

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 348.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 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 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Rt. Hon. H. Arnold-Forster, Conservative, Member for Croydon, asked if the negotiations between the British Ambassador in Washington and the American Government embraced the regulation of the customs tariff question between Canada and the United States, and if the Secretary of the State Department of the United States had made the proposal that Canada should introduce the American tariff against England and all other countries, and should also establish free trade between herself and the United States.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, replied that the general negotiations with regard to reciprocity in commercial relations, which remained unsettled in 1898, had not been re-opened during the recent negotiations with the British Ambassador. With reference to the second part of the question Sir E. Grey stated that the Government had no knowledge of any negotiations of that kind. To a further question he added that the Ambassador was empowered to do his utmost to settle outstanding questions between Canada in the United States. The negotiations of the year 1898 with reference to the question of reciprocity in commercial relations did, as a matter of fact, belong to these outstanding questions, but during the present negotiations neither Canada nor the United States had hitherto expressed any wish for a renewed consideration of this matter.

LORD ROSEBERY ON HOME RULE.

Speaking at a meeting of the Liberal League, Lord Rosebery said that the gigantic promises of the Government especially as regards Ireland, and their threats against the Upper House, would inevitably lead to disappointment and reaction. He recommended as the best means of aiding Ireland, moderation. He believed that the great mass of the people would never tolerate Home Rule.

RUSSIAN SAILORS IN LONDON.

By a special invitation of King Edward 120 officers and men of the Russian squadron now lying in Portsmouth harbour are staying in London at the Grand Hotel.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Reuter's Bureau learns from a reliable source that the announcement that a break has occurred in the negotiations between Russia and England, is untrue. The signing of an agreement is bound to take place at no very distant date, unless something unforeseen occurs. Even should some delay take place, that may well be due to the fact that, so far as the negotiations with Thibet and Afghanistan are concerned, it may be thought better to consult the Emperor of China and the Ameer of Afghanistan with regard to certain points. Especial stress is laid on the fact that the agreement in no sense threatens the integrity of Persia and in no way limits any interests legitimately acquired in Persia, or connected with the Bagdad railway, except those geographical questions which form the subject of the negotiations. This matter will be doubtless settled by the four Powers concerned in it.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The *New York Herald*, which has for many months been carrying on a strong and apparently effective agitation in favour of the annexation of Cuba, on the ground, among others, that the majority of the Cubans themselves desire it, now announces that there is danger of war should the existing political situation be disturbed. It places the blame for the danger upon the Liberal party, and suggests that the time has come for the United States to use coercion. Independent observers on the spot are almost unanimous that the time for annexation has not yet come. The bulk of the

people do not desire it, and regard those who are agitating for it as traitors to their country. It is true that most of the property owners, among whom are many Americans, who have invested millions of dollars in the island and are prepared to put in more, would like to see the disappearance of the pretence of Cuban interference, but even they do not seem altogether to relish the prospect of the civil war, which would certainly follow the overthrow of the Republic.

The Washington Government, which has been kept very fully informed of the situation from day to day by Governor Magoon, has no doubt that the course which it has followed up to the present is the correct one, and it will be persisted in, despite all the cleverly engineered agitations of those who have axes to grind in connection with this Cuban business. Party politics in Cuba are extremely turbulent, and it is more than probable that the next elections will be marked by riot and bloodshed, but that will not be allowed to force the hands of the United States Government. The best class of patriotic Cubans are perfectly content with the present political position, and would not seriously object to seeing it gradually approximate to the British position in Egypt; but those same men are passionately resolved that the Cuban flag shall remain, and are prepared to fight for its continuance. Nobody can maintain that the internal situation is altogether satisfactory.

There is a great deal of agrarian agitation, and in some districts of the Island Republic the political, social, and economic position of affairs is described by one observer as resembling that which is said to have prevailed in Ireland during the worst days of the Land League. Incendiary fires have been frequent, and much valuable property has been destroyed. Cattle have been maimed and machinery maliciously damaged. But it is contended that, bad as these things are, they would not be set right magically by American annexation, or, indeed, any political action, because the causes of the trouble are too deep-seated for treatment by time-serving and interested politicians.

President Roosevelt is said to have complete faith in the firmness and sagacity of Governor Magoon and the patriotism and good sense of the majority of the Cuban people, and will not, therefore, be induced to depart in any way from a policy deliberately resolved upon and so far persisted in, despite political agitation and continued misrepresentation. He is not without hope that the influences which have been responsible for the unrest prevailing in Cuba will sooner or later be cast in the scale in favour of his policy.

THE THAW CASE.

