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Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone:  
1755.

# The Daily Record

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
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1755.

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 794.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

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### THE WORKING WOMAN.

If the extremely sensational methods adopted by the English champions of woman suffrage have failed to materially further their cause, they have at least drawn the attention of the world to a great movement which is visible among women of all nations. For many centuries man was, or considered himself to be, supreme in the realm of work, as the term is generally understood; but each year that passes makes it plainer that even in those labour pursuits formerly thought to demand essentially masculine abilities man is being very closely pressed by what has been facetiously termed the weaker sex. Feminine logic has been seriously questioned ever since our first parents sat together in the green shades of Eden. It is asserted by some men who claim to view the matter with impartiality that woman is absolutely incapable of arriving at a conclusion by the simple process of applying logic to a problem; that woman is governed by her instinct, and is therefore incompetent to take a hand in the legislative business of a State, since legislation is first and last a matter of calmly weighing pros and cons. We have never had the audacity to announce ourselves as strongly favouring the granting of the vote to women, but must nevertheless confess that the arguments put forward by those uncompromisingly opposed to female suffrage are not strikingly characterised by logic. If a woman proves her ability to manipulate business operations calling for an abundance of braininess and perspicuity, why should she not also be capable of handling hardly more complicated State affairs? We rather fancy that the question has not yet assumed formidable proportions, simply because the most potential feminine forces have so far refrained from participating in the fray. As the working man is gradually becoming the chief factor in the politics of all countries, so will the working woman steadily win precedence over her less energetic sisters, who indolently disclaim all desire to become enfranchised. When the working woman finds that her interests are suffering through non-representation she will be compelled in self-defence to take up arms against the male oppressor, and then, to put it flippantly, the fun will really commence. Up to now the contests have been mere skirmishes, with which the main body has had no or very little connection. Whether the feminine armies advancing to the fray when that great social Armageddon is fought will be led by a Mrs. Pankhurst clothed in shining armour, remains to be seen, though it is probable that strategists of greater subtlety will be entrusted with the command.

One of the more prominent French magazines has an interesting article on female labour in the United States, from which we learn that out of five million women who work, two million are Americans, one million are the daughters of emigrants, and one million are women who have recently arrived in America. All the agricultural women labourers and the majority of laundresses are negroes. We can well understand the seriousness of the servant problem in America upon being informed that the number of women in domestic service scarcely reaches six per cent. German women have the first place in offices, and French women take the lead in "modes," especially in hats. The stenographers are said to be about 100,000 in number—we believe the number to be much larger in reality—and the "modistes" about 80,000. Altogether eleven per cent. of the women in America earn their own living. In France, according to the census of 1901, the proportions of women compared with men engaged in various branches of labour are: 28 per cent. in agriculture, 35 per cent. in commerce, 77 per cent. in domestic service, and 33 per cent. in the liberal professions. In the factories and workshops there are employed 927,705 women against 2,350,819 men; but in the home industries working women

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are in the majority, there being employed 906,512 women against 679,568 men. It is also instructive to note that in the Empire of Japan three-fifths of the factory workers are women, and it may be said that all the manual labour in Japanese textile industries is done by women. A masculine writer in the *Albany Review* chivalrously comments upon the revolt of woman, and adds some interesting facts. How many men, he says, who talk lightly of women's dependence know that there are now 5,500,000 women workers in England, an army larger than the army of Xerxes or the population of the County of London? That there are, besides the 2,000,000 domestic servants, 867,000 women employed in textile industries or in cotton factories, 903,000 in dressmaking, 80,500 in commerce, and nearly 100,000 in farming. That there are 55,784 women clerks, 200,000 woman teachers, 44,000 musicians and actresses, 79,000 nurses, and 292 women doctors? Here in these figures we have a measure of the real army of revolt. The census of 1901 revealed in England and Wales nearly 3,000,000 unmarried women over the age of twenty, and nearly 1,000,000 over the age of thirty-five. If only a fraction of these women threw themselves enthusiastically into the suffrage campaign, things would begin to move with a vengeance.

### GENERAL NEWS.

#### PRINCE BÜLOW ON GERMAN POLICY.

(From our London correspondent.)

London, September 14.  
Today's issue of the *Standard* contains an interesting article by Mr. Sidney Whitman, giving the account of an interview with which he was favoured at Norderney by Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor. The Prince's remarks, as transcribed by Mr. Whitman, are certain to meet with careful attention here in England, although of course it is known that the journalist and the Chancellor are old friends, and therefore Mr. Whitman may be pardoned if he has approached the subject with a decided predisposition towards Germany. It is gratifying to learn that he had rarely seen Prince Bülow looking better and in higher spirits than at present. The conversation naturally turned upon

Anglo-German relations, in reference to which the following statement by Mr. Whitman is particularly worthy of note: "There is nothing new when I say that Prince Bülow looks upon the animosity between England and Germany as little short of a species of popular madness in whomsoever it be indulged, which, if persisted in, can only lead to endless mischief to both countries for the sole benefit of the *tertia gaudentes*. He is most anxious to do all in his power to put an end to it, but his power is necessarily limited. With regard to English apprehension of German naval aggression, the Chancellor thinks that it would be much more natural, and therefore more excusable, if the Germans were to fear being attacked. 'I can assure you (said the Prince), not for the first time, and not as German Chancellor, but as one gentleman to another, that nobody of any sense or influence in Germany dreams of picking a quarrel with England, much less of such an insane idea as invading England. Hitherto we have associated such phenomena of excitability as that embodied in the article entitled *The German Peril* in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, with the French character, though the French have become much more sensible and less subject to such outbursts since '70. A rabid spirit of suspicion and hate is revealed here, scarcely less intense in its fierce animosity towards Germany than sundry diatribes of Emile de Girardin and Edmond About immediately prior to the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is quite a revelation to me to see a steady and sterling people like the English give way to such sentiments as are evident here, and we can only hope and trust to the political genius, the common sense, of the English people to rectify this morbid feeling of their own independent volition.'" Commenting on the article in question, the Prince said: "When we read such stuff, we can only conclude that the people who write it are not quite sane."

With regard to the assertion that the German navy is rapidly overtaking that of England, the Chancellor produced figures according to which Germany is only the fourth great naval Power in order of strength. "The statement that Germany regards the strength of England and the existence of her maritime supremacy as the chief obstacle to the realisation of her ambitions by land and sea, the Chancellor characterised as sheer nonsense," says Mr. Sidney Whitman. "For instance, it would be difficult to find a man in Germany today who could be said to hate France, and this notwithstanding past history, and he (Prince Bülow) maintained that no such feeling existed in Germany towards England either among sensible people; but, he added, he would not be prepared to deny that in the very unlikely case of England making an unprovoked attack on the German fleet, a feeling of vindictive resentment might arise, which in its intensity and its duration would rival that inspired by the invasions of Napoleon I. Otherwise, he repeatedly assured me, nobody in Germany dreams of wishing to pick a quarrel with England, which, according to all imaginable contingencies, could only do injury to both countries and benefit, as before said, the *tertia gaudentes*."

Many other questions of importance were discussed in the course of this interview, which occupies six whole columns in today's *Standard*. The paper also contains an editorial commenting very adversely on the interview it publishes and accusing Prince Bülow of attempting to deliberately mislead British public opinion. Especially is his comparison of the strength of the great navies condemned as intentionally deceptive. This comparison is based upon tonnage, but it is pointed out that the merest naval tyro would not be deceived by the tabulated list of warships. The leading article is in such striking contrast to the published interview in the same issue that this fact is arousing widespread comment.

(Continued on page 2.)