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THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

It is announced from Rome that T. M. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will arrive in the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" on April 18th at Gaeta, where they will be met by the King of Italy.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GENEROSITY.

As a token of his gratitude for the donations to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie has decided to present to the French and German Governments casts of the gigantic Diplodocus in the collections of the Institute. A cast of this saurian, the like of which is to be found in no collection in the world, was presented to England some time ago by Mr. Carnegie.

The German Emperor, on learning of Mr. Carnegie's generous intention, sent the following telegram to General v. Loewenfeld: "Please express to Mr. Carnegie my gratitude for his valuable gift, which I accept with pleasure, and thank him also for the attention shown me in making the gift."

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

In the Indiana courts the Standard Oil Company has been found guilty of having accepted preferential rates from the Chicago and Alton railway Company, in the matter of inter-State freight traffic.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The secretary of the United States Embassy for Guatemala and Honduras has informed the State Department by telegraph that a meeting will shortly take place between the Presidents of Nicaragua and San Salvador in order to discuss the conditions of peace. In Government circles in Washington the hope is gaining ground that the time has come for a general treaty between all the States of Central America.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, has informed a deputation of the town of Orleans, that in consequence of the Separation of the Church and the State, officials and military persons will not be permitted to take any part in the festivities to take place shortly in Orleans in honour of the Maid of Orleans. It is said that the town council of Orleans intends to protest against this decision.

M. Pichon has determined to at once bring M. Lemarchand, French Minister to the Central American Republics, before the disciplinary council formed of the departmental chiefs of the Ministry of the Exterior, on account of the statements of his found in the letters of Mgr. Montagnini that have been published. Other high officials are to be called to account for the part ascribed to them in the Montagnini Correspondence.

The Abbé Jouin, against whom proceedings were brought for inciting to rebellion in a sermon, has been ordered to pay a fine of 16 francs and the costs of the action.

There is a lively discussion in the Press of the grounds of the sentence pronounced against the Abbé Jouin, in which the Separation Law is described as an exceptional statute passing ordinary bounds, inasmuch as it creates a special offence for priests although by the effect of the Act they are made ordinary citizens like all others. The papers hostile to the Government declare that by the judicial decision not the Abbé Jouin but the Separation Law and M. Clémenceau's proceedings are sharply condemned. The Radical papers say that the judges have shown themselves opposed to a law passed by Parliament, and by the ridiculously light sentence have actually encouraged the clergy to break the Separation Law.

The Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau, in a speech delivered at Toulouse said that the publication of the Montagnini papers has proved the existence of a party which hoped to find in the disturbances a means of overturning the Republic. The Re-

public, however, had not been shaken and its relations to foreign Powers remained cordial. France was also strong enough to win respect for her purposes which are loyal enough not to be suspected.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BAILLOUD.

The *Gaulois* has published an article from which it might be gathered that the transferring of General Bailloud was owing to action by the Prime Minister at the instance of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the latter had an interview with the German Ambassador.

In contradiction of these statements the *Agence Havas* is authorised to announce, as definitely as possible, that all the assertions made in this article are devoid of foundation. M. Pichon took no step in the matter, he never discussed it with Prince Radolin, nor did the latter ever mention the subject to him.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

The *Figaro* publishes an appeal by a lawyer, M. Léandri, in which he advocates the formation of a great Union for the purpose of combating the ever increasing revolutionary movement, if necessary with armed force; of opposing decisively anti-military and anti-patriotic agitation; and of securing freedom of conscience and work. The Union must demand that the Work Fund for inciting to civil war and the general Workmen's Union should be dissolved, and that all employés of the State who have joined illegal or anti-patriotic syndicates shall be immediately discharged. The middle classes of society must set themselves in a state of defence and meet force with force, war with war.

The Government employés in Toulon, including workmen engaged in Government undertakings—among them teachers, arsenal and match-works labourers—held a meeting at which strong speeches were made against MM. Clémenceau, Viviani, and Briand. Protests were uttered against the prosecution of employés belonging to the syndicates, and demands made for the formation of further syndicates of State employés and for joining the Work Fund.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

It is announced from Riga that a warder, on entering the disciplinary division of the gaol, was set upon by 33 prisoners, who tried to throttle him and robbed him of his revolver. They then attacked the guard and secured four rifles. A company of soldiers was summoned, and meeting with armed resistance they were forced to fire. Order was restored after an hour. Of the soldiers nine were wounded, two dangerously; of the prisoners seven were killed and twelve wounded.

