

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 347.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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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 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. H. Asquith, has announced his intention of introducing the budget on April 18.

CHANNEL STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Dover, March 25.

The two channel steamers the "Princess Henrietta" from Ostend with 20 passengers on board, and the "Lord Warden" from Calais with 41 passengers, collided this morning at the entrance to the harbour. The "Lord Warden" had two of her boats smashed, as well as several plates and part of her deck started. The "Princess Henrietta" was damaged forward, and in her steering gear. She was, however, able to proceed to Ostend in accordance with her time tables. The "Lord Warden" had to be docked. The collision caused great excitement on board both vessels but no one was injured.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Washington, March 25.

In order to facilitate the sale of United States 1907 4% bonds, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cortelyou, has announced that in exchange for these bonds, which now lie in the Treasury as security for State deposits, he will accept other United States bonds, as well as Philippine bonds, certificates or bonds of the towns of Manila, of Porto Rico and Columbia district at par; besides these he will accept such State, municipal and railway bonds, up to 90% of their value, which have been recognised by law as collateral security for the savings banks in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

New York, March 25.

The Governor of California intends to impose his veto on the Bill, already introduced, whereby a million dollars will be voted for a World's Fair in San Francisco in 1913. The Governor states that the proposal has been made purely out of sympathy with the sore-afflicted city of San Francisco. The World's Fair plan could not be carried out.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FUNERAL OF M. BERTHELOT

At the solemn obsequies of M. Berthelot and his wife in the Panthéon, on either side of the catafalque stood the relatives of the deceased, President Fallières, the President of the Senate and of the Chamber, all the Ministers, many ex-Ministers and representatives of many authorities. The interior of the building was draped in black. At either side of the coffins tall torches were burning. On M. Berthelot's coffin lay the cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Briand, Minister of Education, delivered an oration in which he said: "M. Berthelot was one of those wonderful men who are an honour to all countries and to all time. He was great as a philosopher, as a political educationalist and as a man. Animated by the highest and noblest aims he required science to give her services to mankind. With him science became truly creative. His discoveries opened up an unlimited field to industry and placed him in the front rank of the benefactors of humanity." The Minister laid great stress on the fact that M. Berthelot preached a broad-minded, tolerant philosophy and as a private individual afforded as great an example as he did as a philosopher, teacher and citizen. He also recalled the estimable qualities of M. Berthelot's wife and concluded by saying that already the form of the great servant was transfigured by fame which had veiled his mortal body.

After this oration the coffins were brought into the outer hall, where M. Berthelot's relatives and

representatives of the authorities ranged themselves on either side. General Dalstein, Military Governor of Paris, then advanced to M. Berthelot's coffin, saluted, and then placed himself at the head of the two divisions, which marched past the catafalque. During the march-past the colours were lowered before the biers.

At the close of the ceremony President Fallières, followed by the chief officials, left the Panthéon. The coffins were later conveyed into the crypt of the Panthéon, where they will remain until placed in the niches appointed for them.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

Among the papers confiscated in the residence of Mgr. Montagnini are, it is rumoured, certain letters of Cardinal Merry del Val in which he severely blames Mgr. Montagnini for having been unable to prevent the election as Deputy of Abbé Lemire, the Christian-Democrat. Abbé Lemire is a member of the Committee of Enquiry appointed to examine the papers.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BAILLOUD.

Paris, March 25.

With reference to the proceedings pending against General Bailloud, commanding the 20th Army Corps, it is rumoured that the Government is of opinion that no General, no matter what his seniority, should give public utterance to his opinion on foreign or domestic policy. Taking into consideration the General's past military career, only the mildest of the measures customary have been taken in his case. The *Petit Parisien* asserts that it was not the General's latest speech alone which caused his removal. Since his nomination as chief of the 20th Army Corps the General has frequently caused the War Minister anxiety by his indiscreet conduct. In his relations with politically influential persons General Bailloud had adopted an attitude to the War Minister incompatible with discipline. Many Conservative and Nationalist journals comment in severe terms on the disciplining of General Bailloud.

THE INTERLAKEN MURDER.

Thun, March 25.

