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ENGLISH NEWS.

THE BRITISH PREMIER IN PARIS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Prime Minister, arrived in Paris on Thursday, on his return from Biarritz.

CROWN JEWELS MYSTERY.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Crown jewels at Dublin resumed its sittings on Wednesday.

The Chairman, Judge Shaw, after a private consultation, said that having heard much evidence it seemed to them, in the absence of explanation or answer, to affect seriously Sir Arthur Vicars in his conduct as custodian of the lost jewels, and they thought it right to give him another opportunity of giving evidence before them. They offered to hear his evidence, in the presence of his own counsel, in public, or private, as he himself should choose. Sir Arthur Vicars had definitely declined to come forward, and they must therefore conclude the inquiry without hearing his own statement of the facts, and his explanation of the facts deposed to by other witnesses.

The Chairman added that the Commissioners wished to correct a misapprehension. The offer to take Sir Arthur Vicars' evidence in public was made before the receipt of the first letter from his solicitors, in which he refused to appear before them.

The inquiry was then resumed in private. The Irish Government have certainly made a bad muddle of this matter. When, some months ago, the Crown jewels were found to be missing from the safe in Dublin Castle, all sorts of wild rumours were in the air. Quite naturally their custodian, Sir Arthur Vicars, a man of unimpeachable integrity, has been placed in a most embarrassing position. In fact, he was called upon to resign, with the alternative of dismissal; but although he refused, the Government did not carry out their threat. For the honour of many well-known names it is profoundly to be hoped that the present Commission will be enabled to unravel the complex threads of this mysterious and unfortunate scandal.

MORE SUPFRAGETTES ARRESTED.

A London telegram states that a crowd of women assembled before the residence of the Prime Minister in London yesterday morning, and also attacked Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Policemen dispersed the crowd and took five women into custody.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE THAW TRIAL.

On the resumption of the Thaw case on Wednesday, the first witness was Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia.

Witness deposed that some years ago he made an examination of Harriet Alice Thaw, a relative of Harry Thaw on the father's side, whom counsel for the defence, in his opening address on Monday, named among the members of the Thaw family who had become insane.

Mr. Jerome, District Attorney, objected to this evidence, but was overruled by the Court, on the ground that the relation of patient to physician did not exist in this case.

The evidence as to Harriet Thaw's insanity was thus admitted.

At the conclusion of Dr. Delmar's evidence as to the family history of the Thaws, much of the medical evidence of the same description which the defence endeavoured to bring forward was ruled out at the instance of the prosecution.

Evidence as to Thaw's irrationality of manner was given by several witnesses, including a teacher and a nurse, after which the proceedings were again adjourned.



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THE BOYERSTOWN DISASTER.

A telegram from Boyerstown, the scene of the terrible theatre disaster, states that the number of dead is now definitely given as 167. These figures have been arrived at only by a process of elimination, inasmuch as quite half the victims are so terribly mutilated that they can never be identified, many, indeed, being unrecognisable as human beings.

The proportion of women victims to men is nine to one.

The papers today contain sensational charges against the firemen, who, it is alleged, were engaged in a drunken riot and orgy while the unfortunate people were perishing.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF MR. CORTELYOU.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent announces that Mr. Cortelyou has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, following upon a quarrel with the President, in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidential election, for which both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Taft, the Minister for War, are candidates.

The *World* adds that Mr. Cortelyou will probably become head of the Knickerbocker Trust.

The above statement is not confirmed by any other newspaper.

FEARED WRECK OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

It is reported from Seattle that a quantity of wreckage from the British steamer "Hartfield" has been washed ashore near Vancouver, and it is consequently feared that the vessel has foundered with all hands. There were thirty people on board.

CYCLONE IN THE ARGENTINE.

