

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 344.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 2. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
10, Werder Strasse 3. Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6½-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, March 21.

The Lord President of the Privy Council, Earl Crewe, in answer to a question, stated that the Government were opposed to the contemplated Channel tunnel on the ground that it would be hostile to the general welfare of the country. Even if it were accepted that the danger connected with the scheme could be guarded against by military measures, in the opinion of the Government a feeling of insecurity would remain throughout the country, and that feeling would find expression in a demand for the increase of the naval and military forces of the country. This permanent feeling of uneasiness and, indeed, of anxiety, even if it lacked all foundation, could make itself felt in a highly disadvantageous manner both from a political and commercial point of view, while, on the other hand, there would not be advantages to trade and industry to counterbalance these disadvantages. For that reason the Government, who otherwise would regard with approval any extension of intercourse with neighbouring States, were opposed to the scheme. On the other hand it might be pointed out that attention would now be directed to the improvement of the cross-channel connection by means of ferries such as existed in other parts of the world.

This statement of Lord Crewe's, as representing the Government, was received with general applause and Lord Lansdowne expressed his approval of the Government attitude.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 21.

The discussion on the Mutiny Act was still going on in the small hours, and although the sitting had lasted 21 hours already there seemed every probability that it would last still longer, since the Government had announced its intention of concluding the discussion at a single sitting. The cause of the long sitting was the rage of the Opposition at the action of the Government at taking at 11 p. m., when the sitting ordinarily closes, the army Mutiny Act and Mr. Haldane's army Bill. The estimates were read a third time at 2 a. m., and since then the Opposition continued to obstruct by every means known to Parliament the progress of the Mutiny Act. This measure, which is introduced annually, is not in itself a contentious Bill, but it is often used by the Opposition as a means of obstructing Government business.

At 4 a. m. the House was still sitting, the session having lasted 25 hours without a break. A violent altercation took place between the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour, the latter accusing the leader of the House of not having kept his word with regard to the conduct of business. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman indignantly denied having been guilty of such conduct, and said that the Government had no intention of giving way in a matter in which they were fully in the right, and they would proceed with the business according to their published programme.

The sitting came to an end at 6 a. m. when, after a debate of 27 hours, the Mutiny Act was allowed to pass.

The Prime Minister, with reference to the Channel tunnel, made a similar statement to that made by Lord Crewe in the Upper House. Mr. Balfour spoke approvingly of the attitude of the Government in the matter. In consequence of the Government attitude, the proposals for the construction of a Channel tunnel will have no chance of acceptance and will probably be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The women arrested yesterday for creating a disturbance in the precincts of the House of Com-

mons were today condemned to pay fines of £2 or in default go to prison for from fourteen days to a month; all the women expressed their intention of going to prison.

AN IMPERIAL GIFT.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has made a donation of £10,000 to the Red Cross Society, with the proviso that the interest on the capital shall be employed in supplying three prizes to be given to persons inventing the best methods of aiding the wounded on the field of battle or at sea.

THE CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Pretoria, March 21.

The Earl of Selbourne delivered an address at the opening of the Transvaal Parliament today in which, among other things, he said that the Ministry was determined as soon as possible to take measures to prevent the employment of Chinese coolies in the mines.

HOLDING UP THE NILE.

Cairo, March 21.

The Ministerial Council has determined to raise the Assouan dam, in order to raise the height of the water held up by the barrage, by 21 feet. The extended irrigation which will ensue will raise the value of the cotton crop by 3½ to 4 millions sterling annually. The work is expected to take six years.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

New York, March 21.

According to a correspondent of the *Herald*, President Castro, of Venezuela, has made a marvelous recovery from his serious illness, and has resumed the active work of his office, his *locum-tenens*, Gen. Gomez, retiring with quite touching grace. Simultaneously comes the news that a revolution has broken out under the leadership of Gen. Penalosa. There have been so many false alarms of risings in Venezuela during the past five or six months, that people here had begun to think that Castro's position was impregnable, and that the Republic had entered upon a long period of peace and prosperity. But information from trustworthy sources suggests a very different picture. There seems warrant for the statement that the relations between Venezuela and Colombia are far from satisfactory, the former suspecting the latter of aggressive designs upon the territorial integrity of Venezuela. Influences are at work at Washington in the interests of peace, but the United States Government is said to be in bad odour both at Caracas and at Bogota.

