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NIHILISTS IN LONDON.

It is announced that 1,500 Nihilists are to meet in London next month to organise a new Anarchist Union. Their idea is to extend the terrorist campaign and to proceed anew to political murders. All the Russian and Siberian Governments are to be represented at this Congress. It will be the largest assembly for avowed criminal objects known to modern history; no one is to be eligible as a Delegate who has not been in prison for at least two years. The question of removing the head-quarters of the Nihilist-Anarchist movement from Geneva to London will be discussed. Krapovitch, who lately escaped from Siberia under sensational circumstances, is to be the head of this new Centrale. A main office for distributing Nihilist literature is to be opened, and the third Duma is to be proposed before it meets.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that various members of the U. S. Administration have now made various statements respecting the Naval scare, or rather they have been reported as having made them. Several have repudiated the accuracy of the published versions of their remarks, and others have denied altogether having made any pronouncement whatever on the subject. But statements that have been admittedly made show that for some reason or another the Administration have no particular wish to kill the scare just yet. Apparently it is to be kept alive for a little while, in order to serve some unacknowledged purpose, and, that achieved, the thing is to be comfortably buried.

If that be the case Washington diplomacy, it is thought, has not displayed its customary astuteness. Few people now deny that the scare has been fruitful in the causing of mischief, while if it was intended to intimidate Japan in the interests of permanent peace in the Pacific, it has palpably failed in its object. All the special dispatches from Tokio to the newspapers in New York show that the jingo party in Japan has been given a new lease of political life by the grossly indiscreet comments of the American newspapers, the gist of which appears to have been sedulously cabled to Japan.

One of the most interesting contributions to the controversy published in New York comes from The Hague, by way of London. It is to the effect that in the opinion of the Japanese delegates to The Hague Convention, the action foreshadowed by the Japanese Chambers of Commerce is not a general boycott of everything American, but a special boycott against shipments from San Francisco. That would hit the Californians very hard indeed, and the blow would be direct from the shoulder to the Jew. Americans who know the Japanese people well are of opinion that all the Naval demonstrations in the world would not stay the boycott, once it should be started.

The *World* repeats its appeal to President Roosevelt to declare in unmistakable language that there is to be no battleship concentration in the Pacific, much less a Naval demonstration against Japan. There is a growing impression that the President will not much longer delay the making of a public and straightforward declaration, and that the interests of his country require that he should forthwith break the puzzling silence that he has maintained during the past few weeks.

At a luncheon given in his honour by the Japanese Societies in New York, Admiral Yamamoto made a speech in which he dwelt on the cordial relations between Japan and America which could not be disturbed by trifling incidents.

It is reported from Tokio that in an inspired article on the projected voyage of the American fleet the organ of Marquis Ito expresses its anxiety as to the intended massing of American warships, but adds that it has no desire to attach serious importance to the matter, and does not doubt President Roosevelt's sincerity in his assertion with regard to the peaceful character of the manoeuvre.

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THE WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

The State Attorney, Mr. Jackson, has intimated that fresh proceedings are to be taken against the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York with a view to abolishing certain privileges of branch companies belonging to it, these companies to count as dissolved.

AN N. D. L. LINER STRIKES AN ICEBERG.

The North German Lloyd S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", which has just arrived in New York, reports meeting an iceberg on Monday evening; an appalling catastrophe was only averted in the nick of time. The weather was foggy, and the ship had reduced speed to 10 knots, when the lookout man sighted an iceberg at a distance of about 100 ft. The helm was put hard over and the engines at once reversed. The crew instantly closed the doors of the water-tight compartments. A loud crash was heard as the steamer struck the iceberg with her quarter. Her bow was raised on the submerged portion of the berg, and two huge masses of ice broke off and fell on the ship's upper deck, close to some of the crew. The ship's bowsprit was broken off, several seams gave, and just over her waterline on the port side her plates were bulged in. The passengers, who were asleep, were aroused by the shock, but no panic ensued, as the danger was over before they reached the deck. It was merely owing to the careful watch and splendid discipline for which the North German Lloyd ships are famous that the vessel escaped comparatively undamaged.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY AT MANILA.

