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he Daily Record

Dresden Office: A., Struve

Strasse 5, I. Telephone: 1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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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.

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PRISON REFORM IN ENGLAND.

Last week an important measure dealing with the treatment of criminals was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. The subject is one that has long called for action. The law relating to crime has, for many centuries, been haphazard both in conception and in application; and even today there are anomalies, springing from the Anglo-Saxon or the Norman codes of justice, which it is impossible to defend on any ground of expediency or logic. It must be admitted that during the last hundred years great advances have been made in the theory of criminal law. A vast mass of technicalities has been swept away; the absurdly dogmatic distinctions of the common law between felony and misdemeanour, which led, on the one hand, to the unjust conviction of slight offenders and, on the other, to benevolent mendacity on the part of juries, have been largely done away with or supplemented by statutary enactments. Today it is less likely than in Blackstone's time that the law should look like legalized injustice. Nevertheless, England is still backward in the treatment of criminals. It is not many years since the psychology of crime began to aspire beyond such general terms as the mens rea, evil intent, the extent of malice, the probable provocation. In point of fact, such elements of crime as heredity, environment, or sheer ignorance are not yet recognized in the law courts, although they are beginning to be recognized in the execution of the law. Mr. Gladstone's Bill, if it passes through Parliament, as it doubtless will, substantially unchanged, will regularize the practice of the Courts in the exercise of punitive and preventive authority, and will carry forward at a single step the whole process of humanizing the law. Mr. Gladstone's Bill falls under two heads. It deals, under the first head, with youthful offenders, who should still be subject to some corrective treatment; and, under the second, with apparently incorrigible rogues, whose liberty is a menace to society. In the first case the Borstal system, which has already been successfully applied in England in a modified form, is to be introduced. A reformatory course of not less than a year's duration is to be gone through in each instance. If, however, the offender is habitually a criminal, that is to say, if he has already been convicted previously on three charges, he comes within the second category. Such an offender will not only have to serve his sentence, but at the end of it he will be detained for a further reformatory period, during which every effort will be made to shew him a better course of life and every opportunity will be given him for reform. He will be well treated, and, if it is considered sufficiently safe, he will be released after a short detention. Otherwise, his detention may be longer, and even of considerable length, although it does not appear that it will be for life.

From such a course there is everything to hope. In America, although the conditions of environment where crime is most prevalent are somewhat diflerent and the type of criminal, therefore, peculiar to the conditions, the application of modern research to crime is proving increasingly successful. In England, too, the reformatory system has been making great strides, and has received fresh encouragement under the Criminal Appeal Act which came into force last April. All these things are healthy symptoms, but if crime is to be thoroughly combatted it must be attacked at its roots. It remains to be seen what can be done in the way of regulating the pernicious hereditary taint that clings to whole classes of the community, in educat-

ing the children of the squalid poor, in bettering the housing conditions of the slums, in raising the morals without crushing the vitality of thousands of hopeless and helpless people. Charity is not enough, legislation is not enough. Those who have lived and worked among the poor of London often pause discouraged by the vastness of the evil they are trying to overcome. So low are many sunk that even the punishments of the law have ceased to inspire terror. Side by side, however, with the insuperable vices of the born criminal there has been much to stimulate earnest workers to fresh efforts; and it is largely because of the promise lying in persistent, rational education that Mr. Gladstone's Bill is so welcome.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL GERMAN VISIT?

According to reports current in Court circles it is now practically settled (says the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Berlin) that the German Emperor will, in the late autumn, spend another holiday on the South Coast of England. It is said that agents of the Court Marshal have already been searching for a suitable country mansion, as it is uncertain whether Higheliffe could again be placed at His Majesty's disposal.

The Emperor's sojourn in England, it is declared, would be primarily dictated by considerations of health, but it would almost certainly be associated with another visit to Windsor, at the invitation of King Edward, who is further said to contemplate arranging a meeting on British soil between the German Sovereign and the Czar.

The report that King Edward would have a meeting with the German Emperor at Homburg, although officially contradicted, has, nevertheless, been revived in a somewhat more positive form.

So far in advance it is practically impossible to obtain anything like official confirmation of such rumours. The answer invariably returned to the inquirer is that it is not usual for the Court arrangements to be announced so long before the period to which they refer, but that, in view of the Emperor's well-known liking for England, the English people, and the English life, the chance of his repeating the visit of last November may always be reckoned among the possibilities of the near future.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the sitting on Monday it was definitely settled that the question of the forthcoming meeting of King Edward with the Czar of Russia at Reval should be raised and discussed today during the debate on the vote for the Foreign Office.

