

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 26.

On the order for the third reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. A. Chamberlain said that the Government this year had been engaged in levying financial burdens on the country in pursuit of a great scheme of social reform of a character and an amount which were wholly unparalleled in our history. But what constituted the most remarkable feature of this policy was that they had made no provision to meet the new liabilities which they had created, and had given no intimation as to the way they proposed to make good the gap which was hanging over us in the expenditure of the country. The Government were returned to power pledged to reduce the national expenditure, but during the two years they had been in office they had failed to carry out their pledges; and by their action during the present Session they had made it certain that reduction in the expenditure in the future was an impossibility. He called attention to the small reserve on which we could now draw in case of national emergency, and expressed the opinion that by their policy the Government had greatly helped forward the question of Fiscal Reform. By their Budget they had come dangerously near to inaugurating a system of national political corruption; the Budget was unsound in principle and dangerous in practice. Mr. H. Cox also criticised the Government's financial policy.

Sir E. Sassoon moved an amendment to the effect that the House declined to proceed with a measure which, while reducing substantially the tax on sugar, the produce of foreign countries, did nothing to relieve the burden of the tax on tea, an infinitesimal part of which is imported from possessions other than our own; and, while parting with a large part of revenue, rendered the discharge of prospective obligations of unknown magnitude embarrassing to the finances and injurious to the credit of the State. Reviewing the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the speaker asked why, when the protection afforded by the Patents Act was extended, it was anathema to protect hop-growers.

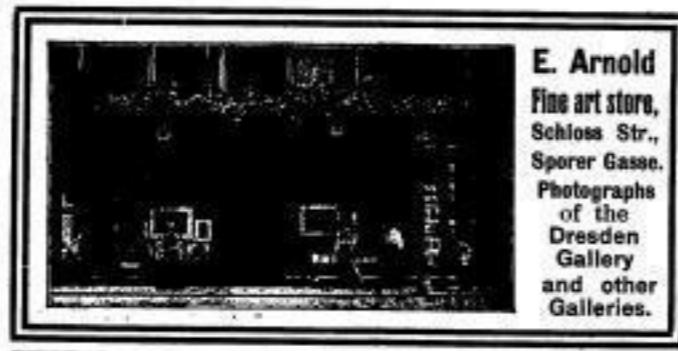
Mr. Joynson-Hicks, in seconding the amendment stated that in the tax on tea there was an opportunity to give a preference to one of our Dependencies without imposing a single further tax on foodstuffs.

Mr. Lloyd George, in replying to the general criticism of the Finance Bill, said that whatever the scheme of old age pensions, it was bound to be more or less conjectural in amount. With regard to provision for the scheme, what on earth was the good of raising taxation, not to meet a burden, but to show you could do it when occasion arose? Tea, with all its merits, was not a raw material, and sugar was, and that was the real difference. We were getting sugar from some of our possessions, too, and were improving in that respect.

Sir E. Sassoon: Through the Convention.

Mr. Lloyd George: I am not sure that it is through the Convention. Continuing, he contended that we had benefited by investing money abroad, especially in the Argentine. He deprecated all this lugubrious talk, as if we were at the end of our resources. It was not true. We were a long way off that. If there were a real danger, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pledge the credit of the country to make it secure from attack from any quarter. He agreed that there was a temporary lapse in our trade, but we must not talk as if this were the end of all things. The spring tide had passed, and we were getting near the neap, but the spring tide would come again. He rejoiced in the Budget, which was the first in which something had been done for the poor.

Sir G. Parker said the Unionist Party did not criticise the Government because they had done something for the poor, but they criticised the manner of it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken of investments abroad. Did he seriously assert that there was nothing lost to this country when two hundred millions of money went to be invested in foreign lands? Was nothing lost in



E. Arnold  
Fine art store.  
Schloss Str.,  
Sporer Gasse.  
Photographs  
of the  
Dresden  
Gallery  
and other  
Galleries.

wages? Wherever that money was invested it was employing thousands of foreigners.

Mr. C. E. Price, Mr. Harwood-Banner, and Mr. J. McD. Henderson continued the debate.

The third reading of the Bill was carried without a division.

The House adjourned at 3.40.

### THE MARATHON RACE.

No more dramatic or touching spectacle, says a London report, could have been afforded the vast crowd which thronged the Stadium on Friday afternoon than that which marked the close of the great event of the Olympic Games, the Marathon Race. Below is described the tragic manner in which the young Italian, Dorando, first reached the Stadium, but in such a distressed and exhausted condition that he fell several times before completing the course, and could only reach the tape by the assistance of officials near the goal of victory.

