by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden as former commander of the 8th Army Corps, by the German Crown Prince and Princess. Unfortunately in spite of all their endeavours have the rescue parties not been able to save more human lives. It is the duty of all the officials from the highest to the lowest, to strive with might and main to care for the welfare of those under them."

As a last greeting to the dead, I utter the words, addressed them when the mine was opened "Good luck!"

Of the victims of the catastrophe 149 have now been recovered from the mine, but 9 are still entombed. It was only possible to identify 110 corpses.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE FRENCH CHAMBER. AN INCIDENT.

Paris, January 30.

The Chamber continued the discussion of the Right of Assembly Law and accepted a supplementary clause empowering the Mayors to place premises at the disposal of the organisers of assemblies, should such premises be available. A motion of M. Meunier that the coming into force of the Law should be postponed was opposed by M. Briand, Minister of Education, who invited the Radicals to express themselves clearly and without equivocation instead of employing secret machinations with the object of overthrowing the Government. M. Jaurès declared that he would gladly vote against M. Meunier's proposal. In his opinion the Bishops' declaration published yesterday was shameful.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, said: "I did not force my way to my present post, but now I am here I shall stay here. (Applause.) The Bishops will gain nothing, but the battle is not yet over. M. Jaurès says that he does not wish the policy of the Government to suffer by an incident in the course of the sitting or because we are tired of the battle. I have no wish to in any way injure my friend M. Briand." The Prime Minister then left the hall and returned shortly afterwards with M. Briand, both being loudly applauded by the House. M. Meunier then withdrew his motion. The Bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

Further details as to the Clémenceau-Briand incident have transpired. When M. Clémenceau, replying to M. Jaurès said "We are in a confused and desultory position", M. Briand rose and left the Chamber, and stated in the lobbies that after the Prime Minister's words there was no course open to him but to resign. Several Members of the Chamber endeavoured to induce M. Briand to change his attitude. M. Clémenceau who was at once informed of M. Briand's intention stated from the Tribune that he never had the smallest intention of saying anything unpleasant to M. Briand. If in the heat of the debate any word had escaped him which had wounded M. Briand, he would publicly express his sincere regret, and would do so privately in the name of the whole Republican majority. (Loud applause.) The Prime Minister then left the House, returning shortly, as stated, with M. Briand.

### THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Tangier, January 30.

The brother of Caid Zella and several leaders of the Beni Mansur have complied with their intention already announced, and submitted to El Gebbas, the War Minister. It is confidently stated that Zella's brother was charged by Raisuli to ask whether he would be received in Tangier should he come thither to render his submission. The tribes in the vicinity of Tetman have promised to give up Raisuli, alive or dead, should he flee to them.

### DISTURBANCES IN BETHLEHEM.

Rome, January 30.

The *Corriere d'Italia* publishes a letter from Jerusalem in which it is stated that on the evening of the 22nd fighting occurred at the Grotto of Christ's birth in Bethlehem between Italian Franciscans and Armenian and Greek monks; two of the Franciscans were wounded. The Guardian of the Franciscans begged the administrator of the Italian Consulate in Jerusalem to come to Bethlehem. This he did, instituted an enquiry and visited the wounded monks. The Governor of Jerusalem instructed the Modir of Bethlehem by telegraph to place himself at the disposal of the Italian Consular Administration and sent a police commissioner, a doctor and an officer of gendarmerie to Bethlehem, whither the French consul also repaired.

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## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg, January 30.

In the main street of the Wassili Ostrow quarter the Governor of the Derjabin prison, M. Gadima, was today shot dead by an unknown man; a warder of the prison was wounded. The prisoners in this prison are for the most part political offenders.

### THE STEAMSHIP "SEYDLITZ".

Bremen, January 30.

A despatch has been received from Colombo stating that the North German Lloyd steamship "Seydlitz" which was found to be on fire by H. M. S. "Diadem", was today to be towed from Point de Galle to Colombo to be docked there for repairs, which will take about 8 days. Immediately that the necessary repairs have been finished the "Seydlitz" will continue her journey to Bremerhaven.

Colombo, January 30.

The North German Lloyd s.s. "Seydlitz" has entered the harbour.

## LATER TELEGRAMS.

Tangier, January 31. The *Havas Agency* reports that Ben Ghazi, the Governor of Tangier, has been appointed Grand Caid of the Beni Dera tribe who yesterday afternoon tendered their submission.

Berlin, January 31. The Kaiser has received cordial messages of sympathy with regard to the disaster in the Reden mine from the Czar of Russia, the King of England, and the King of Italy.

Metz, January 31. The Inspector of the Reden mine at Neunkirchen declares the reports that eight entombed miners are possibly still alive, to be quite unfounded.

All but ten of the miners who were received into the emergency hospital at Neunkirchen have been discharged. Of those ten, one died this morning, the rest will soon be able to leave the hospital.

Charleston, West Virginia, January 31. The bodies of four miners have been brought up from the Stuart coal mine, and the Management think that all the men from 60 to 90 in number, who were in the mine at the time of the explosion, must be dead.

St. Petersburg, January 31. The evacuation of Manchuria begins today with the start homewards of the 65th Moscow regiment.

### COSTLY YACHTS.

When Sir Thomas Lipton comes to build his new challenger for the America Cup, he will find, says the "Scotsman," the task of selecting the material for her hull much easier than it was in either 1898 or 1900. Shamrock I. was, it may be recollected, of aluminium and manganese bronze—a rather expensive combination. The second Shamrock was of manganese bronze entirely, and, considering the shortness of her service, was perhaps the costliest yacht of the type ever built in this country. Both boats were utterly unsaleable after the race. An alloy of aluminium and copper seems to be the thing wanted. A suitable alloy should not be difficult to discover. What the cost may be and how it will compare with the price of steel is another matter, but obviously if a challenge is accepted under the new rule cost will not be the consideration it was in 1899, 1901, and 1903. The yacht will sell easily after the races.

### SCIENCE AT RANDOM.

Wireless telegraphy might in some sense be almost described as science at random. It is always doing something that was not intended, and thereby demonstrating how far it yet is from being perfectly under control. It is no uncommon thing for the French station at Porquerolles to receive English messages from Poldhu intended for other places, and now the Eiffel Tower in Paris has discovered by a chapter of accidents that it can communicate across France and the Mediterranean with Bizerta. There has been for some time a minor station at Bizerta for local purposes, and recently a message sent from the Eiffel Tower to Port Vendres, registered itself splendidly at the Tunisian station. Now they will continue to be sent.