

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 307.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse 16, Werder Strasse  
 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.  
 Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-3; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Office: Dresden, Steins Strasse 5.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

## THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

The results of the supplementary elections show a further set-back for the Social Democrats. In Saxony, which was almost exclusively socialist, the party have lost no less than 13 seats.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Dresden as the hour for the declaration of the poll drew near and great enthusiasm was shown when it transpired that Dr. Heinze had defeated his Socialist opponent by a majority of over 4,000. A large crowd assembled before the Royal Palace and sang patriotic songs. The Altmarkt was also crowded with people who cheered Dr. Heinze and his opponent, but no breach of the peace took place.

Tremendous enthusiasm was evoked in Berlin as the result of the elections became known. A vast crowd surged in front of the Royal Palace singing the National Anthem and the "Wacht am Rhein". At about half an hour after midnight the Emperor drove up in an automobile and a few minutes later His Majesty appeared at an open window and was received with tempestuous cheering. Beckoning for silence the Emperor addressed the crowd saying:

"Gentlemen,

I thank you with all my heart for the splendid reception which you have given us. It springs from the feeling that you are proud to have done your duty to your country. In the words of our Chancellor, you can ride, and you will ride down all that opposes us; especially if all ranks and creeds stand firmly united. Let not this festal hour pass away as a transitory wave of patriotic enthusiasm, but remain on the path once entered upon. I conclude with the poetical words of our great Kleist in his "Prince of Homburg", where old Kottwitz says to the great Kurfürst: "Was kümmert dich die Regel, nach der der Feind sich schlägt, wenn er nur geschlagen wird." We have now learnt the art of beating the enemy, and we are full of eagerness to employ it further."

The Emperor then retired amid enthusiastic cheering. The strength of parties in the New Reichstag, as compared with the old, is shown by the following figures:

	1903.	1907.
Conservatives	52	59
Imperial Party	22	21
Agrarian League, Economic League, Reform Party	21	29
National Liberals	51	55
Radical Union	10	11
Radical Popular Party	20	28
German Popular Party	6	7
Clerical Centre	101	105
Poles	16	20
Alsations, Guelphs, Independents	18	18
Social Democrats	79	43
Danes	1	1
	397	397

## DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND.

London, February 5.

A tremendous explosion took place yesterday at Stevenston near Ardrossan in Ayrshire, on a hill where nitro-glycerine was being manufactured. The noise of the explosion was heard in all the towns on the Ayrshire coast. A panic ensued in Stevenston and people rushed to the scene of the explosion. Several persons were killed or injured, but how many is not yet known. The injured were conveyed to Glasgow by special train.

## THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

New York, February 5.

The dispute with Japan over the school question is being forced to the front by the sensational newspapers of New York, which vie with one another in the alarming nature of the statements they are issuing daily. Capt. Hobson's statement that he had seen the text of an ultimatum from

Japan, published on Saturday, is denied, but the *World* keeps up the excitement by reviving with a number of figures and details the statement that Japan is sending troops, disguised as labourers, to Hawaii, in readiness for a possible conflict. Similar statements were made some months ago, and denied. Military and naval experts have shown the unlikelihood of such a move: but statements of the kind make "good copy" at the present time, when among a considerable portion of the population there is a firm belief that war is possible.

The negotiations between the San Francisco authorities, the President, and the Japanese Government are proceeding as satisfactorily as can be expected. The Congressional Delegation from California, now in Washington, are by this time convinced of the correctness of Japan's attitude and the justice of her claims. The question of convincing the Californians, however, is a more difficult one. The anti-Japanese feeling is general, and so long as party leaders can appeal to it with a prospect of success, it must remain a source of trouble.

Fortunately California is the only State which seriously feels the problem of Japanese competition, and the President, in supporting due consideration for the Japanese, has the best opinion of every other State behind him.

## GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

Cologne, February 5.

A telegram to the *Kölnische Zeitung* from Constantinople announces that the view that the action of the German Embassy against Fehim Pasha has aroused indignation in Turkish circles, is erroneous. Fehim Pasha has committed many acts of violence against Mohammedans and leading officials, so that his deposition would rather meet with enthusiastic approval. The Grand Vizier has been ordered to make a report to the Sultan and it is expected that the latter will this time speedily settle the matter. On Saturday a Greek, a Turkish subject and the owner of a wood from which Fehim Pasha had stolen timber fled to the German Embassy; he had been kept prisoner by Fehim Pasha for a fortnight and had been induced by ill-treatment to say that the wood actually belonged to Fehim Pasha. The fugitive will hardly be given up unless formal assurances are given that he will be protected from ill-treatment. In another case Fehim Pasha caused the removal of a load of timber when it was being transferred from a Turkish to a German ship, having been bought by the representative of a German house. The German Ambassador thereupon addressed a complaint to the Porte demanding the immediate restitution of the timber and the punishment of Fehim Pasha and his people. The timber was then given back, but no punishment has been inflicted. The German Embassy is continuing to take steps and besides that the English Embassy has also made a complaint in a similar case.

## THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

St. Petersburg, February 5.

