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On account of the Whitsun Holidays our next number will appear on Wednesday May 22nd.

## THE WEST HAM GUARDIANS.

The trial was concluded on Friday, at the Central Criminal Court, of the six guardians and four officials of the West Ham Union, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the local contracts to the West Ham Workhouse and Infirmary.

Nine of the accused were found guilty and condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from 6 months to 2 years.

## THE IRISH COUNCIL BILL.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Globe* writes to that journal, "The storm of protest with which the Irish Council Bill has been received by the local government bodies in Ireland has given rise to a feeling of apprehension in official Nationalist circles. I have discussed the situation, and the prospects of the measure being endorsed by the United Irish League Convention, with more than one prominent Nationalist. It seems to me that these gentlemen are indulging in the practice known as whistling to keep up one's courage. They pooh-pooh the attacks of the public bodies. The men who talk big in their own board rooms, it is contended, will utter only the feeblest protest when they find themselves under Mr. John Redmond's eye. The course, apparently, has been laid. The Convention, upon Mr. Redmond's explicit assurance that the Bill will be amended in very important particulars to make it palatable to Nationalists, will accept the measure. The Government will accept these amendments, and send the Bill to the House of Lords, by whom it will be dealt with in such a fashion that neither Radicals nor Nationalists will have anything to say to it when it returns to the Commons. Such a line of action would serve a twofold purpose: it would enable Mr. Redmond to save his face, and it would add another Radical grievance against the House of Lords. I give this view of the future for what it is worth. For my own part, the official Nationalists notwithstanding, I think that Mr. Redmond will experience no little difficulty in getting the Convention to take the Bill even as an instalment of the long-promised "Larger Policy"; and I am confirmed in this view by the fact that one of the principal paid organisers of the United Irish League is in the districts preaching strenuous resistance to Mr. Birrell's proposals.

Some indication of the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is to be gathered from the comments in the current issue of the *Irish Catholic*. Your contemporary says:—During a considerable portion of last year, delegates from the Irish Parliamentary Party were employed in both the United States and the Colonies beating up subscriptions on the strength of the assurance that the Liberal Government was virtually pledged to introduce a plan of reform which would be tantamount to Home Rule. So far was the deceit carried that Irish-Americans were told that, should the proposals of the Government fall short of the standard they were described as certain to reach, "a state of civil war" would be created in this country. We do not believe that Mr. Redmond, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, or any other leader has made very elaborate preparations for such an awful and deplorable contingency as this, but after their action in voting in favour of Mr. Birrell's proposals we do not envy the next delegates from the Irish Parliamentary Party the reception which will await them at the hands of their fellow-countrymen in America and Australia. If the error committed in the House of Commons is not promptly repaired, the Bill is one which should be burned at every cross road in Ireland as a protest against the indignity it offers to the nation."

## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Reuter's Bureau announces from Calcutta that an organisation which styles itself the "National

Volunteers" and which sends out emissaries into the whole province who disturb trade, destroy foreign goods and frighten the local dealers, is responsible for the boycotting of foreign goods in East Bengal. Although the Mohamedans steadfastly refuse to participate in the boycott, trade is actually seriously interfered with; to a considerable extent labour in the fields is at a standstill. Brigands are taking advantage of the nervousness of the populace, and the maintenance of order, owing to the wide expanses of jungle and the weakness in numbers of the police, is extremely difficult.

An English newspaper correspondent, himself an Englishman who has devoted much attention to the "National volunteer" organisation, says that it was founded by certain agitators, whose names are known to the police, and is conducted from a central office in Calcutta, which being in possession of ample funds directs the branch office from thence. The members of the organisation are armed with clubs, spears and swords and in some cases with guns, and practice openly, and go about in bands inciting rebellion, disturbing trade, and terrorising all classes of the people.

The fact that no stop is put to their proceedings works very disadvantageously on the populace.

All the Calcutta papers highly approve the stand taken by Mr. Morley with regard to the action of the Government of India towards the agitators.

The *Statesman* points out that the very fact of the astonishment created by the deportation of Lajpat Rai proves the essentially mild character of British rule in India, and that the ordinary action of the police in most European countries is much stricter with respect to the rights of public meeting and free speech than any measures the Government of India has yet taken.

The *Englishman* says: "The disloyal and irresponsible language of the Indian agitators and papers has not been without effect on the problem of the settlement of Indians in the Colonies. Colonials naturally do not desire such emigrants."

Some of the Bengali papers are silent, but others abuse Mr. Morley for yielding weakly to the Government, and declare that the boycott was not at the bottom of the Bengal disturbances.

Bipin Pal, an orator who has returned from Madras, declares his intention of retiring from public life, and of not making any more speeches.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### GEN. KUROKI IN NEW YORK.

Following upon the various entertainments, official and private, given to Gen. Kuroki during the past week or two, and which culminated recently in a grand banquet at Sherry's Restaurant in New York, an unofficial Japanese visitor, Baron Ozawa, is beginning to attract attention by the freedom with which he talks upon things in general to all comers, and particularly to the newspaper reporters. The Baron is being taken very seriously, although he has himself disclaimed any importance either to himself or to his presence in this country. Several papers insist that he has been charged with a confidential mission to find out what the Americans really think of Japan and the Japanese, and to "prepare the way" for the reception of Prince Fushimi at Washington, and the conclusion of some sort of understanding between the two Governments. Fortunately, most of all this chatter is so obviously lacking either in knowledge or authority that no harm is likely to be done by it. It may be as well to state, however, that neither Gen. Kuroki nor Baron Ozawa has been entrusted with anything in the shape of a mission, and that if the Prince should look in at Washington, on his way home, the visit will be quite an informal affair.

