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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, November 27.

At the conclusion of the debate on the second reading of the Licensing Bill, the measure was rejected by 272 to 96 votes.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

New York, November 28.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been concluded between America and Japan respecting the policy of both countries in the Pacific Ocean. The agreement binds each of the two countries to respect the other's territories and to defend the integrity of China. It further guarantees to all nations equal rights of commerce and industry in the Far East. The agreement further provides that, in case of the *status quo* being threatened by complications, America and Japan will enter into negotiation as to what should be done under the circumstances that arise.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE.

Mr. Roosevelt, when asked this week "what should be done for ex-Presidents," replied: "When the American people are asking what shall be done for ex-Presidents, tell them they need do nothing for this ex-President. He is going out to work and to do for himself. I had a first-class time as President, and I enjoyed every minute of my residence at White House. When I finish the last stroke I am going out contented and to work."

THE VEXED TARIFF QUESTION.

An unusually well informed New York press correspondent thinks he can discern a growing public belief that something will be done towards reducing tariff duties. The contributory causes are, in his opinion, Mr. Taft's determination that there shall be an honest revision; Mr. Carnegie's attitude in relation to the steel schedule; the north-western lumbermen's testimony favouring a reduction of the duty on timber; the sugar refiners' declaration that their industry can live without protection; the persistent plea for free pulpwood and a reduced duty on printing paper, and the trend of other testimony. The most damaging evidence is given almost daily to the effect that American protected commodities are being sold at greatly reduced prices abroad, not simply during abnormal trade conditions, but as a regular policy. It has been most difficult for the protectionists' witnesses to explain satisfactorily, even to the friendly committee, this state of things, and the correspondent believes that inability on the part of the witnesses to do this is likewise laying the foundation for a reduction of duties. While the hearings before the committee now sitting at Washington so far resemble in a measure similar hearings in the past, those opposing high protection have never before marshalled such a strong array of facts in support of their claims.

ABRUZZI-ELKINS ROMANCE.

The following semi-official statement has just been published in Rome:—"Certain newspapers have reproduced an interview which the correspondent of an association of English newspapers had with a former Minister of the Royal Household with regard to the projected marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins. Signor Rattazzi, who is the only former Minister of the Royal Household now living, has had no interview with any correspondent whatever, and he has made none of the declarations with regard to the subject which have been attributed to him."

THE MARATHON RACE. AMERICAN CHAMPION DEFEATED.

Dorando Pietri beat Hayes in the Marathon Race at New York on Wednesday by a third of a lap. Dorando's time was 2hr. 44min. 20 2-5sec., and that of Hayes, 2hr. 45min. 5 1-5sec.

New York, November 26.

An enormous crowd was present at Madison-square Garden yesterday evening, to witness the race, hundreds being unable to gain admission. Mr. R. Croker started the competitors amid great applause. Dorando led at the start, Hayes closely following. At five miles, Dorando was leading by a foot, time 29min. 24 1-5sec. At 10 miles the positions were unchanged, the time then being 1hr. 6min. 12sec. At 15 miles Dorando was leading by 13 yards, time 1hr. 43min. 36sec. Hayes took the lead many times, but Dorando quickly overhauled him. When the 20 miles had been covered Dorando was still leading, having taken 2hr. 23min. 48sec.

A Reuter's special telegram adds the following particulars:—Ten thousand wildly excited spectators watched the contest, and while partisan feeling was high, there was nothing more than good-natured raillery. Dorando finished strong, while Hayes was exhausted. Dorando frequently resorted to a wet sponge, but Hayes required no attention. When the spectators saw Hayes weakening they endeavoured to spur him on with shouts of "Go on, John," while the Italians raised countercheers for their man. In the 25th mile some of the spectators hissed Dorando, under the impression that he had prevented one of the American's efforts to pass him by shooting out his right arm. At the conclusion Dorando's compatriots jumped on to the track, despite the efforts of the police, and carried off the victor shoulderhigh. In the 7th lap of the 26th mile Dorando tried ineffectually to steal away, but in the 9th and 10th laps he quickened his stride and gained inch by inch on the staggering American, breasting the tape eventually 60 yards ahead.

THE FOG IN NEW YORK HARBOUR.

New York, November 27.

It is estimated that the dense fog which has now overhung the harbour for several days past will mean a loss to produce dealers of 1,000,000dols. Twenty-five steamers and numerous sailing craft with perishable cargoes still remain anchored off Sandy Hook unable to stir. The "Lusitania" has not been able to get away, but the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" succeeded, after an anxious time, in creeping out of the harbour.

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THE STEINHEIL MURDER CASE.

Paris, November 27.

The *Liberté* publishes another version of what occurred on the night of the murder of M. Steinheil and his mother-in-law Madame Japy. According to this account, a quarrel arose between a M. de A. and M. Steinheil. M. de A. had remained with Mme. Steinheil long after M. Steinheil and Mme. Japy had retired, and M. Steinheil, from his room, called upon him to leave the house. Thereupon, it is asserted as probable, M. de A., who was a much stronger man than M. Steinheil and under the influence of drink, attacked M. Steinheil and killed him. Meanwhile, Madame Japy, alarmed by the affray, had succumbed to heart apoplexy. The gagging and binding of Mme. Steinheil was then planned and carried out between her and M. de A.

THE INVASION QUESTION.

The discussion evoked in German military circles by the speech of Lord Roberts this week is continuing briskly. The impression seems general that the mustering and embarkation of an army large enough successfully to carry out the invasion of England would not be accomplished without being known, or, at any rate, not rapidly enough to forestall the British Fleet, which in the opinion of these military experts is still the best protection against a surprise.

There is an interesting interview in the *Tageblatt* with what is described as a very high military personage, who takes a somewhat different standpoint. The personage proceeds as follows:—

"It is a fact that the landing of such a large number of German troops as 200,000 men, with equipment, commissariat, and ammunition, in face of only a portion of the English fleet would be no child's play; nor would it be possible to accomplish it unobserved, as the mobilisation, and the transport to the German coast could not be carried out in secret. But the possibility of the thing is not out of the question. The fortune of war is uncommonly fickle. It brings surprisingly great coups with it, and if our fleet stood in the proportion of one to three of the British fleet, who knows how that proportion might be readjusted by reliability, discipline, efficiency under fire, etc.?"

"What is going to guarantee the perfect working of the new giant vessels at the critical moment? Like the idea of war altogether, invasion is not very probable, but it lies well within the bounds of possibility and of the achievement, as far as I can judge, of our Army and Navy, especially if England should be tied down somewhere else in the world. Once a landing is accomplished I believe in the realisation of invasion. Nothing more would remain to prevent us making a thorough job of the island and to establish ourselves comfortably there. If the bulk of the English fleet were then to appear and attempted to cut off our retreat, then Germany would dictate terms of peace, for the head of England, London, would be in our power."