

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7, Sedan Strasse 8 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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HEAVY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Enormous damage has been done on the North West coast of England by violent storms, heavy rain resembling cloud-bursts and an extraordinarily high tide. The places that have suffered most are Aberystwith, New Brighton, Blackpool and Lancaster, the latter town with its environs being inundated. Numerous wrecks are reported, but the loss of life does not seem to be large. The White Star liner "Suevic" has gone ashore near the Lizard. Dense fog and a heavy sea prevail. Lifeboats have gone off to the vessel, but the passengers on the "Suevic" are in no danger.

ENGLAND'S NEW CRUISER.

Glasgow, March 17.

The cruiser "Indomitable", the largest cruiser in the world, was successfully launched here yesterday. Two sister vessels are to be launched within the next fortnight. The "Indomitable" has a displacement of 17,250 tons. The turbine engines develop 41,000 horsepower and the ship will have a speed of 25 knots. She is 530 feet long, 78 broad and her average draught is 26 feet. Her cost will be £1 1/2 millions.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE WALL-STREET PANIC.

New York, March 17.

Most of the financial experts today agree that the worst has passed in Wall-street, and that next week will witness a marked recovery all round. This is undoubtedly the view taken of the situation by responsible bankers and others, who ought to be in a position to know what has been going on behind the scenes.

The professional operators have been badly hit, but nobody has any sympathy for them, least of all the bankers and big financial houses. These desire to see the people investing their savings, and not a lot of mad speculators striving to make millions. There is no marked indication that this desire is likely to be gratified at the moment. The situation may be "absolutely sound," as was declared by a financial authority yesterday afternoon, but the average citizen with money to invest has not yet been persuaded that such is the fact. He is waiting on events. Tens of thousands are believed to be waiting to hear what President Roosevelt will say, and what the Administration will do.

It is impossible to imagine a more striking testimony to the vast influence exercised upon the "common people" by Mr. Roosevelt than the widespread prevalence of such a feeling of trust at such a moment.

The railroad manipulators are hoping that, now that Congress has adjourned until December, Federal action against the wreckers and offenders generally will cease. There is not the least reason to suppose that this hope is based upon any substantial foundation. Congress stands adjourned, but the Inter-State Commission is as constantly in session as the ordinary courts of law, and its vigour seems to increase as the efficacy of its powers and the smoothness of its machinery are more and more demonstrated in the sight of the nation. Beyond doubt it has stricken terror into the hearts of the very men whom it was intended to restrain and to punish, and there remains the great outstanding fact that it cannot be nobbled or lobbied by magnates with the political pull.

AMERICA'S WATER WAYS.

President Roosevelt has nominated a commission of eight distinguished persons to enquire into the question of the more rational employment of America's water ways. In a letter addressed to the Commission the President points out that, since the railways are no longer sufficient for the transport of grain and other industrial products, the establishment of a system of water transport to supplement the railways is the only remedy.

AN EXPLOSION CAUSES A PANIC.

New York, March 17.

An explosion which took place in a pottery factory in an inundated district of Wheeling in West-Virginia caused a panic among the inhabitants of the adjacent houses and many of them jumped into the flooded streets. Most of them were rescued by boats but 8 persons were drowned.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Telegrams have reached San Salvador that the War Minister of Honduras, General Barahona, has defeated 3,000 revolutionaries commanded by General Gutierrez near Maleras after a three days battle. The fighting extended over a front of eight miles: General Gutierrez was killed.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

Toulon, March 17.

At the funeral of the victims of the "Jena" disaster, President Fallières delivered an address. He said that in coming as chief mourner for the Navy, which had been afflicted by so many bitter griefs and distressing misfortunes, he desired to pay a brief tribute to the valiant sea forces on behalf of the Republic, which ungrudgingly bestowed its grateful solicitude and its unshakable confidence upon them, and in the name of France, of which they were the pride and hope. At the news of the disaster a wave of sympathy shook the whole world. From thrones and peoples came messages of generous sympathy, honouring, together with the memory of the victims, the country bewailing their fate. He deplored the loss of the powerful fighting unit, and of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, seamen, engineers, and stokers, bound to their duty, who heroically succumbed in the accomplishment of the common task.

The President then referred to the injured, and paid a tribute to the rescuers. Continuing, he said that the "Jena" disaster would remain in naval annals as evidence of the courage and devotion to duty of France's Navy. That Navy would keep its qualities, for great examples made great virtues. He invited those present to meditate upon the words uttered by the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in a similar circumstance. "We do not come here to consecrate the dead; we come to ask them to confirm us in our duties." "We too," concluded the President, "ask our glorious dead, as we sadly salute them, to fortify us in the religion and cult of duty."

