

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 358.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7. Sedan Strasse 7. **Swimming Baths:** for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 18. 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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KING EDWARD AT CARTAGENA.

At the banquet given on board the "Victoria and Albert" both King Edward and King Alfonso expressed their pleasure at their meeting, the recollection of which would never leave them. King Alfonso in a graceful speech referred to Queen Alexandra, saying that she knew the way to win all hearts, and honoured King Edward's knightly qualities. King Edward in his reply expressed the hope that an imminent happy event would give an heir to the throne of Spain.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to a question by Mr. Haddock, Member for North Lonsdale, as to what instructions had been given to Mr. Stead before his mission to the European courts with reference to the Hague Conference, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, replied that Mr. Stead's mission had had no connection with the British Government.

At the second reading of the proposals relating to the territorial army Mr. Wyndham in the name of the opposition, moved an amendment in which it was stated that Mr. Haldane's proposals since they destroyed the existing militia, discouraged the Yeomanry and laid new duties upon the volunteers, in times of national danger would not provide a sufficient force for home defence nor a rapid reinforcement of the regular field army. Mr. Wyndham criticised Mr. Haldane's proposals which, he said, lacked suitable coherence and would create a great gap between the first and second line of the territorial army, which would not be adapted to the objects for which it was destined. The reservists would not be adequately trained, the training of the regular troops would be hindered and recruiting would be endangered. He, the speaker, urged Mr. Haldane to reconsider his proposals.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. HARRIMAN TO BE SUED.

The Commission for Inter-State Commerce, has decided to institute proceedings against Mr. Harriman in the district Court of New York in order to force him to answer questions which he refused to reply to when before the Commission as a witness.

WORK ON THE CANAL.

New York, April 9.

Many letters have been received here since Congress adjourned, from members of both Houses who have gone on pleasure trips to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama. All agree that everything is looking well in all three places. Porto Rico is said to be booming commercially. Cuba is said to be on the eve of a boom; and the Panama Canal is alleged to be much more of a substantial reality than most people had thought. Mr. Taft, who was a member of one of the parties of distinguished tourists, is reported to be as enthusiastic as any of them.

Other and more serious advices from the Isthmus agree with the tourists' reports, in respect to the work which is being done. Something like 40,000 labourers are at work, of whom about 20 per cent are Jamaican negroes, who are regarded as the best material obtainable for arduous work in the Isthmian climate. There would have been a good many more had it not been for the attitude of hostility to the recruiting agents taken up by Sir Alexander Swettenham, when Governor of Jamaica. It is hoped that the new Governor will be more complaisant in this labour business, but those Americans acquainted with Mr. Olivier express the opinion that the recruiting agents will "soon be sighing for Swettenham." Mr. Olivier, it is asserted, is a believer in the rights of the nigger, and other old-fashioned things, and is likely to export the best possible terms for the Jamaican negroes, who may be secured for service on the

Isthmus. It is, as a matter of fact, largely a question of terms. Plenty of negro labour is available in Jamaica, but it cannot be obtained as cheaply as in the days of the old French Canal Company, and the American labour seekers seem slow to recognise the fact. One thing is practically assured, and that is that there will be no importation of Chinese labour.

In regard to the sanitary outlook in the Isthmus, it is said to be extremely good. So far there has been no abnormal amount of sickness. The medical department is basing its arrangements, however, upon the possibility of epidemics, and claims to be in a position already to deal with any emergency. The great outstanding fact is that the practical work of digging is going on steadily, and that the progress made is already perceptible to an ordinary observer.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The conflict between the Government and the Imperial Duma, owing to the latter overstepping its prerogatives, still continues. The Prime Minister has addressed two letters to M. Golovin, President of the Duma, pointing out that the Government was aware that the Duma Committees for famine relief, and for examining the Budget, proposed to call in private individuals as experts. Such a proceeding was a considerable exceeding of its powers by the Duma and M. Stolypin begs the President of the Duma to inform him what measures the ruling body of the Duma have taken or intend to take in order to preserve the lawful order of things and to render impossible any infringement of the existing rules of procedure.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Governors to permit no village assemblies to discuss proposals referred to them by letter or telegraph by the Duma Deputies and incidentally to call to account persons guilty of such conduct.

