

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 18, Werder Strasse
Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5½; the remaining days for gentlemen.
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 COMMONS.

To a question relating to the attack on the British consulate in Marakesh, Sir E. Grey informed the House that according to the latest news up to the 26th of the present month all the Europeans in Marakesh were safe and that there was no ground for the assumption that they were now in danger. The English Government would watch events closely and would act as circumstances demanded.

The House has adjourned until the 6th of April.

LORD KITCHENER ON THE MILITARY POLICY IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Governor General's Council, which took place in Calcutta last Wednesday, Lord Kitchener said that the military policy of India is a defensive one only. India will undertake no operations against any one unless compelled to do so for the maintenance of her own integrity. There had been little alteration in the distribution of troops since the Mutiny. An endeavour was being made to form absolutely independent divisions which might, if called out to active service, leave behind them a sufficiently strong guard for the maintenance of peace and order. These divisions are to be quartered along the railway lines, in order to ensure quick concentration in time of war.

At the same council Lord Minto said India must help China in the opium question. Lord Kitchener's words would clear up many erroneous ideas in the public mind.

GENERAL BOTHA ON HIS WAY TO ENGLAND.

General Botha left Capetown for England on Wednesday afternoon, to take part in the Colonial Conference in London. In the name of the *Afrikanderbond*, Mr. Hofmeyer addressed the General and declared him to be as good and loyal a subject of the Empire as he had been a faithful member of the Republic. In his reply General Botha professed his and his friends' sincerest desire to cooperate with the Imperial Government and the British people to the end of amalgamating the two great races in Africa.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN WEBSTER AVENUE.

The President, Mr. Ira McCormick, and one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Alfred Smith, of the New York Central Railroad have been indicted for homicide by negligence in the accident at the crossing of Webster Avenue and 205th Street.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

The State Department in Washington has received a report that since the capture of Tegucigalpa by the Nicaraguans, the Government of President Benilla has ceased to exist. The Consuls are meanwhile maintaining order.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

At today's sitting the matter of General Bailloud came up for discussion.

M. Constant blamed the imprudent speeches of the General and of Colonel Groepp. They must demand from the men holding high commands the requisite regard for the maintenance of peace and for diplomatic intercourse.

The Nationalist Deputy M. Barrès endeavoured to show that words spoken by General Bailloud in a private speech were not provocative. The Government, while subjecting the General to disciplinary reproof, wished to satisfy the Socialists, but they knew that the General's sentiments were worthy of attention. General Picquart, who is a native of Strassburg, at least ought to have given General Bailloud a hint to express his sympathy, and ought to have said to him "You are a good soldier".

M. Clémenceau interrupted the speaker with the remark "Perhaps General Picquart has done so". (Interruption and laughter.)

M. Barrès continued: "On the other side of the frontier we hear similar words. Disciplinary measures such as those taken against General Bailloud and on behalf of Lieutenant Tisserand circumscribe the military spirit."

M. Barrès, supported by M. Mathis (Radical), extolled the patriotism of the people of Lorraine and concluded, amid frequent interruptions from the extreme Left, by saying: "We relinquish nothing of all our hopes." (Applause in various parts of the House.)

M. Marin (Republican) said that the removal of General Bailloud had been painfully felt in French Lorraine.

General Picquart replied that true patriotism did not lie in noisy demonstrations. He, the Minister, was not afraid of any one frowning at the disciplinary measures taken by him. He went on to explain why he had rehabilitated Lieutenant Tisserand, and said further that General Bailloud had overstepped the orders of the day, not in a speech delivered at a private assembly, but in an address to the troops. He then read a telegram from General Bailloud in which he explained that he had said: "It is necessary for us to be ready." General Picquart continued: "I do not doubt that General Bailloud will be ready if it is necessary. This sentiment does him honour. In his orders of the day to the troops, however, the General speaks of things of which he is not competent to judge. The measures adopted with regard to him have not the character of a disgrace; he is merely transferred to a post that will suit him better. He will have less opportunity than in Nancy to be nervous." (Interruption on the Right.) The Minister concluded by saying that it was the duty of a General to hold his troops in readiness, and General Pau was prepared for his great duties.

The House by 360 to 207 votes passed an Order of the Day expressing confidence in the Government.

Paris, March 27.

The newspapers publish a report from Tangier that the Casino of the officers of the French military Commission in Fez has been plundered by natives.

THE ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

It has now been ascertained that in the accident on board torpedo boat No. 147 at Cherbourg two persons were scalded, one of them severely, in consequence of the bursting of a steam pipe.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN SWITZERLAND.