Replying to a question with regard to the sinking of the British steamer "Knight Commander" by the Russians during the Russo-Japanese war, Sir Edward Grey said that the Russian Government had declined the proposal of His Majesty's Government that the matter should be referred to a Court of arbitration. The further steps that might be necessary in the affair were under consideration.

Captain Faber (Cons., Hampshire) asked, with reference to the meeting lately held in Berlin for founding an international Society for the investigation of cancer, whether the Government would promise its support to the movement.

The Prime Minister said he was not at this moment in a position to give the promise asked for by Captain Faber. The administrators of the Fund supported by the Government for the investigation of cancer, were doing all they could to further an exchange of knowledge on the subject among all

The Finance Bill passed the second reading after two days' debate. The Opposition speakers based their criticisms of the measure chiefly on the fact that no provision was made for the Old Age Pensions and building of ships next year. The Prime Minister drew attention to the extraordinary diminution of the public debt, and said that free trade had given England financial firmness of which she might be proud. In the course of the debate the speakers of all parties constantly pointed to the German system of finance and taxation in support of their arguments.

THE MILITARY POWER OF ENGLAND.

The Roman journal Memento publishes an interview with a military attaché, whose name is not given, in regard to the Anglo-French entente cordiale. The attaché said it is an absolute fallacy to regard England as unable to extend military assistance to France. She does not possess so formidable or so well organised an army as either France or Germany, it is true, but she can always mobilise several hundred thousand men. She possesses excellent artillery, very good cavalry, and an absolutely perfect commissariat and supply service. For the rest, she at present possesses the only generals in Europe who have actually given proof on the field of battle of good military abilities.

EARL'S BROTHER KILLED IN EGYPT.

Capt. the Hon. Reginald Forbes, brother of the Earl of Granard, who has lost his life in the Soudan through a gun accident, says a Cairo despatch, went out alone on the morning of May 28 near Iliri. As he did not return a search was made, and his body was found near Tungara. It is thought probable that the officers' pony shied, unseating him, and that he was thrown against his rifle, causing it to go off. Death appears to have been instantaneous. The deceased was buried on May 29 at Iliri.

YOUTHFUL PRODIGY AT ETON.

Mr. E. Millington Drake, Captain of the Boats at Eton, is to appear as Chrysale in Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," in the Fourth of June celebrations at the school. Those who have seen him say that there has never been such an actor at Eton or any other public school. He has been studying the part under one of the most famous actors in Paris. Canon Lyttelton, headmaster of Eton, stated on Saturday that Mr. Millington Drake was far and away the greatest boy actor he had seen. In the part in which he will appear today the head considered him perfect. His acting was splendid, and his Parisian accent wonderfully good. As Captain of the Boats, Mr. Millington Drake is the leading boy in the school. He is of splendid physique, and is one of the best all-round boys Eton has ever turned out.

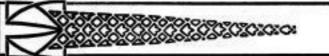
NEWS FROM AMERICA.

STEEL PRICES REDUCED.

The reduction in the price of bar-steel by four dollars per ton came into force on Tuesday, says a New York cable.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN





The Russian Corps de Ballet of the Imperial Maria Theatre in St. Petersburg are having sensational success at the Comic Opera; less with the grand two act Ballet "Gisella" by Galier and Coraly, than with the single dances that follow it. As Gisella, Mlle. Pavlova, the première danseuse, greatly distinguished herself by her phenomenal dancing and refined mimicry; she is a genius in her school of art and arouses enthusiasm in the beholder. The Berlin solo dancers d'Ell Eva, Urbanska, and Kirchner applauded her vigorously. M. Bolm, her partner, is equally great in his way, and astonished all by his exact and sharply rhythmical performances. Both these artists were overwhelmed with applause. M. Shirajneff, who appeared as a sailor and "little Russian," was marvellous in his pirouette turning, producing such a comical effect with his foot-positions that the house roared with laughter and raised a hurricane of applause. It was indeed a great success, which involved for him the repetition of every dance. The Corps, who were only engaged for two evenings, will prolong their stay and give a few performances at the Royal New Opera House.

