

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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10 Pfennig.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE "DERBY".

The result of the Derby, run on Wednesday, was:

1. Major Eustace Loder's *Spearmint* by Carbine-Maid of the Mint D. Maher.
2. Mr. J. L. Dugdale's *Pieton* by Orvietto-Hecuba Mr. G. Thursby.
3. Duke of Westminster's *Troutbeck* by L-das-Rydal Mount J. H. Martin.

22 ran. The winner started at 6 to 1, Pieton at 18 to 1 and Troutbeck at 33 to 1.

Troutbeck was first away, and led up to Tattenham corner, when Pieton went to the front followed by Spearmint; at the distance the latter assumed command and won by a length.

This is Major Loder's first Derby, but he won both the Oaks and St. Leger with Pretty Polly in 1904. It is the third time that Danny Maher, the American jockey, has ridden the Derby winner, as he had the mount on Rock Sand in 1903 and on Cicero, last year's winner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 30.

At today's sitting the Labour Members complained of the halting attitude of the Government towards the Unemployed Problem. Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board defended the Government for the indifference in its treatment of this question, and said that the Government felt itself bound by the pledge given in the King's speech to bring in a Bill on the subject. The debate was characterised by the bitter antagonism to Mr. Burns apparent in the speeches of the Labour Members.

The House adjourned until June 7.

THE SPANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Madrid, May 30.

The signing of the marriage contract between King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg, who took the name Victoria on her conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, was witnessed by the Knights of the Golden Fleece, the Captains General, the members of the Government, the *corps diplomatique*, and the high officers of the Household. The Royal pair, in signing their names, used a gold pen which had been presented by journalists.

TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE.

London, May 30.

This morning the two torpedo boats "108" and "81" collided while manoeuvring off Plymouth; both sustained serious damage, "108" being so badly damaged that it had to be at once docked in Devonport.

THE STRANDING OF H. M. S. "MONTAGU".

London, May 30.

The "Montagu" is still aground; she has a large hole in her bow. Several tugs have gone down channel from Bristol to assist in getting her off, but the fog is still very dense.

(The "Montagu" is a first class twin screw battle ship of 14,000 tons. She is of recent construction and was at first commissioned for service with the Mediterranean fleet, but when last year the English fleet in those waters was reduced in number, she was recalled and attached to the Channel fleet. She was one of the ships that visited the Baltic last autumn.)

THE MEAT SCANDALS IN AMERICA.

New York, May 29.

Senator Beveridge is the author of a Bill which is fully expected to establish a record in legislative speed. It is, in fact, hoped to pass it through both Houses of Congress within ten days of its introduction, perhaps less. It gives autocratic power to meat inspectors appointed by the Federal Government, and it is openly and avowedly aimed at the great "packing" firms at Chicago, Omaha, and elsewhere in the West, which have been setting

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all inspection laws at nought for years past, and putting millions into their pockets by selling food products made from diseased meat.

Revelations first made in what was at the time supposed to be a grossly sensational novel have been fully confirmed by officers specially appointed by the Washington Government to investigate the allegations on the spot. There is no doubt in the matter, and it may be said without exaggeration that the whole country is furiously enraged. The combination of big packing firms known as the Beef Trust met the original charges with bold denials, and even when Mr. Charles Neil, Commissioner of Labour, and Mr. James Reynolds, after special investigations, reported to President Roosevelt that many of the allegations were perfectly correct, the millionaires impudently threatened to prevent legislation, but they climbed down when it was intimated that if they remained recalcitrant the Administration would publish textually the report of Messrs. Neil and Reynolds, and Mr. Beveridge's Bill thereafter passed through the Senate practically without opposition, as it is likely to do in the House of Representatives.

It is many years since popular feeling was so thoroughly roused as it is at this moment over this loathsome business. All that the offending parties can say is that the allegations have been badly exaggerated, so that the exception has been made to appear to be the rule, and they deprecate an agitation which may ruin one of the country's leading industries.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, May 31.

(From a special correspondent.) The *Neue Freie Presse* states that the following members of Parliament are likely to enter the Beck Cabinet: Derschatta, Prade, Gross, Pacák, Kramarz, and Dzieduszycki, in addition to one German-Conservative and one Polish member. It is expected that the Section leader Klein will continue to be Minister of Justice. Baron Beck is considered as being the special favorite of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Vienna, May 30.