### THE SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL SCANDALS.

Abraham Ruef, the San Franciscan "boss," has made a long statement declaring that while he

pleaded guilty on Wednesday, he is innocent, though guilty of conniving at municipal corruption. He will not say for the present whether Mayor Schmitz, who is indicted on a similar charge, is guilty or not. He declared that many of the accused were innocent of evil intent, having become involved through compulsion. They would not be further disgraced through any confession of his. Others had worked with their eyes open. Of these he would speak freely when the time for so doing arrived.

Ruef pleaded guilty to a charge of extortion arising out of the payment of £230 by a restaurant proprietor who wished to sell alcoholic drinks without the necessary licence.

There are more than sixty other indictments against Ruef, in respect of which the grand jury had returned true bills.

Other well-known San Francisco politicians are implicated in the allegations of wholesale bribery and corruption, which affect practically every municipal department.

The power of Ruef and his gang has now been broken, adds the *Times* correspondent at New York, as was proved by the complete failure of the street car employees' strike. The citizens testified their appreciation of the courage of the unarmed strike-breakers in braving the assaults of union men by pelting them with flowers.

## FRENCH TRAITORS ARRESTED.

At the instance of the Paris Attorney General in Cairo and Alexandria three Frenchmen by name Portier, Burtot and Blanchard have been arrested on a charge of making copies of drawings of the fortress in Biserta harbour and selling them to a foreigner.

The French police learnt of this theft from a letter from a Dutchman living in London who offered to restore the stolen plans for 15,000 francs. It is said that no great importance is attached to the affair by the Ministry of Marine.

## THE INTERLAKEN MURDER.

Tatjana Leontieff, the murderess of Mr. Müller, of Paris, has been removed from the Lenzberg prison and placed in a Berne asylum, her mind having given way.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Besides the soldiers arrested some days ago in Czarskoje Selo, a Cossack non-commissioned officer of the Czar's body guard has also been taken into custody as well as a member of the Court chapel choir. They admit complicity in a plot against the Czar's life. Owing to their evidence 3 more soldiers have been arrested as well as a whole number, some say 30, of members of the fighting revolutionary party. A non-commissioned officer belonging to the Guard is under grave suspicion of having intended to admit the conspirators into the Palace.

### THE DUMA.

The Duma was occupied on Thursday with a motion to appoint a committee to examine the Bill relating to public education introduced by the Minister for Education, M. v. Kaufmann. The Minister thanked the House for the attention paid to his Bill and laid stress on the necessity of public education, since Russia was the only country where the number of illiterates was so great. The last statistics showed that only 29 per cent of men and 13 per cent of women in the country could read or write. Russia was behind all other nations; the people must be lifted out of their ignorance, and the principle must be helped to conquer which was proclaimed by Peter the Great that public education was not the privilege of the individual but a necessity of the whole people. They must make gigantic sacrifices for this object; they would have to multiply the education estimates, already 16 million roubles, sevenfold, but no expense must be spared. That would be the best way of employing the national resources since the foundation of the Empire. Eight million children could not be taught because Russia needed 250,000 schools and only possessed 90,000. He concluded by saying that society must abolish political unrest in the schools, the Government could not combat this evil without the help of parents and of society in general.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

## A TRUCE IN THE FAR EAST?

London, May 16.

At the end of my letter on the "Indian Problem" (D. R. of the 14th inst.), I remarked that the Indian questions of today are more or less international, in the Asiatic sense of the word, and that China and Japan, for instance, are as much interested in India as England, indeed all Europe, is.

When I wrote the above, I had not yet read Mr. B. L. Putnam Weale's latest volume on "The Truce in the East, and its Aftermath", which Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have just published,—needless to say, in the splendid form that we are accustomed to with publishers of such international eminence.

The book has good illustrations and maps, also a full and well arranged index, without which the best of such historical and political works lose an important part of their "live" interest.

Mr. Putnam Weale is, perhaps, the greatest living authority on all Far East questions, and, of course, well-known as such, be it not under his real name. And he deserves his reputation of being a thoughtful and conscientious student of the problems he surveys. Impartial to a fault, he evenly holds the scales, without trace of any national prejudices, without betraying in his numerous writings the fact that it is an Englishman who wields an extremely dexterous pen.

That many of his views are highly original, goes without saying, but such a circumstance does not make them less worthy of respectful study. For even without always agreeing with him, one feels, instinctively, that he may be right after all. Broadly speaking, Mr. Putnam Weale opines that the great war between Russia and Japan has not been fought out to a decisive finish. Russia was virtually left unbeaten. Japan signed the Portsmouth treaty of peace, because she recognised that her task in Manchuria was impossible of accomplishment, and that it was a wiser policy to postpone the final issue for a few years, anyway.

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In his third chapter, the author, fairly yet fearlessly, surveys the position in East Asia, when the said treaty was negotiated and signed.

By it, Russia lost an "insignificant maritime province at the extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, the famous Port Arthur leased territory which never did her any good; secondly, a strip of the Central Manchurian railway (say, 450 English miles long); lastly, the possibility of dominating one province of Manchuria, viz. Fengtien, and of directly menacing Korea from across the Yalu".

On the other hand, Mr. Putnam Weale reminds us of the following facts which, he says rightly, "are well worthy of note". Russia still possesses 1713 versts of the original mileage of Manchurian railways, against Japan's 660 versts. Russia is also still the controlling power, despite all talk to the contrary, in the two northern provinces of Manchuria, viz. Kirin and Heilungchiang. The former has an area of 110,000 square miles, Heilungchiang of 190,000 square miles. Against this, Japan has a "questionable" (that is if Japan be honest) controlling interest in Fengtien only, measuring but 60,000 square miles. Therefore, of the original railway system in Manchuria Russia still possesses, say, four-fifths, of the gross area of Manchuria she has a controlling interest over, say, six-sevenths. It is true that, at present, much of the provinces of Kirin and Heilungchiang is mere wasteland, whereas nearly the whole of Fengtien province is cultivated.