Opening of the German Shipping Exhibition. For the first time the visitors to an Exhibition find it complete on the day of opening; and the experience is all the more agreeable as we have hitherto been accustomed to find only half an exhibition to report upon. The invited guests began to assemble shortly after 11 o'clock, and their number increased from minute to minute. A few seconds before noon the Kaiser arrived with his royal guest the King of Sweden. They were received by Geheimrat Professor Bushley, the musical honours being paid by the band of the Imperial Yacht "Hohenzollern," under Musikdirektor Pollinger. Their Majesties were conducted to a daïs in the centre of the hall, where stood a statue of the Kaiser in naval uniform by Professor Schott. Here an address of welcome was read by Geheimrat Bushley, and the round of inspection commenced. The Exhibition is intended to afford a survey of shipbuilding from its beginning to the productions of today. The year 1858 is an important one in the history of the world's shipbuilding and shipping industries. In that year the merchant shipbuilding of the United States reached its highest point in comparison with that of the rest of the world, not only in the performances of individual competing clipper ships, but in the total annual output of vessels, chiefly wooden sailing craft, in which class the United States far surpassed Great Britain. In England in 1858 the "Great Eastern," at that time justly considered a giant ship, was floated after

long delays, and in the following year she began her ocean voyages at a speed of 14 knots per hour; her registered tonnage was 18,915, and she was one of the first great products of iron shipbuilding. In France, the first armoured battleship, "La Gloire," was laid down in May 1858, and so an end was made to the building of wooden line-of-battle ships. During that year, which for the chief civilised Powers of the world was a turningpoint in the development of their shipbuilding and navigation, Germany maintained an attitude of calm contemplation with regard to these matters. The Hamburg-American Packet Company had opened a regular communication with New York in January 1856, with two steamers built in England; and in 1858 the North German Lloyd Company followed suit from Bremen, with steamers also built in England; but nothing noteworthy was done in shipbuilding. This Exhibition has been organised by the Verein deutscher Schiffswerften to show how German shipbuilding has developed from the year 1858 until now.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B. Sundays: Celebration of Holy Communion. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month). Evensong and Sermon. 6 p. m. Fridays:

11 a.m. Litany.

12 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.

The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.,

Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg. Holy Days:

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 11.39 a.m. Regular Service. 4.0 p. m. Song Service.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE U.S. OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Recep-tion hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60, Office hours 10-1.

Lessons in Science of Music and Piano playing Riemann). Write for Prospectus. Bert. Knetsch, Bleibtreu Strasse 33.

Talking Machines. Specialty: English & American records. A. Pergande, Manasen Strasse 20.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.

Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.



Italian Restaurant Elia Bartolini. Königin Augusta Str. 19

Elsa Blessmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meterotto Strasse 3. W. 15.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

			This evening:	
Royal Opera House			Siegfried	at
Deutsches Theatre .			Was Ihr wollt	**
			(Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein	**
			Ring	
Royal Theatre	1		Wilhelm Tell	
Comic Opera			Tiefland	
Schiller Theatre O.		10	Tiefland Der Herr Ministerlaldirektor	**
Hebbel Theatre			Cyprienne	"
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Th				
Luisen Theatre		20	Im Goldland	"
Bernhard Rose Th				**
			Der Cowboy	**
New Operette Theat			Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	**
Lessing Theatre .			Hedda Gabler	
Berliner Theatre .			Hopfenraths Erben	
New Theatre		4	Liebe Unter der Guillotine	
Kleines Theatre .			Zweimal zwei ist fünf	
Residenz Theatre .			Der Floh im Ohr	
			Vienn, Ensemble: Frau Baronin	"
Schiller Theatre (**
		733	Dog lateta Mittal	
			Das letzte Mittel	**

Every evening until further notice. Metropol Theatre Das muss man seh'n . . Die blaue Maus . . . Lustspielhouse . Thalia Theatre . Der Selbstmörder-Klub . Ein Walzertraum . . . Theatre des Westens Wintergarten . Apollo Theatre . Passage Theatre Walhalla Theatre Spezialitäten Spezialitäten

"Standart," with orders to arrest any vessel at-

tempting to transgress the regulation. In spite of these elaborate precautions, however, there exists both in London and St. Petersburg a fear that the meeting may be made the occasion of an attempt by Terrorists, and much anxiety will be relieved when the affair is safely over.

THE IMPRISONED DUMA MEMBERS.

