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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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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 statutory 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 different 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 combated 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 Highcliffe 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 countries.

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.)



# DRESDEN

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 *Sächsische 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 letter-press 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: (1) Overture, "Der Flüchtling," Kretschmer. (2) Gavotte, Gillet. (3) Moment musical, 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, Kempfer.

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. Hofflieferant 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 ear-trumpet, are also stated. Attention may be drawn especially to the preface of the pamphlet, which contains much that is worth knowing and instructive 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 extreme cases gratis. The firm can also be strongly recommended for articles required for the care of the sick, and for orthopaedic 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 12.30 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.

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## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.  
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.15  
**Das Rheingold.**  
Prologue to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen".  
By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Wotan, Donner, Froh, Loge, Alberich, Mime, Fasolt, Fafner, Fricka, Freia, Erda, Woglinde, Wellgunde, Flosshilde,	Gods Nibelungs Giants Goddesses Rhine-maidens	Herr Perron. Herr Büssel. Herr Grosch. Herr Burrian. Herr Plaschke. Herr Rüdiger. Herr Puttlitz. Herr Rains. Fräul. v. Chavanne. Fräul. Seebe. Frau Bender-Schäfer Frau Nast. Fräul. v. d. Osten. Fräul. Eibenschütz.
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Friday night	Der Freischütz	at 7.30
Saturday night	Die Walküre	" 6
Sunday night	Der Evangelist	" 7.30
Monday night	Maurer und Schlosser. — Zierpuppen	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Wallenstein's Tod	at 7
Friday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7.30
Saturday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Sunday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Monday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein tolles Mädel. Papi Glöckner	at 7.30
Friday night	Ein tolles Mädel. Papi Glöckner	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein tolles Mädel. Papi Glöckner	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der tote Punkt	at 8
Friday night	Der tote Punkt	" 8
Saturday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Sunday afternoon	Panne	" 3.30
Sunday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Monday afternoon	Panne	" 3.30
Monday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8

## DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. THE STORY.

**DAS RHEINGOLD.**  
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 all-powerful, 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 Nibelheim, 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 Freia 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 earth-mother, 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 charge.

Every shop where English is spoken should take in & advertise in **The Daily Record** Struve Strasse 5, I.

**DIE WALKÜRE.**  
Siegmund, one of the Wolsungs, protégé of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadliest foes, 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 Brünnhilde, 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 Fricka, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde. Siegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his 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 disobedience, 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 Brünnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame.

**SIEGFRIED.**  
Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son 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 bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Walhalla to await the "Twilight of the Gods". Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde, who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to him.

**GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.**  
The Norns 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 Brünnhilde (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 vigil 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 Brünnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Günther by offering her violence. Brünnhilde 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. Siegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Günther's hall where Hagen quarrels with Günther 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 snatch the Ring. Hagen 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. C. M. G.  
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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 Kopassli, 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 Powers.

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 Gold-ground 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 broad-minded 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 co-operate 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 prostituted 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

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Light breezes, dry, bright, and warm.

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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. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

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 Genoa 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.

"Billow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong June 2nd.

Berlin Office W., Potsdamer Strasse 100 Telephone VI 1079

The Daily Record

At the General Meeting that the Union introduction and the Union Mr. Thorsen of Sta advise the should, in character. Mr. J. A. Treasury, that he could answer approved Speaker in expressions was improper. having been Ministerial advantages derived from the old premium sum the export the consideration to abide by tirement from vented its been prejud England, be duty clause the Convent of the limit but whether Convention, Germany to

GERMANY On Wednesday honour of ing society, One of the kranz, arrangements included the Alverstone, sador, Count Embassy an of societies

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