

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 382.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

Office: Dresden, Steins Strasse 51

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

The Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert", with H. M. Queen Alexandra and H. R. H. Princess Victoria on board has arrived at Athens.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

H. M. King Edward gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday evening in honour of Prince Fushimi of Japan. In proposing a toast this Majesty said that he drank to the health of his ally the Emperor of Japan, to whom he was grateful for his friendly reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught; he wished Prince Fushimi a pleasant stay in England.

Prince Fushimi replied in French and drank to the health of the King and Queen.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate on Lord Newton's Bill for the reform of the Upper House was continued. Lord Crewe's amendment was rejected by 198 votes to 46 and Lord Cawdor's proposal adopted, and Lord Newton then withdrew his reform proposals.

Lord Rosebery expressed his regret that the Government delayed to give publication to their intentions respecting the Upper House. He pointed out that these intentions could not be carried out without the consent of the Upper House, otherwise only by a revolution. These various measures were brought in to stir up the feelings of the people against the Peers. The House should devote itself to the discussion of the reform question without political prejudice.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Before crowded benches the Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced his Bill to provide an Administrative Council for Ireland. At the commencement of his speech Mr. Birrell said that his proposals contained no trace of a suggestion to set up a new legislative power, the Council would not be empowered to levy a single tax and the Irish Members would still retain their seats at Westminster. Although his proposals were limited in their scope, their object was to bring public opinion in Ireland as a whole into closer relations with the administration of the laws, which affected purely Irish affairs. He said that no one believed that the existing system of governing Ireland was sound, sensible or economic; there was not to be found in it one pulse-beat of actual life. The Bill proposed that eight of the administrative departments, among them that of local Government, agriculture, public works, education, but not the constabulary should be under the control of a representative Administrative Council, which would consist of 82 elected and 24 nominated members. The elective members would be elected for 3 years and the electoral districts would be the same as for the Parliamentary elections. The Council would exercise its control of the administration of the departments in question by resolution, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be preserved by giving the Viceroy the power to make the consent of the Government necessary for the validity of any resolution passed by the Council. As for financial administration, an Irish fund under the control of the Administrative Council would be founded and to this would be paid the sums voted for the eight departments, and a sum of £650,000 a year in addition; of this latter sum £300,000 would be used for public works and the advancement of agriculture.

Mr. Birrell spoke for an hour and a half. Mr. Balfour said that a more topsy-turvy way of carrying on local administration in Ireland had never been conceived. The whole plan was absolutely bound to go to pieces; it would not satisfy public opinion in England, Scotland and still less in Ireland. It would place administration in Ireland in a chaotic condition.

Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists would decline all responsibility for any measure likely to overhasten Home Rule.

After a long debate which became most animated towards its close, the first reading of the Bill was carried by 146 votes to 121.

Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Bed-Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

Prager Strasse 35
MÜLLER & C. W. THIEL
Linen Store
Saxon Damask
Hand-embroidered work.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Neff. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Manufacturer & Exporter to the American & English trade. Highest recommendations. Most reasonable prices.

ENGLAND AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

A friendly discussion has taken place in London between the Governor of German South West Africa Herr v. Lindequist on the one hand and the British Government, Dr. Jameson the Cape Premier, and the Minister of Public Works Dr. Smarrt of Capetown on the other, with reference to various matters in dispute between the Government of German South West Africa and the Cape. The result of the Conference justifies the hope that in future like negotiations between the two Governments will settle any differences of opinion that may arise.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE NEW YORK DOCK STRIKES.

A collision occurred on Tuesday near the White Star Line quay between some 150 strikers and 40 non-Union men who were approaching the quay.

A partial laming of the transatlantic service seems imminent, and the passenger and mail steamship traffic to Europe may be drawn into sympathy with the strike.

ANTI-TRUST PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings have been commenced against the Rock Island Railway, the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the New York-Ontario and Western Railway for granting freight rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company.

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

News comes from Mount Pleasant in Texas, that enormous damage has been done by a cyclone in Northern Texas. Details are wanting but it is feared that many lives have been lost.

