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THE COLOUR QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Nearly fifty years have elapsed since popular American feeling against slavery resulted in one of the most sanguinary civil wars in the world's history. The slaves were indiscriminately liberated, and anyone with sufficient temerity to suggest that the ever-increasing free negro population might introduce very serious complications was regarded as inhumane or a rebel sympathizer. The slaves have now been free for half a century, and there is nothing to show that racial antipathy between the white American and his, so-called, black brother has diminished. On the contrary, the frequent reports of lynchings, outrages, riots, and murder indicate that the tension is increasing, and create the fear that an appalling climax must sooner or later be reached. It is almost impossible for Europeans who have never had experience of the American negro to appreciate American views on the matter. Every ghastly story of a lynching is generally held up as sad evidence of the retrogression of civilisation in a country claiming place among the enlightened nations of the earth, but in many cases a knowledge of the facts throws quite a different light on the matter. The animal qualities so strongly developed in a negro, however disguised by a thin veneer of Western civilisation, remain unradicated after several generations of education and culture. There are, of course, many notable exceptions, but these do not affect the rule in general. Especially in the Southern States of the Union is the coloured man looked upon by white citizens as an inferior being, over whom a strict surveillance must be exercised in the interests of the community. It may be argued by humanitarians that the one atrocious crime considered peculiar to the Southern negro is only perpetrated by the lowest type of the race, and that it is possible to eliminate such tendencies by a display of tolerance and appropriate educational methods. This argument is doubtless worthy of consideration, but it signally fails to appease the just fury of a man whose most sacred instincts have been ruthlessly trampled upon by a representative of the coloured race. While it cannot be denied that the methods of a mob blind with hatred towards some negro who has invaded the sanctity of a home and blighted several lives are terrible in the extreme, Europeans should endeavour to appreciate the mob's point of view before indiscriminately applying the epithet "barbarians" to Southerners as a whole. In those parts many thoughtful men deprecate the excesses which unfortunately too often characterise the execution of summary justice, though they are of the opinion that an occasional occurrence of this nature exercises a healthy influence on the negro population and acts as a strong deterrent. Whether the terrible means employed justify the end in such cases, we do not feel qualified to decide.

It is worthy of note that racial hatred appears to flourish quite as vigorously in the Northern States as in the South; indeed, one of the bitterest racial riots of recent times occurred in the neighbourhood of Boston not so many years ago, and Boston was formerly regarded as the stronghold of negrophilism. Desperate conflicts between negroes and white citizens have also occurred in the city of New York. But the riots at Springfield, Illinois, appear to have been the most serious yet reported. Dozens are said to have been killed on both sides, and over a hundred wounded are undergoing treatment at the hospitals. That Springfield should have been the scene of such a murderous affray between white and black is a bitter satire on the expectations of fifty years ago, for within the confines of that town is the grave of Abraham Lincoln, the greater part of whose life was dedicated to the vindication of the rights of the coloured man.

The colour question is perhaps the most serious problem with which the people of the United States stand face to face today, and it is not engaging the earnest attention which its importance merits. A very shadowy Yellow Peril receives infinitely more consideration from the Press, owing to its possibilities of sensational copy, but sooner or later the negro question must be faced by every American citizen having the welfare of the nation at heart. There is no lack of suggestions based for the most

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part on hypotheses; Mr. Booker T. Washington, for example, steadfastly maintains that education alone can redeem the members of his race, and it is undeniable that his noble work at Tuskegee supports this contention to a marked degree. But elsewhere the results of the educational system as applied to negroes are discouraging in the extreme. Certain bold individuals do not hesitate to recommend a widespread system of deportation, but here again the question arises as to where the vast number of coloured undesirables are to find a suitable colony. So far the American negro has evinced no particular enthusiasm over the Liberian Republic, which at one time it was thought would serve as a most potent factor in elucidating the problem created by the phenomenal prolificacy of the coloured race in America.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

IRISH UNDER-SECRETARY KILLED.

