

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 313.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse 8 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.  
16, Werder Strasse 9 Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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## THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, February 12.

Their Majesties the King and Queen opened Parliament in full state today. In spite of the rainy weather a large crowd had assembled along the line of the route of the state procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, and everywhere Their Majesties were enthusiastically greeted. His Majesty after robing entered the House of Lords and took his seat on the throne, Queen Alexandra being on his left and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his right.

His Majesty then read the King's speech, which ran as follows:

"I rejoice to be able to say that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. In view of the detailed statement made in Parliament in December with reference to satisfactory treaties concluded in the past few months, I need add nothing on that score.

With reference to the earthquake in Kingston I lament the loss of human life and destruction of property. I have heard with much satisfaction of the bravery shown by the Governor and his officers on this occasion and of the self control of the population of Kingston. With sincere gratitude I recognise the sympathy shown on this occasion by the people of the United States and the prompt assistance afforded by their naval authorities.

The first visit for 20 years of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India and the fact that he has made personal acquaintance with the characteristic features of Indian life have been for me, and, as far as I know, for the Ameer also a source of great satisfaction, since they are calculated to further a good understanding which, in India, is of far more importance than the conclusion of formal treaties. Even if the strength and unity of the administration be unimpaired, I am none the less confident that earnest endeavours will be made to find ways and means to extend the principles of peace, order and good Government for the great people entrusted to my care.

The Budget for the ensuing financial year has been drawn up with the object of introducing economies compatible with the effective maintenance of the public services.

Serious questions affecting the working of our parliamentary system have arisen out of the unfortunate differences of opinion between the two Houses. My Ministers are considering this important question and are endeavouring to find a solution of the difficulty."

The speech then announces a Bill for licensing reform, which will remedy the inconveniences attaching to the present condition of the sale and purchase of intoxicants; further, legislative proposals whereby the functions of the military forces, both regular and auxiliary, will be more clearly defined and their organisation improved.

The speech then continues: "The attention of Parliament will be directed to measures by which the people of Ireland will be permitted a larger share in the management of their domestic affairs and the Government system in Ireland will be improved both in an administrative and financial direction. Proposals will also be submitted to the House, having for their object a reform of University Education in Ireland by which, in my opinion, the difficulties which have so long retarded the development of higher education in Ireland, will be set aside."

Other measures forecast in the speech are the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, the regulation of the hours of labour in mines, an amendment to the Patent Law, the admission of women to local corporations, and the improvement of the housing of the poor.

The Lower House was completely full when the debate on the Address to the Throne began.

In the course of the debate the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. J. Balfour, characterised the speech from the Throne as a catalogue of the striv-

ings of the Government, but doubted whether many of the measures could be passed even in the Lower House during the present session. With reference to the question of the House of Peers, Mr. Balfour said that the idea that any reconstitution of the second chamber would prevent differences of opinion between the two Houses, was foolish. All that could be done was to take care that in the end the people decided what laws it would have passed.

In his reply the Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, said that the most important part of the speech from the Throne was that relating to the dispute between the two Houses. He recognised to the full the serious nature of the task to which the House would be invited by the Government to devote itself when the time was come. It was with no feeling of wounded vanity, of indignation or ill temper that the Government was thinking of dealing with the great question. The question of the relations between the two Houses was the question which they desired to consider—since it had pressed its way to the front owing to the fact that in the previous session the Upper House had rendered abortive two measures desired by the people,—and not the question of the constitution of the Upper House, which was another matter.

After alluding to the contradictory attitude of the House of Lords according as the Conservatives or Liberals were in power, the Prime Minister continued: "The Government is about to deal with an extraordinarily important question, but it is fully conscious of the gravity of the situation. The essential nature of the British Constitution is that it is a representative Constitution. Popular representation in Great Britain is not, as in some other countries, little more than a safety valve of the Constitution. The representative Chamber and the representative system are the foundation of the British Constitution. I am not sure that I would not rather have a Constitution whereby the popular representatives would be directly controlled by the Sovereign himself, than a Constitution whereby to

the same extent it is controlled by another Chamber. I am not sure that the question, if the contest should grow sharper, will not be easier to solve than it appears at present. But in any case the question must be solved. (Loud applause.) The present situation is disgraceful, dangerous and demoralising." The Prime Minister concluded: "We must bring about such a remodelling of the relations of the two Houses that we are enabled to give effect in suitable harmony to the wishes of the people."