The St. Petersburg papers relate that while M. Nabokoff and other members of the first Duma were being exercised in the prison in the Wiborg quarter of St. Petersburg on Tuesday a convict shouted from his cell "Long live the first Duma." The cry was taken up and went from cell to cell. Exercise was immediately stopped and half a company of soldiers was dispatched to the prison.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Admiral Philibert telegraphs to Paris that one of Mulai Hafid's armies, commanded by a brother of Kaid El Glaui, has been annihilated in the Zigora district by Kaid Aballag. Bagdadi's army has retreated with its weapons and baggage to Rabat-

A further telegram, despatched by the French consul in Casablanca, says that the trifling dispute which occurred in consequence of the affray between an Algerian soldier and two native soldiers of the Spanish police, has been settled by the me-diation of the Spanish commander, Captain Ovilo, who has advised the release of the Algerian.

The French, British, and Spanish delegates to the conference for determining the damage caused to Casablanca by the bombardment and sack last year, have arrived at that port on board the French cruiser "Cassini."

The Agence Havas reports from Fez that the brother of Buchta Ben Bagdadi, who was brought to Mekines in chains by Mulai Hafid, has been released and reinstated in his office.

An Agence Havas note published in Paris yesterday formally contradicted the report that the communication made to the Powers who signed the Act of Algeciras, with respect to he instructions given to General d'Amade, was called forth by representations on the part of Germany.

(Continued on page 4.)

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE HEALTH OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Advices from New York state that the condition of Mr. Grover Cleveland has now so much improved that he has been able to leave Lakewood for his home at Princeton. The ex-President's return has several times had to be postponed, and the Lakewood season having been over for some considerable time, a special staff of servants has had to be retained at the hotel in which he has been staying.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

A terrible accident has occurred in New Jersey at a spot near the Passaic River, where a parachutist was billed to give an exhibition. The balloon carrying the aeronaut duly ascended, and when it had reached a height of about 2,000 feet the man released the parachute. Attached to the trapeze was a large American flag, and this became entangled in the parachute, preventing it opening, and wrapped itself round the unfortunate man. Amid shrieks of horror from the thousands of spectators the parachutist fell with fearful velocity into the Passaic River, over which the balloon had drifted. When taken from the river the man was found to be dead, the flag being still wrapped round his

THE KING OF SPAIN.

It is reported from Madrid that the well-informed local journal A.B.C. announces that there is no foundation for the report of King Alfonso's contemplated visit to Vienna and Berlin, at least for some months.

MR. HENRY FARMAN IN BELGIUM.

Mr. Henry Farman recently made two flights at Ghent with his aeroplane at a height of from two to four yards. In the first flight he covered 1,400 metres in 1min. 32 2-5sec. at a speed of 341/2 miles an hour. The second flight was of a thousand metres in 1min. 4 3-5sec., or 35 miles an hour. Mr. Farman failed for the second time to get his aeroplane to rise with a lady passenger in the car. (The lady's weight is not mentioned.)

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FATALITY ON A SUBMARINE.

An explosion took place on Tuesday on board the French submarine "Germinal" in Cherbourg harbour, resulting in the death of a seaman. The catastrophe was caused by the ignition of gas which had collected in the accumulator.

COMMENT UPON SWEDISH POLICY.

Le Temps, commenting upon the speeches at Berlin by the Emperor and the King of Sweden, says: "It is not in the interests of the three Scandinavian Empires to implicate themselves in diplomatic groupings, such as divide Europe. It is natural and logical for them to maintain good re lations with everybody, but this King Gustaf appears to have forgotten. He may rest assured that he has made no favourable impression in St. Petersburg. The Baltic Sea negotiations should have reminded Sweden that they concern not only Berlin, but also St. Petersburg, London, and Paris.'

FATAL RIOT NEAR PARIS.

In the Parisian suburb of Vigneux a hand-to-hand conflict occurred on Tuesday between striking quarrymen and gendarmes. One of the strikers was killed and six were wounded. Four of the gendarmes sustained injuries, two being severely hurt.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE MEETING OF THE MONARCHS.

That the possibility of untoward occurrences during the meeting of King Edward and the Czar at Reval is not ignored may be seen from latest advices from St. Petersburg, which indicate that extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of the two monarchs. No fewer than three hundred secret police agents have already been despatched to Reval, to augment the local police force. The actual meeting is fixed to take place about a mile from the shore, and approach to within half a mile of the Imperial yacht will not be permitted save by special permit, the issue of such permits necessitating most stringent enquiries. A cordon of warships will extend around the

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The Oxford University Extension Lectures. On Tuesday evening Mr. J. C. Powys, M. A., lectured to a large and attentive audience on Algernon Swinburne. The concluding lecture of this series will be delivered this (Thursday) evening, the subject being Charles Dickens. In view of this being the final discourse, and of the immensely popular nature of the subject, a record audience is expected to be present.