London, August 19.
A tragic occurrence took place in Dublin yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. H. Ennis, the newly-appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland, was driving from his residence in Fitzwilliam-place to the Castle, and when passing through Fitzwilliam-square the horse stumbled and fell. Mr. Ennis was thrown heavily on his head, and he was taken in an unconscious state to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died about an hour later, without recovering consciousness.

CUNARD LINE AND PLYMOUTH.

London, August 19.
The *Central News* Queenstown correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line at New York, arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday morning on board the "Mauretania." Asked was it a fact as cabled that the two fast Cunard liners were going to abandon Queenstown and call at Plymouth and Cherbourg instead, Mr. Brown replied: "That is a question I cannot answer. I never said such a thing, and could not say anything of the kind, as I saw no reporter in New York before starting. I am at present on my annual vacation, and am journeying to Liverpool with my daughter. I shall return again to America in about a fortnight. Probably I shall see the general manager and perhaps the directors in Liverpool, and most likely the matter will be discussed, when they will decide what will be done, but at present I cannot say what their intentions are."

WORKING MEN'S DEPUTATION TO GERMANY.

London, August 20.
The *London News Agency* understands that the visit to Germany of the deputation representing British working men, with a view to assuring the working classes of Germany of British goodwill towards them, will be made after the Trade Union Congress has taken place. The deputation will be of a thoroughly representative character. Among those who have already accepted an invitation to take part in the visit is Mr. W. C. Steadman, M. P., secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

BERLIN ROMANCE.

London, August 19.
At Bow-street yesterday George Hannes, a slim German youth, was brought up on remand charged with being in possession of property supposed to

be stolen abroad. Upon the application of the police the magistrate now allowed this charge to be withdrawn, and the prisoner was then re-charged on an extradition warrant with the abduction of a girl named Charlotte Seeliger, aged 15, and with participation in the crime of larceny in Berlin.

It was alleged that the accused came to this country with the girl about a week before the arrest, and the couple lived together in Howland-street, W.C. When taken into custody the prisoner said the girl had told him that she was 16.—Detective-Sergt. Sanders mentioned that the girl had since returned to Berlin in the company of her mother.—A further remand was ordered.

NO HOPE FOR ENTOMBED LANCASHIRE MINERS.

London, August 19.
It is reported from Wigan that all hope of saving the lives of the miners entombed in the Maypole coal-mine has been given up.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

According to a *Globe* correspondent, over 7,000 applications have been received at the White House up to the present for permission to accompany President Roosevelt on his African hunting trip. They come from big game hunters, camp cooks, guides, boatmen, and from sporting goods firms in all parts of the world.

Secretary Loeb declares that if all the volunteers were taken along, the President would be able to enter Africa with a great army, and proceed to the conquest of the interior. If Mr. Roosevelt was willing to take with him all the patent fly dope, guns that will almost shoot without human aid, hunting knives that will pierce sheet armour, and other traps offered by enterprising dealers, he would need the army for bearers. Photographers who are certain that their services cannot be dispensed with are especially persistent. None of them will get the job, since Kermit Roosevelt, the President's son, has already been appointed photographer-in-chief to the expedition.

PRESIDENT CASTRO STILL OBSTINATE.

New York, August 19.
According to a telegram from Caracas, President Castro declines to permit the Brazilian Minister to take charge of French interests. The Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that the French-Venezuelan dispute is closely connected with the American Venezuelan question, and that the arrangement proposed would endanger the continuance of friendly relations with Brazil.

THE PHILIPPINE AND HAYTIAN QUESTION.

New York, August 19.
An Oyster Bay telegram quotes Mr. Roosevelt as predicting the grant of self-government to the Philippines twenty years hence. It will be interesting to see how this "time-limit" statement is received by the newspapers, which a little while ago were assiduously conducting an anti-Philippine campaign. Mr. Taft, in his acceptance speech, as may be remembered, dismissed the subject in a few words by declaring that the islands would not be ripe for self-government for some generations to come.

Meanwhile the Washington newspapers state that the Government is steadily preparing for intervention in Hayti. Haytian opinion, as expressed by the Minister in Washington, is not enthusiastic on the matter, and his Excellency suggests, not without reason, that the United States might help his Government best by ferreting out the cosmopolitan conspirators who hatch their plots in New York. At the State Department the officials refuse to confirm or deny the report that sanitary experts are to be sent to Hayti to decide on the best camp sites for troops.

