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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GREECE.

London, July 19.
The Crown Princess of Greece, with her children and Princess Friedrich Carl of Hessen, paid a farewell visit to King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace yesterday, afterwards leaving for Maresfield Park on a short visit to the Countess of Munster.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

FAILURE OF A DETROIT FIRM.

Detroit, July 19.
An official receiver has been appointed for the firm of Cameron, Currie & Company. The liabilities amount to nearly a million dollars.

CURRENCY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

New York, July 19.
During the past week \$1,040,000 in gold were despatched to France, and \$10,000 in gold to other countries, the silver exports amounting to \$758,000. Gold imports reached a total of \$57,000; silver, \$59,000.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT MALMO.

Malmo, July 19.
The carpenter Stern who was recently arrested in connection with the bomb outrage on the "Almathea," which provided accommodation for a company of English labourers, has confessed to bringing two packages of dynamite to the harbour on the night of the outrage in company with a man named Rossberg, who is also in custody. Another man now in custody, Nilson, rowed with Rossberg to the "Almathea," in the hold of which they deposited their dynamite, afterwards rowing back to the shore. The explosion took place shortly afterwards. Stern also admits having stolen the dynamite, being helped by Nilson. Nilson and Rossberg strenuously deny their guilt.

THE YOUNG TURKEY MOVEMENT.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS.

Salonica, July 18.
News has just been received here that Gen. Osman Heydet was assassinated in the barracks at Monastir yesterday.

His murderer is an officer concerned in the "Young Turkey" movement. The affair, following immediately on the grant of an amnesty to officers implicated in the recent disorders, has created an enormous sensation.

It was only recently that Gen. Shimshi Pasha was assassinated at Monastir.

Buda Pesth, July 19.

There can be no doubt now that the "Young Turkey" movement is distinctly gaining in popularity. The ranks of the rebels are every day receiving fresh additions. Major Emver Bey, one of the most prominent of the mutinous officers, has collected three hundred Young Turks in the neighbourhood of Ku Kush, armed them, and marched off to join Niazi Bey, who already has a large force under his command. Col. Mustafa Effendi has collected 150 men, and he also is on his way to join forces with Niazi Bey.

There are signs, too, that the Albanians are making common cause with the Young Turks. A force of some 8,000 has assembled in readiness to lend assistance to the rebels.

The authorities in Constantinople are endeavouring to temporise with the dissatisfied troops, paying long-overdue wages, and sending home many of the men who have been in the service four and more years longer than they need have been. The Young Turkey movement is evidently to a large extent attributable to the discontent in the Army. The men see their only hope of proper treatment in a Constitution, and are determined to fight for it to the end.

Meanwhile, the Porte is mobilising 28 battalions in Asia Minor to replace the unreliable troops in Macedonia, and five gun-boats have been ordered to patrol the coast in the vicinity of Salonica.



Gallery
E. Arnold
Schloss Str. 34
Oldest and
greatest
Private
Gallery
in Dresden.
11 rooms.

Athens, July 19.

The following statement is officially published here: The reports emanating from a Bulgarian source that arms and ammunition, including even two pieces of artillery, had been taken into Macedonia from Greece, are declared here to be unfounded and false in every particular. It is also denied that any band has crossed into Macedonia since strict precautionary measures continue to be taken on the frontier.

The reported importation of pamphlets and literature of the Young Turkey Party into Macedonia by way of Greece is also denied. No one in Greece has any interest in supporting such a movement. According to the Consular reports the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia observe an attitude of absolute reserve towards the Young Turkey Party, from which they will not depart in any way. The object of the absolutely false reports to the contrary is so obvious that there is no need to insist upon the denial of them.

SOCIALISM VERSUS RELIGION.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

The Boston Courier, a leading paper of the New England States, in an article headed "An Impossible Hybrid" says:—We see no reason why a minister should complain if his pulpit or a priest if his frock be taken from him for preaching Socialism. No religion can get along with Socialism. It denies the fundamentals; it teaches, and would practise, things contrary to the law of God and man. A Socialist church would be a church without the Divine Being, without the family, without respect for law or any authority. From its pulpit could come no hopeful exhortations to a higher and better life. If there were any religion at all in its preaching it would be a reversed religion, glorifying past and lower conditions, not edifying but destroying, finding its ideals in the brute creation—the least likely brutes, of course, for the higher animals passed the Socialistic state ages ago—and decrying the progress and advancement that constitute the hopeful and inspiring part of all religions.