But Chinese immigration, on a vast scale, is rapidly filling up the whole of the stupendous Sungari river and Nonni river plains, in Central Manchuria. Mr. Putnam Weale predicts that, within ten, or at the most twenty years, those inexhaustible regions will be producing the most extraordinary amounts of grain and other food-stuffs, and be five to ten times as rich as Southern Manchuria, a vast and real granary, in fact, which is just the very thing Russia wants there.

Mr. Putnam Weale thus sums up the whole situation in East Asia, at the present moment:—

"The position is, then, exceedingly curious and should be fully realised. For the time being, Russia has ac-

cepted certain undeniable facts; but that the general situation can continue indefinitely as it stands at present, she does not for a moment believe. She has abated none of her ambitions—no one need doubt this—for a great Empire must either advance or perish. She is of opinion that Japan has gone far beyond the stipulations of the Portsmouth Treaty in attempting to make Korea virtually a Japanese province. She sees that Japan, by systematising her railway programme both at home and on the edge of the Asiatic continent, is taking a leaf out of her own book, and is looking far ahead. Russia admits that the diplomatic conquest of Peking will have to be begun all over again, and that this has become more difficult than it ever was before. But she does not despair. The Russian Empire embraces all the northern boundaries of the Chinese Empire; the Russians allow the Chinese to profit in a pecuniary way where the Japanese have no use for any but their own people. A great silent struggle, therefore, must and will commence round this New China, which is the one factor which may easily become the undoing of either one or the other of the great Manchurian rivals. Once more, then, it is China, as it has always been China, which is the vital question; and, thanks to this factor, the Russian retreat may ultimately become a Russian advance. For Russia has always looked upon China as a natural friend; and events may prove sooner than is expected that the reciprocation of this sentiment is considered a political necessity in Peking, and that the diplomacy of the Cassini days was abortive simply because it came too soon."

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That the author of "The Truce in the East" does not think much of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a factor, is shown in the following extracts:

"From geographical considerations alone, the two most important factors, however, in all this terribly entangled situation must of necessity be China and Japan—China, which is at last waking up to the urgent need for action and is doing many things, and Japan, which has to justify in some way an enormous expenditure and a most peculiar entrenched position in Korea and Southern Manchuria. England, from the fact that she is allied to Japan by a hard and fast alliance, has assumed in regard to this island Power, which may soon consider itself under the necessity of openly becoming a continental Power as well, an attitude which may have seemed justifiable in the month of July 1905, having due regard to the position in the field at that date, but which is rapidly beginning to make serious and far-reaching men in the East wonder, whether the military impotence which is so openly advertised by the Lansdowne-Hayashi Treaty will not be bitterly regretted before middle-aged persons have become old. China, understanding something of all this, and cynically estimating that England is becoming anti-militarist, as she herself has been in the past, is forced in her foreign affairs to act in a way which proclaims that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, although it nominally guarantees her territorial integrity, is concerned more especially with the territorial integrity and the private programmes of the two signatory Powers."

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"For no one will deny that the present state of affairs is an artificial one;—one which cannot be continued indefinitely, without producing abnormal results; one which may be actually harmful not only to one signatory of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but to the other as well. The alarming discovery that England can no longer protect her great Indian Empire from attacks, which for the time being can only be assumed to be Russian attacks, without calling in an alien soldiery to help in the defence, is itself sufficient to produce the profoundest melancholy, and to make men wonder whether a great decline has really come in those virtues on which the Anglo-Saxon once prided himself, and owing to which he succeeded in exalting himself above all other nations. The hurried diplomacy which permitted England to alter fundamentally her attitude towards the Korean problem, and which surrendered important privileges with some cynicism, points to the fact that whereas broad principles are studied and well understood, scientific detail work remains an unexplored wilderness to British diplomatists."

## English Gentlemen's Tailoring

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Mr. Putnam Weale here puts his finger on the very point, to which I drew attention in my letter re the "Indian Problem". He brings in Japan, and China, as well, then he goes on:—

"And when the immense problem of China is interjected into these perplexities and complexities—China with her ever-shifting currents and cross-currents, her hopes and her fears, her corruption and her reform—the melancholy deepens. One hope indeed remains, the fulfilment of which may materially alter and materially improve every question east of Singapore, and, by accomplishing such alteration and improvement, may force on

other alterations and improvements from the Persian Gulf to the Sea of Okhotsk. This hope is the birth of a strong and sane China. The work to be performed before such an organism can arise is immense, stupendous, enormous; indeed, so great is it that no one knows what to believe and what to fear."

"Yet, with all this doubt and perplexity, the broad lines along which China must move are sufficiently clear to invite a little courage and confidence. The first and greatest necessity of the moment is the adjustment of the currency and financial questions. If China during the coming eight or nine years can evolve a sound national currency, first possibly based on the silver standard and free coinage of silver, then passing, after full study and patient examination, to the gold standard, an international guarantee of extraordinary value will have been created. For the adjustment of internal abuses—an adjustment which will be hastened by the return home of the tens of thousands of Chinese students who will by then have completed scientific courses abroad—will slowly follow, and that greatest of internal fiscal problems, the taxation of land, and the establishment of a proper system of accountancy, will be attended to. And *passu* with this it may be possible to convert and consolidate the Chinese indemnities into one National Debt. Immediately after the special and complicated financial problem, comes the question of giving effect as rapidly as possible to every clause of the Mackay Treaty."

