

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No. 330.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 2 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
16, Werder Strasse 3 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 KING'S HOLIDAY.

Biarritz, March 5.

H. M. King Edward, travelling incognito as the Duke of Lancaster, arrived here from Paris this evening.

KING EDWARD AND PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Hague, March 5.

Prince Francis of Teck has arrived here and today handed to Prince Henry of the Netherlands the Collar and Insignia of the Order of the Bath, and in the name of King Edward expressed that Sovereign's appreciation of Prince Henry's gallantry in aiding in the rescue of the survivors of the wreck of the "Berlin".

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 5.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, today brought in the naval estimates. He pointed out the reduced outlay contemplated, and laid stress on the fact that the estimates for new ships had not been so low for nine years, but, at the same time, he was able to state in the name of the Admiralty that in their opinion the two-Power standard would be duly maintained by these proposals. After deprecating invidious comparisons with other Powers, Mr. Robertson gave a comparative survey of the age, size and armament of the battleships of France, Germany and England and showed that England in the matter of battleships had a decided superiority over these two Powers, and in the matter of cruisers a still greater superiority.

In conclusion Mr. Robertson said: "In the last 10 years France, Germany and Russia, taken together, have increased their fleet by new ships to the extent of 1,150,000 tons, Great Britain to the extent of 1,132,000 tons. According to the present programme, by the end of 1910 we shall have eight or nine new battleships and three cruisers all of the latest type, Germany, on the other hand, will have four battleships and two cruisers, and France only two battleships."

Mr. Robertson alluded to the capacity of the English yards for rapid ship construction and said that he had no doubt that in case of unforeseen developments abroad, which might make renewed efforts necessary, the Admiralty would face the situation with circumspection, courage and understanding. He concluded by defending the new disposition of the naval forces and the creation of a home fleet.

Mr. Lee, Conservative, Member for Fareham, conceded that Mr. Robertson's statements justified the Admiralty in partially retarding the shipbuilding programme, but only partially. He asked if the Government seriously believed that England's rivals would allow themselves to be enticed by the bait held out to them. It was difficult to gather whether the Hague Conference and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's enthusiasm would lead England; but it seemed likely that this enthusiasm would lead to unfortunate misunderstandings with his friends and acquaintances. The recent statement of the Prime Minister had only excited ill concealed anxiety in France, and in Germany open discontent. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had written that England's power at sea did not signify a challenge to any Power; that was the sentiment of one who favoured naval power in his own country and was also the sentiment contained in the telegram sent by the German Navy League to the German Emperor in May of last year. He, the speaker, expressed the hope that the Prime Minister might succeed in convincing the Powers that he was in earnest and that the Conference might have some success in the direction that the other Powers might stop building ships, but he did not believe in the possibility of any success of the kind.

The Prime Minister then spoke. He first reminded the house of the provocative speech which Mr. Lee made some years ago against a Power which was and still is on a good footing with England. He recognised the two-Power standard as a more or less accurate criterion by which England could test her naval strength. He went on to point out that Mr. Robertson had proved that England was far above the two-Power standard and was absolutely assured of being so for the next three and a half years. He deprecated a too slavish adherence to the two-Power standard and asked whether England, in case she at any time should find herself in close alliance with the two greatest naval Powers, would still have to continue to lay ship after ship, and more than ship after ship, on the stocks if one or the other of these Powers continued to build ships.

The Prime Minister continued: "As to the question of the limitation of armaments, the Hague Conference may be described as the invention of the Czar of Russia, and the justification for its being summoned was that very question of limiting the exorbitant outlay on military objects. I cannot accept that what five years ago formed the chief subject of discussion has now, when the world has increased in wisdom, become an absolutely ridiculous subject. I can assure Mr. Lee that I have never said anything on this matter calculated to insult anybody. When I spoke of the British Navy as a force designed for the maintenance of peace, Mr. Lee said that the other Powers could say the same and that the German Navy League had indeed described itself as the friend of peace. I believe they are friends of peace, and I think it shows neither good tactics nor the best of taste if we believe that a great Power, or even a corporation like the German Navy League, has any other object than peace, which it is believed will be brought about by increasing the country's power. That is our position."

The Prime Minister concluded: "I have the conviction that we, far apart from causing any harm by bringing the subject of armaments up for discussion, are rather in duty bound to do it, since we are of opinion that a strong intellectual tendency is found now among thinking men in all the countries of Europe in favour of arbitration courts, of a peaceful solution of disputes, and of a mutual escape from the gigantic outlay which the present situation brings with it. I should have thought myself acting wrongly, and should not have remained longer in my present position, had I not taken advantage of every possibility granted me to further this tendency and to support it to the best of my power. There exists no Machiavellian plan on the part of this country. We cherish no wish to force any country to reduce her army or navy even if we could do so. We have no wish to interfere with the right judgment of those who know their own interests and the wishes of their own people best, as we know the wishes of the British people. We wish to place ourselves in the front rank of those who are of opinion that the warlike attitude of the Powers to one another, as shown by the excessive growth of armaments, is a curse, and that it will be so much the better to check it, even if in a modest degree."

