

# The Daily Record

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## PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

Prince Fushimi of Japan paid a State visit to the City on Friday. The streets en route were decorated with English and Japanese flags. The Prince, on arrival at the Guildhall, was ushered into the presence of the Lord Mayor and an address was read. The Prince was then entertained to Luncheon at the Mansion House, among those present being T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, the Prime Minister, Sir E. Grey and Sir Charles Hardinge. In the evening the Prince was present at a banquet at the Foreign office. Sir E. Grey in proposing his health praised the patriotism and common sense of Japan and said that the aim of the alliance renewed two years before was not to injure others but to secure peace and continuity. He trusted that this aim was understood by all who had interests in the Far East.

Prince Fushimi, in his reply, alluded to the firm friendship between the two peoples.

## THE STEPNEY ELECTION.

The result of the election in Stepney was declared yesterday. Mr. L. Harris, Unionist, received 2,299 votes, his opponent, Mr. Ben Cooper, polling 1,350. The Unionist majority has increased by 312 since the last election.

## AN ECHO OF THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

An action was brought against Lloyds before the Court of Kings Bench by a Hamburg merchant by name Andersen on Friday. The plaintiff had insured the ship "Romulus", which in 1905 when on a voyage to Vladivostok with a cargo of coal for the Russians was captured by a Japanese cruiser, with the defendant company. The plaintiff alleged that the ship had sprung a leak and become a total loss before she was captured. The defendants alleged that the ship was lost by capture before she ran aground. The Court found in favour of Lloyds and the plaintiff was mulcted in costs.

## IRELAND AND THE NEW BILL.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Globe* states that the Cork County Council on Thursday had under its consideration a letter from the United Irish League, inviting the Council to be represented officially at the Nationalist Convention, which is to be held in Dublin during Whit-week. The Chairman said that in view of the Irish Council Bill the Convention would discuss very important matters. To that statement exception was taken by one member, who declared that "he did not see the use of anyone going," and by another member, who asserted that the men of Cork might just as well stay at home. Any person of sufficient intelligence could analyse the Bill for himself. It constituted the "greatest insult ever offered to the Irish people." Cork, it must be borne in mind, is Mr. William O'Brien's stronghold, and the rights of free speech, especially when the remarks happen to be directed against the official Nationalist organisation, are studiously respected. But resolutions—machine-made resolutions—in support of Mr. Birrell's measure will be forthcoming from the branches of the United Irish League in remote parts of the country. There is an impression in Nationalist circles that Mr. John Redmond, at the Convention, will advise the acceptance of the Bill, *note de mieux*, and that he will find Mr. John Dillon taking an opposite course.

At a meeting of the College Historical Society, in Dublin on Thursday, a motion was submitted for debate, approving of the policy of the Nationalist party. Sir Algernon Coote, His Majesty's Lieutenant for Queen's County, said that every Home Rule member of Parliament was a member of the United Irish League. Did those members of Parliament approve of the United-Irish League and its attitude and treatment of the class of people known as graziers? It had been said by the Chief Secretary that questions were being

asked by Ulster members in the House of Commons, not for the purpose of obtaining information about matters in Ireland, but with a view of blackening and villifying the character of the Irish people. The object was to put before the people of Great Britain the real facts about the state of Ireland at the present time.

Was it not (he asked) absolutely true that outrages were taking place in Roscommon, Galway, and Clare, and if these were facts, did the Home Rule members of Parliament approve of them? Were they going to entrust the government of the country to a party like that? It was not a party that they could trust with the government of the country. He was as anxious as any man for the interest of Ireland, that it should be governed by Irish ideas, but these were not "Irish ideas." If the Nationalist party accepted Mr. Birrell's Bill, it would be because it was a stepping-stone to Home Rule, which would take away the rights of the minority, instead of giving Ireland what she wanted—peace, so that her industries might prosper.

It should be added that at one period Sir Algernon Coote was most prominently identified with Lord Dunraven and the devolution scheme of the Irish Reform Association, a body of which little has been heard of late.

The *Irish Times* of Thursday says: "The more carefully one studies the provisions of Mr. Birrell's Bill, the more clearly one perceives the deliberate purpose with which they have been drafted. That purpose is to take the control of Irish affairs not only completely, but irreparably out of the hands of the Imperial Parliament, and to give them completely, and irreparably into the hands of the Irish Nationalist democracy. Mr. Birrell's Bill, if not deliberately designed, will be and can be deliberately worked to make life in Ireland intolerable for every man whose politics or whose impartial discharge of public duties have exposed him to the hostility of the United Irish League."

Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., in conversation with the Lobby representative of the *Daily Telegraph* has frankly stated what he thinks of the Ministerial proposals. He said:

"I dislike the Bill in every detail. I shall not vote for its second reading, and I do not believe it can be amended so that I may vote for its third reading. I would not accept it if it were offered to me as an Act without discussion, and without the trouble of passing through the Lords or Commons. It has no feature by which I am attracted, and has many which I regard as utterly mischievous and objectionable. Neither from an English nor an Irish point of view ought it to be allowed to become law. It will appease nobody in Ireland. It will not attract any Irish gratitude, or soften the feelings of a single Nationalist towards England. It will create added difficulties in the country, both for the Nationalists and for the English Government; but as it has no prospect of becoming a statute, I do not think that further words need be wasted upon it."

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Regret is expressed at Washington at the news cabled from Havana to the *Herald* to the effect that ex-President Palma is seriously ill. Since his retirement he has been devoting himself to cattle raising and general farming upon his ancestral estate, and in urging his fellow-countrymen to go and do likewise, instead of devoting their energies exclusively to politics. Gen. Palma was treated very badly when he was hustled out of the Presidency last year, but he has apparently cherished no resentment, and Acting-Governor Magoon is said to have paid him the compliment of consulting him upon a number of occasions.

Mr. Taft has not yet reported to President Roosevelt upon the general situation, for which purpose

he recently proceeded to Cuba, but it is understood that he has been fairly well satisfied at the progress made since he first went on a mission to the country to settle the disputes between the Liberals and Conservatives, over the electoral frauds, and to prevent the then threatened civil war. It is said that he has been unable to find any strong evidence of a desire on the part of the masses of the Cubans for annexation by the United States, although it is undeniable that a certain section, mostly Americans, and others concerned in plans for the economic development of Cuba, are in favour of such a solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Magoon is understood to be well prepared to deal with the intransigent Cubans should they attempt to cause trouble.

### THE NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE.

The representatives of all the chief trans-atlantic steamer lines threaten a lock-out of the dockhands on strike unless they withdraw their demands and resume work within 8 days. A thousand coal porters have joined the strike; all the men on strike have been replaced.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

At Friday's meeting of the Senate M. Wilur, Socialist, brought in an interpellation as to the preventive arrests made on May 1st and on previous and subsequent days for alleged abuse of the freedom of speech; he championed the officials dismissed for taking part in agitations, and said that the postman Quibic's dismissal was absolutely despot.

The Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, said that he accepted all responsibility for the dismissal of these officials. He had repeatedly and explicitly stated that the right of forming syndicates could not be conceded to officials.

M. Wilur then attacked the whole policy of the Cabinet and reproached M. Clémenceau with being unwilling to recognise the liberty of the individual.

M. Jaurès said that the Government had committed a grave error by refusing to allow officials to take part in Syndicates without passing a resolution on the subject in the Chamber. The withholding of the right of combination could not prevent the workmen from striking any day they wished. Repressive measures would be unsuccessful. The psychology of officials, however, differed from that of labourers, and they would shrink from such a movement. A strike would be for them only a method of despair. They must organise them so that they should not have recourse to it. For the rest, the Ministers were encouraging agitation among them by taking away their pledges against tyranny. M. Jaurès concluded: "Let us work to guarantee freedom and security to the officials and workmen, instead of dividing them from each other." The debate was then adjourned.

### SPAIN'S HEIR APPARENT.

Immediately after the birth of the Crown Prince a Te Deum was sung in the chapel of the Royal Palace in Madrid. The Cabinet Council has decided that Saturday, Sunday and Monday shall be public holidays throughout Spain. All public and many private buildings in Madrid are decorated with Spanish and English flags.

Queen Victoria is as well as can be expected; her infant son is fairhaired and is said to have a strong constitution.

### "SALOME" IN PARIS.

The first performance in Paris of Richard Strauss' music drama "Salome" was given with enormous success before an enthusiastic audience. Richard Strauss, who conducted, was forced to appear on the stage at the conclusion of the opera and, surrounded by the company, he thanked the audience for their lively expressions of approval.

### AN OLD SALT.

Two years before Capt. Marryatt left the Royal Navy and began to write those delightful stories of life on His Majesty's ships for which his name is famous, a young man named Brickwell became a cadet. He started his career, therefore, at the very time when Mr. Midshipman Easy, Peter Simple, and Frank Mildmay, and other heroes with whom the novelist has made us familiar might have been enjoying their pranks and adventures afloat. The cadet of 1828 is Capt. James Brickwell, who celebrated his 94th birthday at Leckhampstead, Bucks, on Saturday.



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