

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 320.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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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TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE NORTH SEA.

Rotterdam, February 21.

The S. S. "Berlin" of the Harwich-Hook of Holland line has been wrecked on the north mole in a heavy gale. The steamship has broken in half, one part has sunk. The passengers and crew are clustered on the sternmost part of the ship, which is still above water. A lifeboat has put off to save them.

London, February 21.

All the 141 persons on board the S. S. "Berlin" stranded at the Hook of Holland, including 91 passengers, have been drowned.

(See also under Latest Telegrams.)

THE ABERDEEN ELECTION.

London, February 21.

The election of a member of Parliament for Aberdeen, South Division, in the place of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, appointed Ambassador to the United States, resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate Esselebert by 3,779 votes against 3,412 recorded for the Unionist candidate McNeill. The Socialist, Bramley, obtained 1,740 votes.

THE JOHANNESBURG ELECTIONS.

Johannesburg, February 21.

Up to the present 18 Progressist, 6 Nationalist, 16 Het Volk, 1 Independent, and 3 Labour members have been elected.

BAD WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

From all parts of England come reports of exceptionally severe storms and heavy weather, both on the coast and inland. A violent storm was raging all Wednesday in the Channel and all cross channel traffic was considerably delayed. In many districts hail and snowstorms have caused much damage.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, February 20.

President Roosevelt today signed the Immigration Bill, by which Asiatic labourers are excluded from the United States.

THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC.

Honolulu, February 20.

Three Japanese cruisers have arrived here and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by some 5,000 Japanese living here. The vessels are to remain here a week, the local Japanese and American residents are preparing many festivities in honour of the officers and crews.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

New York, February 20.

Dispatches from Caracas report that President Castro, who a few weeks ago was looked upon as a dying man, has made a marvellous recovery. The fact was announced in a sudden and dramatic manner by the President sending a telegram to the organ of his party denouncing the agitation to secure the resignation of the Vice-President, Gen. Gomez, who has been Acting-President since Castro's illness. The President's recovery occurred at a very convenient time for his party, which was fast losing ground in the eastern States, which are its stronghold. The revolutionists had been very active, and had apparently succeeded in gaining over part of the Army. The President's manifesto has put new heart into the Government party, who are arresting their opponents wholesale. Messages of congratulation were sent to the President from his supporters of all kinds, and the Government organs hailed him as the saviour of his country. The crisis seemed to have acted as a tonic on the President. He has undergone another operation since, but the latest reports state he is still improving.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua, February 20.

The troops of the Republic of Nicaragua have marched into the interior of Honduras. General Carcano, who commanded the attacking Honduras troops, fell in the fighting on the 19th.

New York, February 20.

A telegram from San Salvador states that the Nicaraguan troops that have penetrated Honduras have been defeated near Portello del Rapino.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, February 20.

With reference to the interview with M. von Martens at which he stated that Germany, Russia and France were of opinion that the question of disarmament was not yet ripe for discussion and that the limitation of armaments was not yet a question of practical politics, the International Arbitration and Peace Committee has addressed a letter to the English Prime Minister begging that the English Government should urge the consideration of the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has replied that the Government has no official knowledge that the Governments in question are opposed to the discussion of the armaments question. He retains his opinion that this question ought if in any way possible, to be discussed at the forthcoming conference.

THE LATE PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

Vienna, February 20.

In the presence of the Emperor and of members of the Imperial Family and the House of Coburg, of the Prince of Bulgaria and representatives of various Sovereigns, the benediction of the body of the late Princess Clementine took place today in the State room of the Palace. In the evening the body was taken to the Northern railway station for conveyance to Coburg.

COLLISION IN THE CANAL.

London, February 20.

Lloyd's Agency announces from Port Said that the British s. s. "Coniscliff" and the German s. s. "Zieten" bound to Japan from Hamburg collided on Wednesday in the Suez Canal. The "Coniscliff", which was lying at anchor when the collision took place, suffered considerable damage, the amount of which has not been ascertained. The "Zieten" was able to continue her voyage.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

London, February 21.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Tangier reports, under date 20th instant, that 1,500 infantry and 200 cavalry had arrived there via Fez to reinforce the army of Ben Ghazi, who is about to attack the Beniarios tribe, among whom Raisuli is still dwelling.

Tangier, February 21.

