

The Moscow Labour deputy Saweljeff who foresaw a bloody conflict which might easily begin on the following day, supported the urgency motion. The Duma thereupon rejected the urgency motion and proceeded to the election decided on yesterday of a Commission of 33 members to draw up an address in reply to the Speech from the throne.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, May 12.
The workmen of the St. Petersburg Central Waterworks today went on strike, in which they were joined by workmen from the quarters Wassily-Ostroff and Old-Petersburg. The stations are surrounded by troops. The workmen have determined not to resume work until all their demands are granted. The Management announces that all the workmen are dismissed.

THE ORGANIC LAWS.

St. Petersburg, May 13.
The organic laws of the Empire are sanctioned by an Imperial Ukase which first recalls the Manifestos of October 30, 1905 and March 5, 1906, and adds that the Czar, in order to establish the foundations of the new national organisation, has ordered that the various points of the organic laws, an alteration in which is only possible on the initiative of the Czar, should be gathered together into one comprehensive whole, and completed by regulations by which a sharp line may be drawn between the indivisible power of the Czar in matters of the ultimate national administration of the Empire and the rights of the legislative bodies.

THE CZAR THANKS COUNT LAMBSDORFF.

St. Petersburg, May 13.
The Czar has addressed a note to Count Lambsdorff, hitherto Foreign Minister, in which he expresses his appreciation of the Counts efforts towards the establishment of friendly relations with foreign Powers on the basis of mutual trust, and expresses the hope that he will also in future be able to make use of the Count's great experience. The note bears the autograph signature: Your sincere, grateful Nicholas.

FATHER GAPON.

St. Petersburg, May 12.
The State Attorney and the magistrate charged with the enquiry went today to the office of the Cr dit Lyonnais, in order to ascertain the contents of the cash-box deposited in the Bank by Father Gapon. A sum of 14,500 roubles in Russian Government paper money, and 14,000 francs in French bank-notes, was found in the box. The memorandum of the search and its result was signed by the judicial officials present and by a representative of the Bank. M. Margoline, the attorney, was present by invitation.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Rome, May 12.
Chamber of Deputies. The President read the letter of the fifteen Socialist deputies, insisting on resigning their seats. The Chamber then accepted the resignations, and declared the seats vacant.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. KOSSUTH.

Budapest, May 13.
The Hungarian Telegraph Bureau reports that the Minister of Commerce, M. Franz Kossuth, received today the representative of a foreign journal who desired to know what the Minister thinks of the articles which have appeared lately in several Hungarian newspapers on the expected visit of the Emperor William in Vienna and on an alliance with Germany. "Those utterances", said the Minister, "do not reflect the general opinion of Hungary, which is penetrated by the consciousness that good relations with Germany are among the weightiest interests of Hungary, interests which are partly political, partly economical. From a political standpoint, it is very natural that we must cultivate friendship with that neighbouring great Power to which, under circumstances which may be anticipated, we should first turn for support. From an economical point of view, Germany, next to Austria, is our greatest market, and on that account alone the friendship of Germany is of the greatest importance to us."

It cannot be denied that, at the time when the political situation in Hungary was such that the Hungarian Government was not empowered to carry on legal negotiations or to conclude treaties—that, at that very moment, Germany pressed for the opening of the tariff negotiations, and in a form which implied an open and flagrant violation of the existing law of Hungary.

In Hungary the pressure exercised by Germany for the denunciation of the treaty was understood as a participation in the attempt to increase the difficulty of Hungary's position. That was not the view taken by the Hungarian Government, which was aware that a proposed treaty with our dual Monarchy was a link in the chain of treaties, that had to be laid before the German Reichstag at one and the same time, and under like conditions, and that, from the German point of view, the difficulties of Hungary were no good reason for one link in that chain appearing weak and vulnerable in the German Imperial Parliament. In a word, Germany observed a strongly national, and as regarded

other States egoistic, policy, without, however, pursuing any special aim with regard to Hungary.

If, as may be hoped, the commercial treaty with Germany soon becomes law, and commercial relations with that country resume their normal course, the bitter feelings which have sprung from the above considerations will disappear.—To the question of the correspondent whether the idea of influence being brought to bear on foreign policy can be connected with the journey of the German Emperor to Vienna, the Minister expressed his belief that Kaiser Wilhelm's visit is an act of courtesy arising out of the Algeciras Conference—that and nothing more. To the question: why the Hungarian newspapers are throwing out these queries just now, M. Kossuth said: "I see no connection between these Press discussions and the German Emperor's visit, inasmuch as the discussions were started before the Imperial visit was publicly known. In my opinion the Press will soon come to see that it is better not to moot these questions at a time when the German Emperor is coming to visit our Sovereign and thereby to give proof of his continuing friendship."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, May 13.
The Congress has been opened by President J. Figueroa Alcorta, in a Message which declares that the relations of the Argentine Republic with the Powers are excellent, and that the financial condition is very favourable, the Conversion Fund having reached the amount of 14,607,000 pesos in gold without the Government increasing the instalments. This Fund makes it possible to put the specie law of 1871 again in force. On the 31st of December 1905, the Home Debt amounted to 88 million pesos in paper and 16 millions in gold, and the Foreign Debt to 360 million pesos in gold. The Government intends to make the Budget balance, to form a national Reserve Fund, to provide modern artillery and necessary ammunition, and to carry out the ship-building programme within a period of 5 years.