Industrial Art Exhibition at St. Petersburg. In September next an international Industrial Art Exhibition will be held at St. Petersburg, in which German art industries will be represented. Two spaces are reserved for Saxony. The Saxon Ministry of the Interior has allotted to the Sachsische Landesstelle für Kunstgewerbe (Dresden, Elias Strasse 34) a sum of public money in aid of this object, sufficient in amount to cover the cost of transport to and the rent of space in the Saxon department of the Exhibition. Applications will be received up to the 15th instant, inclusive, at the office of the said Landesstelle; such applications should be accompanied by drawings or other illustrations, and by descriptions if required, of the proposed exhibits.

We have received an interesting booklet dealing with travel in Norway, published by F. Beyer's Tourist Bureau. It contains a fund of information with regard to the numberless tours arranged by this well-known bureau through the picturesque and historical land of the Vikings, among the letterpress being interspersed miniature photographs of various points of particular beauty. For those contemplating a Norwegian tour during the summer this book will prove a veritable vade-mecum, and will be sent gratis upon application to F. Beyer's Tourist Bureau, at Bergen, Christiania, Trondhjem, or Stavanger, Norway.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: Overture, "Der Flüchtling," Kretschmer. (2) Gavotte, Gillet. (3) Moment musikal, Schubert. (4) Ballet music, "La Gioconda," Ponchielli. (5) Overture, "Le Cid," Massenet. (6) Violin solo with orchestra, Wagner. (7) Symphonic Poem, "Romeo et Julie," Svendsen. (8) Czardas, Strauss. (9) Waltz, Fall. (10) Abendlied, Schumann. (11) March, Kempter.

At the Central Theatre this evening, Der tote Punkt, a farce in three acts by Franz Wolff, will be given for the last time but one. On Saturday evening next Der Hausfreund, a comedy in three acts by Robert de Flers and A. de Caillaret, translated by Benno Jacobson, will be produced for the first time; this play will be repeated every evening, at 8 o'clock, during the Whitsuntide holidays, and in the afternoons, at 3.30, Ein Automobilunfall (Panne), will be given.

Carl Wendschuch's establishment, Struve Strasse, is also engaged in the manufacture of instruments and apparatus for the deaf, and offers in that branch a selection and variety seldom met with in Germany. Hoflieferant Carl Wendschuch, the founder and sole proprietor of the business, has published a description of ear-trumpets, with instructions for use, which has already reached its third edition, and in which those interested will find, not only the ear-trumpets constructed by Carl Wendschuch, but other good instruments of the kind by other makers, described and illustrated. Prices, and the conditions required in a good eartrumpet, are also stated. Attention may be drawn specially to the preface of the pamphlet, which contains much that is worth knowing and instruc-tive for deaf persons. Ear-trumpets will be supplied to the poor, who are certified as such by the authorities, at greatly reduced prices, and in exfreme cases gratis. The firm can also be strongly recommended for articles required for the care of the sick, and for orthopsedic apparatus of all kinds.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 1230 p.m.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the Fundamt (lost property office) of the Königliche Polizeidirektion, Schiess Gasse 7.



J.A. Henckels



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Dresden-A. Wilsdruffer Strasse 7. Leipziger Strasse 118.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Das Rheingold.

Prologue to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen". By Richard Wagner.

	Cast:
Wotan, Donner, Froh, Loge,	Gods
Alberich Mime,	Nibelungs
Fasolt, Fafner, Fricka,	Giants
Freia, Erda,	Goddesses Fräul. Seebe. Frau Bender-Schäfer
Woglind Wellgun Flosshile	de, Rhine-maidens Fraul. v. d. Osten.
Friday ni Saturday Sunday n Monday n	night Die Walküre 6 ight Der Evangelimann 7.30

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ay night .				Kriemhilds Rache						7.30
rday night.				Mein Leopold						
lay night .				Zweimal zwei ist fünf					-	7.30
day night .				Kriemhilds Rache		-			,,	7.30
				sidenz Theatre.						

