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## THE RECENT VISITS OF ENGLISH JOURNALISTS TO GERMANY.

The English journalists, who took part in the recent trip to Germany, were present on Wednesday at a luncheon in London, presided over by the President of the English journalists, Sir F. Wilson, who was recently knighted by His Majesty. After several speakers had congratulated Sir F. Wilson on the honour paid him, he made a speech in which he said that he believed that His Majesty had bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood in order to recognise the political services rendered by the English journalists who took part in the recent trip to Germany. He expressed his heartfelt satisfaction at seeing those who took part in the German tour once more assembled together, which showed that the pro-German sentiments aroused by their wonderfully friendly reception in Germany still lived in them and were highly treasured by them. Other speakers spoke in similar terms.

A cordial congratulatory telegram was sent to the Duke of Trachenberg, informing him that the English journalists remembered with the liveliest joy and gratitude the kindness shown them in Berlin and everywhere in Germany.

## THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

At Woodford Petty Sessions Court two cases of cattle scattering were heard. In the first case six men were charged with having, on May 30, driven the cattle and sheep of J. W. Connor and John W. Donnelly off the lands upon which they were grazing. The evidence for the Crown disclosed the usual offence. The defence called no evidence. The solicitor for the accused, indeed, admitted that his clients had been driving the cattle belonging to two graziers, but he asked that the cases should be adjourned for six months; in "the interests of peace". The Crown Solicitor opposed the suggestion. The people in the locality were disaffected. The idea uppermost in their minds was that they had a right to do as they liked. The bench consulted, and the Chairman announced that a majority of the court was in favour of making the following order:—The defendants to enter into recognisances to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour for twelve months, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties of £10 each, and in default to be imprisoned in Galway Gaol for one month. The defendants declined to enter into recognisances, and they were removed in custody to the accompaniment of the cheers of their friends.

In the second case 26 men were charged with having, on June 8, at Carrow, Cavanagh, and in several other districts, driven cattle and sheep off grazing farms. The defence called no witnesses to rebut the testimony of the Crown. The Chairman said the majority of the court was in favour of returning the prisoners for trial to the next assizes for the County of Galway. The prisoners were then allowed to stand out on giving bail for their appearance at the Assizes, themselves in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each. The defendants and some of the magistrates were cheered on leaving the court house. Other magistrates who had taken part in the proceedings were groaned at with great vigour.

## THE DUBLIN JEWEL ROBBERY.

There is absolutely no development in the jewel robbery. The Dublin local papers complain bitterly of the reticence of the police and Castle officials, but it is plain to see that the reticence is not assumed. There is no information, consequently they have none to give.

Dublin newspapers quote freely from London journals, thus bearing out their previous complaint that the first news came from London.

The case is in the hands of the most skilful Irish detectives, who are working hand in hand with Scotland Yard, but the recovery of the jewels is as hopeless as that of the Ascot Gold Cup.

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## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Two men by name Hassain and Gaffur have been arrested in Barisal for inciting to boycott English goods, and are charged with sedition. It is believed that the paragraph relating to sedition may be enforced in view of the nature of documents found by the Calcutta police in Hassain's house. The affair is causing great sensation among the Bengalees, since Hassain has been actively engaged in the boycott movement and has been on most intimate terms with the leaders of the movement. It is also believed that Hassain occupies a distinguished position under the "National Volunteers".

## DYNAMITE OUTRAGES ON THE RAND.

The Crown hotel in Boksburg has been destroyed by a dynamite explosion which was heard all over Johannesburg. Many residents in the building were hurled a considerable distance without being seriously hurt.

Later telegrams state that further explosions have occurred, which have caused great uneasiness. Near the shaft of the Casson mine two tin canisters filled with dynamite exploded without doing any damage; a fruitless attempt was also made to destroy the shaft of New Modderfontein mine.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

A telegram from Tokio announces that the journal *Hotshi Schimbun* will retract its published account of an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the Admiral was said to have spoken disparagingly of the American fleet; at the same time the journal will publish an interview with an anonymous naval expert in which he speaks in terms of warm appreciation of the efficiency of the American navy and the excellence of its gunnery.

