

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 331.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 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.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 5 1/2

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

## LORD TWEEDMOUTH ON THE ENGLISH NAVY.

London, March 6.

Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech this evening at a banquet of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, and said that the British navy was above the interests of Party. The present Government still held the view which they hoped to realise, that, while money must not be thrown away, the fleet must not be neglected. They were all permeated by the intention to secure the great interests which England had. At the Admiralty complete harmony reigned between the naval authorities and the civil officials.

The Portuguese Ambassador, who replied to the toast of the foreign representatives, said that he was at present negotiating a commercial treaty, which was to replace that signed in London 600 years ago, and he cherished the hope that he would be able to conclude a treaty favourable to both nations.

## A MYSTERIOUS DERELICT.

London, March 6.

The S. S. "Hedley" discovered the "Esmeralda" deserted and drifting about in the Irish Sea with 20 tons of gunpowder on board. The "Hedley" towed her to Holyhead where she was moored in the harbour at some distance from the piers where passengers for Ireland embark. There is no trace of the vessel's crew and the fate of the ship is, at present, a mystery.

## THE AMEER IN INDIA.

Lahore, March 5.

Replying to the address presented in a silver casket on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Islamia College new building, the Ameer said:—

"I wish to say how deeply I appreciate the toleration of the Government of India in allowing the millions of my Mahometan brothers in this great country perfect liberty to perform their religious duties. Having said that, I now come to the point of my message to you and to the millions of Mussulmans for whom you stand. Acquire knowledge, acquire knowledge, say it three times, 'acquire knowledge.' There are those who declaim against Western sciences as against evil. I am not among them. On the contrary, I say pursue knowledge everywhere, but remember that science is the superstructure of religion.

"Speaking plainly, bear in mind that religion will not give bread or raiment. Impress into the hearts of the children when they are young and impressionable, such love for the Holy Faith, that nothing can eradicate it. Then, when one foot has been firmly placed on the true religion, the other may wander freely anywhere. That is my advice.

"I regret that I cannot give the large pecuniary assistance which I would like. I am spending at the present time large sums in opening educational institutions in Afghanistan, and the claims of my country come first. From today, however, I shall increase my annual grant from six to twelve thousand rupees, but I give the additional sum for the specific purpose of maintaining the education of orphan children. I express grateful thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who has permitted you to receive into your guardianship all the orphan Mahometan children. I present also twenty thousand rupees in the name of God, not in my own, to the credit of the building fund of the new college."

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### NEW YORK AND PNEUMONIA.

London, March 6.

The *Globe* hears from its New York correspondent that the annual scare over the prevalence of pneumonia has again seized upon New York. It

almost always takes hold upon the people about this time of year, and invariably it is said that the number of "cases" beats all records. There is now beyond doubt a large number of patients afflicted with this disease in the public institutions, and the doctors say that in their private work pneumonia just now is providing them with more patients than all the other ills that flesh is heir to put together. There is pretty general agreement, as in former years, that most of the trouble is due to the monstrous condition of the streets, which makes it impossible for people to go abroad without getting wet feet unless they wear rubber overshoes. But the wearing of "rubbers" is nowadays unfashionable, and only the sensible minority continue to make use of what should be, in this climate and in this city especially, an indispensable form of foot wear.

It is now five weeks since the last heavy fall of snow, which the newspapers boomed as an interesting blizzard. A fortnight after that fall many of the chief thoroughfares were still blocked with that same snow, and it still blocks all the side streets down town, and practically all the thoroughfares up town. It must strike a visitor as incredible that a civilised and highly-strung community should tolerate such a state of things in their midst. Every day the sun shines brightly, and melts the surface of the great mounds of snow in the side streets whence in consequence streams of icy-cold water trickle down into the larger thoroughfares. These latter for the most part, vilely paved and maintained, have holes in them which are soon filled with the ice-water, which it is difficult for the hurrying pedestrian to avoid, and which cannot be avoided by the vehicular traffic. The resultant mud is foul and dangerous to health, and to it the physicians unanimously attribute three-fourths of the colds and pneumonia now prevalent among our long-suffering citizens.

