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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES:

\$3,055,000,000.

The current number of the *Bulletin*, which is published by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, contains a very interesting article on the above subject which we take pleasure in transcribing to our readers:—

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year which ended with last month will show a larger total than in any earlier year except, possibly, 1907. The combined imports and exports during the eleven month of the fiscal year just ended, for which figures are now available show a grand total of \$ 3,055,000,000 against \$ 2,733,000,000 in the corresponding month of 1908-'09, \$ 2,848,000,000 in the like period of 1907-'08, and \$ 3,065,000,000 in the like period of 1906-'07, the total for eleven months of the year just ended being thus \$ 10,000,000 below that of the corresponding month of the banner year, 1906-7. Whether the June figures will be sufficiently large to bring the grand total of the fiscal year 1909-'10 above that of the banner year 1906-'07 is at present uncertain, but the available figures fully justify the assertion that the total of imports and exports will not be exceeded by more than one year in the history of our commerce.

Import figures will be the largest in the history of the import trade, while the export figures will fall more than \$ 100,000,000 below those of the fiscal years 1907 and 1908. The excess of exports over imports will be smaller than in any year since 1896, the figures of the eleven months ending with May, 1910, showing an excess of but \$ 179,000,000, indicating that the excess for the full twelve months will not exceed \$ 200,000,000, as against \$ 351,000,000 in the fiscal year 1909 and \$ 666,000,000 in the fiscal year 1908, when the excess of exports over imports made its highest record.

The increase in imports, according to figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials. The decrease in exports occurs chiefly in foodstuffs. Manufacturers' material entering the country during the fiscal year 1910 will aggregate in value nearly \$ 900,000,000, or 55% of the total imports, against \$ 750,000,000 in the former banner year, 1907, when manufacturers' materials formed 52% of the total imports.

Foodstuffs exported will aggregate in the fiscal year 1910 but about \$ 375,000,000, against \$ 513,000,000 in 1907, \$ 583,000,000 in 1901, and \$ 590,000,000 in 1898, and will form in the present year approximately 22% of the total exports of domestic products, against 40% in 1900, 42% in 1890 and 56% in 1880.

Manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1910 will aggregate something more than \$ 750,000,000 and form approximately 43% of the total exports, against 35% in 1900, 21% in 1890, and 15% in 1880.

The increase in imports of manufacturers' materials occurs in nearly all classes, but especially in hides and skins, india rubber, raw wool, and pig tin. Hides and skins imported will show in the fiscal year 1910 a total of about 600,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$ 110,000,000, against 444,000,000 pounds, valued at \$ 78,000,000 in 1909 and 371,000,000 pounds, valued at \$ 83,000,000 in 1907. India rubber will show in 1910 a total importation of over 100,000,000 pounds valued at over \$ 100,000,000, against 88,000,000 pounds, valued at \$ 62,000,000 in 1909 and 77,000,000 pounds, valued at \$ 59,000,000 in 1907. Raw wool will show a total importation in 1910 of nearly 300,000,000 pounds valued at approximately \$ 60,000,000, against 266,000,000 pounds valued at \$ 45,000,000 in 1909 and 249,000,000 pounds valued at \$ 46,000,000 in 1905. Pig tin will show total imports of over 100,000,000 pounds valued at something more than \$ 30,000,000 in the fiscal year 1910, against 96,000,000 pounds valued at \$ 38,000,000 in 1907, the former high record year.

Eat Pfund's Yoghurt!

Manufactures ready for consumption imported will aggregate about \$370,000,000 in value in the current fiscal year and exceed the total for any earlier year, though the percentage which they form of the total imports will be less than in several earlier years, being in 1910 approximately 23% of the total, against 27.7% in 1908, 29% in 1896, 31.6% in 1885, 39.8% in 1870, and 48.7% in 1860.

The falling off in exportations of foodstuffs occurred in corn, wheat, flour and meats. Corn exports will aggregate but about 40,000,000 bushels valued at approximately \$27,000,000, against 118,000,000 bushels valued at \$62,000,000 in 1906 and 209,000,000 bushels valued at \$85,000,000 in 1900. Wheat exports will aggregate but about 50,000,000 bushels valued at approximately \$52,000,000 in the fiscal year 1910, against 100,000,000 bushels valued at \$100,000,000 in 1908 and 155,000,000 bushels valued at \$113,000,000 dollars in 1902. Flour exports will aggregate in the fiscal year 1910 about 9,000,000 barrels valued at \$48,000,000, against 15,500,000 barrels valued at \$62,000,000 in 1907 and 19,750,000 barrels valued at \$74,000,000 in 1903. Meat and dairy products exported will aggregate but about \$125,000,000 in value in the fiscal year 1910, against \$193,000,000 in 1908 and \$211,000,000 in 1906.

A STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

Apropos of the recent lottery in France, a Paris contemporary inquires whether the winner of the first prize knows that similar luck befell a great Frenchman. Voltaire, it seems, gained in 1731 500,000 francs organised to pay off the debt on the Hotel de Ville. The philosopher was in difficulties after the publication of his "Henriade," and this little venture saved the situation. It was effective if not dignified, but Voltaire did not always act with dignity. We have read somewhere that when that strange friendship between him and Frederick the Great was on the wane, the King, who could stoop to meanness, cut down Voltaire's supply of cocoa, and the author of "Mahomet" indemnified himself by pocketing the wax candles of the palace, and further revenged himself by showing to friends some of Frederick's bad verses, which he had to touch up, and observing, "See the dirty linen I have to wash," or words to that effect.

LOTTERIES.

The development of lotteries is interesting. We find them in the Roman Saturnalia and in the banquets of the aristocratic Romans, the object in both cases being amusement. Some of the Emperors adopted lotteries on a grand scale. Nero's prizes were sometimes a house, and at others a slave. Helio-gabalus introduced the element of absurdity; one prize would be, perhaps, a golden vase, and the next six flies. In the sixteenth century the lottery was adopted in Italy to encourage the sale of goods. The first recognised lottery in France was in 1656, and soon it became a popular mode of raising money for State purposes. In England the earliest sanctioned lottery was for the repair of harbours in 1569. Lotteries in England were finally suppressed in 1826, but by a blunder in legislation permission was granted to hold a lottery under the first Act of William IV. for Glasgow improvements. The Glasgow lottery, however, did not survive the reign.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Tuesday.—At the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the "Salon," Major General Sir Alfred Turner, the chairman, in toasting the German Emperor, said that Germany was aiming at the furtherance of "the interests of peace and not those of war. It was Germany's desire to live in friendly and brotherly harmony with England, in order to preserve the peace of the world. All talk of disarmaments was absurd. Peace was based on strength of armaments.—In responding to the toast the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, said it was his very pleasant duty to report to the Emperor the warm reception which had been accorded that toast.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—The hostile movement against the black race in America, which has gained in force since Johnson's victory over Jeffries, is on the increase especially in the South. Thousands of both races were wounded. Here in New York a furious mob tried to tie a negro to a lamp-post. While this man was saved by the police, another negro was beaten to death. There were four policemen stationed in each street, but they by no means were able to afford sufficient protection. All the reserves had to be called out, and then the policemen advanced on the crowd in close file. Sticks and stones, and even revolvers, played a great part in the fray. A house inhabited by negroes was set on fire. In New Orleans two negroes were shot, in Mound, Illinois, a black constable was beaten to death and another fatally injured.

Similar reports come in from Pittsburg, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other towns, and in all these the whites are said to be the aggressors.

NEW YORK (LATER).—During the collision between the white and black mobs yesterday, on the occasion of the negro Johnson's victory over Jeffries, 14 people were killed and over a hundred seriously injured.

The fireworks on the occasion of the 4th of July, caused 28 deaths and 1,758 casualties in that country.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Tuesday.—The man Becker, a German consular official who a long time ago murdered and robbed another official in the German Consular Office, was shot yesterday.

It will be remembered that the German Government had not availed itself of its right to have the man brought to Germany and tried in that country; he was therefore dealt with in accordance with Chilean law.

CLEVELAND (Ohio).—The reports first cabled with regard to the railway collision near Dayton, appear to have been exaggerated. It is officially announced that 18 people were killed, three mortally and 6 seriously injured, while a large number received slight injuries.

According to a cable despatch from a New York correspondent of a Berlin contemporary, the number of casualties are 21 dead and 40 seriously injured. The cause of the collision between the Twentieth Century Express, and a goods train of the Hamilton-Dayton Railroad is said to have been the wrong setting of a switch. The Twentieth Century Express was the fastest train in America. The engine penetrated a smoker, a luggage van, and a carriage reserved for women and children, before it stopped.

BETHENY, Wednesday.—M. Le Blanc established a new record for the aeroplane today, covering 100 kilometres, i.e. 62½ miles in 1 hour 11 minutes and 11 seconds. Another record was established by M. Morawe who covered 20 kilometres, i.e. 12½ miles in 13 minutes and 8 seconds.

