

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

The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,279.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1910.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

Extensive choice of
hand made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

**DRESDEN CHINA**
: Own workmanship : Lowest prices :
: Retail : Export : Wholesale :
Trade Mark. Establ. 1847.
E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helene Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

Eat
Pfund's
Yoghurt!

Dresden China Store
Richard Wehsener, Zinzendorf Str. 16.
Please note carefully the No. "16."

Established 1864. **Fur Warehouse** Established 1864.
Paul Koehler, Landhaus Str. 6
For many years fitter at the International Fur Store, London.
Not being in a main street, my prices are most moderate. * Prices are marked in plain figures on the goods.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND. GRAVE MISSTATEMENTS REFUTED.

(In a recent issue of the *Dresdner Anzeiger* we were astonished to read a paragraph purporting to give facts in regard to corporal and other punishment in England. It was stated that flogging was prevalent in the British Army, even officers being liable. A further allegation was to the effect that debtors in England were liable to imprisonment for life. We accordingly sent the paragraph to an English solicitor in Berlin with a request that he would favour us with his views on the matter. The article which he has kindly written proves that the *Anzeiger's* report was entirely misleading and unbounded. We trust that our Dresden contemporary will see fit to correct its statements, and we must express our surprise that a reputable journal should circulate such absurd stories.—Ed., *Daily Record*.)

In the *Dresdner Anzeiger*, No. 109, of the 21st of April, 1910, there appears a paragraph referring to the sentence recently passed by a bench of magistrates in England on a boy of 12 years of age, who for stealing coals was sentenced to receive six strokes with a birch rod and to be sent for seven years to a reformatory. The writer of the paragraph states that this sentence has created a profound sensation not only in England but in the whole civilized world. He then proceeds to make observations as to flogging in the English Army and ends up by making the astounding statement that a debtor in England who cannot pay his debts may, under certain circumstances, have to spend the remainder of his days in prison. As to the sentence passed on the boy I may state that, apart from a few sentimental members of Parliament having asked questions in the House of Commons as to the justification of the punishment, no sensation has been created in England at all, or, so far as I am aware, elsewhere.

The magistrates were, in my opinion, perfectly justified in inflicting the punishment they did, as it is expressly provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879 s. 10 Children Act 1908 s. 102 (1.) that when a child is a male the court may, either in addition to or instead of any other punishment, adjudge the child to be, as soon as practicable, privately whipped, with not more than six strokes of a birch rod by a constable, in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also in the presence, if he desires to be present, of the parent or guardian of the child. The whipping that was thus ordered is about the same whipping many lads receive at public schools, but with this difference: that it is carried out with a birch rod instead of a cane, by a constable instead of a schoolmaster, and perhaps a few strokes more are given than the usual number a lad receives for minor insubordination at a public school.

The reformatory system in England is an excellent one and the magistrates no doubt have acted for the best in sending the boy to a reformatory school where he will receive a good education, be properly trained, and made fit for the duties and responsibilities of life. Statistics have proved beyond doubt that the reformatories in England have turned out lads who have subsequently led honourable and useful lives and made excellent citizens, whereas if they had not been sent to these places they would in all probability have developed into habitual criminals and become a menace to Society.

As to flogging in the English Navy and Army it is provided by sec. 53 (II.) of the Naval Discipline Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 109 that flogging is permitted, except of officers. Petty or non-commissioned officers can be flogged only for mutiny and the maximum sentence is forty-eight lashes. Flogging of persons under military law for breaches of discipline is now

prohibited (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58 s. 44). But it may be inflicted on such persons when in a military prison under sentence (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58 s. 133, 2) and the Military Prison Rules 1899 restrict corporal punishment to the offence specified in the Act of 1898 and regulate the enquiry to be held before ordering punishment.

As to imprisonment for debt, this imprisonment can only take place where default is made by a judgment debtor in payment of any debt or instalment of any debt due from him in pursuance of any order or judgment, when he has since the date of judgment had means to pay, and then the Court may only commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks (Section 5 of the Debtors Act 1869). The commitment to prison, strictly speaking, is not for non-payment of the debt, but for contempt of Court, i. e. for disobeying the order of the Court.

Henry Happold.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Monday.—The National Geographical Society informs Commander Peary that the American South Pole Expedition must be abandoned this year, chiefly on the ground that the necessary financial support has not been forthcoming. Commander Peary, who arrives in Rome today, was granted six months leave of absence by the Navy Department to enable him to fulfil his engagements in Europe.

