

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 316.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 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 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 15.

The debate on the Address continues. During the debate the question arose as to whether it was desirable that the Colonies should make larger contributions than hitherto to the cost of imperial defence.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, warned the House against grasping, business-like settling of accounts with the Colonies or odious comparisons as to mutual advantages. The empire was founded on a family basis not on that of a syndicate. (Loud applause.) It was, it was true, the duty of the Colonies, should opportunity arise, to contribute to the mutual defensive measures of the empire. Mr. Churchill laid stress on the fact that the contributions made by the Colonies were growing and added that it was not the intention of the Government to invite the Colonies to take part in that rivalry of armaments, upon which many nations were ready to enter. Whatever the Colonies had given, they had given of their own accord and the Government had joyfully accepted it.

Mr. Dickenson, Liberal, Member for St. Pancras N., brought in a Bill for the conferring of the franchise on women. The second reading will be taken on March 8th.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, today received a deputation of sugar manufacturers who petitioned for a reduction of the duty on sugar. Mr. Asquith declined to give any assurances as to the contents of the forthcoming budget but promised that the representations of the deputation should receive careful consideration.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Newcastle on Tyne, February 15.

At a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce Count Metternich, the German Ambassador, made a speech in which he said that he regarded it as one of the most gratifying signs of the times that great trade and industrial centres such as Newcastle showed their firm belief in the necessity of cultivating good and friendly relations with their kindred on the other side of the North Sea. Since the representatives of trade and industry in both countries had frequently given demonstration of their earnest, nay, ardent wish for good relations, he was the more convinced that the economic development of both countries did not necessarily stand in the way of mutual friendship. Their meeting that day contributed to the universal recognition of the principle that the greater the inner worth of a country was, the more was it in a position to be of use to another country. The principle that wealth and development in one corporate entity do not betoken the misfortune of another would find recognition in time in the sphere of economic activity.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Lahore, February 15.

The Proprietor of the native journal *Punjabi* has been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rupees, and the editor of the same journal to 6 months imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees for inciting hatred against the Government and Europeans. The sentences have caused the greatest excitement among the natives.

Calcutta, February 15.

An indigo planter of English nationality, by name Bloomfield, has been attacked and beaten to death by natives on the Nepal frontier.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IMMIGRATION PROPOSALS.

New York, February 15.

The Senators of the Southern States strongly protest against the new immigration proposals, and mainly owing to this protest the project is blocked. These Senators point out that by these proposals

organisations of individual States formed to attract immigrants would be hindered in their labours.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

AN ECHO OF THE COURRIÈRES DISASTER.

Paris, February 15.

At today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, stated in answer to a question that the official enquiry and the legal preliminary proceedings in the matter of the Courrières mine disaster were finished and that the punishments inflicted on the guilty persons would be carried out. The lamps in use at the time and which caused the disaster would be done away with. The Minister added that after the disaster a commission had been sent abroad to study foreign mining arrangements and would derive much advantage from their tour.

M. CLÉMENCEAU BETTER.

Paris, February 15.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, though still suffering somewhat, resumed the management of the Ministry of the Interior today. He had an interview with M. Briand and then with the Prefect of the Seine Department, M. de Selves, who made a report to him as to the negotiations for the hiring of the churches. The Prime Minister did not attend today's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The Caid Zella has returned here today accompanied by the Sheik of Beni Idder, who will tender his submission to El Gebbas. No news has arrived of the submission of the tribes of Beni Arros and Beni Ghorfet. On the other hand the leader of the Mahalla, El Mpani, announces from Tangier that the whole tribe of the Ebrif has surrendered. Beni Mansour was buried today.

MYSTERIOUS RESTORATIONS.

A few hundred pounds invested early in works by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Turner, and Constable would have proved a good thing today for the heirs of the investor. But the burglary at the house of Mr. Wertheimer is another proof that a masterpiece of art is no more safe from the hands of the thief than plate, which the melting-pot can reduce to its metal value. It ought, of course, to be impossible to dispose dishonestly of a picture. Its identity is as clear as that of a banknote. Yet from time to time masterpieces of art disappear, and much money has to change hands before their recovery is effected. In an ordinary matter to buy back stolen property would be something in the nature of compounding a felony, but Gainsborough's lost "Duchess" was bought back, and few people know the true history of the transaction. If the law had been invoked in that case, probably Mr. Wertheimer would not now be mourning the loss of his treasures.