NEW YORK MANSION DESTROYED.

New York, August 18.
The magnificent residence of Mr. H. B. Hunkins, the well-known bank president, at Lake George, the summer resort in the Catskill Mountains, was completely destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Hunkins was entertaining a large house party at the time, and the outbreak of fire caused a panic among the occupants of the mansion.
(Continued on page 2.)

DRESDEN

The body of Hermann Eckert, the late head of the Cashier's department in the Dresdner Bank, Dresden, who was alleged to have been guilty of defalcations to the amount of 233,000 marks, was found hanging in an hotel at Schandau on Wednesday.

It appears that some of the present-day fashions owe their origin to physical defects. The elevated hand-shake is one of these, and a London contemporary throws an interesting light upon its origin. It appears that a Prince, a leader of society in the French capital, had a carbuncle or some such inconvenient and painful growth on his shoulder. Whenever a friend gave him a hand-shake, the operation as far as the Prince was concerned was most painful. To prevent this he raised his hand horizontally to his shoulder, and, if we may use the expression, had "the whip hand." This new method of hand-shake was the astonishment and admiration of certain persons always on the lookout for the latest in society, who thought that the Prince had inaugurated a new fashion which one sees daily in operation in the Strand, bordering westwards.

The dainty lace handkerchief which ladies use owes its origin also to the defects of nature. The unhappy Empress Josephine introduced the fashion. She suffered from bad teeth, and living in the time when American dentistry was unknown, she cast about her for some means to hide the defect. The cambric handkerchief with rich lace was the outcome. If the Empress wished to laugh, or had to open her mouth widely, the handkerchief was requisitioned. The grace with which she handled it was so perfect that its effect was as agreeable as a silken skin or laughing eyes.

When one thinks of Bavarian students, the association of ideas leads to beer. The students have a grievance, and they have formed a society to protect their interests. The students allege that they are defrauded of a considerable portion of their "bock" by way of froth, and it is alleged that in a year they have paid no less a sum than £200,000 for froth alone. The society is something more than a mere abstraction, for, according to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, they have succeeded in getting a brasserie waiter convicted for cheating in his measure. The court, to strike terror into other evildoers, fined the man £50 and sent him to prison for nine months. It is estimated that this exponent of fraudulent economics levied toll on his customers to the extent of £1,000 annually.

M. Hellepute is bent upon the reform of the poste restante of Belgium. From the first of October next the poste restante will accept no more letters where the addressee is indicated by initials only. The proposed change is by no means favourably received, the chief argument against it being that

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traders and others when advertising for an employé have been in the habit of requesting answers to be sent to initials at the poste restante, and a contemporary draws a terrible picture of the advertiser being besieged by several hundreds of candidates for any vacant post.

The Minister has his side of the question. He thinks that the poste restante is much abused, and one instance of many cited by him is the case of clandestine courtships between young boys and girls. In this the Minister seems to have taken an unassailable position, although, a contemporary points out, the system works excellently in France and in Germany. One of his opponents says the proposal is as ridiculous as the little label attached to the postage stamps showing that letters need not be dealt with on the Sabbath.

The *Paris Matin* in a telegram from Turin says: It is announced from Trieste that the Milanese guests of the Trieste Labour Society were made the object of an enthusiastic demonstration, whereupon the Slovene peasants and workmen indulged in a violent counter demonstration against the Italians. The police intervened, but they appeared to favour the Slovenes, and arrested about a hundred Italians. Some sixty persons were wounded either by sticks, stones, or revolver shots.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) Frischer Mut, leichtes Blut, Marsch, Blon. (2) Ouverture "Die weisse Dame," Boieldieu. (3) Finale a. "Lohengrin," Wagner. (4) Künstlerleben, Walzer, Strauss. (5) Vorspiel z. III. Akt a. "Heimchen am Herd," Goldmark. (6) Elegie u. Legende, Dvorák. (7) Fantasie a. "Faust," Gounod. (8) Ouverture "Die schöne Galathe," Suppé. (9) Nord. Wiegellied u. Trautes Dämmerstündchen, Köhler. (10) Mohnblumen, Intermezzo, Moret. (11) Piero et Pierette, Polka, Spork.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 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.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Mignon.