ROME, Tuesday.—The Chinese Military Commission, headed by Prince Tsai-Tao, arrived here today and was officially met at the station. The members of the Commission will be the guests of the King for three days.

BERLIN

Purely business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the head offices of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

A local contemporary reports that the rumours of the recall of the Turkish Military Attaché in Berlin is without foundation. A Turkish journal said that Major Enver Bey was designated to be appointed chief of the General Staff of an army corps. On being interviewed by a representative of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Major said that he was only going to Turkey to attend the military manoeuvres, and would thereafter return to his post.

A Berlin contemporary publishes the following description of the brutal contest between Johnson and Jeffries:—At 1 o'clock midday about 18,000 people were assembled in the arena. The sun was blazing hot, and most of the spectators had removed their coats. A strong detachment of police and military regulated the entrance to the arena, and everybody demanding admission was searched for weapons. At one o'clock the Governor of Nevada, Mr. Dickerson, arrived with his staff. Sullivan, Fitzsimmons and Burns, all of pugilistic fame, were among the spectators. At 1.45, the combatants were examined by the doctors, who declared Johnson to be in a very nervous condition. Among tremendous applause from the spectators, Jeffries entered the ring at 2 o'clock, followed a few minutes later by Johnson. The contest began at 2.47. In the 15th round Johnson dealt Jeffries two tremendous blows in the face, prostrating the white man. He, however, rose again before the 10 seconds had elapsed, but immediately received another heavy blow which sent him sprawling. He was still on his knees when 10 seconds elapsed where upon the umpire ended the fight. Jeffries' defeat has caused tremendous feeling among the people. He is being reproached with having accepted the challenge without being properly prepared, and thus having brought shame and disgrace upon the white race.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel Der Kaiserhof are the following: H.H. Prince Georges Ghyka, of Paris; Count and Countess Gyldenstolpe, Swedish Ambassador in Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bradwin, of Hamilton, Canada; Countess Georg Almacy and family, of Budapest; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rosenbacher, of Baltimore; Mrs. and Miss Clifford J. Rennard, of New York City; Mr. Henry H. Lackmann and family, of Cincinnati; Miss Julia Bennett, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Pierson, of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jackson, of New York City; Count Leopold Edelsheim-Gyulai, of Budapest; H.H. Prince and Princess Dimitri Stourdza, of Paris.

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4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service
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3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 61. Office hours 10-3.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

It is reported from London that the Chilian Congress decided upon an increase of the Budget for the army and navy by £4,480,000. The Chilian Naval Commission now in London has been instructed to call for tenders for a 20,000-ton battleship, 4 destroyers, and two submarines.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—In consequence of the tremendous heat still prevailing here the suffering of man and beast are very keen. 170 deaths from sunstroke are reported from the State of New York alone.

An alarming outbreak of fire occurred last Sunday night at the Czar's summer residence at Peterhof. The Imperial Theatre, a photographic studio, and several adjacent dwellings, occupied by servants, were all involved, and completely destroyed, and the material damage done is exceedingly heavy.

There was no loss of life or personal injury. The Exchange Company sent out the following: Telegrams have just reached Paris reporting an alarming fire at Peterhof, St. Petersburg, the Imperial Summer Palace. The theatre and several other large buildings, forming an entire wing of the Palace, have been burned to the ground. None of the Imperial family was in residence at the time. For a time considerable fear was entertained that the entire Palace might be involved in the conflagration, but the efforts of the firemen, aided by soldiers and engineers, managed after an exciting struggle, to subdue the flames.

Sir Eldon Gorst left Alexandria for England on Saturday on board the "Semiramis."

Rumours are still persistent that Sir Eldon Gorst is to be transferred to Constantinople in the place of Sir Gerard Lowther, and that Lord Kitchener is to go to Egypt.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Government is continuing its preparations for the protection of the railways, in the public interest, in case the threatened general strike of railwaymen should become a fact. One of their movements is to call in many of the railwaymen to serve as reserve-men in the army. *Le Matin* reports that the War Ministry has already issued orders in the Département Seine to prepare, without delay, the mobilisation orders. It is estimated that about 180,000 men can be got out of harm's way by that means.

