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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.