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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE POLITICAL MURDER IN LONDON.

London, July 3.

Madar Lal, the murderer of Sir William Curzon
Wyllie, was brought before a police magistrate
yesterday. He is a Hindu aged 22, and comes from
Dhinagri. He maintained an indifferent demeanour
throughout the proceedings and, when asked whether
he wished to say anything in his defence, shook
his head, but added after a pause that he had only
shot the Parsee doctor because he was about to
attack him.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 2.

The foul assassination of Sir William Curzon
Wyllie by an Indian student at the Imperial Institute
on Thursday evening has created an enormous
sensational in all circles. It is stated this morning
that the assassin was at one time prominently
connected with the notorious "India House" at
Highgate, of which I sent you a detailed account
some months ago. There is not the least doubt
that the miscreant is only the tool of the great
and influential organisation composed of malcontents
and interested outsiders who have pledged
themselves to overthrow the supremacy of the
British Raj, and whose machinations have been
largely responsible for the ominous unrest
visible in India for the past year or so. Such
crimes as this can have but one effect on the
aspirations of Indian political reformers,—the
indefinite postponement of the reforms they
are advocating. Once more the urgent need
of drastic measures in dealing with political
traitors and the initiation of a strong-handed
administration over disaffected centres has
been demonstrated, this time with shocking
emphasis. The assassin and his superiors could
hardly have chosen a less culpable victim than
Sir William Wyllie, who was known far and
wide as probably the most broad-minded and
sympathetic friend of India in the present age.
Practically his entire working existence had
been spent in the East, and few men had a
more comprehensive and practical knowledge
of our Indian possessions. He enjoyed the
favour and esteem of every ruling prince with
whom he had come into contact, and when in
India his word carried great weight with the
people.

The newspapers raise a unanimous chorus
of condemnation in commenting on this
atrocious crime, which has horrified the
country. Now for the first time the effects
of the pernicious doctrine which a select
band of anti-British agitators have preached
to young Indian students visiting this
country have made themselves felt. For years
the agents of this organisation have been
working their hardest to get hold of dupes
and to instil into them the fanaticism
necessary for the carrying out of sanguinary
deeds. At all the Universities frequented
by Indian students branches of the "India
House" and allied societies have been
founded and flourished, unmolested by
the authorities who consistently pool-

poohed the notion that grave mischief might
eventually result. The police have embarked
upon an exhaustive investigation of this
murder, and it is confidently expected that
appalling revelations of Indian anarchistic
activity throughout the British Isles will
be made before very long. The brutal
butchery of one of our most distinguished
Indian administrators will do much to
alienate the ignorant sympathy extended
at home and abroad to the "patriots" who
arranged it, while it may possibly prove
more detrimental to the self-government
movement in India than a decade of
repressive policy on the part of the
Indian Government.

MR. ASQUITH ON SEA POWER.

London, July 3.

Speaking at Southport yesterday, the Prime
Minister said: "No one in the whole world
has more reason to wish for disarmament,
for the cessation of the ruinous and
galling competition now going on in the
so-called civilised world, than those who
are responsible for the government of the
country. But meanwhile we feel, whether
we consider our home position or our
Imperial position, that we cannot give up
our naval supremacy. Our sea power is
of vital importance for insuring the
continued existence of our Empire. That
insurance is for the time diminished,
not because of any intentional hostility,
but through the natural development of
other nations. In the last few months
demonstrations have come to us from our
fellow subjects in all parts of the world
that they are not only conscious of the
necessity of meeting our common
requirements, but that they are ready
and willing to help in the work. We
look forward with confidence to the
result of the forthcoming Imperial
Defence Conference."

REMARKABLE MISHAP AT DORTMUND.

Dortmund, July 2.

A large gas pipe belonging to the Hörde
works, burst today in the town, and from
50 to 60 people were killed or injured by
the explosion, the proportion of killed
being large. The fire brigade was quickly
on the spot with all available men and
appliances.

Hörde, July 3.

The first report of the explosion turns out
to be much exaggerated. The facts are as
follows. A safety valve in the main leaked.
The gas in the main was blast furnace gas,
consisting of carbon oxide, carbonic acid,
hydrogen, and nitrogen—and almost
odorless. The leaking gas did not explode,
but penetrated into the houses in the
neighbourhood and asphyxiated about 40
persons, who were conveyed to hospital.
As yet not one case has proved fatal,
and the doctors hope that all the patients
will recover.

MORE SPEECHES AGAINST THE TSAR.

Paris, July 3.

The debate on the general policy of the
Government was continued in the Chamber
last evening. M. Jaurès described the
sufferings of the working classes and said
they were gradually losing faith in the
Republic. The proletariat must be powerful
enough to ensure the maintenance of
peace. Alluding to the forthcoming visit
of the Tsar, M. Jaurès said he was glad
to declare that meetings of rulers,
whoever they were, might contribute to
the maintenance of peace. It would be
unjust to lay the whole burden of the
people's disapproval on one head; but
how would Abdul Hamid have been
received if he had made a tour through
Europe at the time when Armenian blood
was flowing? M. Jaurès then mentioned
the protest raised in England against the
Tsar's visit to that country, and remarked
that the ship of murderous Tsardom would
have to avoid Cowes.

The President of the Chamber, M. Brisson,
called M. Jaurès to order, and the Minister
of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, promptly
rose, amid cheers from all parts of the
Chamber except that occupied by the
Socialists. The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
he said, could not allow such words
without the strongest protest, and, as M.
Jaurès had adduced the example of
England, he, the Minister, would quote
the answer of the British Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs to a Socialist
member of the House of Commons: "The
Emperor of Russia will be received in
our country as an ally who, as he is the
friend of France, is also a ruler who has
effectually contributed to the maintenance
of international peace." (Loud cheers
from all the benches, excepting those on
the extreme Left, whence violent
expressions against the Tsar were heard.)

M. Jaurès then said he had only wished
that the Russians who had sacrificed
themselves for freedom should learn
that their heroism was appreciated.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Washington, July 3.

America's objection to the Chinese-
Russian agreement with regard to the
administration of places on the East
Manchurian railway relates to the
annulment of the ex-territorial rights
enjoyed by the Powers. America also
objects that the agreement gives Russia
a predominant position in Manchurian
affairs.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

London, July 2.

Forty workmen employed in the new
harbour works at Newport were killed
today owing to the collapse of an
embankment.

Newport, July 3.

It has now been ascertained that 50
workmen were buried by the giving way
of the embankment and that half the
number were rescued alive.

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