

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 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 2-3; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, moved to amend the existing patent law. He said that the main object of his Bill, as drafted, was to prevent the legal provisions of the patent law being employed to the hindrance of the industrial development of Great Britain. Of the 14,700 patents issued in the previous year, 6,500 had been taken out by foreigners. He wished to say nothing against that, but many of these patents had been taken out to prevent the use of the patent in England. That was a misuse of the privileges granted by the English law. His Bill provided that any claimant could demand that after three years a patent should be declared void, if it were not used to a suitable extent in England. Another way by which powerful foreign syndicates destroyed British industries was by taking out patents expressed in obscure, equivocal language, and which covered every invention which might possibly be made in England. These patents were not used abroad; but if an English inventor made a *bona fide* invention and attempted to secure it by patent, these powerful syndicates took proceedings for breach of the patent laws. He proposed to meet this move, by making certain steps obligatory and by compelling these powerful syndicates to deposit patterns. In case no pattern was deposited, the patent would be refused. In his opinion the Bill was in the interests of Free Trade and he had no fear of foreign rivalry so long as British trade was free to combat it.

In the further course of the sitting the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Morley, in reply to a question, said that the conference, to which the Chinese Government had been invited with reference to the intended, check on the introduction of foreign opium would be commenced with all speed and would, he hoped, lead to a satisfactory understanding.

A CHANNEL STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES.

Sheerness, March 19.

The mail steamer "England" left Queenborough early this morning for Flushing. When off the Girdler light ship she was unable to proceed. The steam tug "Diligent" went to her assistance from Sheerness. The passengers and mails will be transferred to the night boat.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

New York, March 19.

The report that Mr. M'Vea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had declined to meet Mr. Roosevelt at the White House, and discuss the general railway situation, is declared to be without foundation. It is even asserted that the meeting has already quietly taken place, and that much good is expected to result from it. On the other hand, the belief is expressed in certain influential quarters that Mr. J. P. Morgan made a mistake in going to the White House last week, as the visit is made the excuse for representing all the great financial interests as going cap in hand to President Roosevelt, and begging him not to hit them too hard with his big stick.

It is contended that the financiers instead of being suppliants should boldly attack the Administration for pursuing a course of action which is calculated to confirm Mr. Roosevelt in his egotistic belief that he is installed at the head of this nation not to execute the law as the Constitution provides, but to initiate it. Mr. Morgan's visit, in short, is held to imply a formal recognition of that autocracy, at the White House, the existence of which is thought to be the cause of much of the trouble which is perturbing the business world. All this bold talk comes too late, however, as it is clearer daily that, autocrat or not, the President has the overwhelming mass of

public opinion upon his side. Mr. Roosevelt himself has no doubt as to the course which he should continue to follow, and if the great railway corporations will not voluntarily set their houses in order he will compel them to do so, utilising the powerful machinery of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the purpose.

In this determination he has the united support of the administration as well as of public opinion. He has already announced that the administration will, at the proper time, give adequate expression to the public indignation aroused by the Harriman revelations by bringing action to compel the Union Pacific Railway Company to get rid of all its illegally acquired Southern Pacific stock—ninety million dollars in all.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S BURNT HOUSE.

New York, March 19.

Great indignation has been aroused by the discovery that the fire which destroyed Upton Sinclair's communist home "Utopia", near New York, originated in a dynamite explosion caused by an enemy of Upton Sinclair.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE LATE M. BERTHELOT.

Paris, March 19.

The Cabinet Council has decided to give M. Berthelot a State funeral and the Chamber will be asked for the necessary grant today. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased the funeral will have a purely civil character. M. Berthelot's wife will be buried with him.

The following account of the dramatic scene by the death-bed of Madame Berthelot has been given to a journalist of the staff of the *Petite République* by one of her sons:

"My mother had long had heart disease, and my father, who in spite of his work in the Institute also attended the sick, also suffered from a heart malady that filled us with anxiety. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were all sitting round the bed of our dear invalid, who tried to appear cheerful and spoke of some changes in our home. My father answered all her questions. Shortly before 5 o'clock my mother suddenly ceased to speak, and breathed a few times with difficulty. She signed to us to kiss her, and as one of us was letting her sink back upon her pillow, she died.

My father rose from his seat, took a few steps, pressed his hands on his chest, and said to us in a weak voice, "My poor children!" He sat down in an arm-chair, and we hastened to him, thinking that he was fainting. But Dr. Broca, who was in the room, told us he was dead."

