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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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GERMANY AND AMERICA.
TARIFF WAR IN SIGHT.

According to present indications, the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Germany, which expires on Feb. 7, will not be renewed, and if neither side will climb down on the questions at issue there will ensue a bitter trade struggle, with nearly \$500,000,000 worth of trade between the two countries at stake. We say "according to present indications" advisedly, because, if a war of tariffs begins, the United States would be the greatest sufferer, and Washington, while just as much in earnest in asking Germany to relax the prohibition against Chicago cattle as Berlin is in earnest apparently in demanding to control the potash trade with the United States, may be expected to take another hand in the game of diplomacy before "going too far," and a truce may be patched up even at the last moment.

Today, however, the situation looks black, relations are greatly strained, and unless one party or the other capitulates no satisfactory understanding seems possible. It is said publicly that both Governments are "bluffing," but it is true all the same that unless an agreement is reached very shortly the highest tariff rates under the laws of both nations will become effective.

The American Government regards the adoption by the Reichstag of the proposed potash law as discrimination against American interests, and has informed Germany to that effect. American imports about \$6,000,000 worth of German potash each year. Germany practically has a monopoly of these salts, and the output was controlled until July last by a syndicate. When that arrangement was broken the American fertiliser companies hastened to make contracts on favourable terms with the independent mine owners. In order to prevent demoralisation of the trade and low prices the Prussian Government, which is the owner of five potash mines, proposed to the Federal Council a law which should put the whole of the German potash industry under Imperial control. The bill provides that the output of potash shall be sold through the joint selling concerns to which the potash miners belong, at prices to be approved by the Federal Council. Existing contracts with Americans would be taken over by the syndicate, provided they were not for longer periods than two years. Now the matter is in the hands of the diplomatists, and, as we have intimated, the situation looks gloomy.

The reciprocity arrangement with Germany, made under the terms of the Dingley Act, will expire on Feb. 7, and simultaneously the general tariff rates of that country will apply to all imports from America, unless an understanding is reached.

America will not be the only sufferer from the rupture, for on April 7 next the full rigours of the maximum tariff rates carried by the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act will be automatically applied to the vast German import trade, and every dutiable article of German production coming to America must pay 25 per cent. increase.

According to a New York cablegram to the *Daily Telegraph*, negotiations have been in progress for months between the two Governments to avoid this issue, but an obstacle has been reached in the demand of the State Department for the relaxation of the German prohibition against American cattle, which the German Government resents on grounds of public health. In American commercial circles it was anticipated that Germany, after a formal remonstrance, would submit, and disappointment with the German Government seems to be keen.

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English General Election

Results by Special Telegraph Service from London

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Seventy-five constituencies polled on Saturday, of which twelve were in London. In reading the results published below, which have just been received by our special telegraphic service direct from London, the immense task before the Unionists should be remembered. Before the Election the House of Commons was constituted as follows:

Liberal and Labour	418
Unionists	168
Nationalists	83
Socialist	1
	670

Of the 168 Unionist members, 28 came from Scotland and Ireland and none from Wales. It is unlikely that the Unionists will make any appreciable impression on Wales or Ireland—the "Celtic Fringe" as it is called. In order to secure a working ma-

majority of 20—admittedly the smallest consistent with the control of divisions in the Commons—the Unionists must almost precisely reverse the position now prevailing in England, retaining every one of the 140 seats now held by them and gaining 177 seats held by Liberals and Labourites. If, in the teeth of these adverse circumstances a victory is still won, it will be far and away the most remarkable electoral event in English history.

In the following list the initial and figures in brackets just after each constituency show how the seat was held previous to the present election, thus: BRIXTON (L. 286), which denotes that Brixton was Liberal or Labour (the terms are now almost synonymous) with a majority of 286 at the last election. Where a blank occurs under "Saturday's Results" it denotes that the figures failed to reach us in time for publication this morning:—