"Increased revenues and increased centralisation will mean that China will be in a position to cement permanently to her inert and defenceless body an army comprising thirty-six divisions, having a peace-footing of 400,000 men and a war-footing of 1,500,000 men. There will be no danger in this if it is a result of reform, and not the reason for reform, as it largely is at the present moment. The Chinese Government is sufficiently alive to its own interests not to wish to dash its head against any stone wall merely because it is becoming a redoubtable factor on the battlefield; for the Chinese Government is like the Chinese individual—desperation only comes to it after much exasperation, and a nation that had profound philosophies when Europe was a dark continent, may be counted on to preserve its admirable common sense when its visible wealth becomes ten times what it is today.

"And not only will a Chinese army arise in such circumstances, but a Chinese navy as well. It is self-evident that in order to preserve properly and permanently the balance of power in the Eastern Seas a modern Chinese navy, superior, rather than inferior, to the navy of Japan, is quite necessary. That China can possess a really good and efficient navy is plain, since from Newchwang to the island of Hainan there are whole populations of mariners who understand the secret of the sea, and who are certainly not inferior to the Japanese in every seaman-like quality. How much indeed would a fleet of fifteen Chinese battleships and thirty cruisers alter things! That fleet would have an extraordinary effect; its creation would be a victory almost as great as that gained by Admiral Togo over the Baltic Armada in the Tsushima Straits."

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"Last, but indeed not least are the Chinese railways. These, it is already clear, are destined to be not only a constructive, reforming and developing force of extraordinary power, an incentive to trade and an inducement to a brighter outlook on life in general, but also the long-looked-for centralising force which may do more in the great work of turning an administration which has ruled only by equivoque and compromise into a true Central Government. Already the shadow of this is apparent. To Peking, Hankow is no longer a geographical expression, the seat of the Viceroyalty of two of the most turbulent and important provinces of China. It is linked to the capital by fast-moving trains which reduce great distances in an astounding fashion. Ten years ago it took thirty days of hard travel to reach Peking from the Yangtze terminus; today it takes *thirty-six hours*. The moment the government grapples with the railway question and understands its immense importance, it will hurry on construction night and day. There are at the moment under 4,000 miles of railways on Chinese soil, including Manchuria; if 6,000 miles more can be properly built by 1915, the expression, "the Chinese Empire," will have more meaning, and the growing nationalism will be both intensified and directed into proper channels.

"There is yet time for all this; a great deal of it will and must come during the present period. The Empress Dowager of China cannot hold the reins of government much longer; things will happen inevitably which will hasten the taking of forward steps. This, then, is the great and only solution for the many involved problems—the rapid growth of New China. This growth, and this growth alone, will turn the present truce into a real peace, and will arrest all vague and shadowy plans. And along with this growth will come naturally and without urging a momentous result—a result which will be the signal that Japan has become an independent nation in the true sense of the word, that China has risen as a modern Power, that England is not a military nonentity and that Russia has inaugurated a new policy. This result will be the termination for ever of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

My extracts have become rather voluminous, I am afraid, but their importance ought to justify me here.

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### CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated April 30th, from our New York correspondent.)

#### ROOSEVELT OR TAFT.

In the Republican camp the situation with regard to the question, who will be the Republican candidate next year, has become so far clear that it can be said that, if President Roosevelt abides by his statement that he will not accept re-nomination, the War Minister, Mr. Taft, will be the Republican candidate. As has been remarked already, there is no lack of claimants for the Presidency in the Republican camp. Most active are Vice-President Fairbanks and Senator Foraker, the latter a political opponent of President Roosevelt. The Speaker, Joe Cannon, may also become a candidate. But in any case the Republican National Convention will most speedily settle the question as to who is to be candidate, and will pay no attention to any names other than Roosevelt and Taft. The movement in favour of a re-nomination of President Roosevelt becomes ever more interesting, and one waits with anxiety to see what attitude the President will adopt.

#### JOURNALISTS AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

The liberty of movement of the Washington journalists in the neighbourhood of the White House has been somewhat restricted. How great this liberty of movement was formerly is plain from an order of the President's Secretary, which directs that newspaper men shall no longer remain in the grounds of the White House at night. It has happened that visitors coming to the White House at night, in order to confer unobserved with the President, have been stopped and subjected to an embarrassing cross-examination by the journalists who besiege the place at all hours of the day and night. It has also often happened that one of these belated visitors has said too much in his hurry; and, in order to prevent in future such visitors from being thus annoyed, the above order has been issued. The newspaper men, however, still enjoy far-reaching privileges. A Washington telegram of a New York journal is characteristic: handed in at 3 a. m. it states, that it is impossible at that hour to arouse the White House, in order to obtain the confirmation of certain news!

#### MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBERALITY.

The new home of the United Engineering Companies has been opened with due ceremony in New York. The building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Director Archenhold of the Treptow Observatory made a speech, as representative of German science, and remarked among other things: "The fact that I stand before you today I owe to the kind invitation of a man whom the Treptow Observatory knows full well how to honour as an honorary member. Since I have trodden American soil I have found on all sides his generosity and ideals represented in wonderful libraries, institutes, and homes for art and science. What I specially noticed, when I was Mr. Carnegie's guest in Pittsburg, was that what in Germany always hovered before me only as an ideal, this remarkable man has made a reality here. How thankful we must all be to a man who has built for the Engineers a palace that expresses better than words, how our modern times know how to cherish the labours of engineers. Just as our greatest astronomer, Tycho Brahe, had to thank the munificence of the never-to-be-forgotten Danish King which allowed him to reach his lofty aims on Hven island, so the advance and prosperity of American engineering science will be bound up for all time with the name of the great Steel King, Andrew Carnegie."

#### JAMESTOWN AGAIN.

By degrees the Sunny South is doing justice to its name. For the last few weeks unusually cold weather has prevailed on the whole Atlantic coast, and in consequence vegetation, even in the Southern States, is comparatively backward. But the last two days the weather has been ideal, and on all sides now are blossoms and tender green.