Picture-stealing appears to be an infectious complaint. When one work has been carried off others are at once endangered. Seven have recently disappeared from Florentine churches. The theft of Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows" inspired a Spaniard to raid the Cathedral of Seville and cut out of Murillo's great picture the figure of St. Anthony. America is the mart of the picture thief, so thither this one went to remount his booty and offer it for sale. The Spanish police, with an alertness quite surprising, swept down upon him and got him convicted and the picture restored.

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Baths.

More remarkable were the vicissitudes of the Virgin and Child cut from a picture in the gallery of Marshal Soult. The thief in this case was never discovered. The Marshal had two new figures painted in to take the place of those lost. When the contents of his gallery came up for sale the mutilated master was bought by a gentleman who, by a strange coincidence, had in his possession the portions which, long before, the knife of the robber had removed. A Sherlock Holmes might have discovered that there was more than coincidence in the coming together of the missing parts and the original work.

Do burglars steal pictures of their own initiative, or is there behind them a master-mind by which the value of stolen art is appreciated? The men who stole Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadows" did not originate the plan of the robbery. They were merely the carriers. The work had been bought for £2,500 by Mr. J. D. Allcroft, and disappeared when his house was undergoing decorations. For safety's sake the picture had been placed in an unoccupied room while the painters were at work, but one fine morning this apartment was found to be on fire and the picture gone. The discovery was made a little too early for the success of the thieves, for the frame of the picture remained undamaged and showing the marks of the knife. Still, the plan was so far successful that for years no more was heard of the "Monarch." Then came a letter to the owner clearing up the mystery. Its writer was one of the men who had been employed to decorate the house. He, with two others, had been offered a large sum to steal the picture. He now volunteered to return it for £500. Mr. Allcroft was able from this letter to track the writer, and to get him and an accomplice sentenced to penal servitude.

M. CLÉMENCEAU.

M. Clémenceau is still living in his house at Passy, although his position as Minister of the Interior would have allowed him to remove to the private apartments at the Ministerial offices on the Place Beauvau, some of the most splendid rooms in Paris, furnished in the Louis XVI style. When it was noticed that M. Clémenceau did not remove after he joined the Ministry it was thought that this was sure proof that the Ministry would not last long. But this idea has been given up.

M. Clémenceau's renouncement of life in a palace is in keeping with his other acts. He goes down to the Home Office in an omnibus or by the Metropolitan Railway—though lately he has frequently used a motor taximeter cab—like any other business man. He holds to his small house at Passy, with the noisy tramways passing behind the quiet lawn, and its brood of fantail pigeons in front, and the priests' school at the side, and his collection of curios from the Far East, more than to the splendid rooms on the Place Beauvau. Had he removed M. Fallières would not have had so far to go to visit him in his sick room, but the distance, the rain, and the mud make the visit which the President paid to M. Clémenceau on Tuesday morning appear all the greater compliment.

ARAB CRUELTY.

A deed of cold-blooded and treacherous cruelty, peculiarly Arabic and Oriental, is now being bruited all over Algeria and, among his adversaries at any rate, in Morocco also, against Bou Amara, the Moorish Pretender. His following was beginning to thin, and as men slunk away he cast about for stratagems to revive their faith in him. Selecting a soldier who was one of his most infatuated adherents, he took this man to a neighbouring burial ground, told him to dig a grave, in which he would lie as one dead while the soil would be covered in, his body being protected against pressure by boards, and an opening being left for respiration, through which he would call at frequent intervals, "Praise to Muley M. Hamet, the messenger of God and our true Sultan." This would be heard by the Moslems repairing to the spot for evening prayer, and during the night the man was to be released. All was done as directed, and the faithful, among whom, of course, Bou Amara took care to find himself, cried, "God reveals himself to us by one of his saints. Let us each place a stone on the blessed man's tomb." They piled up a cairn which stopped the aperture, and suffocated the poor wretch within. Such at least is the story.