

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 318.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 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 description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steins Strasse 51

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, February 18.

Lord Lovat brought up the question of the possibility of a sudden invasion of England during the absence of the fleet from home waters, as for instance, on an occasion such as offered itself recently when the fleet was carrying out manoeuvres off Lagos.

Lord Roberts once more explained his views with reference to the danger of an invasion.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Lord Portsmouth, said that Lord Lovat's remarks started from a theory that England's nearest neighbours were absolute pirates and would allow themselves to be guilty of such underhand behaviour. A certain interval must elapse between the entrance of strained relations and the declaration of war; the English fleet would not remain at Lagos were not the relations of England with her neighbours perfectly undisturbed and friendly.

All problems germane to the matter had been carefully considered by the Defence Committee. It was incompatible with sensible reflection and international good manners to assume that Powers with which England stood upon a perfectly friendly footing, were prepared to proceed against England in a way that would be perfectly scandalous.

Lord Tweedmouth said that, granting that one must provide against surprises, the fear of a sudden invasion was based on untenable premises. England had a perfect understanding with all great Powers, and there was no trace of differences of opinion which might lead to a war between England and those Powers.

England could look the other nations in the face and declare that she was prepared to fight if challenged, but only desired to maintain peace.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 18.

Mr. Runciman, Under Secretary of State, representing the Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, in reply to a question, stated that information had reached the Government that the Persian National Assembly had demanded a formal undertaking that the Monarchy should be a limited Monarchy and that the Ministers should be responsible to the Chamber; it was rumoured that these demands had been acceded to. The British Government desired to avoid any interference in the domestic affairs of Persia and all action on the part of the British Government would be confined to such measures as had for their object the security of the life and property of British subjects; meanwhile, there was no reason to fear any particular danger for Europeans and the Government had not thought it necessary to take any extraordinary steps.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Liberal, Member for the Montgomery district, asked if the Colonial Office had received any report as to the employment of wireless telegraphy in the military operations in German South West Africa, and if such information would be laid before the Committee appointed to enquire into the wireless telegraphy convention.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that information of this kind had reached the War Office in confidential reports and the question would be discussed as to whether any of these reports would be useful to the said Committee.

Lord Percy, Conservative, Member for Kensington S., moved an amendment to the Address expressing regret that the social legislation declared urgent by the Government should be postponed in favour of revolutionary changes in the constitution.

After a lively debate this amendment, hostile to the Government, was rejected by 374 votes to 111.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, February 18.

In the report on the naval manoeuvres of 1906, issued today, it is stated that the losses of the merchant vessels taking part amounted to 55%.

For these captures, however, the attacking Blue fleet had to pay with complete disorganisation of its fighting forces, and the umpires have decided that had the manoeuvres continued, by the beginning of the third week all ships employed in barring commerce would have been taken or blockaded; in case of a real war the percentage of captured merchant vessels would have been considerably smaller.

The manoeuvres have once more proved, so runs the report, that from a strategical standpoint it would be absurd to make the enemy's commerce the chief object of attack and to avoid his battleships. A critical situation for commerce in London might be temporarily engendered if war was carried on after the model of the manoeuvres, but the complete defeat of the attacking force could not be long delayed, and commerce would soon be carried on again with confidence.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Washington, February 18.

The naval committee of the Senate has decided to recommend the House to pass the naval estimates. The estimates include a grant of 3 million dollars for increasing the armament of the new battleships, the total sum asked for being received to 12 million dollars. The clause providing for two battleships of the "Dreadnought" type is retained.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, February 18.

The Reichstag was opened this morning at 11 o'clock by H. M. the Emperor who, in his speech from the Throne, said: "Gentlemen. In the name of my distinguished allies I welcome the newly elected Reichstag. Called upon to decide a difference of opinion between the federated Governments and the majority of the late Reichstag the German people has shown that it will loyally and firmly guard the honour and welfare of the nation with no small-minded party spirit. On the united strength of the national feeling of such citizens, peasants and artisans the destiny of the Fatherland rests secure. While I am determined conscientiously to regard all constitutional rights and privileges I repose confidence in the new Reichstag that it will regard as its highest duty the guarding and strengthening of our position among civilised peoples."

