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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE SUBMERGED TENTH.

The approach of winter is a theme very fruitful to the poets and others who can extract sentimental inspiration from the seasons. But there is one very large class of people to whom the portents of winter convey nothing but sickening dread and dreary despair. We refer to the submerged tenth, the people of the abyss, those unfortunate beings who, bereft of warm clothing and nourishing food, must perforce look to Mother Nature for warmth and sustenance. Nature, however, is at times a harsh parent and a selfish one. At certain seasons she showers her favours lavishly on the earth, giving free light, warmth, and food to whosoever will accept it. Autumn heralds the dying year, and it is then that the radiant smile of infinite benevolence fades from Nature's brow, leaving her countenance stern, forbidding, pitiless. We have only to consider the untold millions of our fellow-creatures who are permanently without the scantiest means of self-support to realise the ghastly tragedy performed beneath our very eyes every winter. The agony of this grim drama is accentuated or relieved according to the severity of the cold season and the prevailing condition of the labour market. While such misery is universal, and may be met with even in prosperous Germany and America, it undoubtedly reaches its climax in England, and is particularly concentrated in London—the world's vast metropolis, a city of opulent wealth, and withal a cancer spot on humanity's social system. We read in the papers that the coming winter is likely to bring a repetition of the unemployed tragedy that will surpass anything formerly known. To put it in bald language, some half million of the poor, herded together like unclean cattle in the vile purlieus and kennels of the East End, will experience the gnawing pangs of hunger and suffer indescribable torments from cold and exposure. A large percentage of these wretched people will inevitably starve and thus make room for fresh detachments of outcasts next year. Practically all of them will sustain permanent injury to their health, ensuring an unfailing supply of patients to the great hospitals. Others, preferring speedy release to the lingering tortures of slow starvation, may be relied upon to commit self-destruction. History gives no precedent of such widespread, wallowing desolation and despair.

The world at large accepts these unpleasant facts but refuses to do more. It follows the example of the wise ostrich, and buries its silly head deep in the sand hoping that the trouble will blow over without doing further harm. Others, more energetic but no a whit more practical, busy themselves in devising visionary ways and means for putting an end to this economic butchery and converting the world into a Utopia. These people call themselves Socialists, and it is noteworthy that the stalwarts among them are nearly all men and women of wealth who have no idea of what it means to feel even moderately hungry. They sit in comfortable arm chairs and pass the time by constructing empty theories or objugating their fellow Pharisees, but they only succeed in inculcating the starvation army with rudimentary principles of revolt. These may produce a temporary warmth, but they do not fill an empty stomach. Finally, a minority, hopelessly small, cannot rest complacent in face of the situation, and hurl themselves into slum work with commendable ardour. Here, again, many of them believe in the efficacy of preaching as an antidote for starvation, and while the intention is good the result is sadly unsatisfactory. It is easy to attribute this evil to some vast hidden mistake in the social system, and it is correspondingly hard to devise a panacea for it. Unemployment is not the sole cause. There are innumerable members of the submerged tenth who are physically or mentally incapable of supporting themselves. A goodly proportion, too, is composed of chronically weary individuals who are "looking for work and praying to God they don't find it." One fact is silhouetted sharply against the threatening cloud: Sooner or later the climax must arrive. Given an elementary spirit of discipline and organisation, the people of the abyss will rise blindly against the callous social juggernaut which grinds them into sanguinary ruin beneath its remorseless wheels. Some day, perhaps, the great dumb masses will become articulate, the chained monster will cast off its shackles, and then the world will shudder



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at a social cataclysm eclipsing the French Reign of Terror in blood and inhuman ferocity. It is not a pleasant outlook but it must be faced, and not all the archaic philosophy of the Fabian Society and kindred dilettanti will prevail when the storm finally breaks.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, left the House of Commons on Tuesday during the debate on several very important Budget clauses, and journeyed by special train to Balmoral for an audience with King Edward, who had unexpectedly telegraphed to the Premier requesting his attendance. Great significance is attached by all parties to Mr. Asquith's journey, particularly as it directly follows upon an audience which the Earl of Cawdor, one of the most influential members of the Opposition in the House of Lords, has had with his Majesty. In Liberal circles it is conjectured that an attempt is about to be made by the highest personage in the land to alleviate and finally terminate the grave Constitutional dispute which is now rapidly coming to a climax.

Leading members of the Cotton Exchange, says a New York telegram, gave a déjeuner in honour of Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, on Tuesday, at which also Consul-General Franken took part. Later in the day Herr Dernburg left for Washington for a further conference with the State Agricultural authorities.

A Rome telegram states that the Pope is practically restored to health, and granted several audiences on Tuesday.

Mgr. Palombi, one of the most widely-known prelates and who was an intimate friend of the Pope's, attempted to board a moving street-car in Rome on Tuesday and fell under the wheels of a passing van. He was terribly mutilated and succumbed to his injuries on the spot.