The Mahalla is now on the march from Fez here, with orders, report says, to proceed to Mogador to put a stop to the depredations committed by the men of the Caid Anflus. The Beni Idder tribe had made an attack on Anflus' people who had taken some of the Idder tribe prisoners. There were several killed on both sides in the fight.

LOVERS' "TIFFS."

A curious matrimonial incident between blood and millions is now engaging the attention of the German Press. The parties are Prince Henry of Hanau and Frau Olberman, the widow of a millionaire of Cologne. The Prince had wooed the widow and had been accepted, and matters had gone so far that she had placed in his hands a sum of £50,000, which he had invested with two Hungarian banks. Arising from the transaction disputes arose, and the widow withdrew from her engagement. Since then, however, there have been negotiations, and the Prince having restored the £50,000, the match will be "on" again.

THE INDIANS IN AMERICA.

It is a frequent subject for conjecture whether the type of regular angular features, high cheekbones, and smooth black hair so often noticeable in the young native American are to be attributed to climatic environment of the country or to atavism due to actual descent from an Indian ancestor. There are said to be now in Virginia 700 persons who can prove their descent from Pocahontas and her English husband, John Rolfe, and among these the Indian racial traits are very strongly marked in their common family resemblance. The pure-blooded Indian, as civilisation has transformed him, is seen in his best form in the Government schools and institutions, from which many well-educated protégés of the nation have gone forth to take their place in the social life of the community. The Carlisle School is one of the best of these, and takes high rank among the colleges of the land. Its football team won nine out of twelve games played last year, and in other forms of athleticism the Indian seems to have natural proclivities ensuring pre-eminence. An Apache, Dr. Carlos Montezuma, who was rescued from a battlefield when only six years old, is a physician of note in Chicago, where also is found an Indian who is recognised as one of the most successful advocates in that city. An Omaha Indian is a Government employee distinguished for his scientific research; and a Sioux, Dr. Eastman, is a prominent student of both medicine and law in the West. As artists and writers Indian women have come to the front.

In Oklahoma and the newly developing States many Indians are making their mark as business men, engaging in banking and real estate occupations which enable them to prevent their people from being cheated by unscrupulous whites. At heavy work on the railroads and irrigation canals the Indian labourer is found to be more reliable than the African.

In the new State which next July will give an additional star to the Union flag, Quonah Parker, chief of the Comanches, is the foremost Indian in public life. His mother was a white woman, who was captured by the Indians when a girl and later became the wife of Quonah, a Comanche warrior. His ability is generally recognised. He was strongly opposed to the union of Indian Territory with Oklahoma; but, though his aim for framing a Constitution for a State of Sequoyah were overruled, his political career is by no means closed.

Among the newly elected Senators who will take their seats at Washington on March 4 will be the first representative of the American Indians in that body. He is Mr. Charles Curtis, one of the two Senators from Kansas. Though not of pure Indian lineage, he has the hair and colour of an Indian. His mother belonged to the Kaw tribe. For fourteen years he has sat in the House of Representatives, where he had an Indian colleague in Mr. Adam Byrd, a Mississippi representative, also of Indian blood, who traces his ancestry through a long line of distinguished Cherokee chieftains. This tribe is the most advanced in civilisation, and the most eager for education, spending largely on their schools and colleges in Georgia. The Chickasaws have five colleges, maintained at a large cost, and the Creeks have ten, with sixty-five common schools. When the Government first began supplying the Indians with houses it was a difficult matter to keep the old warriors in these habitations, but when once grown accustomed to his dwelling the Indian is reluctant to change, and, no matter how large his family grows, insists on remaining in his original one-story shanty. There are 28,000 Indian families living in comfortable modern dwellings, and, so far from tending to gradual extinction, the Indians under direct supervision as wards of the nation seem actually increasing in numbers. Probably when unmolested and at the height of their power the American Indians never exceeded a million in number. Some authorities have put the number as low as half a million. At the present time there are about 284,000 of the Red race in the United States. They are distributed in eighteen States and three territories, exclusive of the Indian Territory. Nearly all the tribes are west of the Mississippi, and the reservations set apart for them number 156. Living on eight reservations in New York State are some 5,000 descendants of the Mohawk and other great warrior tribes who once were lords of the Hudson and figured in the pages of Fenimore Cooper.

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