After alluding to the chief questions awaiting solution His Majesty continued: "The grave crisis which, in consequence of the risings of the natives in South West and East Africa, endangered our protectorates there, has passed away. In South West Africa of the hostile tribes only a small remnant remains unconquered so that a considerable reduction in the troops there will, as far as we can see, become possible. The gratitude of the country is assured to those heroes who for months have been upholding the glory of the German arms against a beaten and obstinate foe. The development of our colonies to a valuable asset in the nation's possessions demands above all a carefully worked out scheme for extending the means of transit."

His Majesty went on to point out that the Reichstag would, he hoped, do all in their power to extend and further the prosperity of the Colonies, since that was clearly the desire of the German people as shown by the defeat of the party which posed only as the real representative of the working classes.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

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

Hotel New York

47, Prager Strasse 47,

opposite the main Railway Station.

Visitors received
en pension.

Central Heating.

Electric Light.

Electric Lift.

Table d'hôte

1.30 p. m.

— Telephones —

in every room.

Baths.

His Majesty also referred to the law relating to *Majestäts-Beleidigung* or treason and explained that he wished its scope to be subjected to further limitations. He pointed out that the general political situation justified the hope that peace would be maintained. With Germany's allies, their relations were still the old, cordial ones, and with the other Powers their relations were good and correct.

His Majesty concluded: "At the instance of the United States and in consequence of the proposals of the Russian Government, I have accepted the invitation to the second Hague Conference which will be summoned, in accordance with the experiences of the first Hague Conference, to further the rights of nations in the sense of peace and humanity. Gentlemen, may the spirit of nationality and the desire for action from which this Reichstag has arisen prevail over its actions to the salvation of Germany."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, February 18.

M. Clémenceau had a conference this morning with the Ministers Briand, Thomson, Pichon, Barthou, Ruau and Viviani on the church question and political situation; the Ministers were all in full agreement.

The conference was really a chance one as the Ministers appeared singly to consult the Prime Minister. The Ministers unanimously approved the statements which MM. Clémenceau and Briand will make tomorrow in answer to interpellations. Silence is observed as to the proceedings at the meeting, but it is said that the Government will make no concessions on the matter of the formulae for the renting of churches, which are finally settled.

MM. Clémenceau and Briand parted with great cordiality at the end of this meeting. Those Ministers who were absent will be informed of his decision by M. Clémenceau today.

MGR. VILLATTE AT BAY.

Paris, February 18.

The American archbishop, Mgr. Villatte, who on the 3rd ult. celebrated the first mass in the Catholic Apostolic Church of France, founded in accordance with the Separation Law, has determined to take proceedings for libel against all those journals that described him as a false bishop or false archbishop.

THE LATE SIGNOR CARDUCCI.

Bologna, February 18.

The solemn interment of the remains of Grousé Carducci took place today in the presence of an enormous crowd. In token of the national mourning for the dead poet all the shops were closed and everywhere mourning flags were to be seen. The street lamps along the route followed by the procession were lighted and veiled in black. All traffic was suspended. A vast crowd filled the streets, squares, balconies and windows. The Count of Turin, as representative of the King, immediately on his arrival, proceeded to the late Signor Carducci's house to express the Royal sympathy with the family. At 2 p. m. the procession, in which the authorities, Associations, Professors, students, deputations of municipal bodies, and troops took part, moved off. The crowd preserved a solemn silence and bared their heads. The bands did not play, the only sound to be heard being the historic bell in the tower of the city hall. Students marched at the side of the hearse which was drawn by four horses, and behind it walked the Count of Turin, the Minister of Education, Signor Rava, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, many Senators, Deputies, Generals, Admirals and high officials. The procession, which was 2 kilometres long, marched through the town to the outskirts, where it broke up, the body being taken to the Carthusian cemetery where the interment took place.

M. VON MARTENS AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, February 18.

M. von Martens arrived here today. In the morning he had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and was then received in audience by the Queen, the Prince Consort and the Queen Mother. A luncheon was then given at the Russian Embassy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Carnegie trust and the Secretaries of the Arbitration Board being present.

M. von Martens then received at the Russian Embassy the visits of the representatives of the Governments invited to take part in the second Peace Conference.