The fine weather makes for the getting ready of the Jamestown Exhibition, the unprepared condition of which is for the most part due to the continuous rainy weather in the Spring, which prevented working in the open air. A more enchanting site could not have been found for the Exhibition than here. Wherever the eye turns on this beautiful summer day, a charming variegated picture of sea and shore meets it. The climate of the whole district is healthy and the air is impregnated with the ozone of the Atlantic, and the scent of the pines, of which there are whole forests. Hampton Roads form one of the most glorious expanses of water and harbours of the whole Atlantic coast. On the North coast lies Newport News, with its gigantic shipbuilding yards. The Roads are one of the first war harbours of the United States, and the whole year through American warships lie here.

It was a happy thought of the Exhibition authorities to give the exhibition a military stamp. The American, who from a political aspect will know nothing of militarism, is very fond of military

spectacles. He can shriek himself hoarse with enthusiasm when he witnesses a naval or military parade. Many were drawn to Hampton Roads more by the naval review than by the Exhibition itself. For the rest, the fleet lying here had some historical importance, small vessels of the "sixties", still built partly of wood, lie next the most modern ships, and one obtains an interesting bird's-eye view of the colossal progress made in the building of battle ships.

The site of the Exhibition is surrounded, in a circumference of from 3 to 8 miles, by towns like Norfolk and Newport News, and has a water front to Hampton Roads of three miles.

The whole arrangement of the Exhibition, the elegant Colonial style, so pleasing to the eye, in which the majority of the buildings are constructed, the magnificent promenades, will make the Exhibition extremely interesting when once it is ready. On the opening day itself, only four buildings of the Federal Government were actually ready. A whole number of buildings have long been finished, but their contents are lacking. From an architectural point of view those buildings made of bright-coloured wood or brick are charming to view. Corresponding to the importance of the Exhibition, which is above all an historical one—the Exhibition, by its style and by its exhibits, is to give a representation of the development of the modern form of the State in America from the first European landing at Cape Henry to today—we see the most varied incidents in the history of the United States symbolised. The majority of the buildings form the homes of the exhibits of the individual States or of the Federal Government. The most varied objects which have played a rôle in the history of the country, have been brought here to be exhibited. The State of Philadelphia is represented by a copy of the Philadelphia tower in which hangs the Bell of Freedom, which, in the American War of Independence, rang out freedom so vigorously that it cracked. The Bell itself was to have been brought at first to the Exhibition, but in the end the Philadelphians decided to leave it where it has hung dumb for so many years.

With the Exhibition a large number of important sporting events are to be connected. Every concession will be made to the taste of the American, who is a great friend of sport in every form. Various naval reviews are to be held. May 13th is "Virginia Day", and by that time the Italian, French, and Japanese war ships will have arrived. The Exhibition itself will be in a more presentable condition by then, than it is at present. There is no lack of pessimists who believe that the Exhibition will not be ready before November 30th, before the closing day that is. As a matter of fact, an enormous lot remains to be done.

The industrial side of the Exhibition is nothing like so large as at previous great Exhibitions; none the less, industry is well represented, or rather will be so. All that the buildings dedicated to industry have to show at present are bare white walls and great piles of dust. The exhibits are lying warehoused all over the place in the vicinity of Norfolk. There is at present a lack of means of transport to carry them to the Exhibition. Germany is represented by several firms, and in the main by an exhibit which will bring before the eyes the progress made by Germany in the employment of de-naturalised alcohol. The United States and other countries also exhibit denaturalised alcohol, to which a whole building is devoted.

Naturally, as it was Englishmen who first landed in Virginia, there has been much talk in the State of the Mother Country in connection with the Exhibition. I may be pardoned for reminding my readers that, ten years after the first English settlement, men and women from the German hills and valleys came to Virginia, and by their energy and comradeship helped the young English colony to become flourishing.

Of the old Jamestown by the James river only the fallen-in tower of a church remains which was built in 1820. The 300th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown will be celebrated in connection with "Virginia Day" on the 13th of May, and the Exhibition will be "opened" all over again. The actual superficial area of the Exhibition—400 acres—is nothing like so great as that of the Chicago Exhibition; but if one reckons the gigantic expanse of water which stands at the disposal of the Exhibition, it can, as far as space goes, compare with other similar enterprises. The Exhibition is not wanting in attractions. Just as Chicago had its "Midway Plaisance" and St. Louis its "Pike", the Jamestown Exhibition has its "War-path", a street devoted to the various amusement establishments; "Lover's Lane", a path winding through lofty trees; its "Flirtation Walk"; its "Canoe Trail", a narrow canal passing through grounds rich in charm of landscape, and on which glide canoes, the Indians' boats. Flowers and plants are to be seen in any quantity in the Exhibition, both on land and on water. The whole Exhibition is laid out like a park, with millions of trees and bright plants. Broad roads cross the grounds in all directions, and just now when all things are dressed in tenderest green, the Exhibition grounds afford an exquisite *coup d'oeil*. A friend of Nature, in spite of the unreadiness of the Exhibi-

tion, will not regret the expenditure of fifty cents entrance money.

The illumination of the harbour, a veritable triumph of pyrotechnics, is well worth seeing. The Exhibition is to flourish into the very air, for we are promised balloon-contests, and trials of airships for commercial traffic.

The buildings devoted to industry show, or rather will show, the progress of the world in the domain of industry during the last three centuries. We may see a palace built of coal, a building devoted to forest culture, a beautiful tobacco palace, a building devoted to cotton, in which that most valuable of the products of the soil of the Southern States is shown in all stages of its manufacture. Then, too, we find a Philippino village, a Japanese village, an arts-and-crafts village in which the manufactured goods of our ancestors may be compared with the output of the most modern machines. That the Exhibition from the very first has had a military stamp is easily understood when one reflects that Virginia, the mother of the American States, has been the central point of the greatest military incidents in the history of the country. The military stamp, however, is in no way to celebrate militarism, as certain American ecclesiastical circles, who have raised a protest against the military character of the Exhibition, have feared. Its object is far rather to make plain the way for a festival of international brotherhood, and for this purpose the whole world was invited to be represented by war-ships. International brotherhood has been already attained so far as the crews of the war-ships present can be taken into account. The English, the Germans, the Austrians, the Argentines, and the Americans have already, at many a *Bierabend* on board the ships, drunk the toast of enduring friendship.

