

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 352.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse 7, Sedan Strasse 8 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 10, Werder Strasse 8 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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## ILL-TREATING NATIVES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Reuter announces from Mombasa that the President of the Colonist Union, Mr. Grogan, a landed proprietor named Bowkas, and three other persons have been sentenced for illegal punishment of natives to terms of imprisonment of from 7 days to one month and fines of from 250 to 500 rupees.

## THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The latest reports show an alarming increase of plague. During the week ending March 9, there were 49,743 cases and 41,677 deaths.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. HARRIMAN.

New York, April 2.

With reference to the report published in some of the newspapers that President Roosevelt in the year 1904 asked the railroad King, Mr. Harriman, to contribute 200,000 dollars to the Republican election fund and in consideration of that contribution promised to appoint Senator Dewey Ambassador in Paris, the President publishes several letters which he wrote in October 1905 and which prove the groundlessness of Mr. Harriman's statement.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

Paris, April 2.

In consequence of the publication of the papers of Monsignor Montagnini in the *Figaro*, whereby M. Clémenceau is entangled in the affair—since it is stated in the papers that the leader of the party of Liberal action, M. Piou, had thought of bribing M. Clémenceau—M. Clémenceau has now written a letter to the *Figaro* relating the occurrences from his point of view. He says in the letter that in 1905 he was invited to luncheon by an American lady to meet M. Piou, whom he had not seen for twelve years. As coffee was being served, M. Piou told him that he was opposed to Separation, whereupon he, Clémenceau, simply replied that he, on the contrary, was in favour of it. When he heard of the publication of the Montagnini papers, he understood that the luncheon had been a means employed by M. Piou to enable him to boast at the Vatican of having such relations with M. Clémenceau as to permit him to attempt the purchase of that politician by a large sum of money. M. Clémenceau appeals to the sound common sense of every loyal man to stigmatise such a proceeding which, as he says, would be worthy of sharpers and common swindlers.

Paris, April 3.

The *Figaro* continues the publication of the Montagnini papers, among which are several of the Nuntio's reports to Cardinal Merry del Val and the latter's replies. One of the reports refers to a conversation which the Monsignor had with Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, who is said to have expressed the opinion that the Republican form of Government suited France well, but that the Republic must be wise and really liberal, and against the separation of Church and State. If, however, it should come to that, it would be the fault of the Conservatives and the nobles. In one of his replies Cardinal Merry del Val writes: "I am very well pleased with your zeal and discretion. Endeavour to hear much and say little." The *Aurore* has also obtained possession of some of the Montagnini papers, and begins the publication of them today.

The *Matin* publishes a number of the seized Montagnini documents, from which it appears that both the Monsignor and the Cardinal did their best to promote the election of M. Jacques Piou to Parliament, and that ecclesiastical influence was brought to bear on several Conservative and Nationalist candidates to induce them to renounce their candidature in favour of M. Piou.

## THE LOSS OF THE "JENA".

The judicial Commission appointed to enquire into the loss of the "Jena" has issued its report, and has come to the conclusion that the explosion was not due to malice but to spontaneous combustion of the powder.

## THE UNREST IN ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Embassy in Berlin has received the following telegraphic communication with reference to the Roumanian disturbances from the Prime Minister:

"The pacification of Moldavia is proceeding apace, and no new excesses are to be reported.

Everywhere in Wallachia the revolt, which raged in several towns of the districts of Olt and Doly with such violence that the artillery had to interfere, has been successfully suppressed. The announcements of several journals as to the number of killed and wounded are extraordinarily exaggerated; as, for example, the news published in the foreign Press that in Băilisti the number of dead exceeded 400. The chief bands are now dispersed, and a very marked amelioration of the general situation is noticed in Wallachia. Many ringleaders have been arrested.

In most districts of Moldavia and Muntinie, the new Prefects are endeavouring to personally pacify the population and to restore a good understanding between the property-owners and the peasants. They are going from community to community, listening to the complaints of the peasants and endeavouring to remove their causes. Many property-owners and leaseholders are displaying patriotism and good-will, by aiding in the removal of the most serious misunderstandings. The reading of the proclamation of the new Government, announcing most important agrarian reforms, is having a quieting effect everywhere, and is received with confidence. Complete order prevails in the capital; and, in spite of the endeavours of a section of the Press, Sunday passed off without incident."

A telegram from Bucharest dated April 2 states: "Order has been restored throughout the country.

No fresh cases of incendiarism or looting are reported. Fomenters of disturbance, ringleaders, or suspicious persons are being handed over to the Courts of justice. The restoration of a good understanding between property-owners, leaseholders, and peasants is making good progress in all parts of the country. There is every ground for the expectation, that, with the increasing order, agricultural work will be resumed."

