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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE "DREAM CENSOR."

"Dreams are the fulfilment of wishes. They have a definite meaning and are not a senseless jumble of thoughts. Two psychic forces make a dream, one of these forces being a 'dream censor'."

These are some of the conclusions advanced by Dr. A. A. Brill in a paper on "Dreams and Their Relation to Neurosis," just published in the New York Medical Journal. Dr. Brill is connected with the department of psychiatry and neurology of Columbia University, New York, and in his paper had advanced unusual ideas about the meaning and formation of dreams. Not only does he contend that dreams have a perfect mechanism, but he insists that they are a valuable instrument of the physician in diagnosing and treating nervous diseases. Dr. Brill explains why a person dreams and tells what takes place in the mind during sleep. Two psychic forces make the dream, he says. The first is the wish of the dreamer and the second is a censorship which makes the dream appear distorted on sudden awakening. This censorship is even stricter than Anthony Comstock and the various purity clubs. The dream itself is divided into two parts, according to the physician. The part of the dream that is remembered on awakening is termed the manifest dream contents, and the other part, called the latent dream contents, includes the fundamental thoughts of the dream before the censor's blue pencil got busy.

"From time immemorial the dream has been a subject of much interest and speculation," says Dr. Brill. "It is not a senseless jumble, but a perfect mechanism, and, when analysed, it is found to contain the fulfilment of a wish. It always treats of the inmost thoughts of personality, and for that reason gives us the best access to the unconscious. The dream not only helps us to interpret symptoms, but is often an invaluable instrument in diagnosis and treatment. The formation of dreams is brought about by the working of two psychic forces (streams or systems), one of which forms the wish of the dream, while the other exerts its censorship on this wish and thus produces the distortion. Nothing from the first system can reach consciousness without having been passed through the second system, and the latter allows nothing to pass without exercising its prerogative of censorship. At the point of transition between the two systems we have the psychic censor, which, after exercising its function, allows to pass only that which is agreeable to it and restrains everything else."

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

President Taft, Ambassador James Bryce, Secretary Knox, William Jennings Bryan, and Samuel Gompers have sent letters of approval to the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress which were read at its session at Hartford, Conn., last week. The death of King Edward after Ambassador Bryce had written his letter prompted him to add a postscript to which the delegates gave sympathetic attention.

"The lamented death of King Edward VII," he wrote, "has taken away from the sacred cause of peace and good will among the nations one of those who was most earnest in promoting it and who had done most for it. He was always a warm and true friend of the United States and rejoiced in nothing more than in the growth of a cordial friendship between your country and his own, hoping and trusting that like sentiments of friendship would in time become general among the nations of the world. The countless expressions of sorrow at his departure which have already reached this embassy from all parts of the United States show how cordially his labours in the cause of peace have been appreciated by your people, and such an appreciation has gone to the hearts of the English nation, who are grateful for your sympathy."

President Taft said in his letter: "I have on more than one occasion expressed myself as being in favour of arbitration to secure it, and I also dwelt on the subject in my inaugural address. That does not mean, however, that I am in favour of giving up that which we now use for the purpose of securing peace, to wit, our army and navy, because I believe that the expense of armament is working toward peace."

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More than 300 delegates are attending the congress, which is presided over by Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School. In his opening address, discussing the peace problem as affecting the United States, he said that the total amount to be expended in the current fiscal year on account of wars and preparation for wars aggregates \$404,740,714, as compared with \$32,007,049 appropriated for the use of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government for the same period. He said that from 1789 to 1909 the Government expended for wars, navy and pensions \$13,296,423,549 as against \$4,466,068,760 for civil and miscellaneous purposes.

"WHIT SUNDAY," OR "WHITSUN DAY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

The interesting and detailed reply of "Anon" in your issue of May 19 to my query as to Whit Sunday does not cover the question of Whitsun Tide. If the division were after the "Whit" the whole season would be Whit Tide. And whether the "whit" be derived from a word meaning wisdom, or from one meaning white, in no way affects the question of division. In dealing with words, hyphenation and etymology are as different as color and size. Wedgewood (Cambridge) gives the etymology, on the authority of Bailey, as from "white" but prints the word in one piece—"Whitsunday"—which leaves one in the dark. Both the Reverend (afterwards Rt. Revd.) Leighton Coleman and the Rev. Stevens Parker (President of Racine College) always said "Whit Monday"; and this division would be equally justified from either etymological standpoint; as "white" and "wit" are closely allied, just as are "candid" and "candidate" and "candle."

