

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE IRISH AND THE BILL.

The *Globe* learns from its Dublin correspondent that the Committee of the Dungannon Club, Belfast, has circulated a "letter of advice" to various public bodies in Ireland. Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill, it declares, "will never lead to Home Rule, but, on the other hand, will make Home Rule impossible. The fact is that Ireland cannot get justice from England by any method of Party agitation, and Ireland had better face this fact." The letter goes on to ask for co-operation with the Dungannon Club "to get this country to cease looking to England for concessions and Bills, to get it to repudiate the assumption that the English Parliament has any right to govern Ireland, and to get it to cease to recognise that right by sending Irish members to the English Parliament."

In this connection a document which has been drawn up by a moderate Nationalist who has what few Nationalists have, a very large commercial stake in the country, may be quoted. It points out that the Imperial Government has admitted the "principle of an Irish Treasury", and that "all taxes should be levied and collected as at present, that every 'bawbee' should be placed in the hands of the Irish Treasury, that a generous sum should be arrived at which would represent Ireland's contribution for Imperial purposes, and that all other money should be used for the development of Ireland." The Imperial contribution might be arrived at by one of two methods. It might be either a "fixed sum, or a percentage of the gross receipts."

The last "would likely be more equitable from an English standpoint, as in the case of the expansion of Irish trade, industries and revenue our *pro rata* payment would increase further, although this is very debatable. In the event of England being drawn into a war Ireland might be called upon to contribute during the actual continuance of the war a sum not exceeding a fixed maximum." In return for the financial concession outlined above no opposition would be offered to the Lord Lieutenant's veto, or to the nominated element in the Council, provided that the nominated members were either Irish-born, or had been ten years resident in Ireland. The document proceeds:—

"With the land question out of the way, the Irish gentry would be a great help, and would be an economical and national element in the government of the country, more particularly as they have had the advantage of the public school and higher education of which so many men of any persuasion have been deprived. Mark you, I do not mean to demand control of the Treasury. I would be satisfied with the finances of the eight Boards to be placed under the control of the Council, and to let the Imperial Government control the balance by any *modus operandi* to be determined hereafter, bearing in mind that it should be spent in Ireland."

The Treasury arrangements outlined in the Bill are criticised at length, and the argument is advanced that "if we are very economical and do not spend the whole of this £630,000, or whatever figure that sum may be increased to, at the end of five years it would naturally be said that we had too much and could do with less. If, on the other hand, we were to spend more, we should be told that we were extravagant, and not capable of administering our affairs." It will be observed that the moderate Nationalists ask that the Irish Treasury be given the duty of collecting the Irish revenue, and that it be responsible for the regular and punctual payment of the Imperial contribution. It is a far cry from this to Mr. John Redmond's ideal of a "freely-elected Parliament, with an executive responsible to it."

## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Pindi Dass, editor and proprietor of the native newspaper *India*, published at Gujranwala, in the Punjab, was arrested at sunrise on Tuesday and brought into Lahore.

He was taken immediately before the district magistrate on grave charges of exciting disaffec-

tion against the Government and inciting the native army to mutiny.

The charges do not admit of bail being allowed. At a great Rajput meeting which was held at Patiala a resolution was passed strongly condemning disaffected speeches and writings, and adjuring Rajputs to keep aloof from the odium of disloyalty. The resolution further thanked the Government for suppressing sedition.

"With one strong action (the arrest and deportation of the arch-conspirator Lajpat Rai, who is now under surveillance at Rangoon) the Government saved many who would have put themselves in danger. The whole nation," it goes on, "owes a great debt to Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and prays continuously for his speedy recovery."

Owing to the damage done to crops by rain, and the curtailment of the supply of labour by the ravages of the plague, the increase in the occupiers' rates on the upper Bari Doab Canal, which caused some dissatisfaction in the Punjab, has been postponed.

For some time rumours have been current in the neighbourhood of Rawal Pindi as to the poisoning of wells said to be carried out at the instance of the Government; the police were unable to discover the source of these rumours.

The excitement of the populace owing to these rumours was especially great at Hasan Adal, where it was said there was no epidemic like the plague but the Government, having intentionally poisoned the wells in the whole Punjab, were murdering 100,000 natives a week.