This morning before the local criminal court was commenced the trial of the Russian female student, Tatjana Leontieff, who is accused of having murdered one Charles Müller of Paris in the dining-room of the Hotel Jungfrau. After the conclusion of the necessary formalities the indictment was read, the prisoner taking several notes. The court refused the request of counsel for the defence, Dr. Brüstlein, to allow the public unrestricted access to the court; owing to the inadequate capacity of the court only a limited number of persons provided with cards of admission were allowed to enter. The mother of the accused was present, clad in deep mourning. Today's proceedings were mainly occupied by the examination of the accused. Her statements as to her former career tallied almost exactly with the indictment. She stated that she had desired to kill M. Durnovo, not Müller. She had been incited to the deed by the maximalist party. As to the circumstances of the crime she refused all answer. In the course of the proceedings the accused stated that during the preliminary enquiry she had been stripped and ill-treated by the examining magistrate M. Lauerer. In consequence of this statement alleging insult and maltreatment, the President of the Court ordered that the examining magistrate and the police implicated in the matter shall be examined tomorrow.

A STRIKE LEADS TO SHOOTING.

Lausanne, March 25.

A strike of employes of Messrs. Kohler and Peter's chocolate factory in Vevey, Orbe and Bussigny, which started some days ago, has extended. Such serious disturbances took place today in Vevey and Orbe that the town council determined to employ troops to restore order.

In the afternoon a collision occurred between the police and the strikers who wished to force their way into the Nestlé factory. The police used their rifles. Four strikers, among them two girls, as well as two policemen were wounded.

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THE NEW ROUMANIAN MINISTRY.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Bucharest with Dimitri Sturdza at its head as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

The first act of the Cabinet has been to dismiss all the Prefects, while one, the notorious Vasescu of Botoshani, has been arrested.

The Cabinet has issued a manifesto to the people announcing the foundation of a Agrarian Bank for buying and leasing State property to the peasants and also the abolition of many taxes which oppress the peasantry.

The Ministers Spiru, Haret and Mortzun are to proceed to Moldavia to personally interview the peasants.

THE ROUMANIAN UNREST.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from Bucharest that revolt is seething in the Rimnîka-Sarat district of Wallachia. The peasants attacked country houses belonging for the most part to Roumanians, forced their way into the town of Rimnîka-Sarat and fought with the soldiers. The town was practically destroyed as was Ivesi in Moldavia. Many houses belonging to Jews were demolished.

In Galatzi the situation is grave; desperate fighting has taken place between the troops and peasants who have found their way into the town. Four persons were killed in Pungeshti where the troops entered. While outrages on Jews have occurred in Stephanisti, the movement is steadily losing its anti-Semitic character.

UNREST IN THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The *Tribuna* learns by telegraph from Turin that on hearing that the application of the law whereby the circumstances of non-commissioned officers in the army are to be improved, would be postponed indefinitely, 150 non-commissioned officers of the Turin garrison assembled in a public hall and decided to complain about the alleged postponement to the Prime Minister and the Minister of War and to state that they would not rest until the law was a *fait accompli*. This unusual and unheard of behaviour has caused a painful sensation among the officers.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The Duma has decided to sit four times a week, viz. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and that the sittings should open at 11 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. On Fridays the sittings are to begin at 2 p. m. in order to give opportunity to the Musselman Deputies to visit the Mosque.

At today's sitting M. Stachovitch (Cadet) demanded the immediate discussion of the proposal to abolish drum-head courts martial. (Interruption on the Right.) The President called a division and by a large majority the Duma decided to proceed to the instant discussion of the proposal. The debate became very lively, all the Ministers headed by M. Stolypin being present. Since 70 members have announced their intention of speaking, the debate will occupy all today's and probably several more sittings. The speakers of the Cadets and the Left made very violent speeches. Kasmin Karavajaff said that he protested against this shedding of blood, which was unknown even in China, and challenged the Prime Minister to at once issue orders by telegraph to the Governors General to stop carrying out the sentences of the drum-head courts martial, and to revise sentences already passed so far as they referred to penal servitude.

The Socialist and Labour members severely criticised the action of the Government. M. Balatt pointed out that not all the Governors General bore Russian names. Several speakers on the Right emphasised the necessity of extraordinary measures so long as the revolution was raging. The Moscow advocate M. Maklakoff made a long and detailed speech in which he said that the State must not resemble a revolutionary tribunal. Drum-head courts martial were an institution without precedent, they oppressed the law. They would crush the revolution, but only savages would remain over from the ruins. He was convinced that M. Stolypin, who desired to create a constitutional State, would have nothing to say against the abolition of a horrible institution which killed men like cattle and had nothing in common with justice. The speakers of the Poles, Mussulmans and Octobrists associated themselves with the Cadets in their demand for the abolition of these tribunals.