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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

INTERESTING PAPERS ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

The business meetings of the Pan-Anglican Congress commenced on Tuesday in various halls in London. There was a large attendance, says the *Globe*, in the Albert Hall, where the Bishop of Montreal presided, and the subject under discussion was "Marriage in Christendom." Among those on the platform supporting the chairman were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Columbia, the Bishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of Albany, and Mr. W. E. Russell.

Canon Tucker, one of the Church missionaries in Canada, read a paper in which he said that marriage held an honourable place in the Dominion of Canada. The people in general were highly moral, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister, although allowed by the secular law, must not be performed by the clergy (cheers). Divorce might be said to be almost unknown. The influence of married life for good or evil operated in the home, and that was accentuated very much just now, as domestic servants were scarce. Home life was the main source of all moral and spiritual, as well as social life. Christian homes under the fostering care of the Church were generally observed as the pledge which united the people in marriage until death should them part (cheers).

The Bishop of Albany, dealing with the "Sanctity of Marriage," said that to get the first impression of this they must go back and learn the sacredness and dignity of the human body. Marriage was not the mating of animals: it was the union of two entire natures, each made in the image and stamped with the holiness and honour of creation and redemption "into one flesh" (cheers). Besides that, it must be recognized that marriage was an estate of life, continuous and permanent; that it was defined in a religious way by what the Holy Scriptures said of it, and described by the statute in a civil and legal sense. The most extreme extension of the words in one of the Gospels furnished only one possible ground of dissolution of the contract (except death), namely, adultery; and while separation and divorce were recognised in the civil law, the causes, too many in some instances, were very accurately defined. The great need of the time seemed to be to impress upon men and women the seriousness, sacredness, and solemnity of marriage that "it may not be entered into," as the prayer-book of the Episcopal Church says, "inadvisedly or lightly, but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God." In America they were compelled to strain every nerve in their insistence upon the sanctity of marriage, because, he grieved to say, the country had gained a shameful and sorrowful pre-eminence in what one might almost call the divorce habit, the statistics of which were alarming and shocking to the last degree. Slowly and steadily the public conscience was being stirred (cheers).

The Congress was also addressed by Mr. George Russell, Canon Perowne, the Rev. E. Charles Gardner, from California, and the Rev. Dr. Harris.

The Chairman, in conclusion, said as an old man it warmed his heart to hear the magnificent conservative ring on the question of marriage. He could not help from thinking that although there might be no resolution this meeting was so distinct and clear that its effect would be felt to the uttermost end of the earth (cheers).

MARRIAGE IN HEATHENDOM.

The Archbishop of Melbourne took the chair in the afternoon, when the subject was "Marriage in Heathendom."

The Bishop of New Guinea said in the heathen villages of Papua marriage was purely a business agreement. It was purely utilitarian, and the end and aim of every girl was to get married. The marriage customs of the past were far more carefully carried out than they were now. Christian natives on being married were fully regarded as married in a way which suited the local feelings of the mission stations. The use of the marriage tie was steadily growing, and gradually the villagers

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were leaving heathenism and joining the Christian bodies (cheers).

Archdeacon Moule, of Mid-China, next dealt with the Christianising tendencies now growing up among the Chinese. There were, however, unsatisfactory conditions among those who were becoming partial Christians.

The Rev. J. T. Imai, head of the Theological College of Tokio, Japan, dealt with the customs in Japan. In that country the family was the centre and the individual counted as nothing. Their system was based on the entity of family life.

The Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria, speaking on laws and customs of marriage in non-Christian lands (Africa), as bearing on mission difficulties, said that polygamy was undoubtedly the most formidable question with which the missionary had at present to deal. In South Africa practice in this matter was by no means settled, but it would be impossible permanently to acquiesce in the divergence which at present prevailed.

The Bishop of Zululand also addressed the Congress, and the proceedings were terminated.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Federal Senator Lodge, who has been elected permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention at Chicago, said in a speech on Wednesday that President Roosevelt's decision not to accept a further nomination to the Presidency was final and irrevocable. Any one who should attempt to use his, the President's, name in connection with the candidature for the Presidency would impugn his sincerity. His party would abide by the President's policy. In the further course of his speech, Senator Lodge was frequently interrupted by loud and long-continued cheers for President Roosevelt.

A COMPANY IN DIFFICULTIES.

Legal proceedings have been instituted to procure the appointment of a Receiver for the National Glass Company at Pittsburg, which has a capital of 4,000,000 dollars and twenty factories in five States.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

THE PRINZ HEINRICH COMPETITION.