Opera in three acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:

Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Plaschke.
Laertes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Puttlitz.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Frau Kraus a. G.
Philine	Frau Abendroth.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PILOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies, scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.

Saturday night . . . Tiefertand . . . at 7.30
Sunday night . . . Samson und Dalila . . . " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . Alt-Heidelberg . . . at 7.30
Saturday night . . . Ordnung im Hause . . . " 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . Die Schmutzler . . . at 8
Saturday night . . . Die Schmutzler . . . " 8

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton August 18th.
"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide August 18th.
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Suez August 19th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg August 19th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, left Nagasaki August 19th.
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York August 19th.
"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore August 19th.
"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa August 19th.
"Derfflinger," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki August 19th.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

Vienna, August 19.

The *Politische Korrespondenz* learns that the reply of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Russian circular Note of the 25th of July (O.S.) is to the following effect: The Imperial and Royal Government has taken cognizance of the circular Note of the St. Petersburg Cabinet of July 25/O.S., with lively interest; and shares fully the conviction expressed in the resumé of the Note, agreeing with the Imperial Russian Government in the opinion that all steps towards completing the work of reform through the Porte should be postponed until such time as the Powers arrive by mutual agreement at a new decision. As the Vienna Cabinet assents to the views of the Russian Government, it takes this opportunity of explaining precisely what its own standpoint is with regard to recent occurrences in Turkey, of which Austria-Hungary has been the nearest spectator. When nearly five years ago, the Vienna Cabinet undertook in concert with the Imperial Russian Government to carry out the reforms considered most necessary in the Vilayets of Saloniki, Monastir, and Kossowo, it did so, not only for the protection of the Macedonian populations, but also in the interests of the

Ottoman Empire itself, guided by an eminently peaceable and conservative idea. Its object was to improve the Turkish administration in the three Vilayets. The new political movement in Turkey appears to have the same purpose in view, though its methods are different. The evil will be grappled at the roots, and the reforms commence with the administration in Constantinople, to be extended thence throughout the whole Empire. We can only congratulate ourselves if success should attend this new system sanctioned by His Majesty the Sultan, and if in this manner a state of things should be brought about equally advantageous to all the subjects of the Turkish Empire, without distinction of creed or nationality. Such was always the intention of our policy. Before the beginning of the present crisis the Vienna Cabinet was of opinion that the Powers must assume an attitude of reserve, and that every inopportune step which could render the situation more acute was to be avoided. It has never failed to inform the Russian and other Cabinets of this its conclusion. The decision of the Imperial Government to postpone the communication of its plan of reform springs from the same train of thought, and the Imperial and Royal Government therefore hasten with satisfaction to take cognizance of that decision.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, August 21st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, August 23rd. 10th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.45 a.m. Service and Sermon in Esperanto by the Rev. J. Cyprian Rust, A.M. of Soham Cambridgeshire. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, August 24th. S. Bartholomew, Ap. and M. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, August 23rd. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

QUITE ANOTHER THING.

Charged with being intoxicated, a prisoner urged that his eyesight was weak, and consequently he could not stand too many drinks. Apparently, however, he could be stood them.

THE ENGLISH LOOK.

That Englishmen in general have a look almost peculiar to themselves is admitted by all who have travelled. Not only do they recognise fellow-countrymen thereby on the railway or at table; more than that, they will find on inquiry that foreigners are quite as well able to distinguish the characteristic signs. These do not belong to a class—unless the true Englishmen must be so described in days when the title is claimed by barbarian multitudes who cannot even speak the language. Perhaps the type is most conspicuous among the upper bourgeoisie, but below as above that stratum it abounds. One very often sees it with working men of the skilled, self-respecting order, and with those, lower in status, who follow a manly outdoor employment, as dockers. Only among the pale and puny population east of Gray's Inn-road, where a man at five feet six is tall, does the English look quite disappear—not that it depends on stature. But on what does it depend?—what does it signify and how does it arise? These questions have some interest—perhaps some importance. Those who believe in the science of Physiognomy might give them attention. Persons innumerable have asked assuredly, when struck with some notable illustration of the rule; but I am not aware that any serious explanation has been published. Goldsmith made a shot when he spoke of Englishmen walking with "pride in their port, defiance in their eyes." But the problem is not to be solved by an epithet. Few of us happily are so snobbish as to carry pride in our port when going about our daily business; and the expression which an English gentleman wears, whatever it may be, is certainly not defiant.

