

Berlin Office:
W. Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.
Telephone:
VI 1079.

The Daily Record

Dresden Office:
A. Struve
Strasse 5, I.
Telephone:
1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 729.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.— For other countries, marks 2.50.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, June 30.

In the course of a long speech, Lord Curzon referred to the situation in India, especially on the frontier, to the relations of Great Britain with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and to the internal unrest. He congratulated the Government on the success of their frontier policy, but remarked that the disquieting feature of the recent Mohmand rising was the appearance of a force composed in a great measure of Afghans. He admitted that the less Great Britain mixed herself up with the affairs of Afghanistan the better, yet it was equally important that she should have a thoroughly clear understanding with the Ameer and that mutual obligations should be loyally observed on both sides. With regard to the Anglo-Russian agreement no answer had as yet been received from the Ameer. He hoped, in the interests of the relations between Great Britain and Russia and of British relations to the Ameer, that a satisfactory reply would soon be made. Lord Curzon then alluded in detail to the internal disturbances in India, which, he said, were matter for the greatest anxiety. Recent occurrences were not attributable to isolated causes, but to a deliberate plan of campaign against British rule. He had hoped that the dangerous symptoms would abate; but one must reckon on ever-recurring renewals of disturbances in India, inasmuch as the causes were not temporary and transitory but in a certain sense almost permanent. He would not press Lord Morley to adopt a policy of terror and suppression, but he urgently wished that law and order should be maintained.

Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, referring to the recent expeditions on the North-West frontier, said they had been carried out with great skill and efficiency. The Government did not favour any policy of annexation or permanent occupation of tribal territory, and that was the real secret of the success of the expeditions. It was true, Afghan bands had joined in the late rising, but the Ameer had done his best, chiefly in the final period of the Mohmand expedition, to act in a friendly spirit, and that friendly spirit towards the Government had been established by His Highness' visit to India last year. Lord Morley went on to express disapproval of the remarks of Lord Curzon with regard to the Ameer's attitude towards the Anglo-Russian agreement. His Lordship, he said, had not shown any consideration for difficulties that affected, not only Eastern conditions but matters in Europe which were connected with the unrest in India. He himself had not been able sufficiently to admire the manly courage with which the Viceroy had persisted in reform. The Government had no choice, it must persevere in the path of reform. No one could regard more seriously than he did a crisis by which the Government was compelled to postpone reforms. The Government would await the results of the enquiry now in progress, and on those results would base administrative reforms which would afford to all classes of the Indian population opportunities of looking after their own affairs within certain limits.

After further debate, in which all the speakers expressed approval of Lord Morley's attitude, the subject dropped.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 30.

In answer to a question referring to the disturbances in Teheran, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, said that some persons had sought refuge at the British Embassy and he connected with that fact the posting of Persian troops in the vicinity of the Embassy—an improper proceeding against which the British Minister had protested and which had given rise to a correspondence with the Persian Government, as the refugees could not be given up without a binding guarantee for their bodily welfare. News of disturbances in the provinces had been received, but all agreed that foreigners were not in any danger. Mr. Dillon (*Nat.*, Mayo) asked whether the Government would accept the word of the Shah as a guarantee.

Paris * Dresden * New York

Fur-Styles

are here in great variety to select from.

Cloaks, smart Jackets, rich Neckpieces, the Muffs
in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel,
black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c. &c.

10% Cash Discount to the early buyer.

52, Prager St. H. G. B. PETERS, Furrier.
opp. Thos. Cook & Son.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the question, what guarantees should be required, was under consideration.

CHAFF IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. Redmond on Monday last asked whether the Prime Minister would arrange, as a matter of general convenience to his (Mr. Redmond's) colleagues and himself, so that they would know how to address them, that the gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House who had recently joined the titled classes should wear rosettes for a month (loud Opposition laughter).
No answer was returned.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

London, June 30.

A great demonstration by women in favour of female suffrage was made this evening in Parliament Square, before the Houses of Parliament. The demonstration was far more earnest than any preceding one of the kind. Twenty-nine women were arrested. A large force of police, mounted and on foot had great difficulty in restraining the immense crowd from serious breaches of the peace. The women demonstrators afterwards broke the windows of the Prime Minister's official residence; two arrests were made here.

A BOER TREK.