The police now have succeeded in discovering the originator of these rumours in the person of a Hindoo. He has been condemned to two years close confinement and a fine of 500 rupees. An accomplice who actually did throw mysterious clods into the wells and gave out that he was acting on Government orders, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

## LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

The strike of the white miners in the Johannesburg district has become general; the men are out at 37 mines.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Roosevelt further term boom, the probability of which has often been referred to, appears now to be really imminent, much to the annoyance, so it is said, of the friends of Mr. Taft, the Secretary for War, who has for a considerable time been sedulously praised as the choice of the White House. Mr. Roosevelt maintains a dignified silence, but his newspaper friends cannot be restrained, and journals of all shades of Republican opinion are heatedly discussing the subject, while politicians are talking as though the feelings or inclinations of particular persons count for nothing at all.

Twelve months must elapse before the National Conventions, at which the various parties select their presidential candidates, can be held, but the professional politicians are already hard at work in pretty well every State preparing the ground for the selection of the right sort of delegates. Friends of Mr. Roosevelt are saying that all such preparations are so much effort thrown away, owing to the unique position of their leader. Their praise, indeed, is often so extravagant that it is rather calculated to estrange men who are not governed overmuch by their emotions. Similar extravagance did Mr. Bryan an immense amount of harm among a section of the Democratic party some years ago.

It is stated, by the way, today, that Mr. Bryan has declared that he would not accept nomination at the Democratic National Convention next summer, if in the meantime Mr. Roosevelt should announce his final decision to stand for another term. Mr. Bryan is what is popularly known here as "a tough proposition." He is not given to self-sacrifice, and he has shown that he can throw overboard high economic and political principles when the practical exigencies of the moment demand such action.

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## AMERICA AND THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

The annual Conference of the Union for furthering international arbitration was held at Lake Mokong in the State of New York on Wednesday. The President of Columbia University, Professor Butler, opened the proceedings and alluded to the efforts aimed at peace of the rulers and the Governments of the Great Powers, laying especial stress on the Emperor William's love of peace. He said: "The German Emperor, against whom from time to time critical aspersions had been made, is, as I can say without any limitation, a convinced adherent of the policy of peace and its immeasurable advantages to the great people at whose head he stands."

Professor Butler recommended that the Conference should not adopt any direct position with reference to the disarmament question.

Dr. Theodore Barth spoke of Germany's interest in the international movement for arbitration Courts, and said that it would be more practical to remove the causes of great armaments first, and then disarmament would follow of itself. He suggested that the United States should take the lead in the movement for the inviolability of private property on the high seas. Germany would without doubt follow the example at once.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The Committee entrusted with the examination of the Montagnini papers has ascertained that various documents are missing and that others have been wrongly translated.

One document is said to have been translated in a way that compromises the ex-President of the Chamber, M. Doumer, by conveying the impression that M. Doumer sent reports to the Vatican, whereas it is plain from the original document that it is concerned with a report of Magr. Montagnini on M. Doumer.

The Secretary of the Committee, M. Bourelly, was charged to make a complaint to the Minister of Justice.

### THE STRANDED FRENCH CRUISER.

The position of the stranded French cruiser "Chancy" remains unaltered.

The heavy sea which is running has hitherto prevented the tug boats getting near her; there is still hope, however, that she may be floated.

The cruiser "Alger" and four tugs are on the spot.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA AND THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

The Monarchists have published in the *Nowoje Vremja* an open letter to the President of the Duma, M. Golovin, signed by 54 Members of the Duma. In this letter M. Golovin is reproached with having stated that the Duma unanimously disapproved of the attempt on the Czar's life, in spite of the fact that the members of the Left were absent.

The letter concludes "Your remarks as to unanimity we regard as hypocritical and unworthy of the high post you occupy. We consider it our duty to make this known by a public statement that your words may not mislead Russia and may not conceal the true nature of this unanimous vote."

### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The *Petit Parisien* describes the rumour that the French Consul in Mogador is to proceed with an armed French escort to Marakesh as untrue.

The French Consul will, in accordance with France's demand of the Maghzen, conduct an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Dr. Mauchamp.

The French Government intends to demand of the Sultan that he should guarantee the Consul's safety by providing a sufficient escort.

### FOILED ANARCHISTS.

There is some reason for suspecting that Prince Albert of Belgium has narrowly escaped an attempt against his life. He visited Hal, near Brussels, at the end of the week, and on the evening preceding the occasion one of the clergy of the parish, making a last round of the church, found a suspicious looking man hidden in a confessional. On being arrested, he was found to possess besides a burglar's outfit, a dagger knife and a revolver loaded in six chambers. During the night three other men, similarly armed and equipped, were arrested. All four are Anarchists known to the police.

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