

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7. **Sedan Strasse** 7. **Swimming Baths:** for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. **16, 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, March 14.

The Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, Conservative, Member for the Bordesley division of Birmingham, asked, with reference to the Swettenham incident in Jamaica, whether, in accordance with the rules of international etiquette, it was admissible for the Admiral of another Naval Power to land an armed party in a British Colony without first asking the consent of the Governor. The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, replied that such action was certainly not permissible; he must, however, point out that in the case in question no right to any such proceeding was in any way claimed. Misunderstandings in the face of such a disaster were somewhat natural; the action of the American Admiral had been simply prompted by feelings of humanity and by the desire to alleviate suffering and it would be unworthy of them and unjust to impute any other motive to his conduct. (Applause.)

The Prime Minister announced that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess from March 27th to April 8th.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Conservative, Member for N. W. Lanarkshire, asked the Foreign Secretary to take steps to prevent the American German Commercial agreement being prejudicial to the interests of British trade. Sir E. Grey replied that if any agreement affecting British trade was made between America and Germany the British Government would come to such understanding with the United States as seemed desirable.

In reply to another question Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the statue of William III presented by His Majesty the German Emperor would be erected in front of Kensington Palace.

THE RUMOURED ENTENTE A QUATRE.

London, March 14.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the announcements of negotiations for the conclusion of an entente à quatre relating to the far East between England, France, Russia and Japan, are untrue. It is, however, a fact that negotiations are going on between England and Russia as well as between Russia and Japan. Although these negotiations are being carried on independently they bear a certain relation to each other. With regard to Persia, England and Russia have agreed not to interfere in the domestic affairs of that country. Certain districts have been set apart in which neither of the two Powers may seek to obtain commercial concessions. With reference to Tibet the attitude of both Powers is satisfactory. Both in this and in other matters distinct progress has been made, but it would be premature to say that the conclusion of a final settlement is to be expected in the near future. The negotiations between Russia and Japan, especially those relating to a commercial treaty, are following a satisfactory course.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Bombay, March 14.

The correspondent of the Pioneer in Peshawar reports that great dissatisfaction prevails among the more fanatic Afghans with reference to the recent visit of the Ameer to India. They take umbrage at the fact that the Ameer dined with English officers and made friends with them, that he wore European clothes, bought English goods, and especially that he allowed himself to be made a Free-mason. At a meeting of Mullahs in Jellalabad seditious speeches were made and the Ameer was accused of having by his entering Free-masonry denied his religion. Some bigoted Mullahs actually declared that the Ameer was no longer worthy to be their ruler. The Sirdar Inayatullah Khan at first negotiated with the Mullahs, but then ordered troops to break up the meeting. Although a scene of great excitement ensued no blood was shed.

NATIVE UNREST IN BRITISH E. AFRICA.

London, March 14.

The Standard learns from Nairabi in British East Africa that in consequence of a lack of political protection white women have frequently been insulted recently by negroes, who in many cases remained unpunished. The general disgust at this state of things culminated in a scene that was enacted in front of the Court of Justice. Captain Grogan, President of the Colonists Union, publicly thrashed three negroes in the presence of the whole non-official white population.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

New York, March 14.

Very great importance is attached in business quarters generally, and in Wall-street in particular, to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's interview with President Roosevelt at the White House, of which an authoritative report is published by the newspapers through the Associated Press. Admittedly Mr. Morgan went to Washington at the request of some of the great financial houses, who have become alarmed at what seems to them to be the disposition of Mr. Roosevelt and his political associates to run amok among the soundest and most respected trusts and corporations without discrimination, and more particularly to hamper and harass the railway companies. But after the revelations cynically made by Mr. Edward H. Harriman, one of the "Railway Kings", the other day before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it may truly be said that Mr. Morgan doth protest too much.

If a verbatim report of his conversation with the President could be published, instead of Mr. Morgan's carefully-prepared precis, it would be found that Mr. Roosevelt told him that the Administration, by their investigations and by their legislative action, achieved and contemplated, were aiming, not at legitimate business and financial enterprise, but at abuses which are beginning to bring international discredit upon every description of American enterprise. Mr. Harriman, for his own tortuous purpose, took the people of this country behind the scenes. He showed the financial pirates at work and threw the limelight upon their methods and operations. A good many people in Wall-street and elsewhere had a shrewd idea of how great railway companies had been acquired by the wreckers, but to the man in the street the whole thing was an amazing revelation.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

Pittsburg, March 14.

