

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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16, Werder Strasse

Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
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THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, February 8.

The Attorney General, Sir J. Lawson Walton, in a speech delivered at Leeds discussed the question of the House of Lords. He stated that the Liberal party had begun a serious and important work which implied a complete alteration of the Constitution and would possibly necessitate two or three dissolutions. The House of Lords was no longer in harmony with modern democratic institutions and must disappear. It was impossible to say beforehand if any measure would be passed by the Peers, and if so in what form. The Government would endeavour to carry out the wishes of the people by passing Bills which the Peers would at once throw out. This would lead to an alliance between the Crown and the people for the overthrow of the aristocracy.

London, February 9.

The Attorney General Sir Lawson Walton, in a conversation with reference to his speech at Leeds on Thursday evening, said that it would be quite constitutional for the Government to appeal to the Throne to put a bridle on the Upper House. After consultation with the Throne the Government must appeal to the people. But the prospect that the Throne would assent to an increase of the number of peers or to the limitation of the competence of the House of Lords might perhaps suffice to bring about the reform desired. Sir Lawson Walton had declared at Leeds, in speaking of the Upper House, that the Government would not be deterred by threats and would bring in the Bills which the people expect of them. The rejection of those Bills by the House of Lords would be at its own risk.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND HOME RULE.

Belfast, February 8.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, made a speech at a public meeting of Liberals last evening, and said that he was a convinced supporter of Home Rule. But while he supported Irish Self-Government in all matters which concerned her alone, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be maintained. His hearers might depend upon the Government not to introduce any measure which would in the smallest degree tamper with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. He described as ridiculous the idea that anyone could think of or demand separation which would be injurious to the interests of Ireland, the Irish and humanity.

The meeting passed off without disturbance although troops had been held in readiness in case of such disturbance, Belfast being the centre of Irish Unionism.

Mr. Lloyd George is the first Liberal Minister to speak in Belfast for 30 years.

THE U. S. A. AND CUBA.

New York, February 8.

Both at Havana and at Washington the statement that America intends to withdraw from Cuba has been reiterated. The restoration of Cuban independence is awaited expectantly by the Liberals, who are sure of a victory at the elections, should they take place within the next few months. The Conservatives would prefer a longer delay, and many would even welcome an American protectorate rather than see the political power in the hands of their opponents. It was stated yesterday that the Conservatives, anticipating an early withdrawal of the American troops, and the handing over of the Government to the Liberals, had already begun to make arrangements for the next revolution. There is, however, nothing to confirm these statements. The Conservatives deeply resent the favouritism which they declare Governor Lagoon shows to the Liberals.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, February 8.

The Graphic publishes an interview which an English journalist, Mr. Bashford, has had with the Secretary of State of the German Admiralty, at which the latter is stated to have said: "I cannot imagine that the English people seriously believe that the German naval authorities are planning war against England. I can only repeat that I regard such a charge as too foolish to be worth contradicting. There is no single question in the whole world, which could justify offensive action on our part against England."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FRENCH FINANCE.

Paris, February 8.

In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion of the interpellations on the financial proposals was continued.

M. Willm (Socialist) was of opinion that Russia offered no kind of security to her creditors.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs wished to protest against this statement, but was restrained by those near him.

When M. Willm went on to speak of the deeds of blood in Russia, general disturbance prevailed in the Chamber.

M. Pichon protested against the Chamber interfering in the domestic policy of another country. (Loud applause.) A further remark of M. Pichon's that he was doing his duty as all Members of the House should do theirs, caused loud applause to break out anew from all parts of the House, save from the Socialist benches.

M. Willm then concluded his remarks and said that the new Russian loan constituted a real danger for the French savers.

M. Jaurès (Socialist) said that there was no need to be disquieted by the fall in French rentes. The only cause of disquietude was the manoeuvres which had for their object a further fall in the rentes, in order to combat the work of Parliament. (Applause from many benches; M. Caillaux, Finance Minister, called out encouragingly to the speaker.) M. Jaurès, continuing, said that he, for his part, did not systematically oppose the investment of French capital in foreign countries. He endorsed M. Pichon's protest against official interposition in the domestic affairs of a foreign country; he considered, however, that all parties had a perfect right to express themselves freely on the internal condition of a country in which France had great interests. He would not say that Russia was passing through a crisis dangerous to her existence, but Russia would go to the wall if she had not a Government controlled by the people. "The responsibility," said M. Jaurès, "will rest on the autocracy and on you."

