

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 319.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7, Sedan Strasse 7, 16, Werder Strasse 16, Werder Strasse 16. 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 6½-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 19.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Morley, stated, in reply to a question, that the Government desired to occupy themselves with the proposals of the Chinese Government with regard to the opium question, so soon as they had received the report, now on its way, in which the Indian Government expresses its opinion on the subject.

Sir E. Grey, Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question relating to the Bagdad railway, said that he had no information to lay before the House at present.

Lieut. C. Bellairs, Conservative member for King's Lynn, asked if the Channel fleet was to be increased over and above the strength decided on last month, viz. 14 battleships, 4 armoured and 3 unarmoured cruisers.

The Secretary for the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, replied in the negative.

Sir E. Grey, in reply to another question, said the Government had no reason to fear any interference on the part of the Persian Parliament in the undertakings of British subjects or of any other foreigners.

The Prime Minister read a formal answer in writing to a question relating to the establishment of the court of appeal at the Hague Conference to deal with the decisions of prize courts. He stated that although the question had not been expressly mentioned in the programme drawn up by Russia, the British Government had already suggested that it should be included in the programme.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

New York, February 19.

The temporary settlement arrived at on the San Francisco schools question is hailed with the greatest satisfaction, in the Eastern States, at any rate. Very little, however, has yet been said about the attitude of the Japanese Government in the matter.

In regard to the Immigration Act, of course, Japan cannot claim to have its case considered at the present stage. It is merely a matter of domestic legislation, and Japan does not stand on the same ground as she did in the case of the schools question. The partial exclusion of Japanese immigrants, however, is sure to create some resentment in Japan. The Japanese Ambassador has maintained a neutral attitude on this point, which has given rise to the impression that his Government sees nothing objectionable in the new measure. There is reason to believe that Japan will wait to see how the Act really works, before coming to a judgment.

A discretion is given to the President by the new amendment, so that there is no reason to fear that it will be administered in any spirit of race hatred. Another consideration which induces the Japanese Government to accept the position, for the present, is that a new treaty will be negotiated next year. Should the new measure in operation prove repugnant to Japan, she will have an opportunity then of pressing her claims.

Tokio, February 19.

The text of the amendment of the United States Immigration Law was published here today and has caused great dissatisfaction. The better informed circles, however, accept the situation calmly, regarding it as inevitable.

Honolulu, February 19.

A Japanese squadron has been sighted here. A meeting of Japanese held yesterday sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against the veto on Japanese immigration and pointing out that thereby the Japanese were thrown into a permanent condition of slavery. The capitalists of Hawaii have cabled to the Japanese Foreign Office that the Japanese in Hawaii strongly oppose the veto on immigration, as incompatible with the dignity of the Japanese empire and fatal to Japanese interests in Hawaii.

TARIFF REFORM.

Boston (Mass.), February 19.

Governor Gould has received a letter from President Roosevelt in reply to petitions sent by the Republican Members of Congress of the State of Massachusetts to the President and to Congress. The President stated that he would seriously consider the petition and is convinced that Congress will do likewise.

A RAILWAY LOAN.

New York, February 19.

The *New York Sun* announces that the Administration of the Pennsylvania railway and the bankers who usually manage the financial affairs of this railway, have conceived the plan of issuing a loan which shall not exceed the sum of 50 million dollars. Part of this loan will be subscribed abroad. The *New York Times* learns that the loan will be principally applied to continuing the building of the terminal station in New York and to adding to the rolling stock.

SUBSIDIZED SHIPPING.

Washington, February 19.

The *Associated Press* announces that at a discussion held today between President Roosevelt, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mr. Watson, Member of Congress, it was agreed to endeavour to obtain the acceptance of the proposal to subsidize shipping lines. The House of Representatives will, it is expected, be occupied with the matter in the evenings at the latter part of this week.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

February 19.

A telegram from Nicaragua announces that yesterday afternoon the Honduras troops attacked the Nicaraguan troops guarding the frontier. After a protracted engagement the Honduras troops were repulsed.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, February 19.

A suggestion of the Socialist Radical, M. Buisson, that in those communities where no school existed, the priests residences should be turned into schools, after urgency was declared for it, was referred to a committee.

