

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 356.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 2, 10, Werder Strasse 3
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 ROYAL MEETING IN CARTAGENA.

The King and Queen of England and the King of Spain with the Queen Mother, the Infante Ferdinand, and the Infanta Theresa arrived in Cartagena on Sunday.

The *Gazeta de Madrid* of Sunday published the decree by which the King of England is appointed Captain General of the Spanish Army, as a proof of sincere friendship and heart-felt esteem.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The *Esercito Italiano* announces that the division of the mediterranean squadron commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg, will arrive on the 16th of this month at Syracuse to greet King Victor Emmanuel. The Prince will visit the King on board the Royal Yacht "Trinacria", and His Majesty will then return the visit on board H. M. S. "Venerable".

A SCOTCH COAL COMBINE.

Information has reached London from Dunbar that negotiations are going on for the formation of a combine of coal interests, in which a number of the pit owners of East and Mid Lothian are taking part. It is said that the combined capital amounts to 1 1/2 million pounds sterling. The pits in question employ some 7,000 men.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The power station of the Street Railway in New York was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Seven firemen were killed by falling walls.

THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Considerable interest has been aroused in New York by the cabled extracts from Lord Cromer's report on the political situation in Egypt. It has come as a complete surprise to find Britain's greatest living Pro-Consul pronouncing against a British protectorate in Egypt. It had been assumed that in due course, and, indeed, at no very distant date, England would in that manner solve all her difficulties in the Nile Valley, and that America could find no better example to follow in respect to her position in Cuba.

The *New York Herald*, in particular, has been advocating an American Protectorate of Cuba for months past, and had undoubtedly converted a good many of its contemporaries to its views. The fact that the Liberal party in Cuba is vehemently opposed to a Protectorate—Gen. Eloiñaz del Castillo, one of the leaders of that party, quite recently declared that any attempt at annexation or at a protectorate, would result in war, "a colossal war without quarter, sparing neither lives nor property"—is not apparently regarded as of much practical importance. The Liberals, it is urged, have been petted by Acting-Governor Magoon to such an extent that they have been afflicted with chronic swelled head. All the "solid" classes, it is contended, would welcome a protectorate, and so the thing to do is to go ahead and make that solution an accomplished fact.

A month or so ago a Washington journal professed to be in a position to state that President Roosevelt had become tired of "the noisome, incompetent, and rascally politicians" of Cuba. The suggestion is again made, now that the President has changed his views, at any rate, to the extent of admitting that there is something to be said for annexation; but it is not supported by anything worthy to be called evidence. There is, indeed, the best reason for believing that Acting Governor Magoon's policy has the full approval and support of the President and the Administration. That policy is to hold the balance true as between the contending factions in the island, pending the elections which are to take place next June, and to accept the verdict which the Cuban people will then be called upon to give upon national as well as upon local issues.

Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, is proceeding to Cuba at the request of the President to study the situation on the spot. It is believed that he will find it greatly improved since he was installed in the Palace at Havana; and it is confidently expected that he will approve of further large reductions in the strength of the American army of occupation, if not in its entire withdrawal.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUST MAGNATES.

According to the Washington correspondents, President Roosevelt has contemptuously refused to take any notice of Senator Penrose's denial that he has been concerned in the now famous five million dollars plot for "nobbling" the Republican and Democratic National Conventions next year, with a view to having installed at the White House a President more agreeable to the Trusts than the present occupant.

This is taken to mean that Mr. Roosevelt did actually intend to refer to Mr. Penrose as one of the conspirators. Mr. Penrose is a leading light in the Republican party, so that the position is becoming more awkward daily. There is, indeed, a growing belief that Mr. Roosevelt has displayed less than usual of his political acumen in connection with this squabble with Mr. Harriman and its developments. Among professional politicians there is practically a unanimous opinion that the President has already done much damage to his party, and that the thing is to "close down" the whole controversy. As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Roosevelt is by no means disposed to let the matter drop. Certainly it is not his way to let go anything that he has once got a good grip of, and in this fight with the Trust magnates he seems to think that he has so far had the advantage, an opinion that is certainly not shared by public men generally.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

A tornado of great violence visited the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama on Friday, last; 25 persons are reported to have lost their lives and 50 to have been seriously injured.

AN EX-PRESIDENT MURDERED.

The *Associated Press* announces from Mexico that a young man from Guatemala by name Cabrera has murdered the ex-President of Guatemala, Señ. Borellas, in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE UNREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

A conference was held in the State Department on Saturday at which the representatives of Mexico, Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala were present. It is hoped that an agreement will be arrived at by which peace may be secured in Central America.