Serious floods have occurred in West Pennsylvania and West Virginia; many towns are affected. The local mines in the Mononghilla valley are flooded; thousands of the miners are starving. A large number of persons have been drowned. The low-lying districts of Pittsburg and Allegheny are inundated and all traffic has to be carried on by boats. The inundation is said to be greater than the disastrous flood of 1884.

Business life in Pittsburg is practically at a standstill. All the great factories on the shore of the Allegheny are closed. About 100,000 men are thrown out of work in consequence. No traffic is possible on the local railways.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, March 14.

An announcement from Managua states that the President of Nicaragua telegraphed yesterday that the enemy was completely defeated after a two hours battle near Maraita.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

President Fallières informed the Prime Minister on Thursday that he proposed to attend the funeral of the victims of the "Jena" disaster, to take place on Sunday morning. The Ministers, when asked by the Prime Minister, gave their consent and the President with M. Clémenceau and the War Minister was to leave for Toulon on Friday evening.

Up to Thursday at midday 103 corpses had been removed from the "Jena". The débris has been removed and the damage which the vessel has incurred becomes apparent; broad fissures are to be seen in the after portion. The hold, which is still full of water, is to be pumped out.

Several of the wounded are expected to be so far restored to health in a few days that they will be able to leave hospital.

A court of enquiry formed of officers and sailors is busy collecting information as to the disaster.

It is said that to avert the danger that threatens the removal of the store of shells and ammunition from the forward part of the "Jena", the dock will be left full, so that the ammunition magazines will be under water; the ammunition which is a source of danger will then be exploded under water. On Thursday the Minister of Marine visited the "Jena", accompanied by the engineer who invented the Biet powder. A conference then took place at the Naval prefecture. There are grave fears that the ammunition stored forward may explode and it is questionable whether the loaded guns can be removed.

A former commander of the "Jena" has informed a reporter of the Temps that experts are unanimous in saying that it is impossible for the explosion to have been caused by a short circuit. In the powder magazine of the "Suffren", which is of the same type as the "Jena", there are absolutely no electric light wires.

At Thursday's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the President, M. Brisson, read the telegram of sympathy received from the Italian Chamber and said "The demonstrations of sympathy reaching us from all quarters are our only consolation." M. Brisson then eulogised the dead sailors and expressed the sympathy of the Chamber with their relatives. The House then adjourned to mark its grief at the disaster.

The Bishop of Toulon has answered by telegraph the message of sympathy received from His Holiness the Pope. He says that he has communicated the Papal message to the naval authorities. The French nation, the fleet, and the families afflicted by the disaster, are filled with deep gratitude for the sympathy of the dearly loved Father, who has offered consolation in the name of God.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, March 14.

At Villeneuve-le-Mezin near Agen, the birthplace of President Fallières, the curé refuses to leave his house. He has barricaded himself in the personage and although the police have been ordered to eject him, declares that he will remain there.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

Great sensation has been caused in Sophia by a leading article in the Nov Vek, the organ of the Stambuloff party, which, although the enquiry has furnished no positive results, says that the murderer of M. Petkoff is no ordinary criminal in a state of exaltation, but a hired ruffian. A mysterious clique of M. Petkoff's opponents, adherents of the National party, have created the necessary atmosphere for the crime by inflammatory articles and speeches, in order to preserve the misappropriated inheritance of M. Geschoff. The article eulogises the lofty, personal intrepidity and altruism of M. Petkoff who, even when mortally wounded, rejected all help, saying "Never mind me, look after the others."

While the murderer has hitherto preserved an attitude of complete self-confidence he is now beginning to be somewhat more desponding and shows some remorse. His cross examination is taking place after the withdrawal of the witnesses, in order to contravert any statements that undue influence has been exercised upon him when replying to questions. Medical examination has shown that he is perfectly normal mentally, if excitable to a marked degree. Most of the arrested persons have been set at liberty again, but some 30 persons are still in custody, among them some who had secret relations with the murderer, among these being a student and several discharged officials. The murderer admits that he was incited to commit the murder by the inflammatory articles of the Opposition press as well as by the desperate financial straits of his mother and himself. He has also admitted that the plan of the murder was frequently discussed with his accomplices and it was decided to kill Prince Ferdinand, M. Petkoff or M. Grenadjeff in order to abolish the present regime of violence. Two University students studying in France are also said to have urged the murderer to the deed in letters. The enquiry has elicited the fact that there is ground for believing that there is some connection between the murder and the Socialist element among the students who, at the opening of the National theatre, demonstrated against the Prince. It has been ascertained that on the morning of the day of the murder M. Petkoff received a threatening letter.