

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 337.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 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 9. 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, March 13.

The official announcement that General Botha intends to take part in the Colonial Conference was greeted with general applause from all parts of the House.

Mr. Smeaton, Liberal, Member for Sterlingshire, asked if the Persian Government had declared itself satisfied with the draft of the Anglo-Russian agreement and requested information as to the terms of the agreement. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Grey, replied that he could give no information with regard to an agreement with Russia or any other Power, which was not yet concluded.

In the course of the sitting Mr. Hogan, Nationalist, Member for North Tipperary, moved a resolution that the exceptional legislation operative in Ireland under the name of the "Coercion Act" should be repealed. The Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Robert Cherry, said that the present Government when it took the helm, resolved to discontinue the enforcement of the Coercion Act, and to rely on the ordinary laws. Under the ordinary laws the cases of agrarian crime in Ireland had diminished and the police reports showed that with one exception all districts in Ireland were in a peaceable and satisfactory condition. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, cordially welcomed the resolution and said that as long as the present Government was in power the Coercion Act would be dead and buried. (Applause.) The Government would repeal the Act at the earliest opportunity offered them, but in his opinion it would be better to devote the present session to the reform of the Irish administration which had been already announced in the Government's programme. The resolution was carried by 252 votes to 82.

LORD W. NEVILL IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

London, March 13.

Lord William Nevill was brought up before Mr. Smith, magistrate, at the Westminster police court charged with fraudulent manipulations in the matter of re-acquiring jewels to the value of £400 pledged with a pawnbroker. Lord William's behaviour when arrested leaves little doubt that he will be convicted.

THEFT AT AN EXHIBITION.

London, March 13.

Last evening some gold bars valued at £1,600 sterling were stolen from a glass case in the South African Exhibition; the bars were made of the first gold discovered in Bechuanaland. It is said that five men entered the Exhibition shortly before it closed, and while four of them diverted the attention of those present, the fifth took the glass case and hid it under his coat and vanished after pushing by some ladies standing near.

THE LATE BOER RAID.

Capetown, March 13.

The sentence of death passed on Retief and Potgieter for taking part in Ferreira's raid into Cape Colony last November has been commuted into 15 years penal servitude. Piet Ferreira, John Ferreira and Jooste will not be executed, but will be sent into penal servitude for life.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

New York, March 13.

Some concern is expressed in responsible quarters at what promises to be a recrudescence of the San Francisco School dispute trouble. During the past week or two dispatches from Tokio have been published here suggesting that the Japanese Government is not altogether satisfied with the outlook, and these statements have been uniformly declared by the State Department to be unworthy of credence. But now it is officially admitted at Washington that there is a screw loose, and that it will not be a very easy job to tighten it up, so

that the diplomatic machinery may once more run smoothly.

It has been the fashion to maintain that all the trouble has been due to the action of the Labour organisations on the Pacific Slope, but it is becoming painfully evident that the objections to the presence of Japanese are not confined to any particular class. The fruit growers who find Japanese labour cheap and intelligent, form, to all appearance, the only exception to the otherwise universal dislike of Japanese immigrants. It must not be forgotten either, when considering this problem, that the hatred of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans is deeply seated in the popular mind throughout the Union, and that the exclusion of all Asiatics is an integral plank of all the great Labour Unions.

All intelligent Americans are asking themselves how the matter will end, and it is a significant fact that the subject is never discussed publicly or privately, without the question being asked, "How will England, in view of her treaty obligations, act, in the event of 'trouble' arising?"

Washington, March 14.

The School authorities of San Francisco have informed President Roosevelt that the order whereby Japanese children were separated from other children has been rescinded.

President Roosevelt will, in consequence, sign an order today bringing into force the Amendment to the immigration law whereby the issue of immigration passes to coolies will be stopped.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

It appears that most of the victims of the "Jena" disaster are Bretons. The editorial offices of the Brest journals, which have had posters with the latest news from Teulon posted on the walls, have been continually besieged by a large crowd of persons, most of them women, whose relations were on board the ill fated ship.

The solemn funeral of the victims of the disaster will probably take place next Saturday. It is now hoped that the number of those missing will prove to be less than 114, the latest official figure, since many of the crew were ashore at the moment of the explosion.

The "Jena" is lying in dock with water up to her water line. The condition of the vessel is better than had been feared; she lies on an even keel and at first sight one would not know she had been damaged. Round the ship are floating various objects, among them many of the stocks on which she was resting when the dock was dry. The quays are piled with debris of various kinds, especially shells and pieces of iron, still hot, which give forth an unbearable stench. The forward part of the ship is uninjured.

