

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.

№ 705.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 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.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

Handpaintings only, own workmanship. Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory. Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. 4, Reichs-Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality only. Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind. Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city. Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

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.



E. W. STARKE

only Prager Strasse 6

Table Linen. Bed Linen.

Hand-embroidered goods.

Shirts to measure.

Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Our Territorial Army (says an English correspondent) is no longer a name to conjure with. Mr. Haldane's cherished offspring, in spite of its auspicious birth and the encouragement given it from all sides, is not growing as it should. The hopes that have centred round what appeared to many people as our last barrier against conscription seem doomed to be disappointed. Volunteers are showing no eagerness to become "Territorials," and unless there is a very great change in the situation during the next few weeks, Mr. Haldane's scheme will have to be admitted a failure, and consigned to the oblivion which shelters all the other Army schemes of the last decade. The great reliance which Mr. Haldane placed on the public spirit and influence of county gentlemen has seemed to most from the first to be a serious blemish. His plans were well laid, his proposals simple, and the prospects he held out positively fascinating, but there was something about his methods, an undemocratic something that foreshadowed failure in this democratic age. Nevertheless we are sorry that it has come. Shortly we may expect to be faced with a situation which we would fain have avoided. By the failure of the Territorial Army we shall be compelled to choose a new policy. We shall be left with an armed force manifestly insufficient for the needs of National Defence, and we shall have to find some means of increasing that force. There are three courses open to us. First, we may retain the voluntary professional system by giving better pay and so attracting more men into the service. Second, we may adopt conscription. Or third, we may adopt the plan which is known as the Citizen Army, whereby every able-bodied male in the community is required to undergo a systematic training in the use of arms without being removed from civil employment. Of these the first plan would give us the wrong sort of army at an appalling cost, and although it might please a large proportion of the existing military authorities, no party politician is likely to care to stand sponsor for it. The second would be cheap enough, but public opinion is so strongly against it that it is not worth discussing. Hence if we are to find a solution at all it seems to lie in some sort of citizen army, probably on lines similar to Mr. Haldane's Territorial scheme, but compulsory instead of voluntary.

THE REVIVAL OF THE "CAT."

The question of flogging in England was raised again in the House of Commons last week. In reply to Mr. MacNeill, the Home Secretary stated that he had seen no reason for interfering with the fourteen sentences passed recently at the Cardiff Assizes. When he sat down Mr. Maclean, one of the Liberal Members for Bath, rose and asked "whether it was not the case that since the assizes inflicted the sentences in question not a single case of robbery had occurred." "That is the fact," replied Mr. Gladstone amid cheers.

It goes without saying that a number of ultra-humanitarian journals in England are devoting much space and expending torrents of righteous wrath in discussing this subject, but we have not read one single argument that tends in any way to refute the reasons we advanced in a recent leading article advocating the employment of the lash for certain particularly heinous offences. The example of Cardiff, whose population includes a strong alien criminal element, might be followed

with advantage by London and other cities where such crimes as robbery with violence, murderous assaults upon women, and so forth, occupy a great deal of the magistrates' attention. Over and over again it has been proved beyond doubt that dread of the lash acts as an effectual deterrent to the perpetration of wilful outrage. Under these circumstances it is hard to be reasonable with the cranks who cry out against laying the rod upon the back of a brute to whom imprisonment is a farce. We are glad, however, to note that the Home Secretary has been strong enough to uphold the dictates of commonsense in the face of considerable opposition from those members of his party to whom every species of silly crankdom is as the breath of life.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SOLDIER.

We regret to announce the death of General Sir Redvers Buller, which occurred yesterday. General Buller was one of the most widely known soldiers of his day, chiefly on account of his having commanded the British forces in South Africa during the early stages of the Boer campaign. His operations in that war were the subject of severe criticism at home and abroad, but nobody ever doubted the supreme courage and resourcefulness of this veteran fighter. Indeed, his recall from South Africa was the occasion for public demonstrations in his favour in all parts of Great Britain, thus conveying the impression that the public at large in no wise concurred in the decision of the military authorities.

