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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Exciting scenes took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, in connection with questions put to Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, in the matter of the deportation of the Indian agitators Laj-patrai and Ajit-singh. Several Radical speakers, as well as Labour members and Irish Nationalists, put questions in the sense that Laj-patrai had nothing to do with the seditious agitation of Ajit-singh and should have been treated differently.

These assumptions Mr. Morley in his reply denied. While he was speaking, Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, Member for Sheffield, made a remark in a low tone of voice. This was heard by the Nationalists and gave rise to a stormy scene of protest. It appeared that Sir Howard Vincent had asked why Laj-patrai had not been shot. Disorder reigned for a long time. The Speaker was urged by the Nationalists to force Sir Howard to withdraw his remark. The latter said that it had not been his intention that his remark should be overheard. The Speaker said he had not heard the remark, but he advised Sir Howard Vincent to refrain from interpolations.

Mr. Morley stated, in reply to Nationalist demands, that he in no way concurred with Sir Howard Vincent's remark, and the incident closed.

IRISH EVICTED TENANTS.

At a meeting of the Cork Evicted Tenants Association, held in Cork, some very strong language was used. The Chairman said that the meeting had been summoned to discuss the forthcoming Evicted Tenants' Bill. The claims of more than three-fourths of the evicted tenants had been rejected by those people who were supposed to negotiate for them. He criticised the inspectors, who were, he said, partisans of the landlords. The evicted tenants were not going to lie down under their dictation. They would struggle to regain the homes they had lost in the interests of Ireland. A resolution was proposed, imploring Mr. William O'Brien to come to the aid of the evicted tenants, and to "use his eloquent advocacy and great experience on our behalf in the House of Commons." Mr. W. Roche, in seconding the resolution, said that they were not going to stand by and have a small number of men get their homes, while the large majority had to stand out in the cold. They protested against such action, and would tell Mr. Birrell that they would not have such nonsense. There was a Bill passed by Mr. Wyndham, and it seemed as if Mr. Birrell was playing "hide and seek" with that Bill. He was only a meddler. Mr. Long was inclined to give the evicted tenants the benefits of the Act, but Mr. Birrell was deficient as regards the advancement of their cause. Mr. Birrell was for excluding 6,000 evicted tenants. If he was going to carry out such intentions, the speaker would advise every man to take forcible possession of his own farm. The tenants were sick of waiting; they would tell Mr. Birrell that they would not have 3,000 reinstatements. They would have the whole hog or nothing.

Mr. J. C. Kiely proposed a resolution condemning the composition of the Estates' Commissioners Inspectors, "who are mostly composed of landlords' partisans." He was an evicted tenant himself, and the Estates Commissioners sent down an inspector to inspect his farm. He took him over it, and after examining the soil he told the speaker that he would be reinstated in about two months. In the meantime he must have heard of his character—that he was a fighter—and his claim was ignored. However, he went and took possession of his farm, and he still held it. He did not want to break with the landlord, but when the fight came it would be a desperate one. The landlord told him that he would take proceedings against him for what he had done, but he told him that the law or the gallows would not take his farm from him.

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They should struggle on and obtain their farms even if they had to obtain them by force. He would pay no rent until he was evicted. He warned landlords against driving the evicted tenants to commit an outrage, as they were trying to do. A further resolution was adopted, in which the national directory of the United Irish League was called upon to supply the evicted tenants with funds in order to enable them to send a deputation to Mr. Birrell. Mr. C. Creed, in seconding the resolution, said he belonged to the old Fenian gang. He stood in no terror of the landlords. He hated them as he hated the serpent. Might the devil sweep them all into the deep sea.

INDIAN UNREST.

Dinanath, the editor of the journal *Hindustan*, Graduate of the Aryasamaj College in Lahore has been arrested on the charge of having incited soldiers to mutiny and having caused discontent in his own circle of Society.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TOURIST EXODUS.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* writes that it is estimated that during last week the various outgoing liners took over ten thousand saloon passengers to Europe. All these people have plenty of money to spend, and probably the majority of them have seen little or nothing of their own country outside of their own particular States, or from the windows of railway trains. These facts are deplored by some of the newspapers in America, who are accusing the tourists of lack of patriotism. These lamentations and accusations are, however, made every year, and they never have any effect upon the annual exodus, for Europe acts as a loadstone upon every American who has money to spend. There is, however, more practical talk just now.