M. Thomson also spoke. After alluding to the horror of the disaster, and the general grief, he dwelt on the danger and frightful power of destruction of all those engines of warfare which nations strove to perfect and construct at such great cost. He brought the sorrowful salutation of the authorities of the whole country, and of all civilised nations, to the victims and the heroes of the disaster. The Government would fully do its duty. An inquiry would be made into the causes of the explosion, and into the means of preventing the recurrence of such accidents as far as possible.

The Minister, in conclusion, said that, grievous as was the spectacle of these disasters, which annihilated human effort, Frenchmen must continue to let themselves be guided by duty, as had been the sailors of the "Jena."

Admiral Manceron, who was slightly injured in the disaster, also delivered an address, describing the explosion and its sinister results. He thanked President Fallières for being present, and also all the authorities who had brought a testimony of sympathy for the victims.

THE TERRIBLE MINING DISASTER IN LORRAINE.

Details are now to hand with regard to the shocking disaster at the Klein Rosseln mine near Forbach, which took place on Friday last, but it is not yet known whether it was caused by an explosion of fire-damp or of coal dust. There was not the slightest sign at the pit mouth of what was taking place in the mine, and it was not until a number of men who had managed to save themselves ascended the shaft that it became known that a disaster had taken place. Some 245 miners had descended the so-called Vuillenin shaft which is 417 metres deep. Immediately upon hearing the news, Director Simon with a number of officials descended the shaft, and rescue parties arrived with the Draeger apparatus. At the bottom of the

shaft was found the body of a foreman miner, who was still alive; he was at once brought to the surface but died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness. The rescue parties worked with feverish activity the whole night, and by Saturday at midday 67 corpses had been brought to the surface, as well as 13 men still living but for the most part terribly injured, so terribly in fact, that two died shortly after their rescue and the doctors give little hope of the recovery of the others. One miner who was rescued has contributed to a Forbach journal the following account of his experiences: "I was working with a comrade in gallery 382. I was standing in a truck near which was my comrade when suddenly a terrific crash occurred, which deprived us both of our senses. I was knocked over with the truck, while my comrade was hurled into a cistern full of water. When I recovered consciousness I realised that all the lights in the mine were out, and I called out 'What has happened?' My comrade replied 'There has been an explosion of fire damp.' I got up, intending to make my way out of the dark gallery, when suddenly I encountered a thick hot drizzle which took away my breath and almost stupefied me, and the left side of my face was burned. I held my nose and mouth, dropped at once to the ground and crawled along on my hands and knees in the darkness. Soon a breath of fresh air met me which cheered me up. My first thought was 'Now you are saved'. My comrade soon joined me, as did three other men who, as the air grew fresher, relit their lamps. We took refuge in an emergency stable and consulted as to how we were going to save ourselves. All at once we heard voices crying 'To the shaft, to the shaft, back there all is lost.' We ran at once to the shaft, where a foreman coming out of another gallery joined us. We were at once brought up to the light of day, thankful to find firm ground under our feet and grateful to God for our rescue."

Prince zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg visited the hospital where the rescued men are on Sunday, and then passed through the corridors where the coffins containing the victims of the disaster are lying. He assured the relatives of the deceased of the deep sympathy of H. M. the German Emperor. The Prince then visited the mine and was given details of the disaster by the mine officials.

On Sunday morning there were nine wounded men in the hospital, of whom four have good chances of recovery, but the prognosis in the case of the others is less favourable. The unfortunate men, who are terribly disfigured by burns on face, arms and breast, are suffering agonies, but the doctor is confident that the remedies being employed will cause the cessation of pain in a day or two. Some of the men have suffered serious injury to their eyes. Others are suffering from inflammation of the lungs owing to their having breathed the hot, poisonous gases. In the course of the morning another man died, making the total number of recovered dead 73. At 11 a.m. four corpses were still in the mine, one having been brought up during the night. The rescue parties are still at work. Early in the morning they had managed to clear the débris off the upper portion of a corpse when a fall of stone took place, completely burying it again.

A long row of coffins is to be seen in the corridor of the hospital; each coffin bears a label with the name of the dead man, but on four coffins is the word "unknown." The clothes, shoes and contents of the pockets of these unfortunates have been placed next the coffins in order that identification may be facilitated, but up to the present these four are the only men unvisited by relatives to identify them. Every now and then a coffin is opened to allow sorrowing relatives to pay a last farewell.

The funeral service, at which the Bishop of Metz will assist, takes place on Monday in the parish church, but the bodies will then be buried in the places to which they belonged.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE GERHARDT MINE.

The cause of the accident in the Gerhardt mine at Völklingen has not been cleared up. The fact that it had been arranged to fit a new rope to the cage on Sunday seems to show that the old rope was worn out. An enquiry is to be held by the State authorities, when eyewitnesses' testimony will be taken. The muddy water must be pumped out of the shaft before the three bodies still lying at the bottom of it can be taken out. The rescue parties are unable to use the Mathilde shaft and are working through an adjacent one.