The proposed measure has the effect not only of removing troublesome men from the scene of the strike, but also of making the men liable to very severe punishment if, while serving in the army, they take any part in strike movements.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The execution of the man Liaboeuf last week, which has caused a tremendous animosity among the lowest-class Parisians against the police, has been the cause of a dastardly attempt upon the life of a policeman. A carpenter, aged 18, attacked a policeman yesterday in front of the police office and stabbed him, causing him fatal injury. The culprit was arrested immediately and, on being questioned, declared that he had no personal grudge against the policeman, that he did not even know him, but that he wanted to revenge the man Liaboeuf.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Lightning struck the church at Nantiat in the Département Haute, while a funeral service was being held, killing a young girl of sixteen.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday.—*Agence Roumaine* reports that the Queen's health is improving. The unfavourable symptoms have disappeared completely and Her Majesty is able to sleep and take sufficient nourishment.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Theatre	closed.	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Siegfried	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Laune des Verliebten.—Judith u. Holofernes (Kammerspiele) Liebeswäzler	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Kasernenluft	8
Berliner Theater	Talfun	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Flieger	8
Comic Opera	Der Regimentspapa	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Förster-Christl	8
Charlottenburg	Die von Hochsattel	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	closed.	
Kleines Theater	Nur ein Traum	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

The Art of Letter Writing:—
Suhag (Kism) [Upp. Egypt.]
At the First of April, 1900.

Messrs. Trollope, Sons and Co., Bristol.
Gentlemen,—Wherefore have you not sent me that sope—I am order from you. His it because you think my money is not so good as nobody else.

Damn you Trollop, Sons and Co., wherefore have you not sent me the sope—sent it at once and oblige
Your humble servant,
HASSAN, HASSAN EL KAMEL.

After I write this my wife have found the sope under the counter.
—(From Douglas Sladen's, "Queer Things About Egypt.")

RANDOM NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE.

(Continued.)

What we know of Shakespeare.

It is true that we know by far too little of the man Shakespeare, his surroundings, his influence upon his author and actor contemporaries, or theirs upon him. It is, however, equally true that we know no more of any of these latter, and of by far the greater part of them, very much less. Of the personal life and characteristics of Ben Jonson, Sidney, Beaumont, Fletcher, Raleigh, Marlowe, Greene, Lily, Chettle, Lodge, Burbage, Hemminge, Bacon, Kyd, Nash, Peele, Meres, Garnier, no more has been rescued from oblivion.

Many causes, some of equal date with Shakespeare's career, others in more or less rapid succession during his life and immediately following his death, have unfortunately combined to destroy the records we would so gladly reverence and study. Among these causes are the contempt in which the actor's calling was then held by the general public, as alluded to by Shakespeare himself in his Sonnet; the merely fugitive character accorded to all dramas, then considered more or less as we rate the "couplets" of the variety stage, or the comedies of local origin and allusion, of the present; the burning of the Globe Theatre, of which Shakespeare was co-proprietor, and in which many plays, existing, as was the custom, only in manuscript, were doubtless destroyed; the Civil War; the closing of all theatres in 1642, and consequent dissipation of their manuscripts to the four quarters of the compass in England; the great fire of London in 1666; and the idea shared by Shakespeare, as well as by others of the time, that plays were for some one particular stage only—hence, not to be printed. We can only hope for the day when some of the precious manuscripts which were scattered at the time of the closing of all the theatres will appear in some obscure quarter or hiding-place and give us the text of the Tragedies and Comedies as Shakespeare wrote them, and perhaps some letters or other records concerning his personality, his person, and his relations to his fellow men.

But George Brandes closes his masterly work on Shakespeare with the remark: "When we possess about forty important works of a man, it is our own fault if we do not know something of him."

Difficulty of Understanding Shakespeare.

One difficulty in the proper comprehension of Shakespeare's text lies in the fact that English has never had either a phonetic, or even a consistent or an invariable unphonetic, system of spelling; or a complete and unmistakable punctuation. The etymology of many words is covered up with superfluous consonants and irrelevant vowels. Given a word spelled, or a sentence punctuated, after a fashion which fails to please one diver among the wrecks of time, and a slight change may bring to the ground the whole fabric of meaning. The insertion of a comma in a most solemn text of Holy Writ made thereof a laughable and irreverent remark—"and he said, 'saddle me, the ass!'"

What the Bible and Shakespeare have suffered from the lack of vowels in Hebrew writing and the barbarism of our so-called "orthography" is incalculable.

More "Shakespeare on Emotions."

