

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 360.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany  
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of  
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the House that the British diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Cairo, Lord Cromer, had resigned owing to failing health; he would be succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst. Sir E. Grey read the following communication from Lord Cromer. "I have come to the decision to ask that my resignation be accepted. I have taken this step after earnest consideration and after discussing the matter with my medical advisers, and I feel that I must lay stress on the fact that the reasons which have led me to this step are to be ascribed solely to considerations of health, and that no political considerations of any kind whatever are to be connected with this step. I feel it especially incumbent on me to say that the present Government could not have supported me in a better or more effective way, and I deeply regret to have to sever my official relations with it. Now that I have been 49 years in the public service I am exhausted and am no longer in a position to bear the great strain which my duty imposes upon me. I feel that I no longer possess the health and strength necessary to do justice to all the duties imposed upon me." Sir E. Grey continued "The news has been received by the Government with the greatest regret. We relied on Lord Cromer and had as much confidence in him as previous Governments have had for so many years. In the hope that Lord Cromer's determination was not final, further correspondence with him took place; but as the restoration of his health depends absolutely on his retirement we were forced to accept his resignation. The Government is resolved to maintain Lord Cromer's work and to continue the policy initiated by him. I do not underestimate the difficulty presented by the continuance of his work, which depended so much on him. His retirement is the greatest personal loss which the English public service could sustain. In all the difficult circumstances which we encountered in former years in Egypt and elsewhere Lord Cromer was invariably successful, and if in later years our progress was rendered easier, it is to be ascribed to the prestige and confidence which Lord Cromer has won."

Sir E. Grey announced that the choice of Sir Eldon Gorst as Lord Cromer's successor had the latter's approval. He was confident that it was the best choice that could be made in order to carry on Lord Cromer's work. Mr. Balfour associated himself with Sir E. Grey's remarks which were loudly applauded from all sides of the House.

In the discussion of a motion of the Prime Minister's relating to certain alterations in the order of business the opposition practised obstruction. At the close of the sitting the Premier gave notice that on April 15th he would move that the time appointed for the discussion of the motion should be limited.

## SHIPPING DISASTERS.

All attempts to refloat the Great Eastern passenger steamship "Brussels" which went aground in a thick fog on Wednesday night on the Felixtows side of Harwich Harbour, have been hitherto unsuccessful. The passengers were transhipped and landed.

## THE AMEER TO TRAVEL.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a proclamation informing his subjects of his intention to make a prolonged tour through the country. He will leave Cabul at the end of April and be absent six months, visiting Candahar and places on the extreme frontier.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

In the vicinity of Chapleau, Ontario, a through train was derailed on Thursday. Five coaches rolled down the embankment and caught fire; 15 persons lost their lives.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### CANADA AND THE U.S.

New York, April 11.

The doubts thrown upon the accuracy of the circumstantial story about a Treaty and Joint Commission for the settlement of all disputes between this country and Canada have been more than justified by official communications, made public at Washington, while, according to *Associated Press* cabled dispatches, the English Government has also considered it desirable to issue a prompt and somewhat emphatic contradiction. It is perfectly clear that the author of the story looked up old files of the time of the last attempted settlement, and made the then fact fit in with today's situation apropos of the visit of Mr. Bryce to Canada, and his recent interviews with Mr. Root, Secretary of State.

It would not be surprising to learn that the whole business has been hung up pending the completion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to London. That visit is ostensibly connected solely with the forthcoming meeting of a Colonial Conference, but nobody in the State Department at Washington doubts that the Dominion Premier intends to talk with both the British Premier and Foreign Minister about Canada's claims for the fullest consideration and co-partnership, in fact, in the negotiations which Mr. Bryce nominally is to carry on alone. Dispatches from Ottawa and Montreal justify the assumption that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has things to tell the Imperial Government which may not be particularly pleasing to them. It is beyond doubt that he will claim that not a single decision shall be reached without the consent of Canada, and that, if conceded, must have the effect of considerably prolonging the negotiations.

It must not be supposed in England that the Washington Administration will enter upon the negotiations with very marked optimism as to the results to be achieved, because, after all, nothing can be signed, sealed, and delivered without the ratification of Congress, and no man can say to-day what either the House of Representatives or the Senate may choose to do. There is plenty of pretty talk about just now, but it is idle to attempt to conceal the underlying fact that the relations between the United States and Canada are not so very cordial today as to endure without fiercely-expressed resentment a portion of the injustice inflicted upon the Dominion when last a British Ambassador and an American Secretary of State were discussing Canadian affairs. This is well understood in the highest circles in Washington.

## THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

In presence of a brilliant gathering the opening of the Carnegie institute took place on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Carnegie himself made a speech in which he alluded to the interest taken in the institution by the German Emperor.

During the festivities a man named Friedrich Stägel attempted to reach Mr. Carnegie with an open knife. Stägel who is believed to be an anarchist or a lunatic, was arrested.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE LABOUR CRISIS.

Paris, April 11.

About 2,000 bakers, among them many strikers collected today in the Labour Exchange, which was surrounded by a large force of police and soldiers, and determined with one dissentient voice on a general strike. The strikers have sent a Deputy into each arrondissement who will induce the workmen willing to go on working in the night to strike. The meeting dispersed without incident. Despatches from the Provinces, especially Bordeaux and Toulon report great disorder. The strike is not making itself very apparent in the city. At the engagement bureaux for bakers many hands out of work have reported themselves and have been given employment. The bakers' shops are open as usual.

According to reports from the large provincial towns the strike is regarded as a failure; there is no news of serious disorder. In Marseilles where a partial strike prevails, the civil and military workmen are being employed in the bakeries. The Union of employés of the provisioning branch held

a meeting in the Labour Exchange which was attended by 300 waiters. They decided to postpone their decision as to the strike ordered for this evening.

Bakers and hair cutters are to hold meetings this evening.

At 4 p. m. the Republican guard, cavalry and infantry concentrated at the Prince Eugene barracks returned to their quarters.

## DR. MAUCHAMP'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Dr. Mauchamp, murdered in Marakesh, took place at Châlon sur Saône on Thursday. The Minister of the Exterior, M. Pichon, made a speech, in which he said that Mauchamp had lived and died as an Apostle. He had done useful work in Europe, America and Asia. It had been his aim to aid France in the extension of civilisation in Morocco, where the vicinity of Algiers gave France strong motives for influence. Mauchamp found there his natural sphere of work; he had succeeded by education as well as by furthering their welfare and justice in winning the hearts of the people and in raising the natives by making them acquainted with European progress. All France had been affected by the crime committed against Mauchamp. The Minister referred to the measures taken by the Government and the occupation of Udja, which, whatever might happen, would last until France obtained full compensation, demanded in undisputed exercise of her rights.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA.

In the verbal duel which occurred at the commencement of Thursday's sitting between M. Purishkevitch, vice-President of the Union of the Russian People, and President Golovin, M. Purishkevitch called out "The whole Duma rose when it heard of the death of Dr. Jollos; the same thing must happen now in honour of the police agents and gendarmes murdered by revolutionaries." "It is a scandal," cried M. Purishkevitch, after he had been called to order; "this Duma is not Russian. Roditcheff is allowed anything because he belongs to you, I am forbidden everything because I do not belong to you."

When he left the Hall he was accompanied by the Monarchist Krupensky, who invited the other Deputies to follow his example, but none did so.

The President then said that M. Purishkevitch's motion would have been allowed had he, the President, been informed of it before; otherwise each Deputy could alter the order of the day at his own sweet will. The House then resumed the debate on the agrarian question.

Later the President declined to read aloud a protest against the exclusion of M. Purishkevitch, but said that he would place it on the minutes.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

As the Grand Dukes Nicolas and Peter were returning to St. Petersburg on Wednesday night from Csarkoje Selo, the train was stopped as several shots fell on the line. The railway patrol reported that four persons had assembled on the line and refused to leave when ordered. The patrol fired and the four men fled. Nothing of a suspicious nature was found on the section. Reports were circulated that bombs were found and that numerous arrests had been made. These reports lack all foundation.

## THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

In pursuance of the Maghzens orders Mohammed El Torres and El Mokir have attempted to open negotiations with the French Embassy. The latter replied that it would admit of no discussion until the Sultan had admitted in principle the French demands, without limitation.

The Sultan's proclamation relating to Dr. Mauchamp's murder, already read in Fez, has now been read aloud in the Mesque at Tangier.

## ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN.

The well known American dental surgeon in Berlin Mr. Ramsey met with an accident yesterday evening. An automobile droschky in which he was driving came into collision with a heavy waggon on the Charlottenburg road, with such force that the carosse was smashed and Mr. Ramsey thrown out. He was taken to the accident station in the Zoological Gardens, where the necessary surgical assistance was rendered.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

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