At Tuesday's sitting the debate on the budget was continued. The most noteworthy of the speeches delivered was that of M. Fedorov, Deputy for St. Petersburg, who reminded the House that they could not demand too much from the present ministry since for two years it had been faced by an entirely novel situation and since owing to Russia's grave and troubled past it had entered on a difficult heritage. He pointed out that the Government could not reduce expenditure, its one task must be to increase the productive resources of the country. He blamed the Government in that while the estimates for the army and police continually grew they had taken such paltry steps for supporting such development of these productive resources. He described as destructive policy the export of provisions and the increasing of indirect taxation. His speech created a great impression. Many other speakers attacked the Government. M. Kokovzov, the Finance Minister made a long speech in defence of the budget, deplored the many digressions from the points at issue during the debate and pointed out that their main object at present was to reduce expenditures.



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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-
mon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

THE HAMBURG LABOUR CRISIS.

Few things have occurred in recent years more disconcerting to an Englishman than the employment, to the disadvantage of native labour, by the Hamburg-America steamship company of English dockhands at starvation wages at their Hamburg docks. There is no question of the men so employed being ill treated; even the blatantly Germano-phobe *Daily Mail*, always, so to speak, spoiling for a fight with this country, has perforce to admit that the conditions on the compound ships are all that can be desired. But none the less, the fact that Hamburg dock labourers, dissatisfied with the conditions of labour, offered to them, can be and are being replaced by unemployed labour from England must give cause for reflection and grave at that. In the first place it is eminently undesirable that an international complexion should be conveyed to labour disputes, however acute. The whole matter is an interesting object lesson of the bitter bit; for years the mercantile classes in England have been inveighing against the importation of cheap labour from Germany. The German clerk is more industrious, more literate—he can nearly always command three languages—than his English rival, he is satisfied with a far lower rate of remuneration, inasmuch as his wants are fewer and his aspirations for small luxuries less intense. And now the tables are turned in very sooth; for the hated rival of the English artisan refuses conditions of labour in his own country which are deemed acceptable if not exactly desirable by his English contemporary. The fact that such a state of things is possible may well add another crumb of discomfort to the English out and out free trader. We are no advocates of Socialism, or of the extravagant demands of the Trades Unionists, and may even have rejoiced when the late Lord Penrhyn by his sturdy advocacy of his own rights succeeded in defeating the unauthorised pretensions of the agitation loving machinations of the self-elected spokesman of his employes, but it is a curious commentary on the alleged blessings of one-sided free trade when the workmen of the nation with the greatest shipping interests in the world are forced to accept in a foreign country wages and conditions of employment considered undesirable by the men of that country itself. It is hinted of course, needless to say, by our enterprising Germano-phobe contemporary, that the workmen in the Hamburg dockyards having fallen in with their employers' conditions as to the hours of labour, the continuance of the struggle is merely another phase of the anti-Socialist campaign, waged during the recent elections with such conspicuous success by the Imperialist party in Germany, for the dockers are said to be supported by Herr Bebel and his allies. In this theory the wish is most probably father to the thought. Whatever be the results to England of the German policy of self expansion, few sober-thinking people in this country cherish any feelings other than those of satisfaction at the result of the recent Reichstag elections in Germany. The early years of a century have frequently before in history been marked by social upheavals, and both in Russia and France at the present moment, and in England to a less marked degree, the increasing influence of the obviously self-interested proletariat is becoming a factor of grave concern to those interested in the commercial development of these countries. There is all the more reason, therefore, to be thankful that in this country at least, patriotism has proved superior to self-interest and it is the more to be regretted that England, whose claim to be the land of the free has been undisputed for centuries, should add fuel to the flames of that commercial rivalry bound to exist between her and Germany by the almost wanton introduction of cheap labour into Hamburg. The Utopian schemes of the English Labour party are far from attracting our admiration or support, but their attitude of abhorrence to the invasion of Hamburg by English unemployed labourers commands alike our interest, our sympathy and our support.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds, mostly dull, slight showers, somewhat cooler.