It is suggested that efforts ought to be made to attract European tourists to the United States, in such numbers as to counterbalance the heavy drain arising from the persistence of Americans in putting their money into the pockets of foreigners. Apart from Niagara, the Rockies, and the Yellowstone Park, there are countless "beauty spots" in the United States and Canada, which if known in Europe, ought, it is contended, to attract many thousands of tourists across the Atlantic, but they do not do so. Newspaper exchanges appear to suggest that European tourists are deterred from coming to America on account of the supposed enormous cost of travelling and living. These supposed disadvantages either are non-existent, or are very greatly exaggerated. For the rest, the exodus eastward across the Atlantic continues. All the liners are booked to the full extent of their saloon capacity until well into July, and the return bookings from September on are said to be exceptionally heavy.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE WINE TRADE CRISIS.

The resignation of M. Sarraut, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior has caused great excitement in political circles. In spite of M. Clémenceau's urgent representations, M. Sarraut persists in his refusal to declare himself in agreement with the measures adopted by the Cabinet Council. M. Doumergue, Minister of Trade, and the Under Secretary of State in the Education Department, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, both of whom are Deputies of the South, retain their portfolios, only a few Mayors in their constituencies having resigned, while in M. Sarraut's constituency all the Mayors laid down their offices.

The journals announce that the Cabinet has decided on the following measures to meet the crisis in the wine-growing districts; institution of criminal proceedings against all the members of the Argelliers Committee, prosecution of wine-adulterators and of certain Mayors, the latter on the charge of having taken common action to themselves replace the central authority, and transference of the 100th and other Southern Regiments.

The *Petit Republicain* announces that the Government is earnestly endeavouring to prevent any spread of the movement. Reports from the Prefects confirm the rumour that attempts have been made to induce the populace of the Departments of Isère and Lot-et-Garonne to rise.

The measures decided on by the Cabinet were put in force at once.

The *Matin* asserts that open mutiny has broken out in the 100th Regiment sent to the manoeuvre ground at Larzac, against the newly appointed Colonel, presumably, because he will not remit the punishments inflicted. The soldiers have done all kinds of damage. On the other hand, up to mid-day Tuesday, the Government had received no news of any disturbances in the Larzac camp. The Government has no intention of moving troops from the East to the South to maintain order there. The 17th Regiment has been transferred, one half to Remiremont, the other to Grandvilliers. The dragoon Regiment quartered in Montauban and the Carcassonne hussar Regiment has been ordered to occupy all the approaches to Argelliers.

With regard to the alleged mutiny the *Agence Havas* has published the following communication from the Minister of War: The journals, relying on their correspondents, have reported that serious cases of subordination and mutiny have occurred in Larzac, where the 100th Regiment is at present. General Bailloud, who is in command of the 16th army corps, has telegraphed that he knows nothing of the matter, and that officers, who had only just left the Larzac camp, also know nothing of it.

In discussing the crisis in the Chamber M. Jaurès said, "It would be unwise to give the Government the powers it demands since it has not shown sufficient level-headedness. We cannot allow the Government to lead us on the path to civil war." M. Clémenceau replied "We must remove the obstacles which stand in the way of the fulfilment of justice. I have simply placed the powers of the State at the disposal of the Law. So far as it is possible I would wish to avoid a conflict. In the face of a reactionary Government which desires to force dismissals by fear, the hour to put in force the law has come." (Loud applause.) M. Sarraut said his resignation implied no disapproval of the Government policy, to which he remained loyal. The distress in the South was felt deeply by the Government, but M. Clémenceau was right when he said the law must prevail. "I am," continued M. Sarraut, "before all things a Frenchman and must bow to inevitable necessity." M. Ribot said that for 30 years there had been no similar situation. The moment was grave and all parties must rally round the Government.

There are persistent rumours in Paris that the leaders of the vintagers, Marcellin Albert and Ferroul, were arrested on Tuesday morning and conveyed to Montpellier. It is announced from Toulouse that several military trains have arrived there.

A Chamber Deputy has received a letter from Narbonne stating that barricades have been erected in the streets and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood are flocking into the town in order, if necessary to protect the ex-Mayor, M. Ferroul. The women in particular are most embittered. Bicyclists are scouring the neighbourhood inciting the populace to resistance. Not far from Coursan, the railway lines have been torn up and the telegraph wires cut. Workmen sent to repair them, as well as the District Attorney and examining magistrate who had repaired to the place, were

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