Tonight Friday night			Ein	tolles	Mådel. Mådel.	Pep	i G	lőe.	kne	er		7.30
Saturday night	-		Ein	tolles	Mådel.	Pep	t G	lõe.	kne	er		7.30
		•	ent	ral T	heatre							
Tonight					Punkt .						at	8
Friday night .			Der	tote 1	Punkt .			-				8

Saturday night. Sunday afternoon Sunday night. Monday afternoon Der Hausfreund . Panne Der Hausfreund Panne Der Hausfreund

DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

The Rhine-maidens, who guard the gleaming Rhine-gold, are swimming about in the river and teasing Alberich the dwarf. The latter sees the gleam of the Rhine-gold, and hearing that anyone who forswears love and forges a Ring out of the gold, will be allpowerful, seizes the gold and disappears. Wotan, chief of the Gods, has employed Fasolt and Fafner, the giants, to build him a castle Walhalla, promising them, as a reward, Freia, the Goddess of youth. The giants having completed their task demand their reward, but Wotan, who had never meant to keep his word, since it was Freia who, with her golden apples, gave the Gods their eternal youth, summons the fire-God Loge to his aid, and is told of Alberich's theft. The giants agree to accept the Nibelung's hoard, but take away Freia as a hostage. The Gods immediately become old and wrinkled. Loge and Wotan descend to Nibelbeim, and, by inducing Alberich to turn into a toad, in order to prove to them the power of the Tarnhelm, a cap which enables the wearer to assume any shape he likes, overpower him, and rob him of his treasure, including the Tarnhelm, and the magic Ring. Alberich curses them, foretelling the approaching doom of the Gods. But Wotan and Loge, undismayed, return to earth with the treasure and the giants bring back Freia; they plant two spears in the ground, and placing Freis between them, declare she must be entirely hidden by the treasure piled up in front of her. To do this it is necessary for both the Tarnhelm and the Ring, which Wotan only yields with great reluctance and after having been warned by Erda, the earthmother, to be added to the pile. Freia is released, but Alberich's curse begins to work at once. Fafner kills Fasolt to obtain sole possession of the hoard. The Gods joyfully pass over a rainbow bridge to Walhalla, while in the distance are heard the wails of the Rhine-maidens, lamenting the loss of the gold committed to their

Siegmund, one of the Wolsungs, proteges of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadlient fors, in a state of exhaustion. Sieglinde, Hunding's wife, gives him refreshment Hunding returns and finding Siegmund, tells him that, though he will not harm him while he is under his roof, he will fight him on the next day. Sieglinde, who has fallen in love with Siegmund, gives her husband a sleeping-draught and then, in a passionate interview with Siegmund, discovers that he is her brother, and shows him a sword planted in a tree by Wotan. Siegmund pulls out the sword and they flee. Wotan charges Brunnhilde, his daughter by Erda the earth-mother, one of the Walkyries, or shield-maidens, who convey the bodies of dead heroes to Walhalla, to assist Siegmund in his fight with Hunding, but Fricks, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde. Stegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his hilde. Stegmund, still tlying from Flunding, is warned of ma approaching death by Brünnhilde, but he scoffs at the idea of being taken to Walhalla if Sieglinde may not accompany him, and Brünnhilde, admiring his courage, determines to disobey Wotan. She stands by Siegmund in the fight, but Wotan breaks Siegmund's sword, and he is killed by Hunding, who also falls dead before Wotan's glance of wrath. Brünnhilde flies on her horse Grane with Sieglinde, and joins her sister Walkyries, imploring them to save Sieglinde. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath, but Brünnhilde, telling Sieglinde she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fafner, the giant, in the guise of a dragon, guards the Rhine-gold, after giving her the fragments of Siegmund's sword. Wotan arrives in terrible wrath, and to punish Brünnhilde for her disobdience, deprives her of her immortality, dooming her to a magic sleep and to be the prey of any man who shall awaken her. Deeply moved by the parting with his favorite daughter, he accedes to her last request that none but a hero shall be permitted to awaken her, and summoning Loge, he bids him surround Brunnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame.

STEGERIED.

Some years have claysed and Siegfried, the only con of Sieglinde, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, whom he instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime weld them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach. Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brünnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods, and attempting to har Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Walhalla to swait the "Twilight of the Gods". Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde, who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to bim.

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.

