

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 354.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse 8 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.  
16, 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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## NEW ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

It is announced in London that the Admiralty has decided that all ship construction shall be carried on in future in the strictest secrecy. As is the custom in foreign countries, the draughtsmen will be put on oath before they are entrusted with work. No member of the staff will be informed of the plans. Strict secrecy is to be observed as to armour and speed trials.

## A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

A curious discovery was made in the cellars of a house in Sunderland, the property of a religious-social institute, 30,000 rifle cartridges and 5,000 revolver cartridges being found in boxes. All this ammunition is said to have been stored by a mysterious German and were shipped to Sunderland from a foreign harbour. Those storing the boxes were told that the boxes contained mechanical toys for someone who was about to open a shop. The cartridges are said to have been made in Germany, and it is surmised that foreign anarchists wished to keep them in case of a revolution on the continent. The alleged German has vanished. According to a further report the 12 boxes with their contents were consigned as toys to a Sunderland printer.

As time went on and they were not fetched, one box was opened and the contents handed to Daniel Currie, the steward of the Institute. He told the story of the mysterious German to the police. It is believed that Currie stole the things and he is under arrest.

## LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN YORKSHIRE.

Tumultuous scenes occurred at Grimsby on Thursday when the British dock hands returned from Hamburg. Fifty of the men had no railway tickets and were not given permits to return to London. They made a disturbance, whereupon the police drew a cordon round the station. A large number of people were drunk and commenced fighting with each other. Thousands of people assembled and a regular riot ensued. The mob attempted to force their way into the station but were driven back by the police who made many arrests.

## TO HONOUR LORD LISTER.

A meeting was held in the Royal College of Surgeons on Thursday attended by some 200 most distinguished medical men; to determine what steps should be taken to honour the 80th birthday of Lord Lister. In view of the advanced age and delicate health of the great scientist, it was decided that the best way of celebrating his birthday would be to raise a subscription in order to publish a complete edition of Lord Lister's scientific treatises, which are at present scattered in scientific magazines. They will probably fill two quarto volumes of 500 pages each. The committee appointed to look after the publication hope to issue the work within the next four months.

## BELFAST HEALTH STATISTICS.

The Belfast sanitary authorities report that 30 fresh cases of spotted fever have occurred in the city since last Thursday, making 261 cases in all; of these 136 have proved fatal. There is no sign at present that the scourge is abating; it has spread to all quarters of the city.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. HARRIMAN.

New York, April 3.

It is almost impossible to convey to outsiders an adequate idea of the enormous sensation caused in this country by the publication of the Harriman-Roosevelt "revelations". From an American journalistic point of view the *World*, which first published Mr. Harriman's accusing letter, has

made one of the biggest "scoops" in newspaper history. It was bought from a discharged employé of the Harriman firm for a very large price, and it did not have to be hawked about to find a purchaser. The average citizen does not stop to consider the means by which the letter was secured. He sees it in black and white, and he knows today that its authenticity is not disputed. Admittedly, the statements made by Mr. Harriman to a third party as to President Roosevelt's acceptance of Trust money for political purposes do not furnish necessarily convincing evidence of their accuracy.

Mr. Roosevelt has already denounced the statements as lies, as far as he is personally concerned, but, in doing so, he shows that he was in direct correspondence with Mr. Harriman at the very moment that that gentleman has declared the money was being collected. There is a marked disposition to accept Mr. Roosevelt's indignant disclaimer without much question, but there is an equally strong inclination to believe that the political managers of the campaign of the autumn of 1904 sent the cap round among the Trust magnates, and cheerfully accepted their money while hiding the fact from the President. Another fact stands out clearly also, and that is that Mr. Harriman was a fairly frequent caller at the White House two years ago, and that he was pretty high in the confidence of the chiefs of the Republican National Campaign Committee. Finally, it seems to be established beyond doubt that Mr. Harriman collected money and handed it over to the political managers. Politically the scandal is of vast importance. It is certain to furnish the Democrats with a most effective weapon in the coming Presidential campaign.

The immediate effect is to imperil the position of Mr. Cortelyou, now Secretary of the United States Treasury, because he was the manager of the Republican campaign in 1904, and as such, it is contended, must have known all about the money which was collected and spent during that memorable struggle. The treasurer of the Republican Committee was Mr. Bliss, but it is held to be incredible that he could have received and spent large sums without the knowledge and approval of most if not all of the members of the Committee, and certainly of the party manager. Mr. Cortelyou's explanation of Mr. Harriman's present allegations is, therefore, awaited with painful anxiety in some quarters, and with natural curiosity everywhere.

The ex-private Secretary of Mr. Harriman, S. W. Hill, has been arrested on a charge of having sold Harriman's letters to President Roosevelt to a local journal.