On Wednesday the Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, visited the "Jena" getting on board by means of a temporary landing stage placed there by the salvage parties. No private person is allowed entrance to the quays, since fears are entertained as to the safety of the inner walls of the dock which might collapse under the weight of a large crowd. The Minister's visit lasted nearly an hour and at its close he had all the surviving officers of the "Jena" introduced to him and questioned each of them as to their impressions of the disaster. M. Thomson then visited the 36 wounded men lying in hospital; he gave them consolation, questioned them as to their experiences and promised to pay a second visit when he would confer Orders on those who had distinguished themselves by especially brave conduct.

Serious as the damage to the "Jena" undoubtedly is, some of the officers are of opinion that it will be possible to repair the ship, and that even if she can no longer occupy a place in the active war fleet, she will be able to be employed as a coast defence or training vessel. No accurate information can be obtained as to the causes or details of the catastrophe, for all the eyewitnesses, both officers and men, give such varying accounts of the number of the detonations and the direction from which they came that it is impossible to base on their statements any theory which would account for the explosion. Popular

opinion connects the disaster with the explosion of the Lagolian powder magazine in 1898, which also claimed many victims, since in both cases it was the same kind of powder that exploded and both disasters occurred in March.

A commission presided over by Admiral Germinet has been appointed to enquire into the disaster.

In the after part of the "Jena" an enormous hole is visible in the outer skin of the vessel; this served to a certain extent as a safety valve, since through it the gases escaped and the total destruction of the ship was prevented. M. Thomson again visited the vessel on Thursday while the salvage parties were at work. He then proceeded to the barracks where the calling over of the roll proved that 110 men, i.e. with the officers 118 men, are missing and presumably have lost their lives, but there is still a possibility that some of them are with relatives ashore.

According to the Paris *Journal des Debats* the view prevails in naval circles that the theory that the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion is untenable. One is rather inclined to believe that the disaster was the result of a criminal outrage and this view is strengthened by the fact that the explosion took place aft, where all the officers' cabins are, and during the pause before the roll call, i.e. at a moment when there was ample time to make the necessary preparations. The force of the explosion, be its cause what it may, seems to have been tremendous. A number of granite blocks fell in the town itself. In the Rue St. Michel a mass of granite, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs., fell on the roof of a house and crashed through the ceilings of the 3rd and 4th stories.

Many Sovereigns and Ministers of foreign countries have telegraphed their sympathy to President Fallières. H. M. the German Emperor has sent the following telegram to the naval attaché Admiral Siegel: "Please express in my name to the Minister of Marine my heartfelt sympathy with the victims of the terrible catastrophe on the 'Jena'. May the Lord comfort their poor relatives. I know Admiral Manceron personally. Wilhelm I. R."

The President of the Italian Chamber at its meeting on Thursday expressed in the name of the House, the deep sympathy of the Italian people with France.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Brussels, March 13.

At today's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Janson expressed a wish that the Hague Conference should discuss the question of disarmament. He cordially welcomed the initiative of England which had shown so noble an example by giving autonomy to the Boers.

M. de Favereau, Foreign Minister, said that the Chamber could only regard with joy each step in the direction of peace. Belgians had, however, always remained neutral in international questions and could take no steps in this matter.

M. Janson then introduced an Order of the Day congratulating England on an initiative.

THE MURDER OF M. PETKOFF.

Sofia, March 13.

Since the statements of the murderer of M. Petkoff are very contradictory, the difficulties in the way of establishing the identity of his accomplices, if he had any, are increased. There are, however, unequivocal proofs that a conspiracy of discontented, anarchistic elements, whose threads reach into the Provinces, exists. Numerous arrests have been made; an enquiry is being held in secret, but there is absolutely no suspicion that political parties are implicated in the conspiracy.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Charkoff, March 13.

While the police were searching the room of a student today a bomb exploded there. An officer, three constables and two private persons were killed and six other persons were wounded.

Jaroslavl, March 13.

A young man in students dress today attempted to murder the Governor, M. Rinski-Korssakoff, but failed in his attempt. He had obtained admission to the Governor's room, under pretence of bringing him an invitation to a concert. The Governor, who realized the young man's intention in time, seized him by the throat and held him fast until some other people came, who deprived him of his weapon. Several cartridges were found in his pocket.

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