

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 335.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 16, Werder Strasse 3
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 54

Telephone: 4755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 11.

The Under Secretary of State of the Local Government Board, Mr. Runciman, in answer to a question, stated that the subject of limitation of armaments had not been in the original programme of the Hague Conference, which was submitted to the Powers in April of last year. Since then the question whether this subject could not come up before the Conference had been discussed. No further statement could be made as to the Programme of the Conference until the final invitations had been issued by the Russian Government, which was negotiating with Great Britain and the other Powers as to the contents of the Programme.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, March 11.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns from various private letters from men on board H. M. S. "Dreadnought" that the heat in that vessel's engine room is so extraordinarily great, that the stokers have to suffer terribly, especially in the tropics. The size of the "Dreadnought" results in her being less efficient at manoeuvring at a low speed than smaller ships. The "Dreadnought" is entirely unsuited to night manoeuvres without lights in close formation.

The same journal learns that the Admiralty is experimenting with a shooting arrangement which, as the inventor claims, guarantees absolute accuracy of aim in any weather.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE ELECTRICIANS STRIKE.

Paris, March 11.

The House was crowded when M. Jaurés' interpellation relating to the interference of the Government in the strike of electricians came up for discussion.

M. Jaurés referred to M. Clémenceau's decision to employ soldiers in place of the strikers. The latter, he said, had done no acts of violence and had shown by stopping work what a power their work was. If the Government were accommodating themselves to the power of industry by finding substitutes for the strikers they were denying the right to strike and were giving inadmissible powers to the capitalists. He demanded that M. Clémenceau and his colleagues should assume the responsibility. (Loud applause from the extreme Left.) He continued that, if the Government were consistent, they must also refuse to the bakers, the miners, the railway and tramcar employes the right to strike, but in that case the workmen would demand the revision of their work on a socialistic basis. (Applause from the extreme Left. Great interruption.)

M. Jaurés went on to say that the engineers at the electricity works would never have given their consent to the employment of soldiers in the works. For the rest, the soldiers would have offered passive resistance to any such orders. He concluded by urging M. Clémenceau to place himself in harmony with the Republican sentiments of the whole country.

M. Clémenceau in his reply said that pure logic was for him and against M. Jaurés. A strike might be justifiable but could not be carried on at the expense of outsiders. The Government had employed soldiers on the ground of the claim to self preservation possessed by human society; it was the duty of the Government to support this claim. (Applause in various parts of the house, cries of "No, no" from the Socialists.)

M. Clémenceau continued "What M. Jaurés describes as liberty is the domination of the whole of human society by a few individuals. We must not make slaves of the workmen but neither must we make them tyrants. The electricians struck work for no sufficient reasons, and by their action

did harm to other poor workmen. The Government unanimously approved my determination to fall into line with the mining companies. Does M. Jaurés support the Labour Federation which is preparing a general strike? The Socialists are not anarchists and therefore they should not attack the Radicals and the Government at a moment when they are carrying through important social reforms." (Long continued applause.)

M. Jaurés replied with much heat, saying that M. Clémenceau had accused him of appealing to the Right, but that he, M. Jaurés, would allow no one to use insulting expressions to him. Returning to the subject before the House he said that he was speaking on behalf of the workmen's right to live; M. Clémenceau was degrading the soldiers by letting them play the rôle of black-legs i. e. of workmen who belonged to the independent syndicates.

M. Biétry, President of the "yellow" syndicate contradicted this statement. He attacked the Socialists, but was interrupted by violent noise on the extreme Left benches, suppressed with difficulty by the President of the Chamber.

M. Jaurés then proposed as an Order of the Day "The Chamber is of the opinion that the falling back upon military assistance to replace the electricians on strike is an encroachment on the right to strike and a misuse of the military discipline, and proceeds to the Order of the Day." Precedence was claimed for this motion but rejected.

The President then submitted a resolution expressing confidence in the Government couched in the following terms: "The Chamber accepts the explanation of the Government, rejects all amendments and proceeds to the Order of the Day." This was carried by 378 votes to 68.

NEW HUNGARIAN SHIPPING LINES.

Vienna, March 11.

The *Fremdenblatt* learns from well informed quarters in Buda Pesth that the Hungarian Government has concluded its negotiations with the chief continental ship owners with regard to the organisation of a Fiume-America service under the Hungarian flag, as well as the negotiations with the North German Lloyd and the German Levant line respecting the thorough organisation of the Hungarian Levant Company. The new regulations of the Fiume-Levant line will provide for the cessation of the existing agreement with the Cunard line and will bring it about that the leading ship owners of Germany, Belgium, Holland and France will take over the arrangement of a Hungarian shipping line between Fiume and New York under the Hungarian flag, the N. D. L. taking 40 per cent of the shares, the Hamburg-America line 20 per cent and the other members of the concern the rest.

