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THE EMPEROR'S RECEPTION.

It is a pity that the German people could not have witnessed in all its splendid spontaneity the reception which has been accorded to their Emperor, for they cannot, to be sure, picture it to themselves with the same vividness. From Paddington to the Guildhall and from the city to Hyde Park, London flocked to see and to cheer the descendant of Frederick the Great, the grandson of Queen Victoria. As to the brilliance of the reception, the obvious satisfaction both on the part of the Emperor and on that of the nation, all reports coincide. The martial features of His Majesty are already well-known in England, for, as we have previously said, his career has been followed there with the utmost interest; but, if all reports are to be believed, it was the geniality of His Majesty's acknowledgment of London's enthusiasm that aroused the most hearty appreciation. It seems as though it was felt that while so well-disposed a monarch sits on the throne of Germany, a monarch whose kinship to the English ruling house is so close, whose general feeling for England is so friendly, there can be small danger of further embitterment in the relations of the two Powers, and much hope of a better understanding.

In our previous comments we were at pains to distinguish the historical reasons which should dissuade German ambition from entering on a course similar to that followed by England in the development of its Empire. We asserted, and still adhere to our statement, that there is ample room for both Germany and England in the world, but it must not be inferred from that phrase that there is room for an aggressive Germany or England. If the nations are to understand each other there must be a compromise, there must be concessions; there must be sacrifices, perhaps not of realities, but of claims. Each country has had opportunities of a kind peculiar to itself and adapted to its own genius. England has had them abroad, Germany has had them at home. When Germany was emerging from the turmoil of the thirty years' war and inaugurating the recuperation of a whole century of instability, England had already overcome the great crisis of its history; and when Frederick William was drilling Prussia into obedience the English nation had already won for itself an established constitution, and was inspiring a Locke and a Montesquieu. England is a sea-power to whom a colonial empire has become a necessity; Germany is a land-power to whom a colonial empire would be a burden. Germany, if it chooses, can be both agriculturally and industrially independent; England depends for its strength on the world, and, in default of the world, on its colonies. It is not wilful insolence or arrogant jingoism that has made the English and their interests ubiquitous. British interests have been furthered to the utmost limit, but never to the ultimate detriment of other states or peoples. This is the essence of English policy as it has been accepted by Pitt, Canning, Disraeli, Gladstone and Salisbury; but in Germany it has been questioned, discredited and systematically distorted by a section of the Press; German Anglophobes have shouted "Wolf" so long that, whatever their original feeling, they appear to be genuinely surprised and pleased by the cordiality of their Emperor's reception. It would be as injudicious as it is tempting to draw too generous an inference from such expressions of approval but unquestionably this warm feeling, if followed up by a consistent attitude on national questions, must carry some promise of results. Just as it is mainly owing to the Press that ill-feeling has been fostered, so it is mainly owing to the Press that such ill-feeling can be removed. King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm have done all

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that lies in their power to show both nations how fervently they desire a better understanding, and the mass of the people in England has, for its own part, demonstrated to the full its approval of that intention. It remains for those classes who are known as "semi-official", who both wield power and seek power, who fear while they mould the politics of Demos, to complete the reconciliation so admirably begun. There are certainly obstacles: the mischief-makers are reluctant to abandon the consistence of their attitude and they are afraid possibly to risk their interests, for even mischief-makers, we may be sure, are not actuated by mere love of mischief. If it could be shown to them that the interest of nations lies in peace, not in war, and that consistency lies in love of truth alone, the visit of the Emperor will not have been in vain.

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THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

During the beautiful weather prevailing at Windsor, their Majesties the Emperor William and King Edward with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied by Graf Wolff-Metternich made an excursion to and took part in some sports at Virginia Water. The Empress, the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Argyll and other ladies of the court drove to the scene later. The royal party breakfasted in the so-called Fishing Temple. The afternoon was passed in shooting until dusk set in, when their Majesties returned to Windsor. The streets were lined with troops. In the evening a banquet was held in the large banqueting-hall at which were present twenty princes who are living in the castle with their suites. Later there was a performance in the gallery which has been temporarily converted into a theatre and which was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums. Three hundred guests were invited. Supper was served in St. Georges Hall. Her Majesty the Empress visited Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in Cumberland Lodge in the afternoon.

Yesterday was a quiet day at Windsor Castle. The Emperor caused enquiries to be made after the health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which has improved. His Majesty returned earlier than usual from shooting, in order to receive before dinner the deputation from the University of Oxford. According to present arrangements the Emperor will leave Windsor by train on Monday morning and travel via Basingstoke to Highcliffe station, where the Imperial train is timed to arrive at 1 p. m.

Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, and Sir Ernest Cassel left Windsor Castle yesterday for London. Several of the Emperor's suite also went up to town. Herr v. Schön paid a short visit to the metropolis, returning in the evening to the Castle, where Lord Curzon and Mr. John Morley were expected to join the Royal dinner party.

PRINCE ARNULF'S DECEASE.

On Thursday a funeral service took place in Venice for Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, at which the Duke and Duchess of Genoa were present. After the service the Coffin was taken in a funeral gondola to the station. It was followed by many others, among them the Royal gondola, which was occupied by the Duke of Genoa. The coffin was despatched to Munich. The body of Prince Arnulf arrived yesterday in Munich, accompanied by the Princess Arnulf, Prince Heinrich and Princess Therese. After the benediction the body was conveyed to the Wittelsbacher Palace, where it will lie in State.

STRANGE RAILWAY FATALITY.

The other day four miners for some unaccountable reason walked into a moving train at Gross-

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