

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 346.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse  
16, Werder Strasse

Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.  
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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## A BATTLESHIP IN COLLISION.

H. M. S. "Africa" first class battleship, 16,350 tons, collided with the Orient S.S. "Ormuz" on Saturday in the Channel. Neither ship was seriously damaged, and the "Ormuz" was able to continue her voyage to Australia forthwith.

## GERMAN EMPEROR DINES WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

T. M. the German Emperor and Empress dined with the British Ambassador Sir Frank Lascelles on Saturday night at the British Embassy.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The New York announcement that the Canadian Pacific railway has determined to make reductions in its outlay for the present year is declared in Montreal to lack all foundation. It is announced that the estimates for the year 1907 were approved some days ago and the necessary money has been already obtained. The Management state that there is no sign of a decline in the business of the Company. As a matter of fact, the traffic arrangements of the Company are being utilised to the utmost extent, and the new rolling stock is at once put into use when delivered.

## BOERS AND BRITONS.

At a banquet held at Johannesburg on Saturday, attended by the Ministers, Members of the Opposition and other leading personalities, General Botha elicited enthusiastic applause when he said that the British people, in view of the Colonial Conference, could place implicit confidence in the British Boer in the Transvaal and grant him a free hand to manage his own affairs in his own manner.

## THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

New York, March 24.

The news from Central America continues to be very unsatisfactory, and indications increase that before long other Republics will be drawn into the struggle. The Navy Department has decided to send another small warship to the waters of the belligerents, to assist the "Marietta" in any action that the development of events may necessitate.

Simultaneously, apparently, the State Department at Washington has warned the diplomatic representatives of the actual and potential belligerents, that the patience of this country and Mexico is not inexhaustible. Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, is said to have had a somewhat warm interview with Mr. Root, at which the question of responsibility for breaking the solemn pledge to refer disputes to arbitration was discussed.

The State Department has received no confirmation of the *Herald's* dispatch from Managua, in which it is stated that the Nicaraguan Government has actually sent envoys to Ecuador and Venezuela, in order to enlist the moral and material support of those Republics against Honduras and San Salvador. It is the official belief that Nicaragua would not dare even to attempt to bring about such a monstrous extension of the inexcusable struggle. But if the *Herald's* report should prove to be well founded, it would probably be found that President Roosevelt would take upon himself the responsibility of naval and military intervention, in order to prevent the possibility of such a horrible shedding of blood.

There is some doubt whether Mexico would join in such actual intervention. President Diaz and his Government are perfectly willing to back up any action taken by the United States, but it is quite conceivable that they would hesitate at the critical moment, in view of the "anti-Yankee" feeling which is still very strong in Mexico.

It is announced from Managua that news has arrived there from the seat of war that the united armies of the revolutionaries of Nicaragua and Honduras have defeated the Honduras troops under President Bonilla after a desperate battle lasting

ten hours. The Honduras War Minister General Sobero Barahona, who was severely wounded, was taken prisoner.

The American consul in Managua confirms this announcement and says that the town of Choluteca has been taken. President Bonilla has escaped on board ship, but is being pursued by a number of steamships.

## AN INTERESTING TRICENTENARY.

A memorial service was held in the Nieuwe church in Amsterdam on Saturday, the occasion being the 300th anniversary of the birth of the famous Dutch sailor, Admiral De Ruyter. The Queen of the Netherlands, the Queen Mother and most of the leading Dutch officials, were present; many Powers sent delegates, England being represented by Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Captain Edward Villiers. The director of the *Algemeen Handelsblad* delivered an address in which he thanked the Queen and the Queen Mother for their presence and said that the day was one of rejoicing for the whole nation in that they were honouring the memory of the Admiral who, together with William of Orange, saved the Netherlands. After describing De Ruyter's career, he alluded to the Admiral's great qualities as instanced when he protected Sweden against Denmark in the Anglo-Dutch war, in the battle off Chatbam, and in 1673 when, with 100 ships, he defeated the 150 ships of the combined fleets of England and France, thereby saving his country. De Ruyter was not only illustrious as an admiral but as a private individual, who, in spite of his high position, always remained the God-fearing father of his family; he had ever been the pattern of a true Netherlander, a friend of liberty and independence. In conclusion the speaker said, that while at present the Dutch navy had no battles to fight, the spirit of De Ruyter lived on in those brave heroes of the sea who were ready at any time to peril their lives in the life-boats.

H. M. the Queen then unveiled a memorial tablet to De Ruyter bearing the inscription "Majorum virtus nepotum gloria. Wilhelmina R. 23. 3. 1907." Representatives of foreign nations then laid garlands and wreaths on the tomb.