Baron Beck unfolded his programme at separate interviews with the leaders of the parties. He accepts as his own the Hohenlohe franchise reform and considers it quite indispensable that it should be carried out at once. With regard to the Hungarian question his standpoint was that the Austrian Parliament should also accept the Customs tariff as an autonomous Austrian tariff, or at once proceed to the revision of the whole *Ausgleich*.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Vienna, May 30.

The House and galleries were crowded. At the commencement of the sitting Herr Kathrein observed that the adjournment of yesterday had caused great misgiving among the Deputies. The conference of leaders had in no way regarded this adjournment as being in the ordinary course of business, but recognised that the President's action had been *bona fide*. The President, Count Vetter, said that he had adjourned the sitting because he had authentic information that the Ministry had resigned and would not appear in the House. That he had had any other design was quite untrue, and the motive ascribed to him that his idea was to prevent the House from considering the situation brought about by the Cabinet's resignation, was contradicted by the fact that he had at once arranged for today's sitting, as soon as the wishes of the majority of the House became known to him after the adjournment. (Applause.) In support of the motion of urgency, adopted, as

already announced, by yesterday's conference of leaders, Herr Kathrein said: "The urgency of the matter lies in the situation brought about by the resignation of the Cabinet. At a moment when Hungary is prepared to loosen our mutual relations in a one-sided manner and to our disadvantage, we dare not be mere silent spectators. We must not allow the rights of the Austrian people to be disposed of in any way without our concurrence. We were, therefore, bound to demand that the House should be called together so soon as circumstances required it." (Loud applause.) The speaker recognised the importance of the resolution in that it formed the first step towards a united defence of the rights of the Austrian Parliament and a closing up of parties. He demanded the adoption of the resolution unanimously if possible. Herr Kiofac blamed the action of the President and declared that the Germans were responsible for the weakness and decline of the Parliament. The Austrian Parliament could effect nothing against a strong Hungarian Parliament. The Czech radicals were not inclined to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Germans, and thereby insult the Magyars.

Herr Derschatta said that the introduction of an independent Hungarian customs Tariff was a breach of the *Ausgleich* of 1867, from which no deductions favourable to Hungary alone could be drawn. Every future Government would have to discuss the *Ausgleich* question as a whole. So long as no perfect agreement was arrived at there could be no question of any common dealing with the customs receipts, of any loan of specie, or of the surcharge of that half of the empire. He warned every future Government from coming to that House with any acceptance of the Hungarian customs tariff, or from taking refuge in paragraph 14 or in the dissolution of the House, for the crisis that had arisen could only be averted with the help of the people and of Parliament. (Applause.) Herr Breiter agreed with the urgency resolution, but considered, it lacked something, in that it contained no rule of conduct for future Governments with regard to their attitude to the *Ausgleich* question. He moved an Amendment whereby a committee should within 8 days lay before the House outlines of new regulations touching the economic relations between Austria and Hungary, such regulations to be adopted as the programme of the Parliament and to serve to protect Austrian interests in any further struggles that might await future Governments.

Herr Gross said that the urgency resolution arose from an act of violence on the part of the Hungarian Government to which the King of Hungary had given his assent, but which they regarded as a breach of the treaty. They were not disinclined to a new regulation of their relations with Hungary, but it must not be initiated in a one-sided way by Hungary. He demanded that the *Ausgleich* committee should meet as soon as possible, in order to prepare an *Ausgleich* from an Austrian point of view, and he invited all parties to join in protecting the rights and prerogatives of Parliament and the interests of Austria against all factors, and even against the King of Hungary. (Applause.)

Herr Prassek (Czech agrarian) expressed his disapproval of the urgency resolution, and blamed the German Members who, he said, had always abandoned the economic interests of the country; his party was for a separation of customs. Herr Lueger stated that, until the former state of affairs was restored in matters concerning the two countries, the Christian socialist parties would vote not a cent for either common expenses or a single recruit.

In the further course of the debate the majority of the speakers expressed their satisfaction at the agreement arrived at between most of the parties. All speakers agreed in saying that it was impossible that the rights existing between the two nations should be altered in a one-sided way, without the consent, or against the wishes of the Austrian Parliament. Herr Adler (Socialist) said that the blame of introducing an independent customs tariff in Hungary without asking the Austrian Parliament,