MURDER TRIAL IN IDAHO.

The trial is shortly to commence at Boise City, Idaho, of the miners alleged to have been directly concerned in the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, formerly Governor of the State. The crime, was committed in the course of a labour dispute, and several leaders of the men were arrested on the charge of being concerned in it, the chief evidence against them being that of a man named Orchard. The President denounced the prisoners as undesirable aliens, who ought to be repatriated, and has aroused the organised Labour Unions of the country into fierce resentment, and has made a fair trial of the accused men practically impossible in Idaho, or elsewhere. There have been mass meetings and demonstrative parades by the Socialists, and, in some places, these have been joined in by the moderate section. It is probable that there may be a partial cessation of work throughout the United States on the opening day of the trial. The Socialists desired a universal and complete stoppage, but this has been found impracticable, except in the mining regions of the Western States.

BRAZIL AND ECUADOR.

The Government of Ecuador has protested against the frontier settlement agreed upon by Brazil and Columbia as prejudicial to the interests of Ecuador.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague lower chamber on Tuesday discussed the vote of 1,000,000 gulden for the reception of the Peace Conference.

M. Tets van Gondriaan, Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the approaching Conference might be one of a series whose object would be the perfecting of international law and the extension of arbitration.

M. Schaper (Socialist) opposed the proposals, describing the Conference as a farce, arranged on the initiative of the Czar, the head of Russian bureaucracy, which maltreated Russian subjects in a barbarous manner.

The President called M. Schaper to order for these remarks.

M. Roodhuyzen (Liberal) considered the title "Peace Conference" as ill fitting and suggested that "International Law Conference" would be a more suitable one.

M. Thomson (Liberal) was of opinion that the moment for the assembling of the Conference was very ill chosen.

M. Tydemann (Old Liberal) protested against the remarks of M. Schaper.

The Minister agreed to call this attention of the delegates to the Conference to a suggestion of M. Thomsons that the question of the limitation of the period of military service should be laid before the Conference.

The proposals were, in the end, carried.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

In a debate in the Chamber on Tuesday, M. Gauthier (Nationalist) speaking on the subject of national defence said: "While you punish General Bailloud, the Prussian minister has made use of the eventuality of a Franco-German war to obtain money."

M. Clémenceau interrupted that General v. Einem, as Minister, was justified in doing what he did.

M. Gauthier continuing said that he did not believe that France would remain neutral in case of an Anglo-German war but would place her men on the battle field. None the less in the face of anti-militarism they dared not be too optimistic.

General Piquart interrupted the speaker with the words: "It has not penetrated into the army." (Uproar.)

M. Gauthier replied that instances enough were to hand to disturb public opinion. He said that the Government must act with energy against the revolutionaries.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Ambassador in Paris Mr. Kurino has confirmed to a reporter of the *Temps* the statement that the Franco-Japanese agreement contains guarantees for the independence and integrity of China as well as for the property of the two treaty States. This seals the territorial position acquired by Japan by the recent war and the position of France in Indo-China. The treaty was of a purely political nature and contained no trade or shipping clauses. It will be signed in Paris in two or three weeks' time, and then be published, for in a simple, friendly and natural agreement there was nothing to conceal. As for the latest Russo-Japanese agreement that had removed finally all differences between Japan and Russia.

To a reporter of the *Matin* Mr. Kurino said, in reply to a question whether Japan was prepared to make a treaty with the United States similar to that made with France, that if Japan could obtain any advantage from it, the Government in Tokio would not hesitate to enter into negotiations in Washington. As for a German-Japanese treaty that would not justify its existence. Germany did not, like France, England, America and Russia, possess any territory in the far East with the exception of Kiauchou, which was practically leased from China.

INTERNATIONAL THIEVES.

The criminal police at Frankfurt have arrested at the railway station three international thieves, a father and his two sons aged 13 and 10. The boys were sent out to steal by the father. In the arrested persons' luggage were found numbers of watches and articles of jewelry. The father states his name is Goldstein and that he comes from Warsaw and resides in London.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light easterly winds, generally bright and dry; cooler by night, warmer by day than yesterday.