Several workmen's Unions at Lausanne, among whom are many with anarchist tendencies, resolved at a meeting on Tuesday night to strike early on Wednesday morning. Thereupon a battalion occupied the *Volkshaus*, the meeting place of the Unions, closed the anarchist printing establishment and mounted guard on the work places before work time arrived. These measures had the result that the workmen in the building trades and typographic businesses joined the strike. The troops are at present holding the streets.

A general strike has broken out also in Montreux. At Vevey 4,000 troops are opposed by 5,000 workmen. The bearer of a red flag was injured by bayonet thrusts, as was also another workman. The capture of the flag caused fearful excitement. It is feared that further encounters with the military will take place tomorrow. At Geneva the Unions decided for the strike with a large majority. So far no disturbances have taken place there.

THE UNREST IN ROUMANIA.

The situation in Wallachia has become more grave. The number of dead is enormous. Three hundred were killed in a conflict between the military and peasants at Stanesti, and heavy fighting is going on in Ginogin. Twice there have been sanguinary encounters in Mastanesti, in the course of which a lieutenant was killed and his body shockingly mutilated, the peasants dancing on it and round it to music. In Galatz the situation is very threatening; the dock labourers there fraternise with the peasants. The Prefect has given

orders that business is to be suspended for three days.

The official *Gazette* in Bucharest publishes a Circular from the Minister of Education to the teachers and priests, in which he admonishes them to exercise the greatest self-denial, in order to assist in restoring peace and quietness. The Premier in the Chamber today expressed his hope that order will be restored in a few days; there are already signs that it will be so; the peasants were beginning to make agreements with the landowners. The Minister concluded by asking the deputies to contribute to setting the country at rest.

Vienna, March 27.

The Bulgarian Premier, M. Gudeff, in an interview with the correspondent of the *Politische Korrespondenz*, said that the new Ministry, in pursuing the policy of M. Petkoff, will assume a correct and loyal attitude in the Macedonian question. In M. Gudeff's opinion, a brigand movement of great extent is hardly to be expected this spring; Turkey has all the means of damming-in such a movement.

THE INTERLAKEN MURDER.

Wednesday morning was occupied by the speech for the prosecution. The State Attorney concluded by saying that the course of the trial had shown that the prisoner had committed the murder intentionally and with malice and forethought, although she had taken no trouble to ascertain the identity of the person of her victim. The deed was the more monstrous in that the prisoner had abused the large hearted hospitality afforded by Switzerland to Russian revolutionaries and students. With reference to her responsibility for her action the claims of her supporters went too far; they could not help suspecting that the excuse of madness had been used in St. Petersburg by her parents to protect her from condemnation and to save her from prison. No extenuating circumstances could be found in her case. The error in the identity of her victim had nothing to do with the verdict and did not count as an extenuating circumstance under the Berne criminal code, in order to allow the crime to be claimed as accidental homicide or attempt at murder, instead of premeditated murder.

The whole afternoon was occupied by the speech of Dr. Brüstlein, counsel for the defence; it made a great impression and was frequently applauded. The verdict will be given on Thursday. It is noteworthy that the State Attorney in his speech did not definitely oppose the admission of extenuating circumstances.

THE VERDICT.

After the replies of the State Attorney and the counsel for the defence, the accused made a lengthy statement. Thereupon the jury retired to consider the following questions. First, is the accused guilty or not of murder with forethought? Second, was her freedom of will impaired? Thirdly, are extenuating circumstances to be admitted? After 15 minutes' deliberation the jury returned. The foreman read out the answers which to all three questions were in the affirmative. The State Attorney asked for a sentence of eight years penal servitude. The Court retired to consider. During its absence the accused conversed with her counsel. There was great excitement among the audience. At 12.36 the Court appeared again and the presiding Judge pronounced a sentence of four years penal servitude, reckoned from the date of her arrest, banishment from the Canton of Bern for twenty years, eight hundred francs costs and one franc damages to the relatives of the murdered man. The condemned woman received the sentence quietly.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

When M. Stolypin wished to speak on Wednesday, on a motion introduced into the Duma with reference to condemnations in cases of political murder, the President, M. Golovin, refused to allow him to do so. It is now announced officially that the Prime Minister has addressed a letter to M. Golovin pointing out that the Ministers had the right by law to speak in the Duma when they wished, and that the Duma President must call upon them before any one else. M. Stolypin reminded M. Golovin of this to avoid misunderstandings in future.

THE KING OF SIAM COMING TO EUROPE.

The King of Siam left Bangkok for France on Wednesday. During his absence the Crownprince is acting as Regent.

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