Admiral Dickhoff's somewhat advanced age and the absence of a conspicuous past have doubtless contributed to lead the Czar to lose no time by appointing an Assistant-Minister of Marine in the person of Rear-Admiral J. F. Boström, who was born in December, 1857. In 1902 Boström was appointed Russian Naval Attaché to the Court of St. James's, a post which he vacated, after holding it a few years, in order to take over the command of the Baltic Training Squadron. The appointment of such a relatively young Rear-Admiral as Assistant to the Minister of Marine, together with the fact that the Assistant-Minister will retain far-reaching independence in certain respects, is opposed totally to the traditions of the Ministry of Marine, and naval circles have been surprised greatly at the new departure.

## A RACIAL EPITOME.

A writer in the *Century* refers to the queer mixture of races in Wisconsin. It has Bulgarians and Flemings. It has an Indian population of over 8,000. It is the greatest Welsh, Cornish, Norwegian, and German state. It has Icelanders with Minnesota, Bohemians with Iowa, and French, Fins, and Hollanders with Michigan. The oldest and only purely Hungarian colony in America is on its soil, and the largest colony of Swiss. It has a native white element as old as the Knickerbockers, and even English-descended families who go back 150 years on Wisconsin soil.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated January 21st, from our New York correspondent.)

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS OPPONENTS IN THE SENATE.

The Brownsville affair has brought a disagreeable and unique situation to a head, a situation in fact which threatened to bring the whole negro problem upon the tapis. It has already been apparent on various occasions that the President was faced with considerable opposition on the part of individual Senators, who saw in certain orders of the President an infringement of the prerogatives of the Senate and an overstepping of his own power, which must be revenged. They are now guarding the prerogatives of the Senate as the apple of their eye, and are endeavouring to make life as unpleasant as possible for the President. The latter has already repeatedly appealed to Democratic Senators, when he received insufficient backing among the adherents of his own party in carrying out certain recommendations. The Republican antagonists of the President saw in the dismissal of a whole negro regiment after its members had incurred the charge of having committed violent excesses in Brownsville, Texas, and after the regiment as one man had refused to name the guilty parties, a favourable opportunity to once more attack the President. Opportunities such as this his opponents have taken especial care to avail themselves of, particularly since he has declared that he will not again accept nomination as a candidate for the Presidency.

It cannot be denied that no President has ever impressed his own personality on his party, if one can speak of this, to the same extent as President Roosevelt. Impulsiveness and force of action, a consciousness of his own aims and strength of will are without doubt President Roosevelt's prominent characteristics, and this "Rooseveltism" has hitherto enjoyed the utmost popularity. Certain people, however, now profess to know that Mr. Roosevelt through certain of his actions has lost a certain amount of his popularity, and they even go so far, as to assert that he has no prospect, even if he wished it, of once more being chosen Republican candidate for the Presidency. In any case it is certain that he has many foes in his own party.

The Brownsville affair became a trial of strength between the President and his opponents. Senator Foraker introduced a resolution into the Senate whereby an enquiry into the Brownsville affair was demanded by Congress. The resolution was drawn up in a hostile spirit and disputed the right of the President to dismiss the negro regiment on his own initiative. Senator Lodge, a personal friend of the President, moved an amendment to this resolution, whereby it was conceded that the President had acted within his constitutional rights when he dismissed the regiment. The champion of the Foraker resolution however, would have nothing to do with this amendment. The Democrats now stepped to the front and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky moved a resolution in the spirit of the Lodge amendment. Since the Democrats had ranged themselves on the President's side,—it was suspected with the object of digging a grave for the Republican majority,—those Republican Senators who had not got much use left for President Roosevelt had rallied round Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who met the Blackburn resolution with a proposal that the enquiry should be extended to all the negro soldiers in the Southern States and their rights and privileges. His idea was to open up the whole negro question so far as it touches politics. This might have been attended with great disadvantage to the Democrats since it is well known that in the strongly Democrat Southern States negroes are deprived of the franchise. The President is determined that it shall come to a trial of strength with his foes in his own party. He demands that the Senate should pass the Brownsville resolution which does, indeed, demand an enquiry, into the Brownsville affair, but leaves wholly on one side the question whether the President's disbandment order was unconstitutional or not. This the President has accomplished. History has shown that a party which wars with its President always comes off badly in the next election. In view of this experience one may well be anxious to know how far the Senate proposes to go.

306.  
 girl to  
 and 9  
 erstand  
 pt. left.  
 proceed  
 tion.  
 German.  
 BRESS  
 erences  
 arterre.  
 OOL  
 es.  
 19.  
 e of  
 lts.  
 ephone  
 753.  
 rasse.  
 and all  
 1-A.  
 rance  
 200.  
 as.  
 oon  
 s and  
 union.  
 itany.  
 C. L.  
 M. A.  
 N.  
 ase.  
 pical  
 Work  
 rtrasse  
 lay at  
 first  
 wden,  
 a new  
 equin  
 two  
 Sabu  
 t was  
 a mis-  
 of the  
 Kabat.  
 at re-  
 count  
 shing  
 and  
 h are  
 o the  
 f any  
 has  
 the  
 endly  
 n will  
 state  
 n the