HERR DERNBURG IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We are advised from Cape Town that the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, arrived there yesterday, and was met by Mr. Merriman, the Prime Minister of the Colony. During his sojourn at the Cape Herr Dernburg will be the guest of the Governor.

THE GERMAN CLERICAL VISIT.

The German clergymen visiting London were entertained at breakfast in the King's Hall, Holborn, on Monday, Mr. Allen Baker, M. P. being chairman. Many notabilities were present, including Lord Kinnaird, Lord Courtney, Herr von Stumm, Counsellor to the German Embassy, and several members of the Embassy staff, Mr. R. W. Pearks, M. P. and a large number of clerical and other dignitaries. The healths of King Edward and the German Emperor were proposed by the chairman, who eulogised the two monarchs as true princes of peace. Mr. Pearks followed with a speech, in which he greeted the guests and said that their greatest mission was the defence of peace. After the breakfast a conference was held in the King's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Allen Baker, who emphasised his belief that the interests of the entire world were irrevocably bound up in the maintenance of peace. If England and Germany realised this fundamental truth, said the speaker, the peace of the world would be assured. Lord Kinnaird proposed a resolution to the effect that the German clergymen were heartily welcome, and that this latest international visit would prove of the greatest benefit to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

Later in the day a great meeting of clergymen was held at the Albert Hall in honour of the visitors. A letter from the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, was read, extending a cordial welcome to the German guests and asserting that the British public had decided to do all in its power to maintain an attitude of sympathetic understanding and good comradeship with Germany. The German

Ambassador also wrote a letter of greeting, couched in the most cordial terms.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

It is reported from Glasgow that the men employed in the dockyards affected by the wage dispute have refused to resume work until Thursday, despite the fact that an agreement had been arrived at between the representatives of the men and the employers. In consequence, the employers issued a notice to the effect that if work was not resumed yesterday all the men employed in yards on the north-east coast will be locked out indefinitely. Members of the workers' unions were endeavouring to persuade the men to resume work at the appointed time, thereby averting the privations resultant upon a sustained lock-out.

THE BREMEN-FELIXSTOWE YACHT RACE.

A banquet was held at the Royal Harwich Yacht Club on Monday evening, in honour of the participants in the yacht race from Bremen to Felixstowe. Sir Cuthbert Quilter, who presided, read a telegram from the German Emperor expressing his satisfaction at the victory of the "Iduna," and assuring the Club that it would afford him great pleasure to see the colours of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club flying during yacht races in German waters. A letter from the Prince of Wales was also read, in which he regretted his inability to be present at the banquet owing to other engagements, and said that it would afford him great pleasure to donate a Cup to be contested for by yachts of class A, which include the German racers. At the conclusion, Sir Cuthbert Quilter announced that the following telegram had been despatched to the German Empress: "The Felixstowe Yacht Club congratulates Your Majesty upon the victory of your yacht."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CHILIAN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

The Chilean Parliament was opened at Santiago on Monday, and President Menz delivered his message, congratulating the nation on the very friendly relations which existed between Chili and the neighbouring South American States. The Government, runs the message, is engaged upon several important tasks, viz. the re-establishment of fast steamship communication with the Argentine and Europe, the promotion of immigration, and the creation of opportunities for settlers of means to acquire land and work. Any surplus of revenue above the amount of 15 million piastres in gold and 155 million piastres in paper currency and copper, will be devoted to the improvement of Valparaiso harbour. A loan of 20 millions is necessary to balance the income and expenditure for the year 1908, but the Republic possesses ample security to meet its foreign obligations. According to a previous estimate, the revenue for 1909 will exceed the national expenditure. During 1908 the external debt was decreased by 20,737,000 pounds sterling, but in consequence of the issue of paper currency the internal debt was increased by 179 millions.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT PANAMA ELECTIONS.

A Washington cable states that in consequence of the revolutionary symptoms displayed in connection with the Presidential election in Panama, five hundred of the American Marines stationed at the Isthmus have been despatched to various points in the election districts to ensure that the polling is conducted in accordance with the legal regulations.

(Continued on page 2.)