Mr. Secretary Root has stated that this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when by mutual action an end may be put to the hostilities in Central America. If this result cannot be attained by the joint representations of the United States, other means will be employed.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

In Paris the Committee of the Workmen's Union of the Food branch, fearing that the telegraph administration might make difficulties when the order to strike is given, has resolved to at once issue instructions to all the branches of the Union that all work is to cease on Thursday, April 11. On that day meetings will be held everywhere, in order to decide upon a line of conduct. The following trades will take part in the general strike: bakers, butchers, millers, waiters, cooks and others. The employers are maintaining a rather sceptical attitude towards the strike threats.

According to information which has been received from various provincial towns, the strike orders issued in Paris will be by no means universally obeyed.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE TSHERNIAK AFFAIR.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Temps* communicates to his journal information as to an interpellation which the revolutionary socialist members of the Duma intend to make with reference to the Russian revolutionary Tsherniak who fled to Stockholm and after his expulsion from that country died on the steamship while en route to Belgium. This interpellation is said to be based on so-called indisputable documents which prove that a correspondence exists between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister for Foreign Affairs

as to the grant of a reward to the police agent who is named in connection with Tsherniak's death. The correspondent of the *Temps* states further that a letter was written by the Crown Prince of Sweden to the Czar on the Tsherniak affair. This latter statement has already been expressly denied by the Swedish Foreign Minister, and the *P. T. A.* is in a position to affirm that all other statements on the matter in the *Temps* are equally devoid of truth.

SUICIDE IN GAOL.

A female prisoner in the SS. Peter and Paul fortress arrested for belonging to the Maximalist group and charged with complicity in the robbery of the custom house on October 27th last, has hanged herself. It is believed that her name was Dorothejeff, but the authorities refuse to give any information.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The enquiries made by the police in consequence of the incidents of the last few days, have resulted in the discovery of an organised band; up to the present 12 members of this band have been arrested. In the house of one of them, who having left the State school was about to enter a military academy, was found a whole store of loaded bombs, dynamite and gunpowder.

Serious fighting has taken place at Lodz between Socialist, National-democrat and Christian-democrat labourers, ten men being killed and five mortally wounded. The emeute took place at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening as the workmen in the Posansky factory were returning home. Some 40 men armed with revolvers met them on their way, and having ordered the women and children to go away, opened fire. The firing continued well into the night.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

A rumour is afloat in Tangier that Raisuli and his adherents have reached the neighbourhood of Seluen and have been accorded a ceremonial reception by the Pretender. Announcements from native sources state that the Shereefian Government has caused the commander of the Mahalla that operated against the Beni Aros, to be informed that the occupation of Udjda is consequent on an understanding between France and the Sultan in order to restore order, to checkmate the Pretender and to enable the Shereefian Government to concentrate all its forces against the rebels in the North.

The commander of the troops stationed at El Ksar, El Mrani, is said to have stated on hearing of the occupation of Udjda that the ammunition given him by the Sultan was meant for a campaign against the Christians to avenge the insult inflicted by the occupation of Udjda. El Mrani has sent messengers to Tangier, to ascertain if this information is correct.

LOCAL.

After much arduous rehearsing those members of the British community who are taking part in the Amateur theatrical performance at the Bristol Hotel this evening at 8 p. m., are ready to submit the result of their labours to the verdict of a public audience. A large number of tickets have been sold, but there are still some left which may be obtained at the doors.

Anna Schöningh, in her folk-song concert at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening next the 13th instant, 7.30 o'clock, will perform the following programme: Old Dutch folk-songs: "Wilhelmus van Nassouwen", and "Tagelied". Old German songs: "Heimlicher Liebe Pein" (Weber); "Tandlaradei" (Riedel); "Amor im Nachen" (Gastoldi, set by Max v. Haken). Swedish folk-songs: "Der Taube Gesang auf dem Lillenzweig"; "Unglückliche Liebe". French folk-songs: "Le pauvre laboureur"; "Ma fille veut-tu un bouquet". Dutch folk-songs: "Ein Lied von einem Mädchen und einem Schiffer"; "Das lose Mägdlein". Finnish song, "Der erste Kuss" (Sibellius). A. Mendelssohn's "Waigenlercken" (Rhenish), and "Maidag" (Rhenish). Dutch nursery songs by Catte van Renners: "Ein Tänzchen"; "Spazierfahrt im Sonnenschein"; by Hendrik van Tuisschenbroek: "Lief leise liep in de Linde laan". Songs in Low German: "Min Johann" (Grimm); "He sä mi so vel" (Rückauf); "Matten Hae" (Jansen); "Lütt Anna Katrin" (v. Holstein); "Min Antje" (Grimm).
At the pianoforte Herr Max v. Haken.