A banquet was given in the evening in the Palace at which H. M. the Queen made the following speech:

"I am glad to see present the representatives of sovereigns and rulers who have been charged to take part in this festival. I am most anxious to express my gratitude for the honour paid to the national hero, and to give my assurance that I value very highly the proofs of friendship shown me by these acts of participation. May these festivities contribute to strengthen the feelings of brotherhood between the navies of those Powers who have taken part in the festival in honour of De Ruyter, and my own fleet. I drink to the health of these sovereigns and rulers." The Queen also proposed the toast of the Dutch navy.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, made a speech in Lyons on Saturday in which he explained the motives actuating his economic policy. The almost exclusive preponderance of indirect taxation constituted a grave danger; the revenue stood in inverse ratio to the country's wealth. It was necessary to step by step diminish the indirect taxes and establish the direct taxes. They must be reckoned to correspond with the family of each citizen, and be given the character of progressive taxation. He wished for a change of public opinion in favour of a more liberal economic régime than existed at present. He expressed the hope that the nations, in view of the excesses of trusts and cartels, would give up all claim to economic nationalism in order to lower duties by international agreements like that which had been made in Brussels with respect to the sugar duties. He then discussed the position of every category of assessable individuals, and said: "The privilege of owners of French and foreign State bonds not to pay income tax must be done away with. Not only Prussia and the other German States, but all the great nations of Europe, during the last 30 years have been changing their system of taxation in the sense of an income tax. The income tax scheme of the Government is no slavish imitation of foreign systems but takes account of French traditions and ideas."

M. Caillaux said that he was ready to revise the details of his scheme with the assistance of the

Chamber. The income tax would reduce the burdens on the poor and would affect the rich; it would therefore be a fair and logical reform. He concluded by defending himself against the charge of playing into the hands of collectivism, and demanded of the citizens that they should make some sacrifices in their own interests; the time had come when the necessary changes in the financial policy must be made.

## THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The President of the Republic, with whom was M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, received the United States Ambassador who presented his credentials on Saturday. The Ambassador assured the President that the United States were in complete accord with France's endeavours to preserve the peace of the world. The President replied that he would deem himself fortunate in co-operating to unite closer the two nations in their mutual endeavours to guarantee the peace of the world.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Agence Havas* announces from Bangkok that negotiations between France and Siam are nearly concluded, whereby the final settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries will be attained. The chief clause provides that certain districts, viz. the Provinces of Battenbang, Siam, Reap and Sisopher shall be yielded again to France. France for her part makes concessions to Siam on the Hrat and Daiwai side. It is a matter of congratulation that the negotiations are nearly at an end, in that they will bind closer the ties of sympathy between France and Siam.

## A ROYAL VISITOR FROM JAPAN.

Prince Fushimi of Japan landed at Marseilles on Saturday. He is to make a 3 months tour through Europe and will not, as at first announced, visit King Edward and King Alfonso in Cartagena, but will be received by the former in London in May.

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR V. BERGMANN.

Wiesbaden, March 25.

The eminent surgeon Professor v. Bergmann, who, it may be remembered, was one of the doctors who attended the Emperor Friedrich, died today. His death was due to heart failure, following on an operation. The body will be taken to Potsdam for burial.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN HAMBURG.

Serious disturbances on the part of the strikers took place in Hamburg on Saturday, and one of the English labourers, who have taken the strikers' places, was seriously injured. A carriage occupied by men willing to work was attacked with stones when on its way to the Hannover railway station, the window panes being smashed. Some arrests were made.

## THE REMAINS OF LEO XIII.

The *Tribune* announces that the Pope, in an audience granted to Cardinal Agliardi, settled that the transference of the remains of Leo XIII to the basilica of the Lateran should take place in April. The remains will be interred in the Lateran with great solemnity. A requiem mass will be sung with the assistance of the Cardinate college, and in presence of diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See and of the Knights of Malta.

## THE COMING HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Rome, March 24.

The *Italic* writes that during his stay in Rome the Russian Imperial Counsellor, M. von Martens, had a conversation with the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Kusakabe. The journal claims to know that M. Kusakabe, in the name of the Emperor of Japan, made a statement that Japan was in agreement with the programme of the Hague Conference and as for the question of limitation of armaments Japan, without taking the initiative in any such proposal, would not oppose the discussion of the matter, should it be determined on.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A group of those members of the Imperial Council considered in general as reactionary, at their head being the ex-Ministers MM. Akimoff, Birileff, Durnovo and Stishinsky, has addressed an interpellation to the Minister of Education with regard to the disturbances at the University after the grant of autonomy. Those members of the