The employés of the Posnanski factory in Lodz have accepted the conditions of the Manufacturers' Union, and therefore the reopening of the remaining factories is announced. The workmen have been informed that any infringement of the Labour Treaties or of the factory ordinance will again cause the closing of the factories.

The number of workmen and sailors of private steamers, out on strike, has risen to 7,000; in 70 establishments work has ceased; the private steamships on the Caspian sea are being escorted by battle-ships.

THE DUMA.

At the election, fixed for April 15, of members for the agrarian committee of the Imperial Duma, the peasant Deputies of the Right who on the agrarian question are not at one with the leaders of the Right, determined to elect none but peasant Deputies on the Committee. This determination enabled the Deputies of the Right to test the strength of the party. The majority of this party entered their names on the official register of the Duma as Moderates. The new grouping of the Right wing gives the following results: 40 non-party members; 30 Octobrists, 50 Moderates and 7 members of the extreme Right.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The Chinese Government, in a note addressed to the Japanese Government, cordially expresses its satisfaction at the complete withdrawal of troops from Manchuria carried out on April 8th. It is expected that Japan will decrease the railway

guards by more than half the number of men allowed per kilometer.

The evacuation of Manchuria by Russian and Japanese troops is at an end; only the railway guards remaining. The Chinese administration has been restored. Chinese troops have been sent to Hai-lung-tshong to replace the Russian troops stationed there hitherto. It is intended to quarter a considerable number of well trained troops there.

THE THAW CASE.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature in the sensational and unsavoury trial that has just come to an abortive conclusion in America, was the tone and character of the addresses of counsel on either side. Mr. Delmas came to the trial with the reputation of being the champion orator of the Pacific Slope, while Mr. Jerome is deservedly famous for his successful appeals to juries. But on reading the speeches of these two advocates in the Thaw case, one cannot help wondering of what class of men the jury were composed if they were really to be impressed by all this "flapdoodle", for such it undoubtedly was, or most of it. Presumably New York juries are much as other juries, composed, that is, of ordinary citizens, business men predominating. One's sympathy goes out to these twelve good men and true who must indeed be wearied out by the inordinate length of the trial, but we pity them even more for having been obliged to listen to those interminable addresses, with their mixed metaphors and wealth of pathos. The Pacific champion was perhaps the worst, for his speech, like Gilbert's "flowers in the spring", had "nothing to do with the case"; but then again, he was hard put to it to trump up some adequate defence for his client's deed. If he read his speech over next day one would like to know what he thought of the following passage "The storm had not burst but the clouds had gathered from the four points of the compass, and from them the lightning and thunder were to burst in three year's time and astound the world." Storms do hesitate before bursting, of course, but this particular one seems to have established a record in procrastination. Mr. Jerome had an easier task, and his sneers at his rival's comments on *Dementia Americana*, if obvious, were justified, but even he could not refrain from the most nauseous ranting. Take this passage from his oration "As I have sat here in this court, unable to raise a hand in reply to some of the things that have been uttered, it has seemed to me that I have heard the voice of Stanford White calling from the spirit world and asking, 'Must I be blackened by the fires of hell unheard and undefended?'" Apart from the mixture of metaphors, the relations of the murdered man can hardly have been pleased at the certainty shown by Mr. Jerome as to White's present whereabouts. It is indeed remarkable that counsel should have thought it worth while to attempt to sway a hard-headed jury by such sham heroics. Perhaps, however, the fact that the jury have disagreed goes far to justify these flights of mock rhetoric. It is certainly most regrettable from every point of view that this sordid case should once more be thrashed out in public, but it is at least probable that Mrs. Thaw's melodramatic story will have lost much of its sensation making effect by repetition. One wonders why counsel should have been allowed to devote so much time to blackening the murdered man's character. If all that has been said of him be true and doubly true, it would afford no shadow of an excuse for Thaw's action in shooting him in cold blood, even if his own life had been stainless, whereas he seems to have born a reputation every whit as shady as that of his victim. The only possible excuse for Thaw would be that he was mentally unsound, whereas the evidence all went to show that pervert and decadent though he may be, he always has been responsible for his actions, and by every law human and divine, his life should be forfeited.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Port Said, April 15. A sandstorm is raging here which hinders the navigation of the Suez canal. The S. S. "Indraghir" is aground at Ismailia.

London, April 15. Lloyds Agency reports that the "Indraghir" is not blocking the canal at Ismailia. The S. S. "Macedonia" arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, better weather having set in.

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