There is a great opportunity for international studies in London just now. One need not make the expedition to the Anglo-French Exhibition. In several leading thoroughfares, at certain hours, half the passers-by seem to be aliens, of the tripper class mostly. And visitors of more pretension may be observed in Hyde Park. An untravelled reader, if one can be found, who does not grasp what is meant by the English look, will speedily learn by noting how readily he distinguishes a real fellow-countryman among these various foreigners; it is necessary to say "real" because he will meet scores who call themselves his fellow-countrymen though they have nothing English of body or soul except a legal fiction. But in most cases the observer would be puzzled to define a peculiarity which he feels. The look is not dependent on complexion more than on stature. No doubt it is most conspicuous with fair men. They represent the English breed more exactly. But Germans, for example, are fairer still and they have not the look. It does not depend on features either, since one may find it equally pronounced in hazel eyes and grey, accompanied by a snub nose or an aquiline. The curl of the moustache may have some negative influence—that is, may obscure it where it might have been distinct, by imprinting an air so strongly foreign that the insular characteristic is overpowered. Clothes also may have some influence of the same negative class. When fantastic they disguise the Englishman who wears them. But if none of these visible signs accounts for the look, what is the explanation?

It will be remarked that women show it much less frequently. They cannot be identified among their Continental sisters with anything like the same ease as men. There is a British type, of course, for both sexes; but that is not the point. So there is a French type, Italian, German, and so on. But purely physical distinctions are wearing away, as might be expected when the people of Europe assimilate so fast in habits, dress, modes of life and ways of thought. Erasmus, Machiavelli, Cornelius Agrippa, Van Meteren, and others of authority described the various national characteristics in their time. Very curious and interesting are these reports studied by the light of our modern experience; "but that is another story." An Englishwoman who represents the physical type is known, of course; but seldom, in comparison with men, can she be identified by the look.

Perhaps this fact supplies a clue. It behoves one always to speak very cautiously on the significance of expressions—which are as much open to dispute as tastes. But after long observation in many countries I conclude that the essential quality of the English look is frankness, born of self-confidence and good-humoured indifference—which meets the eye of the stranger frankly, neither suspicious of him without cause, nor desirous to propitiate him, whether for politeness or any other motive. This is not to hint that the possessors of it must really be frank or honest as they seem. Some of the most desperate scoundrels extant have the look, received from blameless forefathers at birth. And a precious stock-in-trade it is for the malefactor.

If this be thought an insufficient explanation of the problem I should be pleased to hear another, for some explanation there must be. But mine accords with history. The look is the heritage of freedom, immemorial with us, but yet not old enough even in France to have set a birth-stamp

on the people. But it is old enough in the United States, among the population of English descent, and in young Americans of that strain the look is common; with years they seem to lose it, under the slavery of money-making. But it must not be expected in Americans of foreign name—they have not yet entered on the heritage, though often they, too, have learned the freedom which is offensive. The observant will note that a series of generations is required to imprint the look on an alien family domiciled in England, under the best conditions. The sons may have gone to a public school and to Oxford; they may have married English wives—the grandsons may have all their ideas and interests centred here. But they will not be recognised as Englishmen at sight in a foreign town. Also, if English-women have not the look, my suggestion accounts for its absence. They did not share the heritage of Freedom. In this point of view they certainly had no advantage over other women in Europe. P.M.G.

THE AMERICAN SUMMER VACATION.

