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THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

Disturbances occurred in Belfast on Sunday evening and the police used their truncheons freely. The rioters tore up the paving stones and threw them at the police, several of whom were hurt. Two battalions of infantry were marched to the spot, and repeatedly charged with fixed bayonets. Many arrests were made.

REPRIEVE REFUSED FOR BRINKLEY.

The Under-Sheriff for Surrey on Friday afternoon received an intimation from the Home Office that the Home Secretary sees no reason to interfere with the course of justice in the case of Richard Brinkley, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Beck at Croydon. The condemned man is therefore to be hanged at Wandsworth Prison this, Tuesday morning.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

The strike of Western Union telegraph operators, which began at Los Angeles, threatens to have serious consequences.

Not only has it extended to Chicago, but it has infected the Postal Company, which, with the Western Union, handles the telegraphic business of the country.

Five hundred operators of the Postal Company struck in Chicago at six o'clock on Friday evening, making a total of 1,600 operators out.

Under the wording of the strike order, all the operators of working brokers were called out on Saturday. Business generally is badly handicapped.

The telegraph employees have for some time been seeking an excuse, being anxious to try conclusions with the company, and at last they have found one at Los Angeles, where an employee named Ryan had been discharged for deliberately delaying messages from Los Angeles. The operators struck, demanding that Ryan should be reinstated, and the company retorted by engaging non-unionists, whose messages the Chicago operators refused to receive.

Their course has been adopted in many mid-western cities; for instance, in Kansas City, where 150 men left their keyboards because the manager assigned a non-union woman to take a message from Chicago.

According to the *New York Globe* the Unionist telegraphists have a secret code signal which enables them to detect whether the operators at the other end of the wire are also unionists.

Up to Saturday evening at 6 the operators in 25 towns, among them St. Louis, had struck. Since then the movement has extended to Columbus, Milwaukee, Nashville, Memphis and Dallas. The operators in San Francisco and Oakland are expected to join. Meetings were being held in several places on Sunday; amongst other places in New York where 3,000 operators took part.

Up to Sunday 50 towns had been affected. Disturbances have only been reported in the West of Chicago.

NEW YORK'S RESPITE TILL FRIDAY.

The New York operators in their meeting on Sunday decided to take no step until next Friday, as the National Civic Corporation has declared that representatives of the Corporation and of the Labour Union would go to Chicago on Monday to make an attempt to settle the matters in dispute in conjunction with the chairman of the operators' Union.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The Washington correspondent of the *London Standard* reports that negotiations in connection with a treaty had been broken off in consequence of Japan's refusal to accept the conditions of the U. S.

WALL STREET.

The continued sales in Wall Street on Saturday caused a slump. Prices generally were lower than

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on March 14th. Twenty of the chief railway stocks fell 7 dollars per share on an average. This state of affairs is partly due to the enquiry instituted against the New York Central and the Pennsylvania in connection with freight rebates; chiefly, however, to Mr. Bonaparte's announcement that an action would be brought against the Harriman group in consequence of the disclosures made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the matter of the affairs of the Chicago and Alton Railway.

THE STANDARD OIL.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, containing a synopsis of his report on the petroleum industry, the Federal Commissioner for Corporations accuses the Standard Oil Company of sacrificing the interests of the home consumers in order to monopolise the foreign trade. The Commissioner states that, since the company had the monopoly at home, they were exercising extortion. To fight the competition in foreign countries they had sold to the foreign consumers at extraordinarily low figures and had indemnified themselves at the cost of the home consumers.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

The Associated Press reports from Boulder (Colorado) that a fire broke out in the goods-shed of the Colorado and Southern Railway and spread to a magazine close by containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite. This exploded with tremendous force injuring some hundred people and shattering all window panes in Boulder.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

At Essex, Ontario, a truck-load of dynamite exploded during the transit over the Detroit river. The new passenger station of the Michigan Central Railway was destroyed. The station master and several other persons were killed and many were injured. All the windows in Essex were broken. The explosion was heard 15 miles off.

