

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 326.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 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.
10. Werder Strasse 8. 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 28.

Mr. W. Bridgeman, Conservative, Member for Oswestry, asked the Government if the commercial treaty with Germany, which secures for Great Britain the most favoured nation treatment, had lapsed, and if so, what steps would be taken for its renewal.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he understood the treaty remained in force so long as England granted Germany the most favoured nation rights, and that therefore no further steps were required.

In answer to several questions as to the constitution of the Upper House in the Transvaal, against which protest has been raised by Het Volk and the Transvaal nationalists, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, replied that the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Elgin, was completely satisfied that the nominations reflected in due manner the various shades of political opinions, and that the High Commissioner for S. Africa, the Earl of Selbourne, had cabled that he was convinced that the second Chamber would fulfil its allotted task with justice and impartiality; there could, therefore, be no question of revising the nominations for which the Government accepted full responsibility.

The House agreed to the Government proposal that the effective strength of the regular army should be placed at 160,000 men.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, February 28.

The naval estimates for fleet construction during the coming year are placed at £8,100,000 as against £9,235,000 in the past year. The construction of two or, if the Powers at the Hague Conference should not arrive at an understanding, of three improved and somewhat larger ships of the "Dreadnought" class, of one speedy unprotected cruiser, of 5 torpedo boat destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and 12 submarines, is provided for.

Further, there will be a considerable increase in the numbers of the crews in the ships of the first fighting line and the complete equipment of the squadron consisting of six ships of the line and six armoured cruisers, which will always remain in home waters. Twelve battleships, 28 fully manned "T. P. D.'s," three small cruisers and the necessary store ships will be stationed at the mouth of the Thames and will be kept ready for instant employment. Besides these the home fleet will comprise four battleships and eight first class cruisers at Portsmouth, as well as three battleships and eight first class cruisers at Devonport.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has issued a memorandum which deals with the rapid construction of the "Dreadnought" which was ready for sea in 14 months, but points out that building will not proceed so rapidly in future, unless urgent circumstances demand it. The ships' trials have turned out magnificently. The nucleus crew system has resulted in increased efficiency and makes fewer repairs necessary. The proportion of ships unavailable owing to their having to undergo repairs is only 16% as against 63% in 1904, of cruisers only 25% as against 32, of unprotected cruisers 22 as against 52, of torpedo boat destroyers 19 as against 56. Apart from their greater efficiency large sums for repairs have also been saved. The employment of turbine engines has been completely justified and will be regarded when constructing new vessels.

In a speech at Weymouth yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Tweedmouth, said that there was no ground for the fear that the present Government would endanger the strength of the fleet. The Government feared no criticism and the policy which they intended to follow, was that which was shown to be best for the country.

THE KING'S PHYSICIAN IN LONDON.

London, February 28.

Dr. Ott, of Marienbad, who is at present making a stay in London, was received today by H. M. King Edward and by the Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. *Reuter's Bureau* announces that these visits were not made by Dr. Ott in his medical capacity.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

New York, February 28.

No word has been received at the State Department of any development with regard to the settlement in the San Francisco schools question, and it is evident that Japan is content for the moment with the present position.

There has been no revival of the alarmist treatment of the question, in which some newspapers were indulging a few weeks ago, but it is remarked that the work of fortifying Honolulu is now being taken in hand with energy. It is possible that the work was hurried on in consequence of the Japanese question cropping up, but it need not be regarded as especially significant. The military authorities are of opinion that the work should have been done years ago. As a matter of fact, the necessary funds were voted by Congress long before the question became acute. An additional vote to complete the work will be submitted to Congress this Session.

If Japan finds the new Act harmful to her interests, she will no doubt wait until the negotiation of the new treaty to make known her dissatisfaction. She ought then to be in a strong position to enforce her claims. The rapid development of her manufactures and railways renders the country a market of growing importance. American traders have realised this, and are doing all they can to secure their position there. Should Japan seek a weapon with which to retaliate upon the United States, she would find a ready and effective one in the placing of difficulties in the way of American trade.

SMUGGLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

Cologne, February 28.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns from New York that the customs authorities in Hoboken have confiscated a quarter of a million dollars worth of tickets for the Hamburg State Lottery, which the head steward of a Hamburg steamship had attempted to smuggle into the country. The steward was allowed to remain at liberty for the present.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, February 28.