A brilliant banquet was given in New York on Tuesday night by the leading British societies in honour of Admiral Seymour and the officers of the British squadron taking part in the Hudson-Fulton celebrations. Admiral von Koester, commanding the German ships, was also a guest, and delivered a particularly happy speech on the theme of the German Navy's respect and admiration for Admiral Seymour. All German sailors, said Admiral von Koester, recalled the fact that many Germans were the comrades in arms of Admiral Seymour in the Chinese disturbances of 1900 and served under him, and the cordial reception given to the German Fleet at Plymouth in 1904 was also a cherished remembrance. Whenever Britishers and Germans met, continued the Admiral, they must of necessity come together as members of two nations mutually engaged in energetic world competition. Nevertheless, the efforts of both nations, in view of their common racial origin and their commercial interests, should always be directed towards the establishment of good relationship and friendly intercourse with each other. That should apply with double force in the United States, where Germans and English met in the midst of a great nation of high civilised development and intellectual equipment, and worked together for the further progress of the splendid country of their adoption. "We hope," concluded Admiral von Koester, "that here, as once the soldiers and sailors did in China under Admiral Seymour, English and Germans will march shoulder to shoulder and endeavour to serve in the best way the interests of their new home."

The German societies of New York, in the presence of Admirals Wainwright and Schroeder, of the U.S. Navy, handed to Admiral von Koester on board the German cruiser Victoria Louise at New York on Tuesday a silver table service as a gift for the German Emperor.

In a review of the past year's work (writes our London correspondent) the St. Pancras Distress Committee reports that never was there a year since they started operations in which the committee have more keenly felt their impotence. A study of the record papers revealed the spectacle of hundreds of men and women with unblemished records and a keen desire for work having nothing but poverty and disappointment staring them in the face. Commenting on the paucity of Government assistance to local schemes, the committee protests against the fact that no more than one-third of the total number of deserving applicants registered in the hope of obtaining work were found employment, while of those who did obtain it only a small proportion received any substantial help. So keenly did loyal members of the committee feel this that their resignation in a body had been seriously proposed. Nothing that the committee has done has in the slightest degree tended to drain the "stagnant pools" of labour in the borough. A few men in every grade obtained temporary relief work, but either they or others have again filled up the ranks of the permanent reserve army of labour. The unemployed painters and builders' labourers continue to be a standing problem to the committee. The conclusion of the report is that the whole problem of unemployment calls for a systematic solution. The committee says it has investigated facts and revealed running sores; it is for those in authority to provide means for permanent relief.

In regard to the suicide of Mr. Albert Pulitzer, the well-known American journalist and brother to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World (brief mention of which we published on Tuesday), the following telegram from Vienna gives further details:

Mr. Pulitzer, who came to Europe some 14 years ago owing to ill-health, had lately suffered greatly by reason of nervous trouble. He had rooms at the Grand Hotel, and his doctor, who called on Sunday night to keep an appointment, found him lying dead on the floor in circumstances which pointed to his having shot himself in front of a mirror, while on the table was a small empty phial which had contained poison. Inquiries showed that earlier in the evening Mr. Pulitzer had dismissed his secretary and other attendants, and had asked to be left alone. Deceased, who was 58 years of age, was a native of Hungary. He founded the New York Morning Journal, which has since become the New York American.

Mr. Pulitzer was well known in London, where he frequently stayed during the summer months, following up his visits with sojourns in Scotland and provincial cities. He was reputed to be very wealthy, and his chief interest in life lay in formulating schemes of newspaper enterprise.

The ex-Shah of Persia reached Odessa on Tuesday evening with his family by special train, and was met at the station by the town commandant, who escorted him to the apartments prepared for his reception.

It is reported from Breslau that Anton Dworzak, the well-known baritone, was on Tuesday sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment for a murderous attack on Annie Tharau, a soubrette, from motives of jealousy.

A slight incident which occurred in regard to the Benediction of a flag which was solemnly bestowed on Monday at Civita Vecchia upon the new battleship "Roma" is causing great comment in Rome, as being symptomatic of the relations existing between Church and State. It is reported that Cardinal Merry del Val refused to grant the Benediction, which was only conceded through the intervention of several members of Parliament who are personal friends of the Pope, his Holiness allowing Mgr. Beccaria, the King's chaplain, to perform the ceremony. The Vatican, however, gives the following explanation: "Cardinal Merry del Val had nothing to do with the question of the Benediction, which nobody ever dreamed of prohibiting. Certain members of Parliament requested the Pope to allow the Bishop of Civita Vecchia to perform the ceremony, but his Holiness refused this request, solely because he feared that the ceremony might afford a pretext for anti-clerical demonstrations, at which the presence of the Bishop would have been undesirable."