The eighty years old scientist rests by the side of the sixty-eight years old partner of his life on the same death-bed. The features of both are peaceful; these two, who went side by side through life have not left each other in death.

M. CLÉMENTEAU IN AN AUTO-ACCIDENT.

Paris, March 19.

As M. Clémenteau was returning from a meeting of the Council of Ministers, his automobile collided with a waggon, the driver of which was so much injured that he had to be taken to hospital. The window panes of the automobile were smashed, but M. Clémenteau was not hurt.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The Cabinet has decided not to oppose the resolution, which M. Jaurès intends to move, that a parliamentary commission of enquiry should be appointed to examine the Montagnini papers. At the same time the Government does not consider it necessary to appoint the commission at once, since the papers cannot be laid before it until the end of the Jouin case, which is still *sub judice*.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

M. Thomson has reported to the Cabinet the preliminary results of the enquiry into the "Jena" catastrophe, and informed his colleagues of the manner in which he would reply to questions on the subject in the Senate and the Chamber.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, March 19.

The sitting of the Duma opened at 11 a. m. in the hall of the Assembly of the Nobles.

The Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, read out the Ministerial statement. In its commencement the Prime Minister gives a general resumé of the legislative proposals considered imperative by the

Government, and points out that, while in other countries which have long enjoyed a representative system, legislation is the result of the normal necessities of the country and is usually passed without much difficulty, in Russia, which is on the threshold of an era of regeneration, circumstances are different. Each law that is allowed to take its place on the statute book must reflect the whole life of the country and must be based on one general idea. All proposals of the Government are founded on the idea of establishing a fundamental basis in which the new constitutional features will be incorporated. The rights of private individuals and of the State must be fixed and safe-guarded, all contradictions between the old and new Laws must be set aside and tyrannical interpretation of the Laws by officialdom must be rendered impossible.

The laws already announced to the Imperial Duma are then enumerated in the statement; they will be at once submitted to the Duma for discussion. Chief among them is a proposal calculated to relieve the stress of famine which is more or less general throughout the country. It is the moral duty of the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the peasantry in this respect, and for that reason legislation will be proposed whereby Crown and State domains will be handed over to them.

Other legislation will have for its object the realisation of the manifesto of October 30th, whose principles have not yet all been incorporated in laws. Freedom of conscience, inviolability of the person, the sanctity of personal correspondence, are not yet regulated by the Russian law. The Government is anxious to guarantee religious toleration, but the fundamental principle of any legislation to that end, must be the retention of the privileged position of the orthodox church.

The Government considers itself bound to protect the liberty of the orthodox church, for the whole country is permeated with the orthodox religion, which is synonymous with the fame and greatness of Russia, but the rights of this church must not circumscribe the rights of other creeds.

The proposals as to the inviolability of the person are to be based on the principles holding good in other constitutional countries.

The Government attaches particular importance to the independence of the Semstvos and other local administrative bodies. They must be reformed and reorganised, the Semstvo representation being based upon taxation and property ownership.

The statement then alludes to proposed reforms in the domain of judicial proceedings both civil and criminal; the law in general must be codified. The agricultural administration is faced with most important problems and its endeavours must be directed to increasing peasant proprietorship, while the number of peasant members of the local agrarian commissions must be added to.

With regard to the labour question, the Government regards the labour movement as having for its object the amelioration of the lot of the artisan, and while abstaining from artificial encouragement of the movement will refrain from measures calculated to circumscribe its activity, while, at the same time, in the interests of society preventing excesses. As positive measures, the Government contemplates the insurance of workmen against sickness, the prevention of night-labour, the prohibition of women and child labour, and a reduction of the hours of labour for all workmen.

The statement then alludes to the necessity of railway extension. A new Amur line is to be built in order to afford through communication between European Russia and the far East, so necessary for the interests of the Empire. Further, improvements must be introduced into the Russian railways and canals in Europe, and the laws respecting appropriation of property in certain cases must be altered.

The Government is convinced that none of the measures already enumerated can be realised without a radical reform of public education. The Government desires to make school attendance voluntary, but, as far as the elementary schools, go obligatory.

Another necessity for the realisation of all reforms is financial solvency. The Government urges the Duma to discuss the budget at once, inasmuch as the situation in Russia demands economy, while, on the other hand, reforms necessitate outlay. From various causes the revenue has diminished, while to preserve the country's military position new expenditure is imperative. Recourse must