With reference to the Irish question the Premier said: "Ought we to deny that the Irish people has the right to manage its own domestic affairs, so long as this does not bring it into dispute with the affairs of England, or so long as nothing occurs to tamper with the supremacy of Parliament and, in consequence, with the solidarity of the Union of the three countries? It implies no damage to the solidarity of the realm if the Irish are given what every self-governing colony possesses."

In the further course of the Debate Mr. John Redmond, Member for Waterford city, declared that only the granting of a parliament with a responsible executive would give Ireland even comparative peace and prosperity.

During the Debate on the Address in the Upper House Lord Lansdowne said: "If the Government base their attacks on the Upper House on its attitude last session we are fully prepared to meet the Government both here and outside."

In Parliamentary circles it is believed that the Government intends to limit the right of veto of the Upper House and not to alter its constitution.

The Debate on the Address is expected to last at least until February 15th. Among other subjects, the question of the House of Peers, old age pensions and possibly the fiscal and Irish questions will be discussed.

## THEFT OF PICTURES.

London, February 12.

A picture by Gainsborough and also one by Sir Joshua Reynolds have been cut out of their frames and stolen from Mr. Charles Wertheimer's house in Norfolk Street. Mr. Wertheimer says that together they were valued at £30,000. Other pictures were injured by an attempt to cut them out of their frames. The burglars also made off with several enamelled gold boxes. The total loss is estimated at £50,000. No trace of the thieves has been found.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### LOSS OF A STEAMER.

New York, February 12.

The s. s. "Larchmont" of the Joy line collided with a schooner today between Block Island and Rhode Island and sank. It is feared that of the 150 passengers on board many are drowned. Fourteen corpses have already been washed ashore.

Later.

The captain of the "Larchmont", who was rescued, has stated to a representative of the Associated Press that he had 150 to 200 passengers on board, but only eight have been saved.

It appears that some of the passengers were drowned, while others perished from the fearful cold in the rescue boats or were frozen to death on the ice floes.

The schooner was called the "Harry Knowlton" and the collision took place in Block Island sound. The schooner was run ashore and her crew were saved.

Later.

Nineteen survivors of the s. s. "Larchmont" were landed today on Block Island in 5 boats and 4 rafts made of spars; they brought with them 10 corpses; they had suffered terribly in battling with a heavy storm and rough sea.

Boats are continually arriving at Block Island with corpses from the wreck of the "Larchmont".

### THE U. S. AND SAN DOMINGO.

Washington, February 12.

President Roosevelt has laid before the Senate a new Treaty with San Domingo with reference to the revenues of that State. The Treaty provides that the United States shall appoint a General Inspector who will administer the revenue and take steps to secure its collection.

### AMERICAN AND GERMAN TARIFFS.

Washington, February 12.

In the House of Representatives today Mr. Randal moved a resolution whereby President Roosevelt is

It has become an old established custom with the English public to use the name:

## "Dresden China"

for the china produced by the Königlich Sächsische Porzellan Manufaktur (Royal Saxon China Manufactory) and the English public has grown accustomed to implicitly mean by that name china from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory only.

Now recently—here and in foreign countries, chiefly in England—, great quantities of china coming from various private factories not situated in Dresden and from the workshops of some private painters are brought into the market which are by no means products of the Royal Saxon China Manufactory but on the contrary for the most part imitations of models and patterns of the Royal Saxon China Manufactory.

In order to protect against deception and loss those purchasers who really want the genuine article from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory when buying and describing china under the name of

## "Dresden China"

we herewith beg to call their attention to the fact that every piece of china from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory must bear the well known trade-mark of 2 crossed Electoral swords as per copy given below. We also recommend them to ask for a plain and positive confirmation, when buying, that the china offered for sale really comes from the above named Royal Manufactory.

(Trade-mark)



(Trade-mark)

Meissen, the 6th of February 1907.

**Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur**  
**(Royal Saxon China Manufactory).**