

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 425.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 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.

## BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

On the occasion of the official celebration of his birthday H. M. King Edward has conferred the honour of knighthood among others upon Professor Hubert Herkomer, and Mr. Wilson, President of the Institute of Journalists, who was one of the English press representatives who recently visited Germany.

## "THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

The *Times* announces that the Right Hon. Charles Booth has addressed the following letter to the Chapter of St. Paul's through the Archdeacon of London: "I have already expressed to you privately my wish to present to the Cathedral the picture by Mr. Holman Hunt entitled 'The Light of the World'; and I would now beg you to be so good as to bring my offer formally before the Chapter. My wish, and that of Mr. Holman Hunt, would be that a place should be found for the picture in the body of the church, so as to be readily seen by those who come and worship there." This magnificent gift has been gratefully received by the Chapter. The picture is on its way home from its journey round the world, and will not be placed in the Cathedral before October.

## THE RAND MINES.

All the employés of the Hercules mine at Johannesburg are to be dismissed today. This sudden stoppage of employment and the reduction of the hands employed at the Cinderella mine has occasioned a certain consternation through the East Rand.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Several newspapers state that negotiations are already well advanced for an arrangement whereby the Customs concessions, recently made to Germany, shall apply to France. A Washington correspondent declares that an understanding, in respect to the chief features of the arrangement, has actually been reached. There is certainly a disposition at Washington to meet the French Government more than half way, which is not surprising, seeing that America is not, after all, conceding very much. Hence it is that the generous sentiment has been frequently heard of late "Why not give Old England what we have given to the Germans?"

England must, however, give America something in the shape of a concession before the President can exercise his Constitutional power under the Dingley Law, and confer a fiscal favour upon England. As we are told in the cabled reports that Free Trade is too sacred to be tampered with in any way whatsoever, it is now suggested that England should meet America in the direction of modifying the asperity of the port inspections of American products. It will, it is urged, be seen that America does not ask for much, and surely England will not now stand in the way of the gratification of the generous impulses of the U. S. A.

The people who are talking like this really feel good. When they cast their eyes upon the glorious market for American products and manufacture which the United Kingdom freely affords them, they feel they can afford to be generous in the matter of American Customs regulations, and the acceptance of the sworn statements of the unofficial British and Irish Chambers of Commerce.

### THE PANAMA CANAL.

The *Morning Post* learns from Washington that it is reported that on the Isthmus of Panama a state of general confusion prevails. Work on the canal construction is almost entirely at a standstill.

### JAPAN AND THE U. S. A.

It is announced from New York that the San Francisco police have refused five applications from Japanese for carrying on a Labour registration office. It is possible that this action will be regarded as more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from schools.

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## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The condition of things in the South was the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber on Friday; the House and galleries were filled to overflowing. M. Bedouce, Socialist, introduced the interpellation, and asserted that the terrible movement brought about in four Departments by the exigencies of the situation was no separatist movement, since the South was patriotic, but was rather essentially economic in its nature. It seemed at first as if the Government approved of the movement but suddenly they chose to regard it as reactionary. He reproached the Prime Minister with having ordered the suppression of the movement at a moment when the population of the South was beginning to quiet down. He described the serious incidents that had occurred. He held the Prime Minister responsible for the blood that had been shed and finally demanded that at the head of the Government must be a man on whom all Republicans could rely. (Applause from the Socialists.)

M. Meunier then spoke and demanded as a method of pacification the acquittal of Albert, Ferroul and all members of the Argelliers' committee.

M. Aldy described the consternation of the South in view of the military occupation, and from the testimony of eyewitnesses attempted to prove that the cuirassiers and police had fired first even on children while the police had fired on the balconies of houses. M. Clémenceau denied this. M. Aldy censured the action of the Government, which he considered was tyrannical.