It is reported from Buenos Ayres that a terrible cyclone has devastated the town of Baradero, causing a great number of deaths. The crops in the surrounding district have been utterly destroyed.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

A Rio de Janeiro message says that in answer to a telegram sent to him by the President of Brazil, President Roosevelt expressed his thanks for the reception of the American fleet and added that the American battleships had no other object than that of the defence of peace and justice, if they should be threatened. The ships which had called at Rio de Janeiro on their voyage to the Pacific Ocean came not as ships of war but as messengers of the friendship existing between the two great Republics.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

ASSASSINATION AT LODZ.

A prominent factory owner of Lodz, Jacob Rosenblatt, was shot by some unknown person from an empty house on Thursday.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

A despatch has reached Paris from General d'Amade, giving details of the battle fought on January 14, which led to the capture of Settati and the subsequent destruction of Mulai Reschid's camp. The enemy sustained heavy casualties. As the army of Mulai Reschid has suffered heavily, it is doubtful whether it can still hold the route open for Mulai Hafid's march to Fez.

It is reported from Marrakesh that in all the mosques Mulai Hafid's proclamation is read, summoning the populace to take up arms in the holy war against the French. His soldiers, however, are steadily diminishing in numbers, owing to the non-receipt of pay. News is to hand that the forces of Buchta ben Bagdadi have completely annihilated Mulai Reschid's army, capturing his guns and commissariat.

According to a Madrid telegram the Spanish Cabinet discussed the Moroccan question at a recent meeting. One of the ministers has declared in an interview that the course of action to be taken by France and Spain has been definitely decided. France interfered in Morocco only to quell the disturbances, Spain in order to conduct the organisation of the police, as provided for in the acts of Algeciras. Even in view of the different aspect of the situation which had arisen, both Powers were in complete unity, and there was not the slightest suspicion of misunderstanding between them. The minister concluded with the words: "We are working along a straight, unswerving path to the accomplishment of our work."

In yesterday's issue of the *Petit Parisien* it was reported on a trustworthy basis that France has no intention of summoning a new Moroccan Conference. The mandate that she received at Algeciras is sufficient to cover the entire situation, and she does not need or desire another.

Admiral Philibert telegraphed to Paris yesterday evening that quiet reigned at Mogador in spite of Mulai Hafid's proclamation of the holy war.

General d'Amade telegraphs that the combat near Settati lasted from eight o'clock on Thursday until mid-day, the enemy losing 150 killed and 300 wounded. As a result of the fight, the line of Settati-Berreshid-Mediuna, which connects Marakesh with Rabat, has become free from interruption.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

According to a Tabriz message, Prince Ferman has warned the authorities at Teheran that he can only hold Saudj Bulag for another four days. He asks for military aid and supplies. The telegraph to Saudj Bulag has been cut.

THE NORTHERN QUESTION.

It is reported from Stockholm that extraordinary embassies will shortly leave there in order to formally convey the news of King Oscar's death and the accession of King Gustaf to the various foreign Courts and heads of States.

The embassy allocated to Berlin and St. Petersburg will be headed by Lieut.-Gen. Warberg.

The Northern question, as the political situation apropos of the Baltic, has been named,—after the title of Mr. Lucien Wolf's recent articles in *The Times*,—continues to engage the attention of the British Press. In this connection the *Globe* writes as follows: "There seems no doubt that Russia, Germany, and Sweden are negotiating an arrangement which will declare the status of the Baltic Sea. What it will come to is that the three Powers will announce that they consider the sea their private property, and that no warlike operations will be permitted in it. Like most of these declarations, it will be just worth the paper it is written on, in the presence of a strong fleet determined to force its way through the Sound. But what is not so clear in the matter is the position of Sweden. This kingdom is understood to wish to have her position on the shores of the Baltic defined, but by this arrangement she will not escape from the rôle of a lamb between two wolves. The two Powers she dreads are precisely Russia and Germany, and any Navy that intended to force its way through the straits from outside would almost of necessity be a friendly one. Sweden has no possible enemies other than her immediate neigh-