Lorenzo Marques, June 30.

About 200 Boers sailed here today for Mombasa, to settle in Kilindini.

CROSBY HALL.

It has now been definitely decided, says the *Globe*, to transport the remains of Crosby Hall from the City and re-erect the Hall at More's Garden, Chelsea Embankment. The date when the work will be entered upon is not yet fixed, but the estimated cost, including the removal, is from £11,000 to £12,000, and of this £6,000 has been promised in subscriptions. An appeal is to be issued later for further subscriptions. More's Garden occupies a commanding piece of ground, having Beaufort-street and Danvers-street for its wings and the Embankment for its frontage.

It is proposed that new Crosby Hall shall form part of the scheme for the erection of University Hall.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton, according to a London contemporary, offers to build two yachts for his challenge for the America Cup. He will allow the New York Club to name the size of the yacht which they consider most suitable for the race, and also offers that the selected challenging yacht shall be a cutter-rigged vessel built under the present universal rule of the New York Yacht Club.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 29.

A further charge was brought today against Mr. Tilack, of publishing another seditious article in his journal *Kessari*, a Mahratta weekly published at Poona, and he was committed for trial this afternoon on both charges.

A crowd, which commenced to gather outside the Court in the morning, and eventually numbered several thousands, raised cheers for the prisoner, and had to be dispersed by mounted police, who arrested several persons for throwing stones.

Allahabad, June 29.

The editor of the *Swaraj*, an Urdu weekly published here, has been arrested on a charge of sedition, and remanded until July 3. One of the

alleged seditious articles dealt with the recent bomb outrages.

THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

THE VISIT OF THE U. S. FLEET.

Reuter reports from Wellington that Parliament was opened on Monday at Government House, which has been specially altered to accommodate members pending the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, which were destroyed by fire in December last.

In his Speech, Lord Plunket, the Governor, stated that during the past twelve months he had visited various parts of the country, and had been profoundly impressed by the sturdy energy and loyalty and the material comforts of the people. He congratulated Parliament upon the high dignity which the King had conferred upon the country in creating New Zealand a Dominion as the result of Sir J. Ward's representations.

Alluding to the arrival in August of the American Fleet, Lord Plunket said the event would be an historical one. It would be the first visit of a fleet of that great nation which had sprung from our own hardy race—a nation speaking our tongue and sharing not only our literature and our noblest traditions but also our aspirations and ideals. Preparations for a suitable welcome were well in hand, and his Excellency hoped that the visit, in addition to being one of national importance, would be pleasant and memorable for the officers and men. The Speech next mentioned the re-appointment of Mr. Reeves for a further term of the High Commissioner of the Dominion in London, and announced that while the present mail service to and from Great Britain was unsatisfactory, the Government was hopeful of securing the co-operation of Great Britain, Canada, and Australia for the establishment of an entirely British fast line.

His Excellency believed that the interests of New Zealand would be best served by having a powerful Navy under the independent control of those responsible for directing it in time of peace and war. Authority would, therefore, be sought to increase New Zealand's contributions to the Imperial Navy.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORKER.

The *New York Herald* reports from Cologne that Mr. Townsend Wandell, a wealthy and well-known New York lawyer, was killed at the Cologne Railway Station last Sunday by a train.

Mr. Wandell, says the same journal, was a native of New York city and came from a family which went to America from Amsterdam, Holland. He was educated in the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, and the law school of Columbia College. He practised law in New York since 1865. He was a member of the Republican County Committee, of the Union League Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and numerous other organizations. He was a director of the Realty League and of the Kerber Mining and Development Company, and was a large owner of real estate in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Mount Vernon, N.Y., Mr. Wandell was a bachelor.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, July 1.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested the Argentine Minister in London to obtain information as to the alleged intention of Great Britain to declare the waters of the Rio de la Plata, at a greater distance than three miles from the coast, a *mare liberum*.

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* says that it is semi-officially explained that the United States has not broken off diplomatic relations with Venezuela. They are simply suspended because recent experience has shown that diplomacy is worthless in handling the Venezuelan difficulty, but no information is vouchsafed as to what particular course is now to be followed. The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires at Washington is for the moment boycotted by the State Department, and is expecting orders from Caracas to leave this country.

(Continued on page 2.)