The Judge in the Thaw case has decided to hand over Harry Thaw to a commission of lunacy experts to enquire into his mental condition.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

Extraordinary sensation has been caused by the confiscation of a fund of 82,000 dollars by the State Attorney. It is alleged that the object of the fund was the bribery of the New York senators, who were to receive 6,000 dollars per man for rejecting the so-called Bringham Bill, which was to systematically uproot the police corruption existing in New York. Every New York policeman was forced to contribute 20 dollars to this fund.

A RAILWAY STRIKE FEARED.

The *London Daily Chronicle* learns from Chicago that the directors of the Western railways have adopted a resolution against the grant of a 12% wage increase as demanded by a committee of the employees. Since the strikers' ultimatum only grants a few more days respite, it is feared that the whole of the West will within a short time find itself involved in a gigantic railway strike. The directors have sent despatches to Pierpont Morgan, Harrison and Hill, asking them to use their influence to avert a strike.

THE LATE PROFESSOR VON BERGMANN.

IMPERIAL SYMPATHY.

H. M. the German Emperor has expressed his sympathy with the widow of the late Professor von Bergmann in the following telegram:

"As I was on the point of enquiring after the condition of your husband, of whose severe illness I had only just heard, I received your son's announcement of the staggering fact that his death had already taken place. From my heart I offer you and yours my warmest sympathy in your

terrible loss, in which I share to the full. What a degree of recognition, gratitude and love has been paid him by his contemporaries for his unwearying labour and work as physician, teacher and savant, the departed was able to realise lately when he completed his 70th year. His life's work assures him among posterity a garland of immortal fame and his honourable place in the history of surgery. Together with his great services in times of war and of peace, I think with special warmth of the loyal service the dear departed rendered me and my House both as physician and as man. May God the Lord comfort you in these troubled days and hours.
William I. R."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The House, at the instance of M. Pichon, decided to at once discuss the interpellation of M. Chaussier with regard to the murder of Dr. Mauchamp at Marakesh. M. Chaussier opened the debate with a speech in which he discussed the murder, which had shocked the whole civilised world, and said: "It is necessary for us to know whether measures have been taken to guarantee security in Morocco. The Government must make a declaration that the whole responsibility falls upon the Moroccan Government if the Pasha of Marakesh was unaware of the temper prevailing among the natives. Not only France but all humanity has lost one of its best." (Applause.)

M. Chaussier then sketched the career of the late Dr. Mauchamp and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the House.

He was followed by M. Dubief who associated himself with M. Chaussier's words and alluded to Dr. Mauchamp's services with the remark that Dr. Mauchamp had never received protection from the French Embassy. (Cries of "shame".) He related the circumstances of the murder and said that the responsibility lay with the Governor of Marakesh and the Moroccan Government. He expressed the hope that France would be able to obtain full reparation and would, in future, be more careful in the selection of her representatives.

M. Trouin here remarked: "Quite right, with the exception of Revoil, not one of them has yet been equal to his task."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, said that Dr. Mauchamp had never met with an unfriendly reception or bad treatment from the Ministry of the Exterior. He had not shown quite the requisite prudence in Morocco, but had made himself respected and had been charitable. M. Pichon expressed his own warm appreciation of Dr. Mauchamp and his sympathy with his relatives. It was true that the Governor of Marakesh had not taken the necessary measures. The crime was the result of a series of incidents which would place France in a humiliating position if the crime remained unpunished. "Our position in Algeria," continued M. Pichon, "our special treaties have been disregarded."

The speaker then read out a list of French complaints. On February 10, 1906 two customs officials were murdered on the Moroccan frontier; that was the first item on the list. To the various demands of France the Maghzen had given no satisfaction. He concluded by expressing the wish that the hostility among foreigners in Morocco might cease, for they ought to be comrades in a common work, attempting to reach one and the same goal in harmony. The immoderate rivalry, which was a danger to Europe, must cease. For then, and only then would the death of their countryman have performed a service to the uniting of the races, to civilisation, to peace, and to the joining in brotherhood of the nations. (Applause.)

M. Ribot defended the French representative in Morocco, whom France had charged with the peaceful invasion of the country and whom she must also protect. They must reckon with the fanaticism of the Mohommedans, who for years had witnessed the divisions in Europe. This battle waged in secret by the foreigners in Morocco was a disgrace to civilisation. (Loud applause.) The Europeans must relinquish this policy of division. France's ultimatum was so moderate that no suspicion could be cast on her intentions. He hoped that it would not be necessary to continue the occupation of Udjda for long, as France had no desire to embark on a policy of conquest.

The Chamber then adopted unanimously as an Order of the Day "The Chamber approves the declaration of the Government, has confidence in its determination to secure the safety of our fellow subjects in Morocco, and passes to the Order of the Day."

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