In *affliction* we turn to Othello (iv, 2) where the Moor says to Desdemona:—

"Had it pleased Heaven
To try me with affliction; had he rained
All kinds of sores and shames on my head;
Steeped me in poverty to the very lips;
Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes;
I should have found in some place of my soul
A drop of patience."

Of *courage and cowardice* we have good example in Cæsar's words to Calphurnia:—(Julius Cæsar ii, 2)

"Cowards die many times before their death:—
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come."

In King Richard III (I, 3) *ambition* finds description at the mouth of Queen Margaret, who addresses Gloster thus:—

"They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them;
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces."

Again in Macbeth he speaks of

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its self,
And falls on the other."

(Here incidentally the reading "self"—as meaning saddle—is preferable to "self," making the comparison much more apt than where speaking of o'er-leaping one's self.)

Do we find anything more beautiful than his apostrophes to *mercy* which we find like pearls in various settings in his plays:—

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge"
(Titus Andronicus, I, 2.)

"Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does." (Measure for Measure, II, 2.)

"The quality of Mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."
(*"Merchant of Venice,"* IV, 1.)

"It is enthroned in the heart of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."
(*"Merchant of Venice,"* IV, 1.)

No one has better pictured the *might of conscience* than Shakespeare in Hamlet's soliloquy:—

"Thus conscience does make cowards of us all
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action."

Shakespeare as a Socialist.

Altho' often in his personal relations a bit of a tuft-hunter, our William sometimes betrays the old deer-stealer and reveals himself as to some extent a *socialist*:—as for instance in "King Lear" (iv, 6) where the old king says to Gloucester:

"Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all! Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtle breaks,
Arm in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

Not but that Scott had said it better in the "Fortunes of Nigel" (Chapter XXXI):—

"Marry come up, sir, with your gentle blood!
Here's a red stream beneath this coarse blue doublet,
That warms the heart as kinly as if drawn
From the far source of old Assyrian kings."

Note the insinuation in Cassius' lines to Brutus:—

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves."
(*"Julius Caesar,"* I, 2.)

No walking delegate or labor agitator could more insidiously instil into the ears of his hearers hatred of their superiors.

There is wisdom and philosophy in Hamlet's remark to Marcellus (v, 1).

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away;
O, that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, to expel the winter's flaw."

Shakespeare's Myriad Mindedness.

Of the *myriad-mindedness* of Shakespeare we have the best proof when, in any mood in which we find ourselves, we turn to his pages for consolation, a shield against attack, a weapon of offense, a what not. No matter what our vein, he meets it with a proverb, a quip, an apophthegm, a reflection, or a full-developed poem. No frame of mind so high that he does not reach it with us; no depression so deep that he does not sound it for our consolation; no range of thought so wide that we do not find him already on its borders, in sympathetic word awaiting our coming.

Shakespeare on Adversity.

Take his lines to *adversity*:—

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head!
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."
(*"As You Like It,"* II, 1.)

The Friar also, addressing Romeo, speaks of "Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy." (Romeo and Juliet, iii, 3.)

Shakespeare's Parallels.

There are also many expressions which we find, which are of common origin in his text, and that of other early English writers, in the same, or nearly the same, form. For instance: "All that glisters is not gold," from the "Merchant of Venice" (ii, 7) which appears in Herbert's "Jacula Prudentum" as "All is not gold that glisters"; which Middleton wrote "All is not gold that glisteneth" ("A fair Quarrel," v, 1) and Spenser in his "Faerie Queen" rendered "Gold is not all that doth golden gleam" and Dryden in "Hind and Panther" less elegantly and forcibly "All, as they say, that glitter is not gold". Lydgate "On the Mutability of Human Affairs" put it less concisely "All is not golde that outward sheweth bright"; and Chaucer, in the "Chanones Yemannes Tale" (line 243) even less concisely and weakly put

"All thing, which shlneth as the gold,
Ne is no gold, as I have herd it told,"

Shakespeare wrote in "Much Ado about Nothing" (III, 5) "Comparisons are odorous" which Cervantes in "Don Quixote" put "Comparisons are offensive;" but in quoting, most of us follow the rendering "Comparisons are odious," following Burton, Heywood, Donne and Herbert, to whom it is common.

Where he wrote "The better part of valor is discretion" (Henry IV, i, v); he but used the same words in the same order as Churchill in "The Ghost" (I, i, 1, 232); while Beaumont and Fletcher had also said "Discretion, the better part of valor" in "A King, and no King," (iv, 3.)

(To be continued tomorrow.)

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Among the latest arrivals at Pension Görnemann are Miss Edith Fitch, Miss Ella Fitch, and Mr. Louis Sampson, all of New York.