The Exhibition, and the presence of the foreign warships, lend a cosmopolitan appearance to the town of Norfolk, with its 75,000 inhabitants. On many buildings are fluttering the flags of represented countries, and from early morn till dewy eve the streets are crowded with bluejackets dressed in their Sunday best.

It is the hope of Norfolk to become a "capital" by the Exhibition. To the avaricious eyes of speculators in landed property thousands have already appeared who, by their visit to the Exhibition, have been so enchanted by Norfolk and its environs that they have at once desired to acquire property there. The population of Norfolk consists half of negroes, and in the streets one sees really more blacks than whites. The majority of the blacks remained in the Southern States after the Civil War that brought them emancipation from slavery; they multiply extraordinarily quickly, and in Norfolk and its vicinity one gets some idea of the importance of the negro problem to the United States. The intercourse between the whites and the negroes is far more friendly than in the Northern States. The negro in the Southern States has not the arrogant appearance of his Northern brother who, it must be admitted, enjoys far greater political privileges. The Eldorado of the negro is really Boston. There he has obtained the greatest political rights, and Boston in consequence enjoys a very strong black contingent.

The people of Norfolk estimate that about ten million persons will visit the Exhibition. Many of them, they reckon, will come out of pure patriotism and each of them will gladly pay the obol that is demanded. But it is not to be denied that with this Exhibition Norfolk has taken upon itself a heavy burden. It can only contribute a meagre contingent to the number of the visitors to the Exhibition, on account of the comparative paucity of its population, and it must rely exclusively upon outsiders for the Exhibition's financial success, for which the individual States and Congress have contributed important sums. Naturally enough, a rainy summer may scatter all estimates to the four winds. A difficult task, too, faces the traffic Companies who, in the last few months, have worked extraordinarily hard and opened many new sections. Pine Beach, where the Exhibition stands, and the neighbouring districts, were only opened-up to traffic by the building of the Exhibition. The demands which face the traffic Companies were, none the less, too sudden, and to these difficulties are added the gigantic distances which must be traversed. If one wishes to visit the Exhibition from Norfolk five miles away, and Old Point Comfort 8 miles away, one has to reckon on half a day's journey. Here one has to wait an hour for a connection, there the boat "has just left", and again it's a matter of waiting some time. As a matter of fact, Norfolk has too suddenly assumed the task of a town of millions. At every corner, houses destined to serve as hotels are springing up like mushrooms. Built of wood, and erected on piles—on account of the marshy nature of the soil—houses spring up in a single night, and the high prices demanded in no way correspond to the simple furniture of the rooms.

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### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Whit-Sunday, beginning at 7, ending about 10

#### Die Zauberflöte.

Opera in two acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:

Sarasstro	Herr Lankow.
Tamino	Herr Grosch.
Sprecher	Herr Puttlitz.
First Priest	Herr Nebuschka.
Second Priest	Herr Kraemer.
The Queen of the night	Frau Abendroth.
Tamina, her daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Three Ladies	Fräul. Kessler.
	Fräul. Elbenschütz.
	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Three Fairies	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Wenzel.
	Fräul. Reinel.
Papageno	Herr Kiess.
Monostatos, a Moor	Herr Erl.
Papagena	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Two men in armour	Herr Hafner.
	Herr Büssel.

**PLOT.** Prince Tamino is implored by the Queen of the Night to save her daughter from the High Priest, Sarastro. Accompanied by Papageno, he sets out. Papageno has been punished for telling lies, by having a lock set on his lips. The three ladies of the Queen of the Night take it off, on his promising to lie no more, and give him an instrument made of silver bells, and to Tamino if they give a golden flute. These instruments are to be played if their possessors are in danger. The Queen's daughter, Pamina, is being courted by Monostatos, a negro servant of Sarastro's. Papageno rescues Pamina, but is pursued by Monostatos and others, whereupon Papageno plays his bells and all begin to dance. Tamino reaches Sarastro's castle, where he is informed that the High Priest is no villain, but as good as he is wise. Sarastro punishes Monostatos, but tells Tamino that he and Pamina cannot be united until they have given proof of their constancy. Tamino agrees to undergo any test, though the Queen of the Night tries to deter him. Tamino is initiated into the mysteries of Isis. Pamina asks to share his further trials, and together they walk through fire and water unscathed, while Tamino plays his flute. Papageno, being lonely, is about to hang himself, but, being reminded of his bells, he rings them, and Papagena appears, the counterpart of himself. The Queen of the Night tries, with the aid of Monostatos, to regain Pamina, but in vain. Pamina is united to Tamino and Papageno to Papagena.

Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.  
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Whit-Monday, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

#### Sizilianische Bauernlehre.

(Cavalleria rusticana.)

Opera in one Act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Cast:

Santuzza, a young country-woman	Frau Wittich.
Turiddu, a young peasant	Herr Sembach a. G.
Lucia, his mother	Fräul. Schäfer.
Alfio, a waggoner	Herr Plaschke.
Lola, his wife	Fräul. v. d. Osten.

**PLOT.** Turiddu a Sicilian on return from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola engaged to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.  
Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1858.