The announcement of a Tokio journal that the Japanese Ambassador will be recalled is declared officially to be untrue.

The State Department and the Japanese Embassy in Washington stoutly deny the truth of the announcement that Japan has made a categorical demand for satisfaction from the United States on account of the treatment of Japanese in San Francisco.

Admiral Jamamoto, who has arrived in New York from Europe, has stated that in his view friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be of long duration. The present storm would bury itself in the waters of the Pacific.

With reference to the rumoured acquisition by America of a naval base in Magdalena Bay, the New York correspondent of the *Globe* cables that the Japanese scare has caused to be revived the very old controversy as to the need for more

bases for the United States Navy in the Pacific. Captain Mahan and other experts have from time to time called attention to this important matter, and have cast covetous eyes upon Magdalena Bay on the coast of Lower California, which, of course, is Mexican territory. By the courtesy of the Mexican Government, the American Pacific Squadron is allowed to have coal hulks anchored in the Bay, and indulge in target practice and drill there, but the Naval Forward School are now, not for the first time, asking for more than this. It is not believed that they will get it.

There is a strong patriotic party in Mexico, which has always disapproved of the pro-Washington policy followed by President Diaz and his various Cabinets. The members of the party opposed the coaling facilities accorded in Magdalena Bay, as constituting a dangerous precedent, and the present agitation here for the actual acquisition of Mexican territory is regarded as emphasising that danger. Most certainly any proposal by the Washington Cabinet involving the actual cession of territory would be passionately resented in Mexico and if President Diaz should entertain it, if made, he would be brought face to face with civil war. Many millions of American dollars have been invested in Mexico, but the American is disliked and distrusted there, and this regrettable fact has been emphasised from time to time by "incidents", which have occasionally given some trouble to the diplomats.

All this is well known at the State Department at Washington, but it is quite conceivable that the acquisition of Magdalena Bay may be regarded in the not very remote future as a matter of such overpowering high national policy as to justify the taking of all risks, even the supreme risk of war. Students of international politics are of opinion that the rise of Japan to the status of a Great Power has already brought this question of naval bases in the Pacific for the United States Fleet within the range of practical politics.

## THE WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

According to a Report published in Washington on Wednesday, the Justice Department intends to nominate administrators for those corporations found guilty of breaches of the Anti-Trust Law. According to the latest reports only two trusts, viz. the Powder Trust and the Tobacco Trust come in question at present. If the Department succeeds in carrying out this plan individual cases will doubtless be brought before the Higher Court on appeal.

The Government has initiated proceedings against the Tobacco Trust in the Federal Court. The charges are levelled against the English Imperial Tobacco Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, and many other Companies, that form a Trust. The Government demands that every defendant company shall confine itself to its own property or to the share property in any company which it dominates, and that the Imperial Tobacco Company shall cease to carry on business within the jurisdiction of the United States until it ceases to regard the conditions of its agreements with the American Companies. The Government further demands that certain of the defendant Companies shall be forbidden to carry on foreign or inter-State trade, or else that an administrator shall be appointed to bring their business into harmony with the Law.

## A FOUNDRY COLLAPSES.

The London journals of Thursday report the collapse of a large foundry in Philadelphia. It is said that 40 persons have lost their lives and that 15 corpses have already been extricated from the débris.

## HARRY THAW'S MENTAL CONDITION.

It is reported from New York that Harry Thaw is a physical and mental wreck, according to the latest reports.

The effect of his close confinement and impatience at the slowness of the District Attorney in calling his second trial have told upon his fortitude and strength, but he stubbornly refuses to see a doctor.

Attendants at the Tombs have noted symptoms of impending collapse for more than a week. He has lost flesh, he sleeps little, his nervousness prevents him from thinking or occupying himself consecutively, and his appetite has gone completely.

The efforts of the Thaw family to raise money for the second trial have led to the failure of a Pittsburg firm of architects, upon whom a demand was made for the prompt payment of a loan of £20,000 from Mrs. William Thaw.