

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, December 4.

The Prime Minister gave notice at today's sitting that the Government would withdraw the Education Bill on Monday.

London, December 5.

In the course of a speech delivered at Sa ron-Walden last evening, Mr. Pease, Junior Lord of the Treasury, declared that the Government had no ground for going before the electorate at this stage of the day. This official announcement is believed to be in answer to the numerous rumours circulating of late to the effect that a General Election was imminent.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

London, December 5.

In opening the international Conference on maritime warfare, Sir Edward Grey said the object of the Conference was to ensure the success of the Prize Courts agreement, and an agreement among the delegates would contribute to bring the countries they represented nearer together.

ANOTHER INDIAN MUTINY IMPENDING?

Mr. J. Nisbet, late of the Indian Forest Service, has published a survey of the history of India under Crown government, and declares that unless sedition and seditious teaching are more sternly repressed, "the horrors of 1857 are likely to be repeated." He especially insists on "the continuous betrayal of Indian interests" to curry favour with Lancashire electors, as the origin of the Swadeshi movement.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. TAFT AND HIS POLICY.

Mr. Taft is giving further proofs that he will not depart materially from the policy of Mr. Roosevelt. It is authoritatively stated that he has offered the Treasury portfolio to Mr. Theodore E. Burton, one of the Ohio representatives in Congress, and a strong supporter of the anti-Trust campaign, while he has himself assured an inquirer that he intends to urge upon Congress the necessity for the maintenance of a big Navy.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The text has been published in the American press of the letter sent to Mr. Roosevelt by the late Emperor of China, and presented to the President on Tuesday by the Special Ambassador, Tang-Shao-Yi. To a certain section of the American Press the epistle must be very disappointing; it is almost entirely devoted to an expression of gratitude for the action of the United States in reference to the Boxer indemnity, and contains no single phrase which can be constructed into a hint of any desire for closer diplomatic relations. Nor did his Excellency

or the President let fall anything in the course of their speeches fore-shadowing the Treaty negotiations, so confidently predicted by the newspapers referred to. It is, perhaps, therefore, only natural that they should attach importance to the conference which Tang-Shao-Yi had with Mr. Root on Tuesday, although it may be stated with absolute certainty that they are not justified in so doing. Matters affecting the policy of the two countries in regard to each other have not yet been discussed by Mr. Root and the distinguished visitor, though they will be considered later, when it is believed financial questions will take a leading place among the questions for discussion.

Writing on this subject under date of Nov. 25th, our New York correspondent says:—

No little interest attaches in Washington diplomatic circles to the visit of the General Director of the Chinese railways and of the General Commissioner of the Customs administration of the Middle Kingdom, Tang-Shao-Yi, who has arrived in the American Federal capital charged by his Government to express to the American people China's thanks for the remission of a part of Boxer indemnity owing to America. This gratitude find expression in the delivery of a Note, the contents of which are to be published, and of a number of costly gifts to the President. Tang-Shao-Yi was educated in American colleges. After his return to China in 1881 he was appointed head of the Chinese railway administration. Later he was Ambassador in London. He is an eager partisan of the Chinese "Monroe doctrine," China for the Chinese, but in pursuit of this policy he is attempting as a member of the Chinese party of progression to open up China as far as possible to Western civilisation. Today he is considered one of the most distinguished diplomats of his country. The circumstance that it is he who has been entrusted with the mission in question implies a special compliment to America. In his being sent to America at a moment when an active propaganda for the formation of closer political relations between China and America is being carried on, many will see a fact of high political significance. His mission, moreover, by no means concludes with the charge aforesaid. He has the further important charge of making accurate survey of economic questions, especially the financial system of America. He will continue these economic studies in Germany, France, and England, on his return to China by way of Europe.

SHOLTO-DOUGLAS SHOOTING CASE.

New York, December 4.

A telegram from Winnipeg states that the Crown has withdrawn the charge of attempted murder against Lord Sholto-Douglas. The evidence went to show that John Rowlands, the plaintiff, was blame-worthy, and that the gun was accidentally discharged.

Winnipeg, December 2.

Mr. Rowlands has almost recovered from the wounds in his shoulders and neck, and is now able to walk about.

THE HAYTIAN REVOLUTION.

Port-au-Prince, December 4.

When the President arrived at the wharf, where there was a great assemblage, the mob lost all restraint. Infuriated women penetrated the cordon of troops and shrieked the coarsest insults in the face of President Nord Alexis, who endeavoured to appear undismayed. The people tried to hurl themselves upon him, fighting with hands and feet with the soldiers, who in order to disengage the President, discharged their muskets, and the crowd then fell back. General Nord Alexis still draped in the tricolour, boarded a skiff, his suite tumbling in after him. Haytian, French, and American warships fired a salute to the fallen President. As he was embarking a woman aimed a blow at his side with a knife, but missed him. A man, however, succeeded in striking the President a glancing blow on the neck with his fist. The rioters seized and smashed a trunk left on the pier, securing from it 10,000 dollars in gold, and 20,000 Haytian gourdes.

The three divisions of Government troops, posted at the cross-roads outside the city, to oppose Gen. Simon, returned to the city today in disorder. They have now fled, after allowing the civilians to disarm them without resistance. It is most important that Gen. Simon's troops should hasten to the capital, otherwise there is great likelihood of the many parties now being organised engaging in an armed conflict for the supremacy among themselves. Although a panicky feeling exists, foreigners run but slight danger. Couriers have been dispatched requesting Gen. Simon to hasten to Port-au-Prince. Mr. Marcelin, the Minister of Finance, has also taken refuge on board the "Duguay Trouin." Numerous cries of "Vive Simon," and "Simon for President" are heard, and there are other signs of the growing popularity of the revolutionary General.

Kingston, Jamaica, December 4.

General Fouchard, who is a candidate for the Presidency of Hayti, sailed for Port au Prince today with 30 refugees from Hayti who have been staying here.

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

The Paris newspapers continue to publish a variety of reports and theories with regard to the Steinheil reports and theories with regard to the Steinheil case. The *Petite République* states that the police have once more taken up a clue which they had temporarily abandoned. The magistrates now incline to the theory that the murderer was a strong man, who killed the artist before he could defend himself. Suspicion is directed at a man who was not one of the Society visitors to the Impasse Ronsin, and whom Mme. Steinheil treated with pronounced intimacy. The *Paris Journal* also states that an old clue has been resumed. It declares that the police are now testing alibis of certain members of the Steinheil family, and especially that of a man who is known to have been on intimate terms with Mme. Steinheil, and to have declared openly his hatred of Mme. Japy. A prisoner who shares Mme. Steinheil's cell informed a reporter that Mme. Steinheil assured her that she had lied when she withdrew her allegations to the Examining Magistrate.