#### Marie, Die Tochter des Regiments.

(The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic Opera in two Acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

Cast:

The Duchess of Craquitorpi	Frau Lehmann.
The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio	Fräul. Schäfer.
Marie	Frau Wedekind.
Sulpice, sergeant major	Herr Nebuschka.
Tonio, a Tyrolean	Herr Jäger.
Hortensio, steward	Herr Kruis.
A corporal	Herr Büssel.
A notary	Herr Markgraf.
A servant	Herr Ernst.
A Tyrolean peasant	Herr Wolf I.

**PLOT.** Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the high-born guests retire disgusted.  
Composer: Donizetti, born 1797, died 1848.

Whit-Tuesday, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

#### La Bohème.

Scenes from Henry Murgers "Vie de Bohème" in four pictures. Music by Giacomo Puccini.

Cast:

Rudolf, poet	Herr Burrian.
Schaunard, musician	Herr Plasehke.
Marcell, artist	Herr Scheidemantel.
Collin, philosopher	Herr Rains.
Bernard, the landlord	Herr Nebuschka.
Mimi	Frau Nast.
Musette, Vendor of toys	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Parpignol, Vendor of toys	Herr Kruis.
Alcindor	Herr Erl.
Sergeant of the Customs	Herr Büssel.
Customs official	Herr Post.

**PLOT.** Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia" are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician arrives with fuel, wine &c., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flowergirl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Mamma in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured she sobers violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their quiet Musette brings in Mimi who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.  
Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

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### ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

Whit-Sunday, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.15

#### Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua.

Tragedy in five Acts by Schiller.

Cast:

Andreas Doria, Doge von Genua	Herr Müller.
Gianettino Doria, Neffe des vorigen	Herr Frohose.
Präsident	Herr Wiecke.
Fiesco Graf von Lavagna, Haupt der Verschwörung	Herr Mehnert.
Verrina,	Herr Wierth.
Bourgognino,	Herr Eggerth.
Calcagno,	Herr Bauer.
Sacco,	Herr Huff.
Lomellino, Gianettino's Vertrauter	Herr Dettmer.
Zenturione,	Herr René.
Zibo,	Herr Leichert.
Asserato,	Herr Höhner.
Drei Brüder Asserato's	Herr Walther.
	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Romano, Maler	Herr Tiller.
Muley Hassan, Mohr von Tunis	Herr Fischer.
Deutscher der herzoglichen Leibwache	Herr Gunz.
	Herr P. Neumann.
	Herr Helsing.
	Herr Carstens.
	Herr Ricken.
	Herr Taudien.
Auführerische Bürger	Herr Hahn.
	Herr Jüchter.
	Herr Schneckenberg.
	Herr Günther.
	Herr Richter.
	Herr Melzer.
	Herr Helmert.
Ein Diener	Herr Carstens.
	Herr Wogritsch.
Wachen	Herr Taudien.
	Herr Richter.
Leonore, Fiesco's Gemahlin	Frau Salbach.
Gräfin Julia, Witwe Imperiali	Fräul. Lissl.
Bertha, Verrinna's Tochter	Fräul. Politz.
Arabella, Leonorens	Fräul. Kaiser.
Rosa, Kammermädchen	Fräul. Werner.

Whit-Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

#### Der Biberpelz.

Comedy in four Acts by Gerhart Hauptmann.

Cast:

von Wehrhahn, Amtsvorsteher	Herr Mehnert.
Krüger, Rentier	Herr Fischer.
Doctor Fleischer	Herr Decarli.
Philipp, dessen Kind	Kurt Ricken.
Motes	Herr Frohose.
Frau Motes	Fräul. Schendler.
Frau Wolff, Waschfrau	Frau Bleibtreu.
Julius Wolff, ihr Mann	Herr Bauer.
Leontine, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Serda.
Adelheid, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Werner.
Wulkow, Schiffer	Herr P. Neumann.
Glansenapp, Amtsschreiber	Herr Helsing.
Mitteldorf, Amtsdienner	Herr Huff.

### REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.  
Thursday: Der Barbier von Sevilla. 7.30 p. m.  
Friday: Carmen. 7 p. m.  
Saturday: Tristan und Isolde. 6 p. m.  
Sunday, May 26th: Oberon. 7 p. m.  
Monday, May 27th: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Wednesday: Libussa. 7 p. m.  
Thursday: Kabale und Liebe. 7 p. m.  
Friday: Monna Vanna. 7.30 p. m.  
Saturday: Heimat. 7.30 p. m.  
Sunday, May 26th: Don Carlos. 7.30 p. m.  
Monday, May 27th: Nathan der Weise. 7 p. m.

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Whit-Sunday, Whit-Monday, at 3.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

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**LOCAL.**

The following orders have been issued by Lieut. General v. Kirchbach, with reference to the King's Birthday Review which will be held on Saturday next, the 25th instant, on the Alaun Platz at 1 p. m.

The troops will march on to the Review ground by the following routes:—The Cadet Corps, the 1st regiment of Grenadiers No. 100, the 2nd regiment of Grenadiers No. 101, and the Infantry regiment No. 177, by the Nord Strasse; the Schützen regiment No. 108 and after it the first Machine Rifle Detachment No. 12, by the East ramp from the Schützen barracks; the Jäger battalion No. 12, following the Infantry regiment No. 177, by the Nord Strasse; the 2nd Jäger battalion No. 13, by Pulsnitz Strasse, Priessnitz Strasse and Nord Strasse (following the Jäger battalion No. 12); the 1st Pioneer battalion No. 12 by the East ramp from the Schützen barracks; the Gardereiter regiment by König Georg Allee, Oppell Strasse, and Bischofsweg; the 1st Field Artillery regiment No. 12, the 4th Field Artillery regiment No. 48, and the 1st Train battalion No. 12, by Fabric Strasse, Königsbrücker Strasse, Heer Strasse, Königs Platz, Schimpf Strasse, and the East ramp from the Schützen barracks.