The Standard Dictionary (the principal or working etymological editor of which was Prof. March of Lafayette College, but which also numbered among its collaborators Prof. Belz, the late Max Müller of Oxford and the late President Harper of Chicago University) gives "Whitsun Day" "Whitsun Monday" etc.; and the derivation as from "whitsun"; in combination "whitsun-ale" "whitsun-farthings" etc.; besides giving as separate words "Whitsun" and "Whitsun." These point very distinctly to a word for wisdom instead of one for white.

Etymology is a ticklish thing; for instance "whitlow" has a parallel in "blanc doigt" in Normandy and "blanc doigt" in other parts of France; but is probably not from white or whit but from "whick," meaning "quick" or "alive"; as it is a swelling about the quick of the nail; and one form is "whickflaw."

Walsh in his "Curiosities of Popular Customs" speaks of the Lancashire "Whitsun Fairs" on "Whit Monday." A correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine (1783, vol liii, p. 578) says there seems to be a trace of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the heads of the Apostles in what passes at Whitsuntide (not Whit Tide) fairs in some parts of Lancashire.

"This day Whitsunday is cald
For wisdom and wit sevenfold
Was given to the Apostles on this day"

Perhaps some one of your readers will give a good derivation for "skedaddle" and the reason therefor.

Wanteno.

Dresden, May 22.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—The Senate has passed the Navy Bill providing for the authorisation of 130 million dollars, which includes the cost of two battle-ships of the super-Dreadnought type.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—It is reported here that Mr. William Bryan, the Democratic champion, who is now crossing to England, has arranged to meet Mr. Roosevelt in London. A deputation from both Houses of Representatives will take part in the public reception of the ex-President when he lands again on American territory. In spite of repeated denials, the ceremony is considered as bound to have a certain political character.

ALBANY, May 9.—From all sections of the State there came to Senators and Assemblymen tonight hundreds of letters protesting against the passage of the Wilkie bill, which, it is claimed, so amends the public health law as to prevent Christian Science healers from practising. Scores of petitions from Christian Science congregations as well as letters from individual members declare that the enactment of the bill will strike a vital blow at Christian Science and destroy the very foundation of the work inaugurated by Mary Baker G. Eddy, so far as this State is concerned. The Senate made immediate response to the protests tonight. Mr. Davis moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, before which a hearing was to be held tomorrow. "It does not matter from whence this bill comes or where it goes," remarked Mr. Brackett during the fifteen-minute discussion which ensued. "There are innumerable clubs ready to be wielded that will swat it unmercifully."

The bill was finally sent to the Judiciary Committee. This, it is believed, seals its fate, though a large delegation from the Erie County Medical Society is expected here tomorrow to urge its passage. Assemblyman Wilkie admitted tonight that the bill in its present shape will eliminate the Christian Science healer. He added that unless the Erie County Medical Society should give its consent he will not countenance granting any concessions to Christian Scientists. In explaining the bill Mr. Wilkie said: "This bill, given me by Dr. John H. Grant, President of the Erie County Medical Society, strikes from the present law the words 'or the practice of the religious tenet of any church,' and substitutes a provision permitting members of Jewish faith to practice a tenet which would have been precluded unless this substitution were made." Mr. Wilkie denies that the bill would prevent Catholics from worshipping at shrines or others from praying for deliverance from pain or sickness, saying in this respect: "This is a ridiculous claim made by the Scientists and is absurd on its face."

MADRID, Tuesday.—A bomb exploded yesterday near the monument erected to the memory of the victims of the bomb outrage perpetrated at the wedding of King Alfonso. The infernal machine was being carried past the monument by an Anarchist, who had it in a bag. The explosion injured him on the face and legs. He attempted to flee, but finding this impossible drew a revolver and inflicted two severe wounds on himself. He died soon after.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The trial of Lieut. Hofrichter, the poisoner, commenced yesterday before the Court Martial and lasted until 6 p.m. The accused said he had nothing to add to the statements made by him at the preliminary examination, whereupon he was told to stand down. The charge sheet, comprising 120 pages, was then read by the presiding judge and the sitting was adjourned. Proceedings recommenced this morning.

SALONIKA, Tuesday.—Malkovatz on the Montenegrin frontier was the scene yesterday of a fierce fight between the inhabitants on both sides of the frontier, in which a Turkish patrol also took part. Three Montenegrins were killed and one wounded. According to an official report, the rebel Albanians up to now have surrendered 4,500 rifles and considerable ammunition to the Turkish commander.