FIRE IN COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, May 12.
A fire broke out this morning in a shed on the East side of the Mole in the free harbour, and soon spread to all the sheds, in which large quantities of cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal, tobacco, and other piece goods were stored. Thanks to the exertions of the firemen, two petroleum tanks escaped the flames.

THE SILVER THEFT.

Madrid, May 13.
At the request of the Imperial law officers in Berlin a search was made here by the Police in the house of Prince Wrede, but without bringing to light any of the articles mentioned in the Berlin document.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

We take the following interesting account of an interview with Dr. Lunn from the current number of the *Review of Reviews*.

The happy conclusion of the Algeciras Conference has opened the door wide for the active cultivation of the Anglo-German *entente*. But it is well to be reminded by the appearance of the book, "Municipal Studies and International Friendship," that Germans did not wait until the Morocco Question was out of the way to make overtures of friendship to the British nation. Dr. Lunn, who has honourably distinguished himself for many years past by the energy and public spirit with which he has seized the opportunities afforded by his business, to promote friendly intercourse between different nations, has rendered a new service to the cause of human progress by his action in promoting the Anglo-German *entente*. The cause of the reunion of Christendom owed much to Dr. Lunn's enterprise in bringing together the representatives of the various Christian Churches at Grindelwald and Lucerne. He himself has for some years past been busily engaged in promoting the friendship of nations by organising and conducting a series of municipal visits, which have brought him into personal relations with the President of the United States, the Kings of Sweden and Norway, and last but by no means least with the German Kaiser. This good work, largely ignored at home, has been much better appreciated abroad, where Dr. Lunn is recognised as a valuable *commiss voyageur* of peace and goodwill.

When Dr. Lunn called at Mowbray House with the proofs of his book I asked him what he thought of the prospects of the Anglo-German *entente*.

"So far as the German nation is concerned, the prospects are of the brightest. In no country into which I have led my municipal pilgrims, not even in the United States of America, have the British students been received with more hearty welcome."

"Has the old bad feeling subsided altogether?"

"I don't know what you mean by the old bad feeling. I was in Germany when what the newspapers called our strained relations were supposed to be almost at the breaking-point, and I never came across a single unfriendly German, nor was I greeted with a single hostile word."

"What time was that?"

"I went to Berlin in March last year to arrange for the visit, and we returned at midsummer. I saw everybody, from the Kaiser to the man in the street, and everywhere I only heard one opinion—the Germans want to be friends, and they seized upon every opportunity of demonstrating their friendliness in the most kindly and enthusiastic fashion. In fact, we were quite embarrassed by the warmth of their hospitality."

"Where did you see the Kaiser?"

"At the Court Ball in the White Hall of the Palace at Berlin. You may form some idea of the spirit in which we were welcomed when I tell you that not only were we invited to the ball, but the punctilios of Court etiquette were waived in order to enable us to attend it without Court dress. It was on my first visit, to arrange the preliminaries of the municipal tour. The Kaiser received us—Lord Lyveden and myself—most kindly. He expressed his gratification at the contemplated visit of the representatives of British municipalities, and invited us to visit the Palace at Potsdam. From that moment everything was done, not only by the German Ministers, but by the German municipal authorities, to make our visit a success."

"But was this not a mere act of personal courtesy; one of the ordinary amenities of international intercourse?"

"Not at all. As Count Bernstorff said, our visit was welcomed because it was hoped by the German Government and the German people that it would do something to draw the two nations together, to remove national misunderstandings, and to demonstrate the fact that the German nation is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the English people."

"Did you find this feeling widespread?"

"It was universal. We visited Aachen, Cologne, and Berlin. It would be difficult to say which city was most demonstrative. If we had been a *cort ge* of Princes we could not have had a more royal welcome. Every want was anticipated. We were overwhelmed with receptions and banquets. One most remarkable episode of our visit to Berlin was that the usual toast to the Emperor was waived in order to enable Social Democrats to dine with Ministers of the Empire at the banquet given in our honour."

"Did the municipal authorities regard your visit as a political affair?"

"I should rather say that they treated it as a national demonstration of friendliness and goodwill. As the spokesman of the Aachen Municipality said, 'Real politics, thank God, are not an affair of newspapers and music-halls, but are in the hands of serious people who understand practical life and are accustomed to deal with things as they are.'"

"And that, you think, was the universal sentiment?"

"It is not a question of thinking; it was so. I know it was so. You could not spend day and night with all manner of Germans in the three cities without being able to realise the sincerity and the intensity of the good feeling. Ask Sir John Gorst, who was with us from first to last, or ask any of the pilgrims."

"Then you are hopeful?"

"So far as the Germans are concerned, I am confident. I only hope that the influential deputations of burgomasters and councillors who are paying us a return visit this month will carry back to Germany anything like so deep an impression of British goodwill."

This is good hearing, all the more so because Dr. Lunn is a man who "understands practical life and is accustomed to deal with things as they are."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, May 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, May 20th. V. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Revd. M. S. Farmer M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichsstrasse.
Friday, May 18th. 10.0 a.m. Service.
Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH LIBRARY.

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