Constituency.	Saturday's Result.
IN LONDON.	
Brixton (Lib. 286)	U. maj. 1,088
Kennington (Lib. 1,585)	L. maj. 381
North Lambeth (Lib. 258)	U. maj. 550
Norwood (Union. 819)	U. maj. 1,773
Fulham (Lib. 630)	U. maj. 1,929
Hampstead (Union. 473)	U. maj. 1,339
Islington E. (Lib. 767)	L. maj. 330
do. N. (Lib. 866)	L. maj. 31
do. S. (Lib. 1,615)	L. maj. 730
do. W. (Lib. 498)	L. maj. 254
Waltham (Lib. 769)	L. maj. 190
West Newington (Lib. 2,021)	L. maj. 412
IN THE PROVINCES.	
Aston Manor (Union. 4,703)	U. maj. 5,447
Aston-under-Lyne (Lib. 968)	L. maj. 293
Bath first div. (Lib. 979)	U. returned
Bath second div. (Lib. 946)	U. returned
Birmingham Central (Union. 3,609)	U. 4,304
do. N. (Union. 3,897)	U. 4,321
do. S. (Union. 2,900)	U. 3,731
do. E. (Union. 585)	U. 4,502
do. W. (Union. 5,079)	U. returned
do. Bordesley (Union. 3,787)	U. 5,568
do. Edgbaston (Union. 4,160)	U. 5,111
Bolton first div. (Lib. 4,260)	L. maj. 4,796
Bolton second div. (Lib. 3,723)	L. maj. 4,385
Burnley (Lib. 324)	U. maj. 95
Bury (Lancs.) (Lib. 1,127)	L. maj. 608
Cambridge (Lib. 308)	U. maj. 585
Darlington (Union. 288)	L. maj. 29
Derby first div. (Lib. 3,940)	L. maj. 2,305
Derby second div. (Lib. 3,818)	L. maj. 2,151
Devonport first div. (Lib. 1,684)	U. returned
Devonport second div. (Lib. 1,288)	U. returned
Dover (Union. 1,564)	U. maj. 1,758
Dudley (Lib. 754)	L. maj. 193
Falmouth (Lib. 97)	U. maj. 181

Constituency.	Saturday's Result.
Gloucester (Lib. 302)	U. maj. 126
Gravesend (Union. 1,689)	U. maj. 674
Grimsby (Union. 2,309)	L. maj. 322
Halifax first div. (Lib. 4,313)	L. maj. 4,750
Halifax second div. (Lib. 3,896)	L. maj. 4,339
Hartlepool (Lib. unopposed)	L. maj. 777
Hastings (Union. 1,018)	U. maj. 801
Ipswich first div. (Lib. 1,805)	L. returned
Ipswich second div. (Lib. 1,699)	L. returned
King's Lynn (Lib. 342)	L. maj. 262
Lincoln City (Lib. 1,392)	L. maj. 2,166
Manchester N. (Lib. 2,454)	L. maj. 1,259
do. N.E. (Lib. 2,432)	L. maj. 1,478
do. N.W. (Union. 493)	L. maj. 782
do. S. (Lib. 4,232)	L. maj. 2,452
do. S.W. (Lib. 1,226)	U. maj. 107
do. E. (Lib. 1,980)	L. maj. 1,119
Morpeth (Lib. 3,599)	L. maj. 2,865
Oxford City (Union. 100)	U. maj. 1,211
Plymouth first div. (Lib. 2,474)	L. returned
Plymouth second div. (Lib. 2,367)	L. returned
Reading (Lib. 697)	L. maj. 207
Rochdale (Lib. 1,463)	L. maj. 1,428
Rochester (Lib. 593)	U. maj. 132
Salford N. (Lib. 1,187)	L. maj. 857
do. S. (Lib. 852)	L. maj. 316
do. W. (Lib. 2,210)	L. maj. 978
Salisbury (Lib. 41)	U. maj. 318
Scarborough (Lib. 509)	L. maj. 292
Southampton first div. (Lib. 1,278)	L. returned
Southampton second div. (Lib. 501)	L. returned
Stoke-on-Trent (Lib. 3,372)	L. maj. 1,991
Stafford (Lib. 311)	L. maj. 85
Stalybridge (Lib. 454)	U. maj. 57
Wednesbury (Lib. 944)	U. maj. 596
Winchester (Union. 50)	U. maj. 461
Wolverhampton E. (Lib. 8)	L. maj. 814
do. S. (Lib. 686)	U. maj. 370
do. W. (Lib. 168)	U. maj. 592