EFFECTS OF THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

By the middle of July it is possible to get a fairly good clue to where American families of means are spending the summer months. City life in town houses through ten or twelve weeks of the American hot season is becoming to be considered less and less endurable. One need but pass through the residential quarters of the chief American cities to notice the extent to which the desertion of town has proceeded. In street after street rows and rows of houses are closed, their doors and windows carefully barricaded with extra boarding, and not a sign of an inmate or any token of life disturbs the silent neighbourhood.

This summer vacancy is not only noteworthy in the side streets that cross Fifth-avenue in New York. Washington, of course, in July and August, is only the workplace of minor Government officials. Its wide avenues are insufferably hot for social life. But the larger cities of the United States, as the circle of wealth has widened in the last ten years in each West End, have followed New York's example. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Providence, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and the Southern cities, ranging from Richmond to Atlanta, all show the summer migratory habit.

There are three proverbial courses open for the paterfamilias in disposing of his womenfolk and children during the summer months. He may send them or take them to Europe himself, or let them spend a free, open-air life at his country place, either on the sea-coast or in some lake and mountain district, where the term "camp" or "cottage" may cover any kind of habitation from the bungalow of primitive rustic simplicity to the costliest mansion.

Whatever may have been the case in Jefferson's time—if ever the ideal equality of the Declaration was an actual possibility in the Republic—the tendency is towards the growth of more numerous class distinctions. This seems inevitable as the wealth of individuals increases and the subdivisions of occupations are multiplied. In all the larger cities the position of a family in the social scale has come to be estimated by its inclusion in an unofficial, but very potent, list of people belonging to the upper stratum.

From this compilation it is possible to infer the summer habits of this class more accurately than from the rough estimates garnered from railway and steamship traffic figures. Particulars have been obtained as to 11,306 families more or less known to fame locally in the chief cities of the United States. Of these, 5,768 families are known to be spending the summer inland, or 25 per cent. more than last year. The seashore, it seems, is less attractive this season, for there are only 2,623 on the sea-coast, a decrease of 15 per cent. Contrary to the general belief, it appears from the statements gained from the individuals themselves that there has been a large increase in the number who have gone abroad since April 1, as compared with the same period a year ago. During the past four months 1,602 families have gone abroad as compared with 778 in 1907. Notwithstanding high rates for the ocean voyage, the cost of living in Europe and travelling expenses compare favourably with the hotel and summer boarding charges prevalent in the American summer resorts.

On the other hand, there is a very large increase in returns from Europe, and as there is a great falling-off in the number of foreign addresses of bankers the inference is warranted that a large number of American families usually occupying residences abroad in the summer have returned to live in their own country. Presumably these have been directly affected by the financial panic of last autumn and the prolonged subsequent depression.

This is generally acknowledged to be far from a good yachting year, at any rate as regards the chartering of yachts for the summer by Wall-street stockbrokers. But regular yacht owners seem to be using their yachts with greater fidelity, for a yacht index shows the names and descriptions of 800 yachts

attached to the list of owners. There are 16 per cent. more families living on board their yachts this year than there were this time last year.

FINANCIAL AID OR SUICIDE.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The utmost degree of human despair is surely expressed in the following advertisement, which appeared recently in a Chicago newspaper: "The father of eight children requires a loan of 500 dollars, in order that he may not be driven to suicide; he will repay the money punctually in weekly instalments of five dollars."

It is reported from Chicago that enquiries had shown that the advertiser really intended to make away with himself. He had lost an amount of less than 300 dollars entrusted to him by his employer, had kept the loss secret and borrowed money at ruinous interest in order to replace the lost sum. His debt now amounts to 500 dollars. All his efforts to find a way out of his difficulties have failed, and his family is in the greatest want. He therefore determined to put an end to his misery, if help did not soon come. Unfortunately the reports do not say whether some kind-hearted person or persons came to his aid.

DRESDEN

Mother & desire lady to share apartment (about 110 Mk).
daughter desire lady to share apartment (about 110 Mk).
References:
Engl. & Germ. spoken. Addr.: O. 140, Daily Record office.

Elegantly furnished first flat
to let from October 1st for about six months,
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Most comfortable situation.—Please address:
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Rebstock Union Bar. American drinks.
English cooking.
Schüsser Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate easterly winds, bright and sunny, dry
and warm, slight tendency to thunder-storms.