The Norms are discovered alone weaving the fate of the world. When the cord breaks they fly, as the dawn of another world is upon them. Siegfried, wishing to accomplish great deeds, takes farewell of Brünnhilde, entrusting her with the Ring. In the hall of the Gibichungs on the Rhine, Hagen, son of Alberich, is scheming to regain the Ring. He suggests to his half brother Günther to give Siegfried a draught which will make him forget Brünnhilds (of whose existence Günther is ignorant), and set him free to marry Gutrune, Günther's sister. All turns out as Hagen wishes: Siegfried arrives, drinks the potion and promises to win Brünnhilde for Günther. Waltraute, the Walkyrie, implores Brünnhilde to restore the Ring to the Rhine-maidens, to save Wotan and Walhalla. Brünnhilde refuses and soon after, Siegfried arrives in Günther's shape, snatches the Ring, and after keeping wigil all night with his sword between him and her, leads her away to Günther. Alberich appears to Hagen and urges him to kill Siegfried. Siegfried comes back and is welcomed by all, but Brunnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Günther by offering her violence. Britishlide discloses to Hagen that Siegfried has one vulnerable spot, namely in the back. The Rhine-maidens in vain ask Siegfried for the Ring. When resting from hunting, Hagen brings back Siegfried's memory by another potion. Seegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Gunther's hall where Hagen quarrels with Gunther and kills him. Siegfried's body is placed on a pyre, onto which, when it is lighted, Brünnhilde, after singing a farewell to her dead lover, and proclaiming the end of the old regime and the dawn of a new world ruled by Love, leaps upon the pyre to perish with her dead lover. The Rhine overflows its banks, washes the pyre away and the Rhine-maidens match the Ring. Hages rushes into the Rhine to get the Ring and is drowned. Walhalla is seen enveloped in flames. Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38 .- Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIE, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p.

American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE DISTURBANCES AT SAMOS.

The continued absence of news from the Consular representatives at Vathy is regarded as significant, and gives rise to some comment at Constantinople. Owing to the reported scarcity of provisions at Vathy the French Embassy has instructed the Messageries Maritimes steamer at present calling at Smyrna to embark a stock of provisions for distribution among the various Consulates at Vathy. The British and French Embassies have made important representations, reminding the Porte that it was understood that no modification was to take place in the status quo in Samos, and that after the restoration of order the troops were to quit the island. The Embassies received satisfactory assurances in reply. Owing to conflicting accounts of the nature of the present trouble, it is considered possible that the three protecting Powers may decide to send a commission to report on the situation. Indeed, it is feared in some quarters that trouble is only now beginning over the terms of settlement which, it is anticipated, will prove laborious. M. Constans, the French Ambassador, who intended to leave on Tuesday for his summer holiday, has adjourned his departure in consequence of the events in Samos.

The leader of the insurgents at Samos, one Sofulis, arrived at Athens on Tuesday. He laid the responsibility for the disturbances on Prince Kopassi, whose loyalty to the Sultan the impugns. Sofulis left Athens in the evening, in order to put himself into communication with the representatives of the

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM AT MEISSEN.

A very heavy storm, accompanied by torrents of rain lasting several hours, broke over Meissen on Tuesday evening and did a great deal of damage in the town and neighbourhood. In various places the cellars and ground floors were flooded. The effects of the storm were most felt in the Goldground at Meissen, and in the outlying districts of Klosterhäuser, Ober-Meissen, and Nieder-Meissen, where the streets and roads were for more than an hour washed by a rushing stream of water a foot deep, which brought down walls and fences and covered the vegetable gardens with mud. In the "Paradiesgarten," a former vineyard on the slopes of the Questenberg, a woman, the mother of four children, was caught and buried by a falling wall. Her body has not yet been recovered.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to May 31st numbered 1,918; at Bad Wildungen up to the same date, 1,993.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

We have received the following communication from the Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ Scientist:

607, Berkley Building, Boston, Mass. May 21, 1908.

Editor of the Daily Record. Dresden, Germany.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of May 7th you published a letter from a "New York correspondent" which contains the statement that "the curative methods of Christian Science, or of healing by prayer, have frequently engaged the attention of the American courts of law within the last two years, and in every case the Christian Scientists have come off badly."

A few charges against Christian Scientists have been sustained in the lower courts but in every instance when they have reached the broad-minded men of the higher courts they have been dismissed.

I have watched the growth of the Christian Science movement in America for twenty years and can say from positive knowledge that the cases of prosecution have been very few indeed and they have always met with defeat to the prosecutor.