The actual winner quickly followed. It was J. J. Hayes (America), who, although distressed, was able to complete the course; he had only when near the Stadium passed Hefferon, of South Africa, who had held the lead for some distance over the latter part of the course. Of the British competitors, though there were some of the best British long-distance runners competing, not one finished within the first twelve. Clarke was the first wearing the colours of the United Kingdom to reach the Stadium. The following is the list of arrivals:—

	h.	m.	s.	
0. P. Dorando, Italy	2	54	46	2-5
1. J. J. Hayes, U.S.A.	2	55	18	
2. C. Hefferon, South Africa	2	56	6	
3. J. Forshaw, U.S.A.	2	57	10	2-5
4. A. R. Welton, U.S.A.	2	59	44	2-5
5. W. Wood, Canada	3	1	44	
6. F. Simpson, Canada	3	4	28	1-5
7. H. Lawson, Canada	3	6	47	1-5
8. J. F. Swanberg, Sweden	3	7	50	4-5
9. L. Tewania, U.S.A.	3	9	15	
10. Nieminen, Finland	3	9	50	4-5
11. J. Caffery, Canada	3	12	46	
12. W. T. Clarke, United Kingdom	3	16	8	2-5
13. E. Barnes, United Kingdom	3	17	30	4-5
14. S. H. Hatch, U.S.A.	3	17	50	2-5
15. F. Lord, United Kingdom	3	19	8	4-5
16. W. Goldsboro, Canada	3	20	7	
17. J. G. Beale, United Kingdom	3	20	14	
18. A. Nejedky, Bohemia	3	26	26	1-5
19. G. Lind, Russia	3	26	38	4-5
20. W. W. Wakker, Holland	3	28	49	

Of the men who were expected to win the race, Duncan, Price, Appleby, Thompson, and Longboat did not complete the course.

It was a dramatic moment when the order was shouted through the megaphone—"Clear the course for the Marathon Race!" Although it was at least twenty minutes before the runners could possibly be expected, every eye was at once fixed on the entrance by which the competitors would arrive. A period of anxious suspense followed, which was broken by the report of two signals fired in rapid succession. Everyone in the vast arena took up the cry "They are coming!"

An almost deathly silence ensued. It was hard to realise that there were almost 100,000 people present, so quiet were they. Shortly after the double signal Lord Desborough entered. With him was the Canadian Indian Longboat, who was completely exhausted, and had had to be carried over the last few miles of the course in a motor. This gave the spectators some inkling of what a terrible race it had been.

After the excitement caused by the arrival of the Canadian in such a condition had ceased, there was another pause, and then the suspense was broken with the electrical announcement. "The runners are in sight; South Africa and Italy leading!"

Within a few minutes a loud burst of cheering by those outside the Stadium showed that someone was entering, and every eye was strained in the direction of the small entrance to catch a sight of the winner. Almost immediately the little Italian, Dorando, appeared, in a pitifully distressed condition. Partly collapsing, he took the wrong turning to the right, but was corrected by willing officials and led to the left.

He was terribly exhausted, and many were unable to watch his feeble struggles to get to the winning-post. One hundred yards from the Stadium entrance he fell, but was on his feet again within a few seconds, and continued. Once more he fell, and this time it was thought he could never get up, but just at that moment someone shouted, "Hayes is coming." The effect was electrical on the Italian, and he staggered to his feet and actually tried to break into a sprint, but the effort was too much, and he again fell, this time within a few yards from the tape and right in front of the Queen, who was watching his struggle with painful interest.

A burly official lifted the Italian to his feet, and so, staggering and half-lifted, Dorando reached the winning post, falling prone upon the tape. He was lifted up and carried away on a stretcher. The moment was one of extreme tension. Many spectators, including Her Majesty, were visibly affected, and some ladies were seized with hysterics.

Everyone was sorry, though none surprised, when later it was announced that the race had been given to the American Hayes, who, though distressed, finished comparatively strongly three minutes after the Italian, the reason for the latter's disqualification being that he was helped along the last few yards.

"Her Majesty the Queen would like it very much if the Italian representative would accept from her personally a cup as the moral if not the actual winner of the Marathon Race. She would like to show personally her appreciation of Dorando's splendid run by giving this cup. I know there is a certain feeling about the result of the race, but I do not see how the decision could have been made otherwise. I hope there will be an Italian representative to accept this special cup from the Queen."

This announcement was made by Lord Desborough at the close of the Marathon dinner, given on Friday night at the Grafton Galleries by the Government to the Olympic representatives. It was an announcement which was naturally received with applause and "Hurrahs" in every European tongue.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### PROPOSED GREAT RAILROAD COMBINE.

New York, July 26.

According to a despatch from Denver, Mr. Harriman, the famous railroad financier, is elaborating the details of a great scheme for the unification of various important lines in the United States.

It is stated that Mr. Harriman intends to bring fully 16,000 miles of railways under a single system.

#### ANOTHER "WIRELESS" RECORD.

New York, July 26.

A new record in wireless telegraphy is reported this morning from San Diego, California. The battleship "Connecticut," it is stated, has succeeded in communicating with the wireless station at San Diego from a distance of two thousand miles.

#### THE PRESIDENT INDIGNANT.

Washington, July 26.

President Roosevelt, in a letter, severely censures the Court Martial which a short time ago acquitted Lieut. Miller Bennet of the 6th Infantry regiment, who was tried for having subjected Philippine prisoners to torture.

#### THE NEW YORK-PARIS RACE.

Eydlkunen, July 25.

The American Thomas automobile in the New York to Paris race crossed the frontier here into Germany soon after six o'clock.

Berlin, July 27.

The American Thomas car arrived here this morning.

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