## THE PRESIDENTS POLICY.

In influential quarters at the White House it is stated the President Roosevelt's idea that a movement is *en train* to impeach his policy in the next Congress and at the next Republican Convention, has much probability in it.

## HARRY THAW DECLARED SANE.

The Medical Commission appointed by the Court to examine the mental condition of Harry Thaw, who stands charged with the murder of the architect Stanford White, has decided that Thaw is now mentally sound.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE MONTAGNINI LETTERS.

The newspapers continue the publication of the Montagnini letters. The *Figaro* contains a report of Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, dated July 12, 1906, on the efforts of individual Catholic politicians, e. g. M. Denys Cochin, directed at the restoration of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Vatican. Among other things it is stated in this report that M. Denys Cochin, in consequence of an indiscretion on the part of a Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, obtained sight of a report of the French Ambassador in Rome, M. Barrère, on the protectorate question in the Orient, and had claimed that this report furnished proof how necessary it was for the French Government to resume relations with the Vatican.

A report of August 23rd 1906 is concerned with the reception given to the Papal Encyclical "Gravissime" which had given pride and satisfaction to the Catholics in general and to the clergy in particular.

Further, M. Montagnini repeats an assertion of M. Denys Cochin, that the friendly attitude of Ger-

many to the Vatican was an affront against the French Republic, and a wish to form a kind of Holy Alliance against the various Powers for the purpose of fighting Socialism.

The *Autorité* publishes reports dated February 23rd and 25th 1905, as to communications from M. Piou as to the way in which pressure must be brought to bear on various distinguished political personages such as MM. Rouvier, Etienne, Constans, Leygues and Doumer. Of the Ex-Minister M. Leygues among other things it is said, "Ribot will speak to Leygues but Piou puts other methods at our disposal; he knows that Leygues has debts amounting to 300,000 francs and that his re-election is endangered by the candidature of a member of the *Action Libérale*. We can manoeuvre with Doumer too. He is striving for the Presidency of the Republic and is wooing the favour of the Catholics, for which object he has allowed his secretary to enter the *Action Libérale*."

The *Matin* publishes reports of Mgr. Montagnini from which it appears that M. Piou, before he made his speech in the Chamber on the Separation Law, assured himself of the approval of the Vatican. In a report dated November 12th 1904 Mgr. Montagnini states that, among the papers of the Masonic Lodge "Grand Orient" which came into the hands of the Nationalist Deputies MM. Syveton and Guyot de Villeneuve, were several documents referring to the then Ministers MM. Pelletan and Delcassé, among them a letter which shows that M. Delcassé was at first opposed to President Loubet's visit to Rome, but that he had later conformed to a scandalous order issued by the "Grand Orient". The correspondence of the Ambassador, M. Barrère, is also a proof that President Loubet's journey was taken in understanding with the "Grand Orient", as a means of bringing about a breach with the Holy See.

It is confidently asserted that the British Ambassador at his interview with M. Clémenceau protested against the publication of any documents referring to him in the Montagnini correspondence.

## SUSPECTED CASE OF SPOTTED FEVER IN BERLIN.

A girl has been brought to the inspection station of the Charité, who is believed to be suffering from spotted fever. As the girl is no longer capable of giving information, it is not known whence she came, and all enquiries as to her origin have proved fruitless hitherto.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

In the continued debate on the Budget, M. Karacheffsky, Socialist, said, in the name of his party, that the rights of the Duma with reference to the Budget were insignificant; they would not vote for the Budget.

M. Stezky, Pole, discussed mainly the general policy of the Government and said that it was the foe of the Russian people. In the Budget there were no estimates for civic liberty. The Poles would not cease to fight against the bureaucracy, so long as their rights were circumscribed. The Budget was insufficient for the Poles, who would only vote for a Budget examined by an autonomous Polish Parliament. The Government must in any case before all things make actual local self-Government in order that everywhere the people might give expression to their most urgent necessities, for which the Government must then find remedies.

The Finance Minister, M. Kokovzov, said that he had expected no discussion in the Duma that day on the general policy of the Government, for they only had to discuss the Budget. He refuted the charges of M. Stezky and said: "There are no enemies of the Russian people here. Here are the representatives of the people, summoned by the will of the Monarch, to listen attentively to the proceedings of the Duma in order to fulfil the wishes of the people in accordance with the law and the means at the disposal of the Government; a heavy task which the Monarch has imposed upon the Government." M. Kokovzov went on to say that he did not propose to answer that part of M. Stezky's speech which did not refer to the Budget, and with which M. Stezky only aimed at pointing out that various nationalities of Russia were oppressed. There was one point, however, which bore on the Budget, and that was that the Russian people drew no revenue from Poland, and that the estimates for Poland were far greater than the income from that country. The Russian people were compelled