In answer to the charge that in the opinion of physicians some deaths have been hastened or brought about by refusing to call in a doctor, I would say it is not tenable since it is based upon the assumption that medical treatment is a sure cure, and yet thousands die daily under such treatment while the most of those who are cured by Christian Science treatment had already exhausted their hope of recovery by material remedies and had turned to Christian Science as a last resort.

Your New York correspondent is entirely misinformed in the case of Solomon Raisler who sued Julius Benjamin for the loss of a leg. During the four years of his affliction, Raisler was vibrating between Christian Science and medical treatment. When he found that medicine was doing him no good he turned to Christian Science, and when he made slow progress under Christian Science he turned back again to medicine. This case did not come "before the Supreme Court in New York" but in a lower Court. Benjamin has appealed the case with the expectation that it will be reversed in the higher court.

Yours sincerely, (signed) Alfred Farlow.

The above letter, to which we are pleased to give publicity, does not, in our opinion, substantiate the statement that our New York correspondent is "entirely misinformed." Moreover, we take leave to emphatically contradict the assertion that cases of prosecution for neglect to call in proper medical assistance have been "very few indeed, and have always met with defeat to the prosecutor."

Since this question has again been raised, it may not be inopportune to reiterate our standpoint on the subject. We do not dispute that an adult, in full possession of his or her senses, has a personal right to refuse the ministrations of a qualified medical practitioner when stricken with disease: in such a case the patient assumes full responsibility, and stands or falls by his or her opinion. But it is quite another matter where helpless children are concerned. Upon these little sufferers falls the penalty of their parents' fanaticism, and to our own personal knowledge there have been numerous, not isolated, cases where lack of medical attendance has resulted in fatal consequences to children. In such instances criminal prosecution should follow with the utmost rigour of the law, and there is reason for congratulation in the fact that broadminded men upon the Bench almost invariably impose heavy penalties where criminal parental neglect is proven. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children should make a speciality of such cases, which constitute a blot upon the boasted civilisation of the twentieth century.

IRISHMEN IN CARICATURE.

A Canadian reader sends us the account of a meeting held at Toronto by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, during which the subject of malignant caricatures of the Irish race was discussed. The following resolution was moved and unanimously adopted: "That we, the representatives of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, protest most earnestly against the vile and vulgar postcards exhibited in the store windows of many stationers and newsdealers.

"These postcards frequently depict the Irishman as being the lowest of God's creatures, and are grossly insulting and libellous in their character. We appeal especially to the great Irish Protestant element, who are by far the most important and numerous portion of our population today, to cooperate with us and use their influence and strength in stamping out those indecent and malignant caricatures of our people.

"Be it further resolved that a committee be appointed to obtain legal advice on the advisability of prosecuting the manufacturers or vendors of those infamous cards; also that the Secretary communicate with the Postmaster-General and have his opinion if the mail service of Canada can be protituted for such ignoble purposes.

BEGGARS' TRICKS.

A band of mendicants, all Spaniards and all apparently suffering from some terrible infirmity, were recently seen at Chalon-sur-Marne, calling at houses and exhibiting the most terrible diseases. Concluding that the band must be operating under the direction of a principal, the police made inquiries, which resulted in the arrest of a Spaniard who was living in a gipsy caravan on the borders of a wood near Chalon. A search of the caravan brought to light a remarkable collection of implements intended to aid in the simulation of various deformities, as well as a number of revolvers and knives. A large sum of money was also found. The whole gang of beggars were immediately arrested, and all their deformities and other maladies were found to be counterfeited.

---ALPHABETS IN THE BIBLE.

In the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra can be found every letter of the English alphabet. It runs thus:-"And I, even I, Artaxerxes the King, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily." But, still more wonderful, in the eighth verse of the third chapter of Zephaniah is contained every letter, including finals, of the Hebrew language.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Thursday, June 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. Friday, June 5th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, June 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse. Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6 p.m. Com-munion on the first Sunday of the month. Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edin-

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS. North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office: Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Genos June 2nd. "York," from Japan for Bremen, left Naples June 2nd.

"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for Japan, arrived New York June 2nd.

"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremen June 2nd.

"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, passed Dover June 3rd.

"Roon," from Sydney for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle June 3rd.

"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hamburg June 2nd.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen,

left New York June 2nd.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York June 2nd.

"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Hongkong June 2nd. "Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong

June 2nd.

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