The parade formation will be as follows:—The Cadet Corps in close column of sections; the Infantry in close column; the Cavalry in parade column; the Artillerie and Train in close column.

On Thursday the 23rd instant at 4 p. m. the Infantry bands will rehearse the parade music on the Alaun Platz, under an officer of the General Staff of the 32nd Division; and at 10 a. m. on Friday the 24th there will be an undress rehearsal of the Review.

The Royal Picture Gallery has received another exceedingly valuable and noteworthy gift from a liberal Saxon manufacturer, who does not wish to be named. The picture, which has been hung in Room 32 on the second floor of the Gallery, is by no less a master than the famous Vienna painter Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller (1793—1865), whose pictures have in late years risen so high in the estimation of connoisseurs, and consequently also in price, that the Gallery has been unable with its own resources to secure one of them. This generous gift, which was presented through the medium of Herr Ludwig Gutbier, Court art-dealer, is all the more gratefully to be welcomed. The title of the picture is "Nach der Pfändung" (After a visit of the Bailiff), and represents the removal of a poor, evidently fatherless family from their humble dwelling in a court. The misery of the poor people is as pathetically expressed in the work as the curiosity and sympathy of the neighbours who are watching their departure. But the picture is distinguished above all by the whole effect of its rich colour and powerful perspective drawing, which raise it above average works of its kind.

Mrs. Potter-Frissell desires to notify all who are interested in the appearance of her large illustrated article on the artists of the Court Opera, and other Dresden musicians, in the *Musical Courier*, that owing to delay at Hamburg, and the long detention of the Clichés at the U. S. Customs, the publication of the article was not possible before the 1st of May at the earliest. As the *Courier* would arrive in Dresden not much before the end of May, it has been decided to delay the publication until early autumn, which will be a much more favorable time for all interested.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, and the band will play in the Neustadt at the same hour.

From Tuesday until Sunday next the 26th instant the guards will mount without music.

**CRICKET.**

The match between the Dresdner Sport Club and the Anglo-American Club of Freiberg, which was announced for today, has been postponed.

**AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.**

(Continued.)

But national patriotism does not derive its impulses from the gospel of cheapness. Since 1902 Australian sentiment has steadily grown in favour of Imperial alliance and against Colonial dependence. The spectacle of the Russo-Japanese War furnished an object-lesson in the development of national sea-power from small beginnings by a people not over rich, but inheriting a maritime aptitude together with the instinct of self-reliant independence. Plainly, no naval development upon the lines exemplified by Japan was possible for Australia so long as she was spending her money in hiring defence from the other side of the world. So Mr. Deakin came to this Conference with something resembling a mandate to terminate the Naval

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Agreement of 1902, if the other parties would consent, in order to liberate the £200,000 for local naval enterprise under the control of the Commonwealth Government.

The Admiralty, on their side, probably were not so confident as in 1902 that the Colonial subsidy policy was worth preserving. They must have realised by this time that the policy is too unpopular in Canada and Australia for the subsidies ever to reach a considerable amount. Further, the distribution of ships under the Agreement of 1902 does not seem to fit in with the recent Admiralty policy of concentration and retrenchment. Probably more than £240,000 would be saved by the British taxpayer if there were no Imperial Squadron tied to the Australian Station in time of peace.

At the same time it must have been a wrench for the Admiralty to give even a negative kind of consent to the Australian plan of developing naval forces which would not be under the central authority. Lord Tweedmouth's speeches in the Conference perhaps may be interpreted as a plea that the flotilla which the Commonwealth proposes to establish should automatically pass under Admiralty control in time of war. Such a plea obviously would be the last hope of the old centralising Imperialism in its stubborn resistance to the idea of Imperial partnership on a basis of national equality. Of course, those who have faith in the Imperial future cannot doubt that in war the Commonwealth Government would readily place its naval forces at the disposal of the nearest British Admiral. But for Australia to promise to do so now would be to pledge herself to take part in wars undertaken without her own consent. It is not the fault of her present representative if the Conference of 1907 is to disperse without any practical steps having been taken to build up the political machinery of Imperial partnership. Meanwhile in respect of political organisation the Empire remains inferior to an international alliance.

Politically, however, the cancelling of the 1902 naval contract does indicate Imperial partnership in a negative way. According to the preamble the Agreement of 1902 was between "the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" on the one side, and on the other side "the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand." That is to say, the Colonial Governments were regarded as dealing only with one department of the Government of the Mother Country, in strict conformity with the cherished traditions of the Downing Street bureaucracy. If Imperial alliance instead of centralisation had been the recognised principle the Agreement would have named the Government of the United Kingdom as the contracting party on the British side, just as in treaties with foreign countries. Now the present Conference has declared itself formally—at least, so the Colonial Premiers flatter themselves—to be a Conference between equal Governments, not between a suzerain department on the one side and subordinate Governments on the other. It is fitting, therefore, that the naval Agreement of 1902, with its obsolete form of preamble, should now be terminated. It is fitting, also, that the Governments which have thus verbally asserted their national status should begin to undertake national responsibilities in naval defence. (To be continued.)

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- S. S. "Prinz Regent Luitpold", from Hamburg, June 20th.

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When American Mails are due in Dresden:

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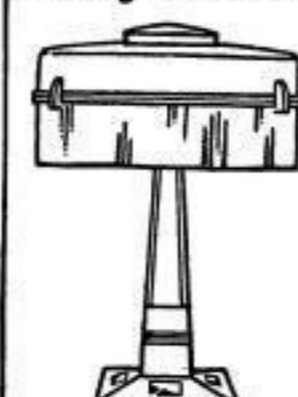
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Monday, May 20th. *Monday in Whit-Week.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, May 21st. *Tuesday in Whit-Week.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, May 22nd. *Ember Day.* 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, May 24th. *Ember Day.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, May 25th. *Ember Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

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