Many of the sight-seers who had come to Dresden on Tuesday, to witness the arrival of the airship, on hearing that it was not coming, took the train for Zeithain intent on seeing an airship anyway. And very lucky they were. For not only did they see the military airship M III which had landed there early in the morning (as we reported yesterday), but they were also fortunate enough to witness the practical destruction of the airship. On arrival, says a correspondent, they were struck by the flabbiness of the balloon. After having inspected with much interest the motors etc. they noticed that the flabbiness increased, and it soon became so alarming that Major Gross thought it advisable to let the gas escape altogether, in order to prevent the strong wind from doing more damage to the airship. In spite of all precautions, however, a good deal of damage was done and it was only a bundle of wreckage that Major Gross had packed on carts and taken to the railway station, from there to be transported to Berlin to be reconstructed.

The disappointment in Dresden on Tuesday was very great, but in spite of all misfortunes, thousands eagerly expected news from Bitterfeld yesterday morning, of the probability of the airship coming here. It did not come; there was a thunderstorm in that vicinity and it was not deemed advisable to risk an ascent. We are told that perhaps next Friday or Saturday an attempt may be made to present the disappointed Dresdener with the exciting spectacle of a dirigible airship. We don't believe in these prophecies any more!

The programme for this evening's orchestral concert at the Belvedere is as follows: (1) "Marche loraine" L. Ganne. (2) Overture from the Operetta "Geneviev," A. Stratton. (3) Bachanale from "Phile-

mon et Baucis," Ch. Gounod. (4) a. Spanish Dance, M. Moszkowsky; b. Slavonian Dance, A. Dvorak. (5) Solemn procession of the women to the Cathedral from the Opera "Lohengrin," R. Wagner. (6) Ringerl and Röserl, song in popular strain, F. v. Suppé. (Violin obligato Herr Konzertmeister Julius Haug.) (7) Les Préludes, F. Liszt. (8) Overture from "Midsummernight's Dream," Thomas. (9) Moment musical, F. Schubert. (10) Die Lotosblume. Song for cornet with orchestra, V. Lachner. (Herr Ludwig Brüchert.) (11) España, Waltz, E. Waldteufel.

A big fire, a rare thing for Dresden, was to be seen on Tuesday evening. It seemed as if the expectant public that had been disappointed of viewing an airship, was to be compensated by a spectacle of a different nature. Shortly after seven in the evening, smoke was seen to rise from a large warehouse at the Alberthafen, and before the fire brigade were able to get out their hose, flames shot out of the building which contained a large stock of cotton bales, sugar, and flour. The firemen soon realised that here was a task such as was presented to them only very rarely. We do not think that such an extensive fire has been raging in Dresden since the year 1897 when the Kreuzkirche was burned. In this case the contents of the building were of such an inflammable character that it took practically the whole night to get control of the fire. Even at the moment of writing, late in the afternoon, the firemen are still hard at work to protect the neighbouring buildings.

Unfortunately a young fireman lost his life leaving a widow and three small children behind him. The young man entered the cellar of the building and was doubtless suffocated by the fumes, although he wore the proper apparatus for protection. His body was not recovered at the time of writing, and it may be that the enormous heat has reduced it to ashes.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

- ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**
Wiener Strasse
Thursday, July 7th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion
Friday, July 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, July 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
(Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE M.A., B.C.L. Strehlener Strasse 21, II.)
- THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,**
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse
Sunday, July 10th. VII. Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, D.D. Recto.
- 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 service is held every third Sunday in June, October, January and March.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY of Dresden-Neustadt.**
Service in English every Sunday, 11 a.m. Wednesday meetings, 8.15 p.m. Bautzner Strasse 48.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute

Changeable winds and sky; temperature but little altered; rain at times; a tendency towards thunderstorms.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

July 3 to 10	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	The Dresden Royal Opera is closed until the beginning of September, owing to the work of reconstruction now proceeding. From August 7 to September 10 opera performances will be given at the Royal Schauspielhaus, Neustadt.							
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Closed till September 10.							
Residenz-Theatre	Der heilige Rat. 8 p.m.	Der heilige Rat. 8 p.m.	Alt-Heidelberg. 8 p.m.	Der heilige Rat. 8 p.m.	Zapfenstreich. 8 p.m.	Der heilige Rat. 8 p.m.	Schöne Dein Herz. 8 p.m.	—
Central-Theatre	Der dunkle Punkt. 3.30. Die blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	Blaue Maus. 8 p.m.	—
Royal Belvedere	Concert. 5 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 7.30 p.m.	Concert. 5 p.m.

METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER-PRINT.

By Mrs TIOHE HOPKINS in *The Law Times*

A careless glance at the finger-tips would scarcely lead one to suppose that they could serve the purposes of identification. But they can and do. The tip of the finger tells a very remarkable tale. Take a sheet of ordinary white paper not too highly glazed, and spread over it a little printer's ink. On this lay the bulb of the finger lightly, and observe the pattern that is left. You have there an absolute impression taken direct from the body, which might be the means in certain circumstances of sending you to, or saving you from, the gallows. It might procure you a fortune, or prevent you from being robbed of one; it might secure your being identified as John Jones in a situation in which some malicious person was endeavouring to prove that you were William Smith.

For this impression from your finger is practically unique. The pattern may be what is called a "whirl," a "loop," an "arch," or something else. The all-important point is that it is absolutely your own, and can be claimed by nobody else; it has been estimated that the chance of two-finger prints being identical is rather less than one in sixty-four thousand millions. This pattern persists, moreover, throughout the period of human life—and after. Such as it is found on the finger-tip of a child, it is traceable on the finger of the same individual in extreme old age. Death itself does not efface it, except when decomposition has set in. It has been observed on the fingers of Egyptian mummies and on the paws of stuffed monkeys. With the exceptions, perhaps, of very deep scars and clearly made tattoo marks, there are probably no bodily characteristics so persistent and so distinctive as these. I have spoken of the impression taken from a single finger of one hand; but take them from the five fingers of one hand or the ten fingers of the two hands and you are identified beyond the possibility of denial or disproof. Such is the telltale finger-print.

A few years ago a very curious criminal case was before the Bengal Courts. The manager of a tea garden in a little place on the Bhutan frontier was found dead in his bed, his throat cut and his safe rifled. Several persons were suspected—a coolie, the manager's cook, an ex-servant whom he had caused to be imprisoned for theft, and others; but the evidence given at a preliminary inquiry incriminated nobody. Among the papers discovered and examined in a dispatch box of the manager was a calendar in book form, printed in the Bengali character. The calendar had a cover or wrapper of light blue paper, on which were observed two dirty-looking, faint, brownish smudges. Upon these a magnifying glass was brought to bear, and one of the smudges was deciphered as a half impression of the fingers of somebody's right hand. The Central Office of the Bengal Police keeps in a classified register the finger-prints of all persons convicted of certain offences, and the impression recorded on the calendar happened to correspond precisely with the impression of the thumb of the right hand of one Kangali Charan, the manager's ex-servant. This man was arrested in a district some hundreds of miles away, and brought to Calcutta, where the impression of his right thumb was again taken. The chemical examiner to the Government meanwhile certified that the stain on the cover of the calendar was human blood and Kangali Charan was committed for trial. In the end he was convicted of having stolen the missing property of the deceased, the assessors holding that it would be improper to find him guilty of murder, as no one had witnessed the deed. On appeal the conviction was upheld by the judges of the Supreme Court.

The committee appointed by Mr. Asquith in 1893. "to inquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals," has two systems before them: the anthropometrical system of M. Alphonse Bertillon, and the system of finger-prints originally, I believe, brought forward by Sir William Herschell but more recently associated with the name of Mr. Francis Galton.

The anthropometrical system, a wonderful contrivance, has been often explained. Briefly, M. Bertillon takes the measurements of certain bony portions of the human frame which are practically invariable in adults, and which are never the same with two individuals. The five principal measurements (M. Bertillon takes eleven in all) are the length and width of the head; and the length of the left middle finger, the left foot, and the left forearm. These are noted on a card which contains the prisoner's photograph, and so perfectly are the cards classified that a collection numbering tens of thousands can be sifted in a few minutes. It was M. Bertillon's method of classification, in a word, (in conjunction, of course, with the excellence of the system itself) that won the day for him with the Asquith Committee. They were agreed that "for the purpose of proving identity, the finger-prints examined and compared by an expert furnish a method far more certain than any other." The Bertillon instruments of measurement are as precise as human skill can make them, and, used with skilled hands, they scarcely allow error to creep in; but the finger-print being an

immediate impression from the body has the higher merit of absolutely impeccable accuracy, and is, moreover, far easier to record. But the scheme of classification under this system was less complete, and the committee found that, whereas it would work admirably with a small collection of cards, the difficulties would increase with numbers.