M. Pichon said: "You are very eloquent, but you do not believe anything you say."

In continuing his speech M. Jaurès devoted himself especially to attacking the credit and financial institutions which interfered in the domestic affairs of Russia. He spoke of Russian Industries, which might be developed into the greatest in the world, and of the uncontrolled action of the Russian Government and the State Bank. He reproached the Russian Government with procuring money by all kinds of devices and attacked the Russo-French Bank which was founded, presumably, to build Russian railways with French capital, but actually, to hand money to the Russian Government which dominated the Bank. M. Jaurès then mentioned a Bank which was founded on November 10, 1906

for the construction of railways after negotiations between the Moscow financier Biskra and a French financier. This company after the issue of bonds would become a foreign company and its bonds would stand at the disposal of the Russian Government. (Interruption.) M. Jaurès continued that he had no wish to show up any Member of the Chamber (the Member referred to was M. Rouvier) but he regretted that the Member in question was in secret preparing a loan for Russian reaction and thereby making his political influence carry weight. In conclusion M. Jaurès said that he wished that a free Russia might be the loyal, devoted friend of France. (Applause.) They might warn the French financiers in order to avert a catastrophe. (Applause from the extreme Left.)

M. Caillaux regretted that sometimes there was a lack of the necessary reticence with regard to a great nation which always fulfilled its obligations and had often afforded valuable assistance to France. (Loud applause.) The certain X mentioned the day before by M. Rouannet had been unjustly accused of having accepted a large commission for the latest loan. The Chamber shared in the responsibility for the employment of French capital abroad. For the rest France had only 40 milliards of foreign securities of which one half was Government stock. M. Caillaux then referred to the companies mentioned by M. Jaurès, and said that the Government viewed with favour such companies as had for their object the making of French capital available for such industrial works as furthered home industries. The Government exercised all controlling rights; he (M. Caillaux) would never enter the lists for financial nationalism, but was far more of the opinion that the investment of French capital abroad gave France a superior position in the realm of diplomacy. (Applause.)

M. Aynard considered that the interpellation of M. Jaurès was serious inasmuch as it endangered their foreign relations and French credit. He pointed out the reason why French capital must seek to obtain more lucrative rates of interest abroad than it could obtain in France, and said that on the day on which complete peace was restored in France would the best use of French capital at home be made.

The amended order of the Day, approved of by the Government, was then adopted.

ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

Lorient, February 8.

This morning an explosion took place on torpedo boat 339. Nine men were killed and one injured.

Paris, February 8.

The Ministry of Marine has received a telegram from the Marine Prefect in Lorient confirming the report of an accident to torpedo boat 339. The explosion was due to a flaw in the boiler and took place during manoeuvres, when the boat was running at high speed. Nine men including a technical inspector, a boatsman and seven sailors were fatally injured. Another sailor who was slightly injured by burns will receive a special reward in virtue of his courageous bearing at the time of the accident.

Lorient, February 8.

Further details are to hand as to the accident. The manoeuvres were almost at an end when the boiler exploded. Of the 11 men in the stokehold nine were terribly burnt and died on the spot, while a tenth was severely injured. The eleventh, a stoker, escaped unhurt. It has been ascertained that the explosion was due to the fracture of a tube especially introduced to prevent such accidents, but which seems to have failed to act. The torpedo boat was brought back here at 4 p. m. The crew on board of her relate many incidents of the catastrophe and confirm the reports already published. The boatsman Le Vay was the first to penetrate the stoke hold and he was followed by Brochard. Both gave proofs of great determination and Le Vay probably prevented a still greater catastrophe by shutting the cocks and opening the ventilators.

TRAINS SNOWBOUND IN SPAIN.

Handaye, February 8.

The snowstorms which have prevailed in North and Central Spain since yesterday have resulted in the cessation of railway traffic. Trains which left Madrid last evening are snowbound. The express train for Irun is held up at Villalba, the Northern express at Torrenobeno and the Southern express at Segovia. Many goods trains are snowed up on exposed sections. The Southern express from Handaye to Paris had to leave without picking up the Spanish mails.

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