Mr. Balfour said, that if the Prime Minister found out a way, compatible with the security of the realm, by which he could lessen the burden of armaments, he would gain the grateful appreciation of all classes of society, who all wished to attain the same goal as the Prime Minister had in view. He, the speaker, questioned, however, whether the Prime Minister was adopting the right methods. England was decreasing her outlay, but foreign diplomatists would ask whether the army or the fleet were being weakened thereby, and would turn to the speeches of Mr. Haldane and Mr. Robertson.

The Prime Minister, interrupting: "They will do that if you call their attention to it."

Mr. Balfour replied: "That is a quite unworthy observation"; and said, in conclusion, that the Government could not possibly explain to the people that they were increasing the strength of the Army and Navy, and at the same time expect that foreign countries would believe that England was making great sacrifices in the interests of international disarmament.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CUBAN "REVELATIONS."

New York, March 5.

The "revelations" made by the *Herald*, in connection with the issue of bonds by the Cuban junta to procure American recognition of Cuba as a belligerent, continues to arouse excitement in Cuba.

It is obvious now that the money spent for the purpose of influencing American opinion was wasted, though at the time the alleged issue was made, the explosion on board the "Maine" had not occurred, and America's decision to intervene in Cuba was not so certain. The Liberals maintain there was a waste of Cuban money, and are asking who got it. It is also thought in Havana that the American Congress will have to take some notice of the matter, in order to correct any impression among the historians of the future that America was paid to take the part of Cuba.

A large number of Cuba's leading men have attempted to form a new Conservative party, and at a recent meeting drew up a platform, which included a demand for a protectorate, which would leave Cuba nominally independent, but secure the protection of property and individual liberty in Cuba. Although many distinguished names are at the head of the new party, the frank approval of a protectorate is not likely to gain them support among the Cubans.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS.

Chicago, March 5.

The express mail train to New York has met with an accident near Barrytown; details are wanting; medical aid has been requested.

According to later intelligence no one was killed in the accident but three persons were injured. The locomotive and the first coach remained on the rails, the others were derailed and fell in a ditch.

ACCIDENT TO AN ITALIAN PRINCE.

Rome, March 5.

Prince Haimon, eldest son of the Duke of Aosta, while riding in the Park of Capotomonte, fell from his horse and broke his left collar bone.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS DESTROYED.

Munich, March 5.

On Monday evening in the German Museum the ceiling of the so-called "ship room" fell in, all the models and exhibits being buried in the debris. The damage done was very considerable. The Museum was closed on Tuesday; entrance to the scene of the disaster is forbidden to everyone including reporters.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, March 5.

Magnificent weather prevails in the capital and there was much life in the streets at midday. The entrance to the Tauric Palace was guarded by police and soldiers. All the streets in the neighbourhood of the Duma Palace were thronged with people, who greeted the Deputies as they made their way to the opening of the Duma with hurrahs and cries of "Amnesty". The Deputies acknowledged these greetings by taking off their hats.

The opening of the Duma was preceded by a solemn Te Deum celebrated by the Metropolitan Antonius with Bishops Platon and Eulogius who are members of the Duma. The Metropolitan then made a speech in which he adjured the Deputies to forget their differences of opinion and to work for the salvation of the Fatherland, and exhorted them to peace and harmony. One group of Deputies called for the National Hymn, which was twice sung by the choir amid loud cheers. The Prime Minister and all the Ministers attended the service.

The sitting was opened at 1 o'clock by the Vice President of the Imperial Council, M. Goloubeff. When the Secretary of State read aloud the Imperial Ukase summoning the Duma, the members of the Right, about 100 strong, rose from their seats and called out several times "Long live the Czar". The other members remained seated and listened in silence. When the reading was finished the members of the Right again cheered and all the Ministers stood up.

All the Deputies then took the oath. The Social Democrats took no part in the opening ceremony but entered the hall after the oath had been taken.

M. Golovin was elected President of the Duma. His election was greeted with cheers by the Left and Centre, by silence on the Right benches. He received 356 votes against 102. He made a short speech in which he addressed all parties in the Duma and said "However great the differences of opinion may be which divide the Deputies, the Duma is nevertheless united in one desire, viz. to work for the welfare of the nation which has impatiently awaited the meeting of the second Duma."