The highest number of points and therefore the first claim to prizes was gained by the following automobiles: 25, Benz, Edgar Ladenburg, Munich; 36, Dixi, Fritz Dahmen, Cologne; 4, Mercedes, B. Flinsch, Frankfurt o. M.; 42, Mercedes, W. Jochems, Hague; 44, Mercedes, Willi Pöge, Chemnitz; 45, Mercedes, Florian Rendel, London; 46, Mercedes, Max Wild, Berlin; 66, Opel, Heinrich Opel, Rüsselsheim; 68, Benz, Fritz Erle, Mannheim; 69, Benz, Prinz Alfons v. Isenburg; 71, Benz, Richard Spitzner, Frankfurt o. M.; 84, Adler, Karl Hemstädt, Gera; 86, Adler, Karl Löhr, Coblenz; 87, Adler, A. Paul, Frankfurt o. M.; 88, Adler, Hugo Remy v. Neufville, Frankfurt o. M.; 89, Adler, Aug. Schmierer, Feuerbach; 90, Adler, F. Wandesleben, Strom-Neuhütte; 100, Nagant Willy, D. Jessurun, Hamburg; 134, Benz, Richard Benz, Mannheim; 135, Benz, Ludwig Zimmern, Mannheim; 136, Horch, A. Horch, Zwickau; 137, Horch, Alfred Kathe, Halle; 139, Dr. Stöss, Zwickau.

The engineers of the Imperial Automobile Club began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to make their calculations of the technical results of the tour.

THE WEATHER.

The Berlin morning papers yesterday contained reports of severe storms all over Germany. In Duisburg the lightning struck several trams and crippled them considerably. Much damage was done in the neighbourhood of Essen by the violent

rain. In Holland also the weather was very rough. Several deaths from lightning are reported.

FATAL FIRE.

The Homburg fire-brigade had three casualties in battling with a fire that broke out in a cotton warehouse in Bank Strasse on Thursday night and raged fiercely. One fireman was killed and one severely hurt, while a third barely escaped imminent danger with slight injuries.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING AT ALCAZAR.

Paris, June 16.
A telegram from Tangier to the *Matin* says:—The latest news received at the Legation indicates no change in the situation of the Europeans at Alcazar, who are stated to have taken refuge in the warehouse of a Moroccan company. Their lives, it is believed, are not at present threatened.

A notable feature of the events at Alcazar is their distinct anti-French tendency. The Emir Mulai Abd-el-Malek, grandson of Abd-el-Kader, was particularly roughly handled on account of his Algerian (considered equivalent to French) origin. He was beaten amid cries of "Down with the French!" Cries of "Dirty Frenchman!" were also raised as our sergeant instructor was loaded with chains.

The most contradictory reports are current about the second Azizist Mehalla, commanded by Bu Aouda, which is somewhere between Tangier and Alcazar. It consists of 500 men. Its defection is not confirmed.

A WAR CONTRACT UPHELD.

The Civil Court at Brest has refused the application of the Russian Government that a contract concluded during the Russo-Japanese war with two French manufacturers, for the supply of 100,000 bullet-proof plates at the price of 5,000,000 francs, shall be declared invalid.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

At the sitting of the Duma on Wednesday the Minister of Finance, in replying to an interpellation with respect to the issue of Exchequer bonds to the value of 163,000,000 roubles under the authority of an Imperial Ukase—whereas the interpellation contended that such an issue must, according to the fundamental law, have the consent of the Duma—argued that such an operation under an Imperial edict was legally justified. The House, by 130 votes to 99, adopted the following resolution: "Having heard the explanation of the Minister of Finance, the Duma expresses the hope that in future no issue will be made without the approval of the legislative body." The House then passed the vote for the State credit with the alterations made by the Budget Committee, and the 163 millions were inserted in the vote.

AN ALL-RUSSIAN UNION.

The Russian Government has sanctioned the newly-formed All-Russian Union, which adopts as its motto "Russia for the Russians," advocates the predominance of the Russian race within the Empire, and contends against the influence of foreigners. The founders of the Union are Professor Kuplewasski and other Russophiles. The *Novoye Vremya* devotes a long article to the Union, wishing it prosperity and expressing full approval of its aims.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

A report was received at St. Petersburg from Baku on Wednesday of a serious bomb outrage, planned with fatal effect against the police. A party of the latter having been decoyed into an empty house, a bomb was exploded as they entered, and the superintendent, a sergeant, and two policemen were mortally wounded.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE'S POLICY TOWARDS MULAI HAFID.

Paris, June 16.
The *Petit Parisien* says:—"In official quarters our policy towards Mulai Hafid is outlined as follows:—

(Continued on page 4.)