LAKE CHARLES (La.), Monday.—A terrible conflagration raging here has destroyed several hundred buildings, including the City Hall, the Catholic Church, and a monastery. The damage is estimated at two million dollars. No casualties have been reported as yet.

NEW YORK, Monday.—According to advices from Amsterdam (Ohio), thirteen corpses and ten living men been taken from the coalmine in which an explosion occurred on Friday. Two miners are still missing, and all hope of their safety has now been abandoned.

NEW YORK, Monday.—The entire West is in the grip of a cold wave, hard frost and heavy snowfalls being reported from many centres. Damage is estimated at several million dollars. In many districts the crops have been badly hit, and in the central States the complete destruction of the fruit crop is feared.

LONDON, Sunday.—The Foreign Office has received through the British Ministry at Peking a telegram despatched by the Consul-General at Changsha, stating that organised bands in the vicinity are instigating the populace to a new insurrectionary movement. All the foreigners, with one exception, have sought refuge on board two British steamers lying off the port.

PARIS, Monday.—Early this morning 401 election results were known. The position of the parties at present is: Republicans 37, Radicals and Radical Socialists 112, Independent Socialists 12, United Socialists 25, Progressives 27, Nationalists 10, and Conservative and Liberals 32. There are still 149 secondary ballots to be taken. The Republicans won eight seats and lost one, the Radicals and Socialist Radicals gained nine seats and lost 15, the Independent Socialists gained one and lost one, the United Socialists gained six and lost two, the Conservatives and Liberals gained three and lost four, while the Pro-

gressives won three and lost four. At Cognac the Maire of Eraville, who was acting as an election official, was shot dead by one of the voters, the motive being ascribed to private reasons. It is stated that as far as can be seen at this stage, the respective position of the parties has undergone but slight alteration. At Chambon-Tangerolles the voting was accompanied by grave disturbances, the town hall being plundered and set on fire by the rioters.

SALONIKA, Monday.—Arnaouts yesterday attacked the Turkish posts between Prizrend and Werissowitz, the combat developing into a battle as reinforcements on both sides were hurried up. The Arnaouts were finally driven back, but not before both sides had sustained many casualties. At Prizrend great excitement prevails, and two battalions of infantry have been despatched thither from Werissowitz.

MOSCOW, Sunday.—The Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, was installed as Lady Abbess of the Martha Mary Nunnery of the Sisters of Mercy, founded by her, today. Among those who attended the ceremony was the Princess Henry of Prussia.

BELGRADE, Monday.—The very latest news from the scene of the floods shows that far greater damage has been caused than was at first presumed, and it is now estimated at vast sums. The lower part of the town of Kragujevac is completely destroyed, and numerous families have lost their all. All the villages in the neighbourhood of Kragujevac are enormously damaged. The winter and spring seeds have been destroyed, with them all prospect of a harvest. Owing to the incessant heavy rain the river Morava has overflowed its banks and is rising steadily, all the villages and fields bordering the river being inundated. The extensive tracts of flat country adjacent to the river present the appearance of a vast lake. Everywhere buildings have collapsed on their foundations and numberless cattle perished. The exact number of people who have lost their lives is still uncertain, but it must be appallingly great. The line between Belgrade and Nish, a great highway of international traffic, has been repaired and traffic resumed along it. At places where the water is too deep for the train to pass travellers are transported across in pontoons to other trains.

MADRID, Monday.—The foreign report that the Heir Presumptive to the Spanish Throne, King Alfonso's eldest boy, is a deaf mute is absolutely false. Some time ago the Premier had occasion to categorically deny this statement, which was circulated in a Madrid journal.

BRUSSELS, Monday.—The International Exhibition was opened here on Saturday afternoon in presence of the King, the Queen, the diplomatic corps, many State Ministers and members of the Chamber and Senate. The president of the Exhibition committee, Baron Janssen, made a speech of welcome to the guests in which he recalled the late King Leopold as a monarch who had always dreamed of a Greater Belgium, and said that the present exhibition was designed to display the industrial development of all countries. Commerce and industry today were the standards by which the prowess of nations were gauged. The King replied in a happy speech, stating that the international character of the undertaking could not fail to exercise great influence on the cause of peace. His Majesty and the Queen then carefully inspected the Belgian, British, French, Italian, German, Dutch, and Spanish sections, and expressed great interest in the exhibits.