This sort of thing prevails more or less year after year, and still nothing is done to remedy the evil. Contractors with a political "pull" seem to be able to do anything. Visitors say that there is nothing to parallel the shameful condition of the streets of New York to be found in the poorest and meanest districts of London, or, indeed, of any third-rate town in Europe. The immediate and striking result in New York is the prevalence of what is little less than an epidemic of pneumonia.

## FIRE ON A LINER.

New York, March 6.

A fire broke out at sea on the 21st of February on the Hamburg-America liner "Vandalia", which has reached this port from East Asia. The ship and her cargo were much damaged.

## THE U. S. NAVY.

San Diego, March 6.

The gun boat "Princeton" left yesterday for San Salvador with orders to join the cruiser "Chicago" as speedily as possible.

London, March 7.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Washington reports: "The State Department has issued orders that the Pacific Ocean, the Philippine, and the China squadrons shall be combined to form the Pacific Ocean fleet with Honolulu as its *point d'appui*. It is explained that this concentration of sea forces has nothing to do with the character of the relations between the United States and Japan that have been brought to a head by recent occurrences in California; but it is notorious that the Government recognises the importance of maintaining in the Pacific a fleet sufficiently strong to defend the Philippines and Hawaii and to protect the States of the Union situated on the Pacific coast."

## THE IMMIGRATION LAW.

Bremen, March 6.

Boesmann's *Telegraphic Agency* has received the following telegram from New York: "The new Immigration Law, recently issued by the Government of the United States, does not imply restriction on immigration, but only contains regulations which will bring about an improvement in the accommodation given to steerage passengers. The shipping companies had really only feared a law

which would demand the education test, because thereby immigration would have been reduced at least 30 per cent. In order to make an end of the vast agitation of the Union Corporation something had to be done. Then came the regulation that more accommodation must be provided for individual emigrants, a clause which certainly means for the shipping companies that they will be able to forward 15 to 20 per cent less passengers per steamer. But the directors of the shipping companies, particularly the German ones, had long been aware that something would have to be done to improve the accommodation offered to steerage passengers, so that now something is prescribed by law which the shipping companies had long had a mind to do. It has now been ascertained that a great league has been formed in North America to fight against any legislation further limiting immigration, so that any such legislation is not to be expected for many years. In particular the "Contract labourers" paragraph, which has been shown to be an injudicious clause, will be most energetically opposed by the league."

## THE LANDSLIDE AT ROME.

Rome, March 6.

The landslide at Monte Mario began on the 27th. A part of the mountain was detached and slid down towards the village, the inhabitants of which took flight and took care to bring themselves and their belongings into safety. The first slide then stopped, but a few days later it began to move again and official announcements state that two churches and 25 houses were swept away. At present the slide has ceased.

News as to the disaster comes in but slowly. The mass of earth set in motion was 1 kilometre broad and 5 long. The Carmine quarter is completely buried. From other parts of the Basilicata similar landslips and collapses of the mountain are reported. In several places houses have been destroyed. In Turst 4 corpses were taken out of a ruined house. Five persons lost their lives in Lagonegro. Men are wanting to aid in the work of rescue. Over 150,000 men have emigrated to America leaving behind their wives and children.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, March 6.

The President of the Duma was most graciously received by the Czar at today's audience, which lasted 15 to 20 minutes. The Czar expressed his satisfaction at the opening of the second Duma and alluded to the difficult work which lay before the Duma, work all the more difficult since so many political parties were represented in the Duma.

M. Golovin expressed the hope that on all important subjects affecting the welfare of the country a union of the various political fractions might be attained since they were united in striving for one goal, viz. to further the good of the country. It was to such an union that he owed his election as President.

The Czar then discussed the work prepared by the Ministry and the numerous legislative proposals, the result of that work, to be laid before the Duma and said that he was confident that the Duma would take up the work of legislation. M. Golovin informed the Czar that the Members of the Duma were imbued with the determination to justify the confidence of the Sovereign. The Duma would take up this work immediately that their internal organisation was completed. The Czar, who found this entirely in order, chatted to M. Golovin most graciously on the subject of his former activity in the Moscow Semstvo. After the audience M. Golovin was presented to the Czarina.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg, March 6.

This evening a bomb was thrown at the carriage of the Commandant of the fortress, General Neplujeff. The General was wounded in his legs; the coachman and horses were also injured. The carriage was wrecked. The perpetrator of the outrage managed to escape.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.

Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

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