The service will be fortnightly; three Cunard steamships will be employed and four new steamers will be built. The line is expected to remedy the difficulties in the emigration question; it will not, however, carry steerage passengers alone, but accommodation will be provided for first class passengers and special attention will be paid to Hungarian-America cargo transport. The new Hungarian Levant line, which will in no sense be in rivalry with the Austrian Lloyd, will be chiefly concerned with the traffic from Braïla westward. Based on agreements with the N. D. L., the German Levant line and the Hungarian Levant Shipping Company, the latter has been formed into a new large undertaking with the name The Hungarian

Levant Line, with a capital of 15 million kronen, and subsidised yearly by the Hungarian Government to the extent of 1,200,000 kronen. The new fleet consists of 11 steamships. In favour of the new line the German Levant line will discontinue its service from Braïla westward, and the N. D. L. will cease to run its Braïla-Genoa boats.

THE BULGARIAN PREMIER MURDERED.

Sophia, March 11.

A dismissed official fired three revolver shots this evening at the Prime Minister, M. Petkoff, as he was walking with the other Ministers in the municipal Boris garden. M. Petkoff was killed on the spot, the Minister of Trade, M. Grenadjeff, being wounded in the arm.

It has transpired that the murderer is a man named Petroff, who was a clerk in the Agricultural Bank at Widdin. Some weeks ago he quarrelled with the bank manager and fought with him, whereupon he was dismissed. On Monday evening at 6 o'clock Petroff forced his way through the police accompanying the Ministers near the Adler bridge, and fired two shots at M. Petkoff and then at M. Grenadjeff. The former fell dead at once. The murderer fled, firing more shots, in the direction of the town. He was captured in a beer house by some police and soldiers who pursued him. He said that for the past 20 days he had been obsessed with the idea of shooting the Premier. He was neither a socialist nor a terrorist, but none the less no ordinary criminal; on the contrary, he had shot the Premier in the name of the people.

In spite of the official announcement that the murder in Sophia was the work of a dismissed bank clerk, initiated circles in Vienna are convinced that there is practically no doubt that politics played a rôle in the matter. In well informed quarters it has long been expected that the discontent with the Bulgarian Government would break out in some way.

Prince Ferdinand who was on his way to Paris, is returning to Sophia at once. The Prime Minister at the close of the Labour sitting of the Sobranje was taking a walk with several Ministers in the Boris garden. As he was about to return to the town he was attacked by two individuals. Shots were first fired at M. Grenadjeff, who, although wounded in the right hand, threw himself on his assailant. Meanwhile a second individual fired two shots at M. Petkoff, one of which entered his right shoulder and came out of the left breast. M. Petkoff fell to the ground; he was lifted into a carriage and conveyed to his house, but died soon after reaching it. M. Grenadjeff is severely bruised, the murderers having fired at very close range. A cavalry officer who happened to be passing drew his sword and struck the murderer's arm causing him to drop his revolver. A huge crowd gathered before M. Petkoff's house and waited in respectful silence. The murderer, whose name is Alexander Petroff, was born in Widdin. When cross-examined by the police he alleged that he had no accomplice and had done the deed in order to free the Bulgarian people. On the other hand it is certain that the murderer was seen in company with three other persons.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY'S HOTEL.

A good deal of old Paris is disappearing just now, and among the latest bits of the antique city to be threatened is the little spot upon which Charlotte Corday found a fleeting place of rest as she entered the city on her errand of death. It stands on the street which prior to the days of the Revolution had been known as that of the Vieux Augustins. It now is the Rue d'Argout. The building is the Hotel de la Providence. Charlotte arrived in Paris from Caen on July 9, 1793, slept at the hotel on that and the following night, and on the morning of the 11th walked quietly out of it to slay the monster Marat. The bedroom is still painted out which the Norman heroine occupied, and some regret is felt that the place has to be demolished. But the march of progress is merciless. The buildings are needed to extend the Rue du Louvre, and soon human feet will tramp on the spot where the Norman heroine slept her last calm sleep of maiden freedom.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, passing showers, somewhat warmer.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nchf. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof. Highest recommendations. Most reasonable prices.

Hotel New York

47, Prager Strasse 47,

opposite the main Railway Station.

Visitors received en pension.

Central Heating.

Electric Light.

Electric Lift.

Table d'hôte

1.30 p. m.

— Telephones —

in every room.

Baths.