This afternoon at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy the 26 boxes containing papers, and the money chests of the former Papal Nunciature in Paris were handed to the advocate, M. Boyes de Bouillane, representative of Mgr. Montagnini, and to Count Olivier de Beaugard, confidential agent of the Holy See.

Several journals have published a notice that the Minister of Education, M. Briand, has made new proposals touching the Church question to the Cabinet Council. M. Briand asserts that this statement is untrue.

RIOTING SAILORS.

Toulon, March 1.

Yesterday, when the payment took place of sailors who have returned from abroad, serious disturbances took place. In those quarters of the town bearing an unsavoury reputation a regular battle took place between the sailors and the police. One of the former was killed and several wounded.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

St. Petersburg, February 28.

Up to this evening 485 members of the Imperial Duma have been elected, comprising 304 adherents of the Left (30 Progressists, 31 Members of the Labour Party, 52 Social Democrats, 18 Social Revolutionaries, 94 Members of other parties of the Left) and 48 Nationalists, in addition to the returns already announced.

In the Government of Wjatko the 13 elections have resulted in the exclusive return of adherents of the extreme Left, 6 of the elected members being Social Revolutionaries.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

St. Petersburg, February 28.

By order of the General Staff the first three parts of General Kuropatkin's report on the late war have been distributed among the senior officers of the army.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL KOSLOVSKY.

Krasnojarsk, February 28.

The following details as to the murder of the Town Commandant, General Koslovsky, have been ascertained.

The General was walking with some friends and showed them a threatening letter in which it was stated that he would be murdered at 5 o'clock. Taking out his watch, he said "It is 5 o'clock and I am still alive." As he was returning to his house alone at 6 o'clock, a man called out "stop", and at the same time fired three shots and the General fell dead to the ground. The passers by fled in all directions and the murderer dashed into the courtyard of an adjacent house and escaped by a neighbouring street.

JUSTICE OVERTAKES A CRIME.

Munich, February 28.

Nearly three years ago a young man by name Hentschel disappeared mysteriously from Munich. He is believed to have said one evening in a café that he was about to proceed to Hamburg on business. From that day to this all trace of him has been lost. Today the police arrested a man called Niederhofer, formerly a circus proprietor, on suspicion of having murdered the missing man. It appears that Niederhofer was found to have taken a diamond ring to a Munich jeweller to have it altered and when the latter enquired by whose orders the work was to be done, in an unguarded moment Niederhofer replied "by Hentschel's". He was arrested and in his possession was found another diamond ring, which, although it had been altered, was recognised as having belonged to the missing man.

The police, satisfied that they have got the right man, today caused excavations to be made in an open space in Munich where formerly a circus stood, and in no long time they discovered the remains of Hentschel's body.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

London, March 1.

The *Times* correspondent in Tangier telegraphs that Raisuli remains in the mountains a day's march from Tangier. He has stated that he will rebuild his fortress of Zinat with the bodies and bones of the soldiers who, at the Sultan's bidding, destroyed it.

A FRENCH EX-MINISTER ON BALLOONING.

M. Berteaux, French ex-Minister of War, has devoted a good deal of study to the question of the balloon in war-time, and has more than once gone up in the air with the object of discovering for himself how far the airship might be utilised by the military. On one occasion he made a trip in the Lebaudy airship in the east of France, at Toul, his companions on this aerial excursion being M. Juchmes, the pilot, and three officers. It was the Minister who gave the instructions as to the route to be followed, and in spite of a strong wind his directions were followed to the letter. M. Berteaux says that his sensations were very agreeable. So smooth is the progress of an airship that the passenger would almost imagine he was standing still. The only thing he had to complain of was the noise made by the turning of the propeller, and this he thinks might be remedied. As an instrument of war the ex-Minister believes the airship might prove very useful, but one must not expect too much. A balloon must never go too far from its base, for it is always obliged to return. The weather also is an important element, and one should not lose sight of the fact that a good deal has yet to be done in the way of perfecting the military balloon. The ex-Minister, however, was struck with three points during his aerial manoeuvres, namely, the resistance of the airship to atmospheric currents, its stability, and its surety of direction. M. Berteaux was the first Minister of War to recognise the practicability of the airship as an adjunct to the Army, and it is, thanks to his sanction, that France is about to possess the first aerial "fleet" of war balloons, consisting of the "Lebaudy", the "Patrie", and the "République", the last-named being at present in course of construction.