

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 308.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 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.

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## DEATH OF LORD GOSCHEN.

London, February 7.

George Joachim Goschen, 1st Viscount, son of William Henry Goschen, a London merchant of German extraction, and of Mrs. Goschen, the foundress of All Saints' Church, Dresden, born in London, 10th August 1831, died this morning.

He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics. He entered his father's firm of Fröhling & Gösechen, of Austin Friars, in 1853, and three years later became a director of the Bank of England. His entry into public life took place in 1863, when he was returned without opposition as member for the City of London in the Liberal interest, and this was followed by his re-election, at the head of the poll, in the General Election of 1865. In November of the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General, and in January 1866 he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in December 1868, Mr. Goschen joined the Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and continued to hold that office until March 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1874 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. Being sent to Cairo in 1876 as delegate for the British holders of Egyptian bonds, in order to arrange for the conversion of the debt, he succeeded in effecting an agreement with the Khedive. In 1878 his views upon the County Franchise question prevented him from voting uniformly with his party, and he informed his constituents in the City that he would not stand again at the forthcoming General Election. In the following August he attended the International Monetary Conference at Paris. In 1880 he was elected for Ripon, and continued to represent that constituency until the General Election of 1885, when he was returned for the Eastern Division of Edinburgh. Being opposed to the extension of the franchise, he was unable to join Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1880; declining the post of Viceroy of India, he accepted that of Special Ambassador to the Porte, and was successful in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in 1880 and 1881. He was made an Ecclesiastical Commissioner in 1882, and when Sir Henry Brand was raised to the peerage in 1884, the Speakership of the House of Commons was offered to him, but declined. During the Parliament of 1880 till 1885 he frequently found himself unable to concur with his party, especially as regards the extension of the franchise and questions of foreign policy; and when Mr. Gladstone adopted the policy of Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. Goschen followed Lord Hartington and became one of the most active of the Liberal Unionists. His vigorous and eloquent opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886 brought him into greater public prominence than ever, but he failed to retain his seat for Edinburgh at the election in July of that year. On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill in December 1886, Mr. Goschen, though a Liberal Unionist, accepted Lord Salisbury's invitation to join his Ministry and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Being defeated by Mr. Nevill, a Gladstonian Liberal, at Liverpool, 26th January 1887, by seven votes, he was elected for St. George's, Hanover Square, on 9th February. His Chancellorship of the Exchequer during the Ministry of 1886 to 1892 was rendered memorable by his successful conversion of the National Debt in July 1889. With that financial operation, under which the new 2½ per cent. Consols became known as "Goschens", his name will long be connected. Aberdeen University again conferred upon him the honour of the Lord Rectorship in 1888, and he received a similar honour from the University of Edinburgh in 1890. In the Unionist opposition of 1893 to 1895 Mr. Goschen again took a vigorous part, his speeches both in and out of the House of Commons being remarkable for their eloquence and debating power. From 1895 to 1900 Mr. Goschen was First Lord of the Admiralty, and in that office he earned the highest reputation for his businesslike grasp of detail and his statesmanlike outlook on the naval policy of the country. He retired in 1900, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, Kent, on 17th December.

## KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

Paris, February 6.

President Fallières gave a déjeuner today in honour of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra; all the Ministers were present.

## THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

New York, February 6.

The Press is displaying a more rational tone in its comments on the Japanese dispute. The statements issued at Washington, and cables from Tokio

show that the Japanese Government is maintaining a strictly correct attitude. Japan relies on the justice of her claim and her faith in the President's power to persuade the Californians that they are in the wrong. The President, in the course of his conferences with the Californian Congressional Delegation at Washington, has gone some way in this direction. His interviews with the Mayor of San Francisco and other local officials, who are now on their way to the capital, may complete the work. Indeed, it may be said now that all the leading San Francisco officials realise that they must give way. Their efforts will now be directed towards securing some modification of the immigration laws against the Japanese, to sweeten the bitterness of defeat on the school question. However much disguised, the surrender to Japan will be repugnant to the majority of Californians, and the Congressmen and others concerned are bound to lose popularity with the ignorant electorate.

## KING LEOPOLD IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A local journal announces that the carriage in which the King of the Belgians was driving collided today with a tramcar, the coachman having failed to hear the bell rung by the driver of the tram. The pole of the King's carriage broke through a window of the tram, but no one was injured. The King received a severe shaking, being thrown into the corner of the carriage, but he remained uninjured.

## THE CARLSBAD SPRINGS IN DANGER.

Vienna, February 6.

The Commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, with the concurrence of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Commerce, to examine the regulations which the authorities have issued for the protection of the Carlsbad medicinal springs against danger from the subterranean works in progress in the Carolina mine, has declared, in a preliminary report dated the 31st of January, that the continuation of the pumping operations in the Marien II. mine, and in the Britannia mine at Königswerk near Falkenau, will endanger the existence of the Carlsbad springs. The mining authorities have therefore, in accordance with the proposals of the Commission, ordered the construction of waterproof dams in both the shafts of the Marien II. mine, which involves the cessation of mining work in those shafts. The Minister of Agriculture informed a deputation of mine-owners that the Government will at all times be prepared to protect the just interests of mining, and is fully aware of the importance of the decision that has been pronounced; but that the fact must be borne in mind that in this case it is a question also of the maintenance of the Carlsbad springs which, as unique of their kind and the common property of humanity, must absolutely be guarded from all danger.

## COSIMA WAGNER'S HEALTH.

Cannes, February 6.

Frau Cosima Wagner, accompanied by her son, has arrived here for a stay of some weeks.

## DEATH OF A CHURCH DIGNITARY.

Paris, February 7.

Monsignor Hautin, Archbishop of Chambéry, died this morning.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER KING MILAN'S SON.

Constantinople, February 6.

An attempt was made yesterday on the life of the illegitimate son of King Milan of Serbia, George Christitch, by stabbing him with a dagger. The attempt failed, as the dagger struck Christitch's notebook and only caused a trifling wound. The motive for the deed is unknown.

## THE MOROCCAN DIFFICULTY.

Tangier, February 6.

The Mahalla has fought a series of engagements against the tribes of the Dulabs, Beniesien and Dareloujari. They have lost 3 men killed and several wounded and captured numerous cattle. The rebels' losses are unknown.

The Gentil scientific mission arrived here today.

## Finest handpainted Dresden China

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Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.  
Manufacturer & Exporter to Highest recommendations.  
the American & English trade. Most reasonable prices.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE NEBOGATOV COURT MARTIAL.

St. Petersburg, February 6.

The Czar has confirmed the sentence of the court martial on Admiral Nebogatov and other accused naval officers; Admiral Nebogatov was condemned to ten years confinement in a fortress, and the other officers to various terms of similar imprisonment.

### THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

St. Petersburg, February 6.

Up to the present 1,423 electors have been chosen for the Imperial Duma. 389 are Monarchists or their adherents; 239 are Moderates including 145 Octobrists; 498 are Members of the Left including 150 Cadets; 49 are Nationalists including 30 Poles and 13 Zionistic Jews; 151 are Independents and the political proclivities of the remaining 97 are unknown.

### THE FAR EAST.

St. Petersburg, February 6.

The war party here is greatly displeased at the action of the Imperial authorities in having decided to abolish the post of Viceroy of the Far East. It has been announced officially that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria has made it no longer necessary for Russia to appoint a supreme authority in Trans-Baikalia, the Amur Territory, and the Maritime Province on the Pacific coast line.

The *Dalny Vostok* gives a very gloomy picture of the state of Kharbin; in fact, it calls that town "a dying town", and remarks that although several large buildings, the railway station, a school, and a few hotels give the place an imposing air from a distance, yet a closer inspection reveals the terrible state of affairs. The buildings are neglected and falling to pieces; the walls are cracked, and many roofs have fallen in; the Chinese sneak about the town at will, and the general impression is that the place will soon be abandoned to its former owners, for, after all, Russia can have no interest in spending vast sums of money on a town in Manchuria.

### THE AMUR RIVER.

St. Petersburg, February 6.

The Poutiloff Works here is about to establish a large shipbuilding yard on the Amur River in the Far East, so that it can execute the Government orders for torpedo-boats and river gun-boats for service with the Pacific Squadron. The assistant-manager of the works is about to go out to the Amur territory for the purpose of studying the local conditions with a view to selecting a suitable site, and workmen and engineers have been asked to enter their names for employment in the projected shipbuilding yard.

### AN OCTOBRIST MURDERED.

Kursk, February 6.

This evening a landed proprietor by name Plokhoff, an active agent of the Octobrist party, was murdered in his library; his servant was wounded. The crime is believed to have been political as money and valuables were left untouched. The murderers, three in number, succeeded in escaping.

### THE FEHIM PASHA INCIDENT.

Constantinople, February 6.

By order of the Sultan, Fehim Pasha, Adjutant General and Head of the Secret Police, whose punishment is demanded by the German Ambassador in consequence of his theft of the cargo of a German ship, is to be subjected to an enquiry which will extend to crimes committed by him years ago. Meanwhile Fehim is in his own house under police surveillance and his men have been dismissed.

### THE MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

A sad mistake was made by a mother who came from Leicester to London with her little son to see "Sindbad" at Drury Lane. By some means they found themselves at Covent Garden, where "Lohengrin" was being given. The opening of the opera somewhat depressed them, but the boy brightened when Lohengrin appeared drawn by the swan. "Look at Sindbad chasing the duck!" he exclaimed, to the horror of those near him. When it at length dawned upon the mother that she was not at Drury Lane she went out and explained to the manager. In compensation Mr. Frank Rendle offered her two tickets for the next fancy dress ball at Covent Garden.