

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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## MARVELLOUS RESCUES AT MESSINA.

### NINETEEN DAYS UNDER THE RUINS.

Messina, January 16.

A nine-year old boy named Minissale was rescued yesterday from the ruins of a house. In weak and tremulous tones he told his rescuers that his two sisters, aged 20 and 12 years, were still alive under the ruins. The working party resumed their operations and soon found the two girls, who said they had subsisted during the 19 days of their imprisonment on onions, olive oil, wine, and water. Their mother had been killed by a falling beam; their father was in America. A great crowd collected at the spot and watched the incidents of the rescue with intense interest. The three survivors were taken on board the steamer "Savoia."

Messina, January 15.

The Provincial Council met today for the first time since the great earthquake, and passed a resolution heartily thanking the King, the Queen, the Government, the Italian towns, and the whole world for the assistance which with one mind had been afforded them; and expressing the hope that the public offices in Messina would be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Reggio di Calabria, January 15.

The steamer "Bayern" has anchored here, and a number of other ships are taking sick and wounded on board. The fine weather prevailing facilitates the landing of timber. Electric lighting is restored and the work of clearing the ruins continues. The general appearance of the town is less mournful and there is a good deal of traffic in the principal streets. But the shocks recur at intervals, and there was a very severe one last night.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

### DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

Paris, January 15.

The debate on the interpellation concerning and on the supplementary vote for the expenses of the operations in Morocco took place in the Chamber yesterday. M. Delafosse said that the triumph of Mulai Hafid was a defeat for French policy, which had to decide which of two Sultans to support. France had too long wavered between Abdul Asiz and Mulai Hafid. France was bound to respect the integrity of Morocco but must not permit a foreign Power to lay the germ of a future colony in the immediate neighbourhood of Algeria. A complete evacuation of Morocco would be a grave mistake. The French colonies in Africa were indispensable for the future of France. M. Delafosse concluded by recommending a clearer, firmer, and more decided policy.

The debate was continued by M. Lucien Hubert, who remarked that in 1907 French commerce in Morocco had fallen off by a million francs, while that of England had increased by 1½ million and German trade by 3 millions; and by M. Jaurès, who advocated the complete evacuation of Morocco. The Premier, M. Clemenceau, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, having replied on behalf of the Government, the sitting closed.

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## THE STRENUOUS PRESIDENT.

### HORSEBACK RIDE OF 98 MILES.

Washington, January 15.

One of the objects lying nearest to Mr. Roosevelt's heart is the elimination from the active list of the United States Army all officers who through age or physical weakness are incapable of sustaining the hardships inseparable from a military campaign. Some months back the President inaugurated a system of extensive staff rides for military officers, with the result that many of those who participated in them plainly showed their inability to stand fatigue. Needless to say, these were at once placed upon the retired list, and much bitterness was naturally engendered in the service by this drastic procedure. Some of the retired officers plainly hinted their belief that what was sauce for the goose was also sauce for the gander, adding that the President himself was physically incapable of successfully passing the tests he had prescribed for others. With characteristic promptitude, Mr. Roosevelt decided to confound the doubters in the only possible way. He arranged to carry out a lengthy ride in company with one or two friends, but press of business at White House delayed this project until last Wednesday. The stormy weather prevailing on Wednesday morning was sufficient to dampen the enthusiasm of a less determined man, but the President, nothing daunted, was early in the saddle, and before returning to Washington he covered 98 miles, the ride having occupied 17 hours. Eight relays of horses were requisitioned, and for the greater part of the journey drenching rain and showers of sleet were the order of the day. To a newspaper reporter who interviewed him after his ride, Mr. Roosevelt, who was perfectly fresh and showed not the least trace of fatigue, described himself as feeling "fine," and he expressed his satisfaction at the performance in the one word, "bully."

## RAILROAD SMASH IN COLORADO.

### 48 DEAD AND INJURED.

Denver (Colo.), January 16.

Eighteen people were killed and thirty wounded in a collision which occurred yesterday evening at Glaswood Springs between two trains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

## THE BRITISH PATENT LAW.

### SOME SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

London, January 16.

As a direct result of the new British patent law a firm of builders over here has received instructions to prepare plans for the erection of extensive factory buildings in Flint, where an English branch of the "Patent Lustre Silk Co." (a German firm) is to be established. The cost of the building will be about £50,000, and some 1,000 hands will eventually be employed there.

## MR. ROOSEVELT AND CONGRESS.

### SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

#### NEW YORK PRESS OPINION.

The verdict of the American Press on the President's charges against Mr. Tillman differs widely, according to the point of view of the journals. Some of the anti-Roosevelt newspapers appear to see the rather obvious defects of Mr. Tillman's speech, viewed as a defence. It was, indeed, a mixture of argument and invective, and more a plea of justification than a denial—in fact, it was an attempt at explanation which really provided no effective points against the President, so that the anti-Administration journals skilfully avoid examining it closely. They prefer to exhaust the vials of their wrath in abusing the President, who is characterised by some of them as "wanton and despicable." The *Evening Post* goes so far as to suggest that Congress does not believe in President Roosevelt's moral sincerity, and that "nine out of ten Congressmen believe Roosevelt himself to be habitually untruthful. The *New York Times* reads both combatants a charming Sunday school lecture resembling those New Yorkers were once accustomed to hear from young Mr. Rockefeller. The moral of this newspaper admonition, as far as Mr. Tillman is concerned, is that his "rugged honesty" has saved him this time, but that he must not be "disingenuous" again.

The Republican newspapers (writes the New York correspondent of the *Times*) generally take the view that, while Mr. Tillman was not guilty of crime, he had put himself in a position in which his intentions were subject to a misrepresentation from which he could not defend himself without embarrassment—in other words, that it is never safe to let the purity of one's motives hinge on the accidents and mishaps of textual interpretation. The more stalwart defenders of the President ask the question whether President Roosevelt's assailants in Congress are not trying to mob him on his way from the White House to private life. It is hinted that the foolish inciters of these tempestuous scenes are paving the way for another Roosevelt Administration.

So far as the country at large is concerned, nothing is clearer than that President Roosevelt was never in more assured possession of the love, respect, and admiration of the people of the country than in these stormy days of his closing Administration. Possibly Mr. Hearst's keen political sense realises this, for his *New York American* alone of the score of journals boldly supports the President with a double column of double leaded, full faced type, in a leading article entitled:—"President Roosevelt on solid ground—on *New York American* ground." From start to finish the *American* claims that the President is entirely right in his endeavour to throw the light of publicity on every "nook and corner of this great government of the people." In closing, the *American* fervidly declares that the President is building for "a better and larger fame and popularity than any other act in his career." The situation is not without its bewildering aspect. That the whirligig of politics should have brought Mr. Hearst, whom President Roosevelt, through Mr. Root, flayed so unmercifully two years ago when

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