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# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT IN LONDON.

### DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(From our own correspondents.)

London, January 28.

"In reply to an advertisement for two warehousemen in the City today, between 2,000 and 3,000 applicants—mostly members of the unemployed—put in an appearance. The crowd was so great that the street was blocked." This curt paragraph appeared in the local press yesterday, and it conveys a more lurid picture of the unemployment problem than columns of statistics. That the problem is increasing in intensity daily, nobody is disposed to deny. Not an afternoon passes without witnessing one or more of the dreary processions to which we Londoners are now accustomed. Slowly winding round the corner of some Westend or Westminster thoroughfare come the first ranks of the hopeless, escorted by strong detachments of police, and bearing bedraggled banners with legends telling of want and suffering. Women carrying wan-faced babies are frequently seen among the tattered demonstrators. Usually the train is headed by one or two professional agitators of the Jack Williams type, men whose love of hearing their own raucous voices often brings them within an ace of the law's grip. Arriving at some open square, a halt is made: the agitators mount a convenient fountain or monument and pour forth a voluble stream of inflammatory invective against society in general. Their speech is uncouth and their arguments of the weakest description, but their frenzied exhortations to "steal or starve" make a visible impression upon the motley throng of eager listeners. Downing Street is a veritable magnet for such demonstrations. On Tuesday morning this famous thoroughfare was visited by the usual procession, but the strong police force on duty evidently awed the bolder spirits, for beyond some desultory hooting there was no disturbance. On the same afternoon a vast crowd collected in Whitehall to demonstrate in favour of a somewhat curious object. It appears that Army bands supply musical entertainments cheaper than private bands, and the civilians are therefore petitioning the War Office to forbid this practice. On this occasion the unemployed musicians signalled their rancour by serenading the War and Home Offices to the strains of Blake's "Dead March."—Orators accompanying the crowd eulogised the Russian anarchists who perpetrated the outrage at Tottenham as "heroes," adding: "Would to God there were some like them among the unemployed going to Belgrave Square"; and the chairman announced that "the half-dozen men who were to march in front of the procession had got crowbars, so God help the police, who were their enemies, being simply the guardians of property." This puerile vapouring is all the more foolish when we remember on how many occasions the London police have prevented these cheap agitators from being mobbed by a crowd enraged at their firebrand sentiments. The well fed, prosperous workingman can afford to listen to such violent language with equanimity; it is innocuous to him, but it may well be fatal to a desperate mob of starving men. It is therefore to be hoped that should any acts of real violence directly result from this incitement, the authorities will take good care to first lay their hands on the agitators, who would be more to blame than the poor tools they use for their own paltry purposes.

## KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

London, January 29.

The Central News having telegraphed to Lord Knollys, His Majesty's private secretary, with regard to the Madrid reports of an impending visit of the King and Queen to Spain, has received the following reply from Windsor Castle: "There is no truth whatever in the report to which you allude that the King proposes going to Spain, and you are at liberty to contradict it.—Knollys."

Prince Albert of Wales, who recently joined the Royal Naval College, Osborne, as a cadet, is suffering from a chill, but is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.



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## KING EDWARD'S VISIT.

### A SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATION.

London, January 29.

Reuter has received the following information from a quarter in which the views held among the highest classes in Germany are well known:—"The forthcoming visit of the King and Queen of Great Britain to the capital of the German Empire will be welcomed with special sympathy there and throughout the whole of Germany. It is hoped that this visit will put an end to existing misunderstandings and misinterpretations, which are unworthy of two great Powers. There is no sentimentality in politics. The State which pursues a selfish policy pursues a patriotic policy, and in that way England has become great. The Germans have the same right and the same duty to pursue a selfish policy; and the British people cannot and ought not to think any ill of them in consequence. "Even as Great Britain is a necessity, so is a strong Germany a pledge of peace. The fact must be emphasised that serious mistrust between the two great nations must redound to the great disadvantage of both; whereas mutual agreement ensures the advantages of peace, not only to Germany and Great Britain, but to the whole world. The efforts of the German Emperor have been ceaselessly directed to establishing friendly relations with Great Britain; and as the two rulers will presently shake hands, so it is hoped that the two nations will follow their example, not with a feeling of momentary pleasurable excitement, but from earnest conviction, clear and sincere."

## THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

New York, January 28.

An Associated Press telegram of the 26th instant from Caracas says that the negotiations between Mr. Buchanan, the United States Commissioner, and Venezuela are likely to come to a deadlock, unless the demand of the United States, that the claims of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company and of the Orinoco Corporation should be submitted to arbitration, be modified.

## END OF THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

Havana, January 28.

President Gomez having now been formally installed in his office, Mr. Magoon, hitherto the American provisional Governor of Cuba, and all his officials have left the island.

## THE NEAR EASTERN SITUATION.

### A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

Sofia, January 28.

It is possible to report a marked improvement in the Balkan situation today. The Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in conversation with several diplomats concerning the situation and the prospect of an understanding, has expressed himself very optimistically. The opinion prevails in local diplomatic circles that the next few days will witness a relaxation of the crisis.

The Turkish Minister yesterday had an audience with M. Malinow, the Premier, and, speaking in behalf of the Grand Vizier, asserted that at no time had Turkey contemplated a forcible revision of the frontier line. Such revision had, it is true, been desired, and Bulgaria's proposed financial indemnity would be proportionately diminished thereby. It was Turkey's desire to have all outstanding differences settled by an European conference. M. Malinow replied that Bulgaria could enter upon no negotiations with Turkey so long as the Porte raised the question of a territorial indemnity.

Constantinople, January 29.

A Ministerial declaration was made yesterday to the effect that the Porte had dispatched a communication to the Bulgarian Government declaring its readiness to open negotiations on the basis of an indemnity of five million pounds. According to a telegram received at the Porte today, the Bulgarian Government has withdrawn its troops stationed in the frontier district of Adrianople.

Vienna, January 29.

Speaking yesterday in the Annexation Committee, Freiherr v. Bienerth, the Minister President, said that a constitution will be formulated for the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina guaranteeing complete constitutionalism and freedom. Relative to the understanding with Turkey and the boycott movement, the Premier stated that the final wording of the agreement would be published shortly, and at the same time, thanks to the energetic measures of the Porte, the speedy termination of the boycott movement might be looked for. He felt justified, he said, in hoping that the terms of the agreement on principle arrived at, on the basis of the offer of two and a half millions of pounds and other concessions to Turkey, would in a very short time be embodied in a protocol which would be laid before the Legislatures of both Powers after ratification.

St. Petersburg, January 28.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency is informed on trustworthy authority that, in consequence of intelligence received of the military measures adopted by the Bulgarian Government on the frontier of Eastern Rumelia, the Russian Government has addressed a circular despatch to the Governments of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy informing them that Russia, while taking cognisance of Bulgaria's assurance that she desires at the earliest possible moment to come to an understanding with Turkey, cannot refrain from expressing her apprehension that military measures on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier may produce a tension of relations in that quarter, and menace the cause of peace. Russia therefore makes a proposal to the Powers named that, acting on the basis of a common agreement, they shall make representations at Sofia and Constantinople in the following sense, viz. that: military measures on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier can only prejudice the interests of both those countries and create obstacles to the successful issue of the efforts of the great Powers to bring about a friendly understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria; the Powers will regard with sympathy all combinations which can lead to that end, but they are of opinion that the idea of an alteration of the frontier to the advantage of either country is out of the question, and that it is necessary, for the favourable termination of the negotiations, that Bulgaria, as well as Turkey, should abstain from any act that might be construed as a challenge or a threat.

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