Later, the question of the identification of the professional criminal came under the notice of the Government of India, and the anthropometrical and the finger-print system were again gone into. By this time, however, Mr. Galton's method—or rather his plan of classification—had been reshaped by another expert. Mr. E. R. Henry, Inspector General of Police for the Lower Provinces, had taken up the classification problem, and had succeeded in simplifying it to such a degree as to make the whole finger-print formula not less practicable than M. Bertillon's.

It was reported upon by General Strahan, Surveyor General of India, and Mr. A. Pedler, F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, who said:—

The first classification divides all the different kinds of impressions into two classes, which can be recognised at a glance; by taking the combinations of these two classes, as exhibited in the ten different digits taken in pairs, all descriptive cards can be divided into 1,024 classes and to each class is allotted a separate pigeon-hole. By means of the Key... any one pigeon-hole can be found at once with the greatest ease and certainty, even by a person who has never seen the system before. We were both enabled to do this without any difficulty...we were both able to find the originals of two of the most intricate cards that could be produced, with ease and certainty. The man whose duty it is to look up the originals in no case took more than five minutes to produce the original, the duplicate of which we had handed to them out of a file of some 600 records.

This classification of Mr. Henry, then, puts the finger-print system, as a working and workable affair, rather above M. Bertillon's anthropometrical one. The police authorities in India are discouraging Bertillonage in favour of the simpler and more natural device of the impression from the finger; and the Government of that country, says Mr. Henry, "has been so fully convinced of the effectiveness of this new system, and of the certainty of the results it yields, that within the last few months the Indian Legislature has passed a special Act amending the Law of Evidence to the extent of declaring relevant the testimony of those who by study have become proficient in finger-print decipherment, such testimony not having been admissible under the un-amended law."

This Act is now some three years old, and at this date the Bertillon system may be quite out of grace in India. But in its own country—France—it works as efficiently as ever; and, given good instruments and proficiency in the use of them the results leave nothing whatever to be desired. The finger-print scheme being, in its modern developments, purely English, has perhaps not very much chance of acceptance in France; but in our prisons the two have worked in harmony.

If nothing can come out of nothing, something can come out of something; and the success of the finger-print system in the detection of crime in India has brought it into very extensive use in that country. It has been introduced into almost every branch of public business—from the Medical Department and the Post Office to the Opium Department. The Hindoo has a kind of genius for perjury and personation and the imperturbability of a Falstaff in swearing on the side on which his interest lies. It is only by his finger or his finger-print that the Government has succeeded in getting hold of him—checking in this way the false candidate in the examination hall, the false claimant to a civil pension, the sham emigrant, the cashiered servant of the Survey Department—and the results obtained in India recommend a wider adoption of the system in our own public service.

(It may be interesting to our Dresden readers to know that "dactyloscopy," or identification by finger-prints, has been the subject of close study on the part of the police departments of London, Vienna and—Dresden. Especially here in Dresden such extensive experiments have been made by the very efficient police department that the Bertillon system although still in use, has come to play a minor rôle in the identification of criminals. Anyone who can procure the permission, perhaps through the kind offices of his or her Consulate, to inspect the Police

building in Dresden, will be shown the clever devices employed by the department in the identification of criminals. It was to Dresden that the other large centres of the continent, such as Berlin, sent commissions to study the dactyloscopic system of identification. The president of police in Dresden, Herr Köttig, may well claim the credit of having courageously furthered a valuable science, and of having brought it to a very high standard of efficiency.—*Ed.*)

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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

July 10.—Lusitania, from Queenstown, mails due in New York July 15. Mark letters "Via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post today (Thursday).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be posted, in any boxes in Berlin or Dresden, not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on the days given.

Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

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It may be mentioned that an "Empress" steamer of the C.P.R., or a steamer of the Allan Line leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Friday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesdays, and be marked "via England," if marked at all. The "Empress" steamers deliver the mail in Quebec and Montreal on the following Friday, the "Allan" steamers on Saturday.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN

On Saturday, July 9, by the S.S. La Lorraine, and the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, both left New York June 30.

On Sunday, July 10, by the S.S. Deutschland, left New York July 2.

On Wednesday, July 13, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York July 5.

On Friday, July 15, by the S.S. Campania, and the S.S. Teutonic, both left New York July 6.

On Friday, July 15, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York July 7.

On Monday, July 18, by the S.S. St. Louis, and the S.S. Amerika, both left New York July 9.

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