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, April 2.

At today's sitting M. Kokovzov, Minister of Finance, amid the excited tension of the House, in a quiet clear voice explained the details of the budget. The Minister pointed out that the Duma had not yet the necessary experience for the technique of budgets, but that with mutual good-will and confidence the unavoidable difficulties would be overcome. It was only necessary for them to treat the budget from an exclusively technical point of view. There was no need to turn aside from the differences of opinion which came to light, for these formed the basis of fruitful work if the object of this work was to maintain the aim of the Government as well as of the Duma viz. to vote the supplies which must be handed to the executive in order that they might accomplish the tasks set before them. An examination of the budget was urgently required by the imperative interests of the State, not so much because it would be difficult to make the requisite grants unless the budget was approved of. The Government possessed all legislative means of attaining this object and they were, at present, experiencing no difficulties. But the acceptance of the budget was necessary, because a great State like their country could not lead a normal existence without a budget conforming to law, which was an essential condition of the life of every State.

The Minister then proceeded to examine in detail the 1907 budget and pointed out that moderation formed the basis of the composition of the Government budget. They would perhaps reproach him, the Minister, with having paid too little attention to the distressed state of the country, but criticism was easy. He hoped that the budget committee of the Duma would thoroughly sift the matter and should errors, committed by the Government, be discovered, the Government was prepared to rectify them. The Minister drew a parallel between economy

in private life and economy in the State, and said that what was difficult in domestic economy was also difficult in the economy of the State. Russia could not diminish certain items of outlay e. g. repayment of loans, and other expenses of an economic nature, for otherwise their revenue might be diminished. Diminishing their chief outlay was only possible by corresponding alteration of laws. Other countries had passed through periods such as was now distressing Russia, and then the same complaints were made as now, the repeal of taxes and the substitution for them of new ones which would only affect the rich were demanded, but promises and fulfilment were two different things; while they might promise and might criticise the taxpayer must wait and meanwhile open his purse ever wider for the Finance Ministry.

The Minister went on to discuss the ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the State and remarked that the estimates had been made with studied moderation. It would be the worst possible mistake on his part to estimate the revenue too high in the budget; one might be right once or even several times, but one could not reckon on being constantly, lastingly, right. After great labour he had succeeded in getting square for 1907 with existing revenue, and in covering the ordinary expenditure by existing taxation. The ordinary budget balanced without a deficit, the extraordinary budget alone showed a deficit, but there was no ground for alarm in that. The ordinary revenue could not regularly be applied to extraordinary outlay.

They ought not to look with anxiety into the future; every State in a similar position had had recourse to loans. He reminded the House of the dictum of M. Thiers that there was no deficit if the State was forced to extraordinary expenditure, provided that it could take up a loan and pay the interest. The State would return to normal life if the Budget conformed to State requirements, and the Government would not be placed in the necessity of covering huge outlay by methods apart from the Budget. The hope of a speedy return to normal life would then become a certainty.

The Minister continued: "The disturbances which are crushing our country to the ground must cease, and order must be restored, in order that everyone may know that he will be able to work peacefully and enjoy the fruits of his labour. You will then witness a speedy restoration of our credit and of our financial position, as is due to the finances of a great country which possesses inexhaustible wealth and a population of 150 millions".

The Minister concluded his remarks by appealing to the Duma to work with the Government at the involved task of improving the finances, and requested the House to refer the Budget proposals at once to the Budget Committee. In conclusion he recalled the words spoken by the Belgian Finance Minister in 1906, that the conduct of the finances of a country ought not to be the affair of this or that political party.

During the Minister's speech, many Deputies left their seats and came nearer the speakers' tribune, in order to be able to better follow the speech, which created a lively impression.

The ex-Minister M. Kuttler then discussed the Budget in all its details; he attacked all departments of the Government and objected that the Budget lacked clearness. There were large omissions in the Budget; for instance, the department of the Empress Marie was not even mentioned; the estimate of the outlay was based on 518 different laws, of which some dated from the year 1843. The State revenues proceeded from indirect taxes, which were an intolerable burden on the poorer classes, while the property-owning classes were not sufficiently affected. The State revenues depended in the first degree upon the alcohol monopoly, because the Finance Minister had introduced far more alcohol than had formerly been the case. The speaker, after attacking the railways and other State undertakings, turned to the Civil departments, instancing several examples of entirely superfluous institutions; as, for instance, the Press department, since by the Czar's manifesto the censorship was abolished. These institutions, however, appeared in the Budget and increased the expenditure. Russia was suffering under the increase of the interest on her loans. The speaker pointed out that the army of officials was numerous, and that many of them were quite superfluous. He concluded by saying that the Duma must set in order its rights as a legislative assembly, and do its utmost to introduce financial reform.