M. Meunier (Radical Republican) then brought forward an interpellation on the church policy of the Government; he pointed out the unrest prevailing among the Republicans since the Senate had referred to a committee the proposals relating to the declarations to be made with regard to the establishment of public associations *culturelles*. The speaker then attacked M. Briand's policy of expediency; his latest circular to the mayors showed that he was striving to satisfy the Bishops' ultimatum; he complained that nothing was known as to the negotiations between the Prefect of the Seine and the Archbishop of Paris and said the lease agreement as drafted recognised the Catholic Hierarchy; he censured various articles by M. Clémenceau in 1905 in which the latter had opposed M. Briand's ecclesiastical policy, and concluded with the remark that any reconciliation on the part of the Government with Rome was impossible. (Applause from the extreme Left.)

M. Guieysse (Radical Republican) complained that the rights of the free associations *culturelles* and the independent Catholics had not been recognised. He, the speaker, was in favour of religious liberty.

In reply to M. Meunier's interpellation M. Briand expressed a wish that that day's debate might be determinative. His decision had been unanimously supported by the Cabinet and he had never for a minute believed that the separation of the State and Church should assume the character of a religious war. The Government did not desire in any way to oppose freedom of conscience. He reminded the House that the Government had assumed the obligation of leaving the churches open for the celebration of the Catholic divine service, and added that the Government had reduced to a minimum the drafting of laws and the issue of circulars.

M. Briand was here interrupted by M. Clémenceau who said that he shared the responsibility with M. Briand.

M. Briand then justified the negotiations with the Archbishop of Paris and said that since the law provided an agreement as to usufruct so it had foreseen the necessity of negotiations of that kind which formed the only means of bringing into

being such an agreement. The Government would accept every sensible proposal, but would reject every agreement which permitted the reappearance of quarrelsome foreign monks or members of dissolved congregations. He concluded by appealing to the conscience of the whole Republican party to support the application of a Separation Law which provided for the predominance of the laity and the quieting of consciences. The majority must say without reserve whether they had confidence in the Cabinet. (Loud and continued applause from the Left.)

After some further remarks from MM. Repriale and Allard an Order of the Day, introduced by M. Sarrien and accepted by the Government, was carried by 384 votes to 33, whereby the Chamber expressed its confidence in the Government.

The House then adjourned.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, February 19.

A local morning journal discusses the repeated endeavours of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to obtain in the name of the Holy Chair the return of Mgr. Montagnini's confiscated papers. These endeavours, says the journal, have only led to indefinite replies and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has finally made a definite application to M. Pichon. In consequence of this application the documents of the Nuntiature, dating from a time anterior to 1904, were sent to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy on Sunday last; there they were received, but a receipt was refused until the documents had been examined. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was impelled to this course of action by the requests of several Powers especially Italy, Spain, Belgium and Germany.

The *Agence Havas* has now ascertained that of the foregoing only the following is true. On the 8th of February the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Khevenhüller, who had already had not the slightest difficulty in coming to an understanding with M. Pichon, asked the latter in writing if he would have any objection to handing over to the Holy See by means of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy the archives of the former Parisian Nuntiature. The Cabinet Council, when this request was laid before it, sanctioned M. Pichon's proposal. The Ambassador was at once informed that the handing over of the archives of the former Nuntiature, i. e. of all diplomatic documents which dated from a time anterior to the breach between France and the Vatican, would take place at once in the presence of representatives of the Foreign Office and of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. In the whole matter there has been no indefinite reply, no demand nor refusal to allow of the examination of the documents, nor any intervention on the part of any foreign Powers save the Austro-Hungarian Government, which had previously taken care to receive semi-official assurances that the steps undertaken by it in the most courteous manner would be favourably received.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, February 19.

M. von Martens stated today at an interview that he expected the second Peace Conference would be opened in the early days of June; in all probability the Conference would be presided over by M. Neledov, Russian Ambassador in Paris, in his capacity as first representative of Russia; the proceedings will take place *in camera*.

M. von Martens is of opinion that the rumour circulated by the *Petit Bleu* that in consequence of the opposition of Germany the question of partial disarmament will not appear on the programme of the Conference, lacks all foundation, since no one can prevent the question coming up for discussion. M. von Martens assured his interviewer that Russia, France and Germany held the view that the question was not ripe for decision by the Conference, but no Power could prevent the discussion of the question. England and America intended apparently to propose to the Conference a limit in armaments.

BULGARIAN UNREST.

Sofia, February 19.

Among local Macedonian emigrants it is believed to be the intention, in view of the position of Bulgarians in Macedonia, to direct a petition to the English Prime Minister whereby he will be requested to endeavour to procure autonomy for Macedonia and the appointment of a Governor who is a European and a Christian.