The Colombian Government has never forgiven this country for the double-dealing which brought about the proclamation of the Colombian State of Panama as an independent Republic, while President Castro is known still to cherish an almost fanatical hatred of the United States Government and people. The fact remains, too, that the various foreign claims, American and European, upon Venezuela remain unsatisfied, and to all appearance will so continue as long as Castro remains in power. Any attempt to enforce them will arouse all the old trouble, but there is reason to believe that steps are even now being taken with that end in view, as the result of representations to the Washington Government from half the European capitals.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

San Francisco, March 21.

The Grand Jury have preferred charges of bribery against a number of municipal officials who have been mentioned in connection with various municipal scandals. Among the accused is Mr. Abraham Ruef, a leading politician, who is accused of having induced the Corporation by bribery to grant concessions in the tramways, telephone and gas companies. The State District Attorney states that his present charges are only a commencement in the revelation of municipal corruption in San Francisco in which millionaires and other citizens have had a share.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is announced from Washington that the Nicaraguan army is threatening the capital of Honduras; it is rumoured also that the coastal towns are at the mercy of the enemy's fleet. The United States' squadron in Central American waters has been reinforced.

An announcement from the seat of war of Thursday's date confirms the report of a victory of the

Nicaraguan troops over the Honduras and San Salvador forces; hundreds of dead were left upon the field of battle. The Nicaraguans captured many prisoners, 2,000 rifles and much ammunition. They are also said to have occupied the Honduras harbour town La Ceiba.

The English war corvette "Shearwater" lying at Victoria, B. C., has been ordered to Central American waters to protect British interests.

The American gunboat "Marietta" has landed troops to protect American interests in Frujillo, La Ceiba and Puerto Cortes.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

Paris, March 21.

At today's sitting M. Allemane moved a resolution with regard to the strike in Nantes and demanded the appointment of a parliamentary commission of enquiry. The Prime Minister expressed his regret that a striker had been killed, explained the circumstances which had led to this event, and declared that an enquiry would be made to ascertain who was responsible. He added that the law would be enforced, even if a gendarme had killed a striker. He concluded by requesting the House to reject M. Allemane's resolution. The latter spoke again and said that if the Chamber had regarded the interests of the workmen such regrettable incidents would not occur. The speaker concluded by saying: "Justice sleeps as soon as it is a matter of the workmen". His motion was rejected.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed to examine the Montagnini papers consists of 7 Socialists, 11 Socialist Radicals or Radicals, 3 Members of the Democratic Left, one Member of the Republican Union and one Independent Member, Abbé Lemire. Besides these, the ex-Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, and the well known Socialists MM. Jaurès and Rouanet, belong to the commission. All the members of the commission favour speedy publication of the papers; some wish to make an exception in the case of documents which have no political bearing but are of a purely private nature. The commission is to meet tomorrow.

THE MURDER OF M. PETKOFF.

The enquiry into the matter of the murder of M. Petkoff has afforded abundant material for a prosecution of his murderer and three accomplices.

UNREST IN ROUMANIA.

The *Agence Roumaine* describes the announcements of the newspapers with regard to the peasant movement as exaggerated. Only in Upper Moldavia has there been some disturbance among the peasants acting in opposition to the farm-leaseholders' Trust. The War Minister, as a precautionary measure, has called up the reserves and reinforced the troops. On the other hand the *Neue Wiener Abendblatt* gives a long list of serious outrages that have taken place in Moldavia. It reports from Jassy that 300 peasants appeared at the Paourari barrier on the 19th and attempted to force their way into the town. The barrier was guarded by only 10 cavalry men. A fight ensued, but in the end the soldiers managed to disperse the peasants who showed stubborn resistance. Among the peasants, who in a perfect fury attacked the officers with clubs, were several reservists. Patrols were sent out and found that 40,000 peasants were marching on Jassy. The patrols were at once reinforced, and telegrams were sent to Bucharest asking for more troops. Strong reinforcements are on their way to Jassy from Bucharest and Bolschani.

Advices from Czernowitz report that over 300 estates on the Austrian frontier have been ravaged. Some 10,000 persons are homeless, and the flight into Austria is steadily assuming larger proportions; 4,000 persons are camping in the open. The peasants are planning a great *coup* for Sunday. They are marching about in regular companies of about 1,500 men each. The Roumanian Government announces that they are taking steps to protect life and property. In many districts famine prevails. The peasants are rapidly nearing the frontier which is guarded by gendarmes. In Valnij the peasants appeared before the prefecture and demanded land at cheap prices; when this was denied them they began to demolish the prefecture. The military fired and killed many of the peasants. At Dageni the peasants attacked a railway train and robbed the passengers.

The *Politische Correspondenz* announces from Bucharest: If one regards the movement that has

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