THE KIDNAPPING OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

The following are additional details of the recent attempt by a Bulgarian band to kidnap Col. Elliot, the British staff officer in charge of the work of gendarmerie reorganisation in the Drama district of Macedonia, as reported by *Reuter*.

In the course of a tour of his district, Col. Elliot arrived, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 30, at the Bulgarian village of Gyuredjik, situated about seven hours from Drama, on the road to Nevrokop. It seems clear that it had been planned to carry him off from the house in which he passed the night, and that this project was frustrated only by the vigilance of his escort in guarding the house.

About seven o'clock the following morning Col. Elliot went out to take a stroll round the village. Turning into a side street, he had gone only about 40 yards when he suddenly found himself seized by four men in khaki uniforms, armed with Mannlicher carbines and bayonets, wearing bandoliers,



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and carrying bombs in small sacks attached to their belts.

They tried to hurry their prisoner away towards the hills, explaining that they intended to do him no harm, but merely to make the Turkish Government pay a ransom for him. He resisted with all his might, his jacket getting torn to pieces in the struggle; but when they tied a rope round his left arm he relaxed his efforts, fearing that he might be secured in such a way as to leave no hope of escape. He continued, however, to make the pace as slow as possible.

Strange to say, his captors did not search him for arms; they were probably in too great a hurry.

While the prisoner was being carried off, parties of the band were posted to fire down the streets by way of intimidating possible pursuers, and these parties afterwards formed themselves into a long line of skirmishers to cover the withdrawal of the party who were in charge of the prisoner. Two of the gendarmes composing Colonel Elliot's escort started pluckily in pursuit, and soldiers from an adjoining blockhouse began to fire across a ravine on the retiring Bulgarians.

Meanwhile, Colonel Elliot had been hurried some distance upwards towards the forest, and his party reached an open meadow where, finding themselves under fire, one of the men lay down and began to return the fire of the two gendarmes, who were only about 70 yards off, while the other three tried to force their prisoner to lie down.

At this moment he succeeded in drawing his Browning pistol, and immediately shot through the body the three men who were struggling with him. As they fell away from him he started running down the slope, dragging after him the cord that was knotted to his left arm. A few steps down he saw the fourth of his captors, whom he supposed to be Daieff, chief of the band, taking aim at the gendarmerie sergeant, Ferhad. This man (Daieff) swung round his rifle to bear on Colonel Elliot, who instantly shot him.

Still further down the Colonel saw a fifth Bulgarian lying on the ground with a rifle, and shot him through the head. Not till afterwards did it occur to the Colonel that this man might already have been wounded.

It was at this point that the Colonel was wounded in the thigh, and understood, from the bullets splashing in the mud in front of him, that he was being fired upon from behind, but in a few more steps he gained cover, and was out of danger. He called off the two gendarmes, who, however, continued to fight, in the hope, as they afterwards said, of capturing some of the wounded Bulgarians. He then proceeded to the house where he had spent the night, and had his wound dressed.

The two gendarmes returned some time after, the elder, Ferhad, a man 60 years of age, having been seriously wounded, and the younger, Mehmed, having exhausted his ammunition, and having had the mud splashed in his face by the explosion of a bomb, after which he thought it was time to bring his wounded companion out of danger.

The same evening Col. Elliot returned to Drama, and on Sunday, the 4th inst., he arrived in Salonica, and was received in the Turkish Civil Hospital. His wound is progressing favourably.

The conduct of the two gendarmes was beyond all praise, and the sergeant in charge of the military detachment also behaved creditably, throwing out his men as skirmishers and helping, by their fire, to cover the successful advance of the two gendarmes, which enabled Col. Elliot to effect his escape. No blame is attached to him for not coming to close quarters with a large and well-appointed band, numbering probably between 40 and 50 men. The firing lasted about one hour.

THE MONTE CARLO TRAGEDY.

The *Matin* has received information from St. Marcellin (Isere) representing M^{me}. Gould as an adventuress of great energy, with complete author-