M. Clémenceau admitted that the cases brought forward by M. Aldy demanded an enquiry. (Sensation.) He himself had always been inclined to conciliatory methods, but after the illegal action of the municipal authorities he had been forced to take stern measures. The law was made for all. (Applause.) Every one must pay taxes. There were poor peasants in North, East and mid-France, who paid more for sugar in order to support the populace of the South. Without the interference of the Argelliers Committee the taxes would have been paid as usual.

They were faced by a revolt, were they to tolerate that? (Cries of "No.") M. Clémenceau reminded the House that the soldiers had received instructions only to fire in case of dire necessity. The mob began by assaulting the military and police. M. Clémenceau justified the action taken against the mutineers of the 17th Regiment and reproached the reactionaries with taking advantage of the movement in the South. He concluded with the words "As soon as the law is observed, the troops will be withdrawn."

After several speakers had criticised the Prime Minister's action, Orders of the Day were carried, expressing confidence in the Government, deep sympathy with the victims, civilian and military of the disorders, and reliance on the patriotism of the South.

A meeting of the Vine-Growers Defence Committee in Argelliers has decided to form a Federation of

the four Departments, to refuse to pay taxes and to demand the release of the arrested persons.

The cruisers "Du Chayla" and "Desaix" have arrived at Sfax with the mutineers of the 17th Regiment. The men were landed in torpedo-boats. Guards and Spahis maintained order on the quay. The men will be forwarded at once by train.

### BAD WEATHER IN WESTPHALIA.

In the whole of East Westphalia, especially in the Bielefeld and Lippe districts tremendous hailstorms were raging on Friday evening. The crops in the Herford district are partially destroyed. Whole fields are laid waste round Lippe. Windows were smashed in Horn by the hail. From Horn to the Leopold valley the crops are ruined.

### EXPLOSION IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

While the prisoners in the Sebastopol prison were exercising in the courtyard, an infernal machine was exploded causing the collapse of a section of the prison wall; 20 political prisoners escaped through the breach thus made. A sentry was mortally wounded by revolver shots fired by the fugitives.

### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Ten natives, supposed to be the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp have reached Tangier in a steamer from Mogador and have been landed. Meanwhile the men chiefly guilty are still at large.

Cape Juby is occupied by adherents of the Shaik Maclainin, who is endeavouring to procure arms and ammunition, in order to continue hostilities against the French. The Governor of Cape Juby is taking steps to prevent this.

### NEW SOUTH AMERICAN LINER.

The new twin-screw mail steamer "Avon" of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, left for South America yesterday. The "Avon" is a sister ship to the "Amazon", and her dimensions are in length, 535 ft.; beam, 62 ft. 4 in.; with a gross register of more than 11,000 tons. She is designed to carry a large quantity of cargo, but passenger accommodation on the most sumptuous scale is her speciality. A point deserving particular mention is that the State rooms are on deck. Single berths are a feature, so that travellers can rely on privacy. There are a number of *suites de luxe*, and these are magnificently furnished in white and gold, with silk panellings. The first-class dining saloon is one of the most handsome afloat. A nursery adjoins the first saloon on the main deck, and is decorated in a style well suited to the little ones.

Accommodation in the second saloon includes a handsome dining-room, drawing-room, and smoke rooms on deck, and an ample promenade. Third-class passengers are also well provided for in every way. Every provision has been made for the safe navigation of the steamer, and by the adoption of special engines, vibration is avoided.

### GREAT ANALOGIES.

Lord Alverstone's fondness for donning the surplice to act as a chorister in the Church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, to which attention was recently drawn, suggests a striking historical parallel across the centuries to the days of Henry VIII, when another great English lawyer also changed the ermine for the surplice and ministered at the altar. Sir Thomas More, when Lord Chancellor, was fond of serving Mass when he could get away from publicity to his own parish church. Two noblemen of the court who once saw him so occupied, suggested that he dishonoured the King's office. "Sirs," replied More, "the King, your master and mine, cannot be dishonoured by my serving God, his master and mine." More, like Lord Alverstone, was a Lincoln's Inn man, and his Chelsea parish church was not far distant from St. Mary Abbots.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38,  
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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

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