

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE RE-CESSION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, May 21.
With regard to the rumour published in several papers that an Anglo-Chinese treaty has been signed for the re-cession of Wei-hai-wei, *Reuter* learns that there has been no alteration in the British position in China. There is no question of a British withdrawal, and no negotiations have taken place with regard to Wei-hai-wei.

KING EDWARDS REPLY TO GERMAN MAYORS.

Berlin, May 22.
The *Lokalanzeiger* states that the following reply to the dutiful Address sent by the German municipal representatives to King Edward has been received from His Majesty's representative: "I am directed by His Majesty to express to you his sincere thanks for your parting words, and the pleasure that it gives him to know that you have enjoyed your visit to England. Acton."

ENGLISH SHIPS IN THE PIRAEUS.

Athens, May 21.
Seven English ships are still at anchor in Phalerum roads.

MOORS VIOLATE THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Tangier, May 21.
According to news from Spanish sources a felucca flying the American flag and with passengers on board from Tetuan, has been captured by Riff pirates. Three of the passengers were taken prisoner.

THE COMPLETED FRENCH ELECTION.

Paris, May 21.
The opposition journals frankly admit that their party has sustained a defeat far exceeding their gloomiest anticipations, and state that the victory of the *bloc* denotes beyond anything else the victory of the revolutionary socialists. The most noticeable feature of the election is the increase of the united Socialist parties which include in their ranks, adherents of the most uncompromising clericalism and of the international, anti-military Hervéism. The Radical and Socialist journals declare that France has by the elections shown her keen desire to retain intact the policy of the Republic and Socialist reforms. The radical papers regard with special complacency as especially characteristic of the collapse of the anti-*bloc* parties the defeat of Colonel Marchand, of Captain Guyot de Villeneuve, of Major Driant, and of the leader of the moderate Republicans, Count Montebello, who was defeated in Reims by the radical Maire, M. Pozzy. It is worthy of note that the Nationalists and Moderates were one and all defeated at the deciding polls in the Eastern Departments.

In Brest, where the President of the "yellow Syndicate" M. Biétry, who was bitterly opposed by the socialists, was elected, noisy demonstrations took place before the editorial offices of the moderate republican paper *Dépêche*.

In Le Vigan (Department Gard) the supporters of the clerical candidate who was defeated, attacked the gate of the Underprefecture with axes and clubs and penetrated the house, but were ejected by the police.

The results of the elections are known as far as 585 seats. The Nationalists have lost 20 seats, the Progressives 35, the Conservatives and Liberals have gained 1; on the other hand the Republican Left gained 11, the Socialist Radicals 27, the United Socialists 16, the Independent Socialists 2.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, May 21.
The opening of the new session of the Chamber has been definitely fixed for the 1st of June. The

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election of the President of the Chamber will take place at the second sitting. M. Brisson, representing the *bloc*, will be one of the candidates.

THE INQUEST ON THE LENS MINERS.

Lens, May 21.
In consequence of the reports which have been published, that bodies recently recovered from the Courrières mine were in such a condition of preservation that death could only have occurred a short time before they were found, a *post mortem* examination of them has been made, and the fact established that death was caused by suffocation on the day of the catastrophe, the 19th of March.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

Stuttgart, May 21.
The high water has done great damage in those parts of Stuttgart adjacent to the Neckar; the loss is estimated at 100,000 Marks.
At Cannstatt the parade ground is flooded, as is the country as far as Untertürkheim. The bathing establishments have been washed away. In Cannstatt, Untertürkheim and Wangen, many of the streets are under water and boats have to be employed.

THE WRECKED GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

Kiel, May 21.
The other half of the sunken torpedo boat "No. 126" has been successfully raised and is being towed into the harbour.

THE POSTAL UNION.

Rome, May 21.
The Postal Union Congress has adopted the agreement and regulations for postal communication within the Union. The rates for postage by ocean routes will be reduced in proportion to the distance.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Rome, May 21.
The improvement in the Pope's condition continues. There is no longer any fever. Professor Lapponi has, however, advised His Holiness to stay in bed another day.

BAD WEATHER IN ITALY.

Naples, May 21.
Continued torrents of rain in the nature of cloud-bursts have formed streams of muddy water which, in Sebastiane, Cercola, Pollenatrocchia and

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Pontecelli, have submerged several houses. The railway round Vesuvius is interrupted broken in places, and traffic interrupted. There has been no loss of life.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CUSTOMS DISPUTE.

Buda Pesth, May 21.
Since the Austrian Cabinet has refused the demand of the Hungarian Government that the Customs Union shall be replaced by a Customs treaty, and since, further, it has refused the demand that the autonomous Tariff shall be an Austrian not a general Tariff, the situation seems to have become once more critical.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 21.
The sitting of the Duma fixed for today at 11 a.m. opened half an hour late. The parties occupied the time in discussing the attitude to be adopted towards the communication to the President from the Prime Minister, in which M. Goryemkin informs him that the Address of the Duma, like that of the Imperial Council may not be handed to the Czar by a deputation, but must be presented by the President through the Prime Minister. When the sitting opened, the President read aloud the communication from M. Goryemkin, the House preserving complete order. After several speakers had expressed the view that this was simply a question of etiquette and was in no way calculated to provoke a conflict with the Government, the Duma determined to present the Address to the Emperor in the required way. During these occurrences the House preserved perfect order; the ministerial bench was empty, a few Imperial Councillors were present. The House then proceeded to the mandate.

St. Petersburg, May 21.
The resolve to hand the Address to the Emperor in the required way was unanimously adopted, a resolution of Deputy Nofgorodzeff of the party of Liberty being introduced which ran: "Convinced that the importance of the answer to the Speech from the throne lies in its contents, not in the method of delivery, the House proceeds to the Order of the day, and discontinues the discussion of a question which in no way affects the rights and importance of the Duma." In the course of the discussion M. Aladin pointed out that parliamentary deputations were received in all countries; the people would know how to estimate the difficulties placed in the way of the Duma, at their true worth. M. Kovalefsky brought forward examples from the Parliamentary practice of other countries, where deputations were invariably received without any formality. The speaker, however, supported the resolution.

M. Nabokof pointed out the difference of a resolution which asked for something, and that of the Duma, the character of which was quite a different one. The refusal of the Czar to accept it did not alter the character of the Address, its essence, not its form was the main thing. He was in favour of the motion. The motion was then adopted. The necessity of placing the Amnesty Bill on the Order of the day, suggested by several Deputies, M. Nabokof referred to, by saying that no such Bill had been introduced. On the Order of the day stood the drawing up of the Interpellation to the Minister of the Interior. The Polish Deputy, M. Christofsky thought there was nothing left but to repeat the Interpellation daily, like prayers, owing to the numerous arrests and banishments. All amendments were rejected, with the exception of some suggesting verbal alterations. Before the division the Imperial Controller, M. Schwanebach spoke, the first Minister who had addressed the Duma. He informed the House that the Minister of the Interior had intended to be present at the drawing up of the Interpellation, but, though he had entered the Duma at 3 o'clock, he had gone away again owing to the length of the debate on the Commission proposals. The Interpellation was now