Yet in a queer meeting of "Christian Socialists" in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension in Philadelphia recently, the Rev. Mr. Wilson made indignant protest because "men have been asked to resign from their pulpits if they were to promulgate Socialism." Why not? If they preached atheism in any other form they would be put out. A church is part of an organisation holding certain definite beliefs which are inculcated for certain named purposes. Socialism is incompatible with all religious beliefs. A minister of the Gospel who accepts the doctrines of Socialism and preaches them forfeits his pulpit privilege, and ought voluntarily to step down.

Christian Socialism, so called, is an impossible hybrid. If it is Christian it cannot be Socialism, or if it is Socialism it cannot be Christian. It is based either on imposture, or on delusion.

LADY AND THE ALLIGATOR.

An extraordinary surgical operation was performed on an alligator at the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, on Saturday, as the result of an injury recently received during an attack on Siva, a half-bred American Indian lady, who is in control of the animals.

She was fondling in her arms a young alligator named "Baby," when it fell into the pool, where a more than usually vicious alligator had been placed. Siva, in attempting to rescue the pet, lost her balance and fell into the water. The savage alligator, with open jaws, made a dash for Siva, but as he snapped at her arm another alligator, the largest of the beasts and an old friend of

Siva's, seized the lower jaw of her assailant and broke it on the right side.

Mr. Bostock decided to have the animal killed, but ultimately yielded to the entreaties of Siva to save his life. So the surgeon was sent for, and after a rough mould had been taken a hollow splint holding an antiseptic solution was fitted to the wounded jaw, and a bandage holding all (including the tongue) was passed round. Sad and discomfited, the defeated alligator now rests in a private pool for the next few weeks.

THINGS GERMANY CAN TEACH ITS NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. Robert H. Schauflier has managed to squeeze a good deal of interesting information into an article recently published in the United States.

A German city, he says, is uniform, yet not monotonous—this is the first thing that strikes the visitor. And it is usually a model of cleanliness, even to its slum streets. Everything possible is done to conceal and cover up mere ugliness. The electric accessories, for instance, are made slightly, and in some cities the "candelabra-like tramway posts, crowned with arc lights, are charming additions to municipal beauty"; the waste-paper bins are pleasant-looking, vase-like affairs, bearing no resemblance to garbage-bins; the bookstalls are attractive kiosks, and there are no hoardings to hide vacant lots, harbour criminals, and flaunt advertisements. Even the less slightly parts of the elevated railway stations in Berlin are hidden by rows of trees. Garbage and ashes are removed in closed bins, and everything possible is done to prevent dust and odours arising from them. The writer says he has never seen one beggar in any German town except Cologne. Moreover, the German will not have newsboys screeching in his ears, nor cabs shrieking for—in fact, he is himself forbidden to warble Schubert or whistle Brahms on the public ways!

In Mayence school hygiene has advanced to such a point that there are shower-baths in the basement of each school for boys and for girls, and each child is expected to bathe at least once a week. Books and implements may be furnished free on the demand of the parent, as well as a light daily luncheon. In Mayence and other German towns the school children are examined medically. In University life, one of the best features is the migration of students from one University to another. In music, what we have chiefly to learn from Germany is how to listen. In Germany good music is a necessity, which it is not yet here in America.

Germany's commercial architecture is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. Striking instances of it are Wertheim's department stores in the Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, and the offices of the Allgemeine Zeitung in Munich. The artistic influence of such a shop as Wertheim's would be, thinks the writer, a fine educational influence for that passionate shopper, the Englishwoman. Another valuable influence in German life is the holding of numerous exhibitions, of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and handicrafts, which are thronged by all classes of people. As for hospitals, the Virchow Hospital in Berlin easily surpasses any other building of the kind. It is built on the new pavilion system, and consists of thirty buildings set in charming grounds, and connected with a large private park.

The postal system as well as the German telegraph-telephone systems are the first in the world. For £1 a year anyone may fix his own letter-box, and have letters collected when it suits him. In German post-offices are many little conveniences, such as a letter-scale for anyone, slot-machines for stamps and giving change, &c. By the Rohrpost in Berlin letters or even postcards may be delivered anywhere in the city within an hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger. Postal banks are a most important institution:—

The postal banks (says the writer) are very popular, and not only do an immense banking business, but also carry on an active accident, sickness, and age insurance business among the lower classes. What is more, these banks are actually made to pay dividends, and, on the revolutionary principle that what the money of the poor earns should return to the poor, these profits are divided between unemployed girls, needy women, fresh-air funds, public baths, halls where working men may meet on winter evenings, and so on.

Berlin Office:
W. Potsdamer
Strasse 10/11.
Telephone:
VI 1079.

Dresden Office:
A. Struve
Strasse 5, I.
Telephone:
1755.