Admiral Dewey has cabled to Washington that explosives have been found in the floating dock belonging to the naval authorities in Manila; it is feared that an attempt was planned to blow up the dock.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In discussing the Bill relating to direct taxes, Admiral Bienaimé sharply criticised the condition of the navy, whose ships were constantly sinking or being blown up; he reproached the Government with concealing the truth. The Minister of Marine was betraying his office.

The Admiral was here called to order.

The Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, in his reply pointed out that these disasters had not occurred that day and reproached Admiral Bienaimé with being, by his want of skill, responsible for the shipwreck of his vessel, whereby many men were drowned. (Applause on the Left and uproar.)

Admiral Bienaimé protested against the statement and many Deputies called "and Majunga!" Thereupon the Admiral justified his action during the Madagascar Expedition and demanded that more care should be bestowed on the navy.

The general discussion then closed.

THE UNREST IN THE ARMY.

It is announced from Auxerre that on Thursday night placards were posted in the barracks of the 14th Infantry Regiment calling on the soldiers to assemble and hold a demonstration of sympathy in front of the house of Colonel Anger, who has been subjected to disciplinary measures.

The placards were at once removed and an enquiry into the affair has been commenced by the Brigadier Commanding.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The second sub-committee of the First Committee of the Peace Conference, to which has been referred the question of the establishment of an International Court of Appeal, continued on Friday the discussion of an amendment to article 4, moved by Sir E. Fry, Herr Kriege and M. Renault. In the debate on the next 4 articles many Delegates took part. Before the sitting was suspended President Bourgeois said that the Commission was united with regard to the first point of the drafted Law, viz. that a uniform legislation must be agreed upon in matters relating to prizes.

At the sitting of the first sub-committee of the Third Committee, appointed to deal with the question of sea-mines, Holland reserved its attitude to the Spanish amendment to the English proposal.

This amendment provides that a blockade must be effectual to enable a belligerent party to use submarine contact mines in its own or hostile waters. Holland considers this amendment restricts the belligerent party too much. Captain Behr, of Russia, asserted that no means had been discovered of making mines harmless. Much progress had been made in this matter but the solution of the question was difficult until the necessary technical steps were perfected.

Mr. Porter, America, was for incorporating the principle of the English proposal in a new proposal, but it was decided that since the English proposal was still before the committee, to treat the American proposal as an amendment and to refer it with other amendments to a drafting committee to be formed of representatives of those States moving the amendments.

THE PEKIN PARIS MOTOR RACE.

Prince Borghese arrived at Marinsk, Government Tomsk, at 4 p. m. on Friday and left again early next morning. Signor Bardini also arrived.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

On a trial trip with a new car two chauffeurs of the Martini factory had a terrible accident close to Lake Neufchatel. The car was smashed to pieces and both chauffeurs were fatally injured.

An Ajax car going at terrific speed ran over a *Dienstmann* in Zurich. The police had to protect the occupants of the car from an infuriated mob.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ROTTERDAM.

Some 100 men employed for unloading grain were forcibly expelled from a ship in Rotterdam for having refused to work as a protest against the presence of police on board. Men were found to take their place during the afternoon.

Accidents are reported from many steamers, caused by workmen hostile to the elevators. Two men working at the elevators were severely injured by heavy weights falling on them.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

News has been received from Maclean that the Elkmes tribe will negotiate with the Sultan in order to obtain pardon for themselves and Raisuli.

Some time ago Raisuli's adherents plundered a caravanserai on the road to Elksar. Four hundred soldiers sent after them, plundered the tribe which supported Raisuli, killed four men, wounded 14 and destroyed their village. One soldier was killed.

CHINESE REFORMS.

Decrees have been issued in Peking by which a number of reforms will be effected in the domain of Provincial Administration and jurisdiction. In order to introduce higher industrial officials and modern courts of law a new public service will be initiated. The reforms will first take effect in the Manchurian Provinces and Tshili and Kiangsu. The officials and populace are enjoined to prepare for the introduction of Constitutional Government.