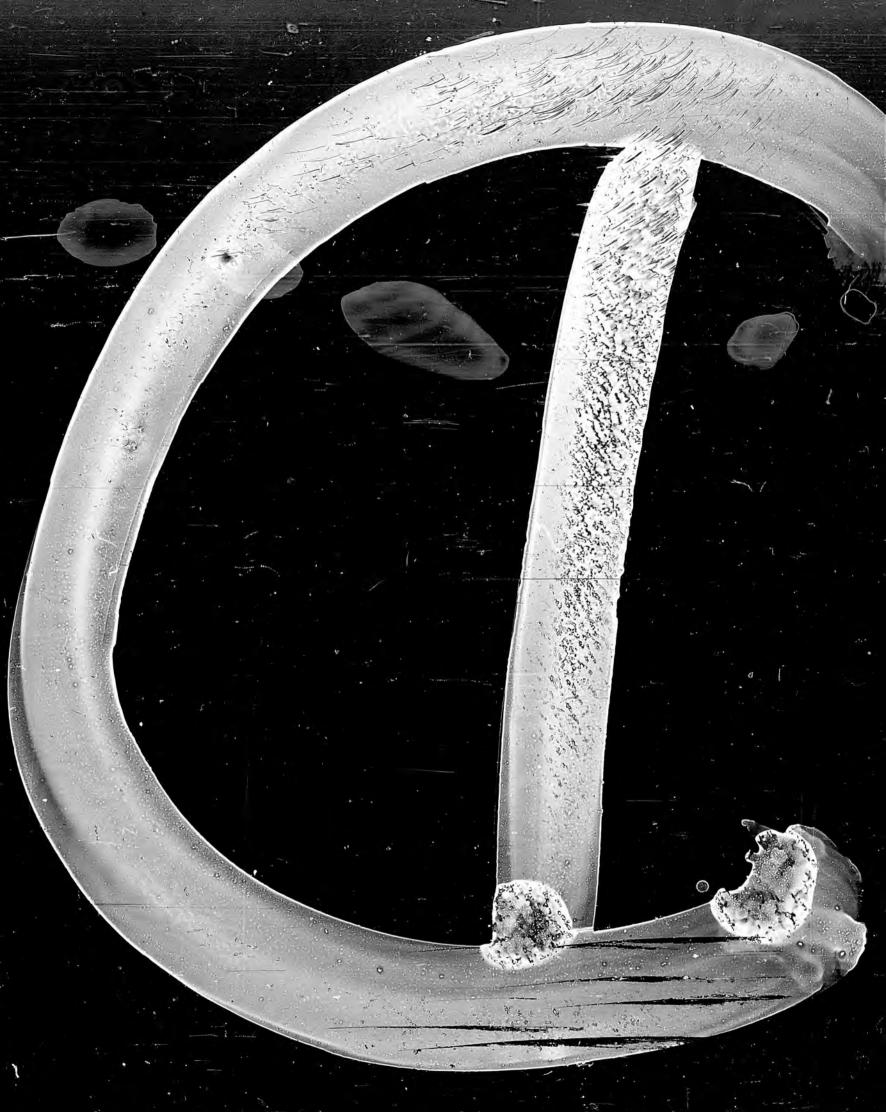
# 

# ARCHINES PUBLICATIONS



### MICROCOPY

ROLL

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS Microcopy No. 44

### DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO THE GERMAN STATES AND GERMANY 1799-1906

Roll 92

Germany

Volume 73

September 1, 1900 - March 30, 1901



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1953

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

### NOTES ON ROLL 92

The volume reproduced on this roll has the following backstrip title: "73 / Germany / Andrew D. White / John B. Jackson / September 1, 1900 / March 30, 1901 / 1383-1589 / Department / of State."

It contains communications, with their enclosures, addressed to the Department of State by the following diplomatic representatives of the United States to Germany:

John B. Jackson, Secretary of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires ad interim: despatches 1383-1441 and 1567-1589 (Berlin, September 1, 1900 - March 30, 1901) and unnumbered communications dated at Berlin (September 4, 1900 - January 19, 1901).

Samuel Morrill, Third Secretary of Embassy: unnumbered communications dated at Magnolia, Mass. (September 12, 1900), and Berlin (September 24, 1900, and January 14, 1901).

John B. Kerr, Military Attaché: an unnumbered communication dated at Berlin (September 22, 1900).

Andrew D. White, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: despatches 1442-1566 (Berlin, October 26, 1900 - March 3, 1901) and unnumbered communications dated at Berlin (October 26, 1900 - March 11, 1901).

H. Percival Dodge, Second Secretary of Embassy: an unnumbered communication dated at Berlin (January 26, 1901).

The communications reproduced on this roll are arranged in rough chronological order without regard to authorship. The contents of the volume are registered on Roll 1 of this microcopy.

This volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 73 of a series generally referred to as Diplomatic Despatches, Germany.

16B20 50 Shortin ASSISTANT SECRETAS 2.167408 WLS Ack thile. DIPLOMATIC, S RECD. YE 1 4 SEP 1900 to the Secretary of Jackson China. Proposed withdrawal of troops from Pekin. J.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, september 1, 190.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 15%, of the 20th office,

I have the honor to inform you that in last night's edition
of the Cologne Gazetts, there affords an important, evident—
ly "instined", article, discussing the Russian proposition to
withdraw the troops from Pehin. This article, while not offictal, certainly expresses the views of the derman Jovernment
at the present moment, and for that reason it is of consider—
able importance. It has at once been reprinted by the semiofficial Wolff's Islegraphic pursue, and has a general in most
of the morning's papers throughout dermany today. As I shall
not be able to make a translation of the same before it is
necessary to close our mail has, — which issues for graph
this afternoon, — I we to the the libert; of enclosing an
original copy of the article (in Joran) as reported by Yolff
(Yo. 5349—1900).

I have the honor to ie, Str.

Tour cladient serunt.

John B. Sue Boom

Enclosives: --

Wolfe's sheet No. 2 No. containing tale run in "Röln, Freiting Si. As - ut." Franslation.

Molske Peligraphia Burenu -Urren of the Persona -Keproduction prohibited, except ay 10 -Xerlin, Leturday, Nept. 1, 1900.

Cologne triday, Aug. 31. Anarticle of this date from Berlin to the "Coloque Gazette" on the Kussian note relative to the evacuation of lekin discusses the proposition of the Kussian Minister of Joreign Affairs as doubtless calculated to hasten welcome negotiations for peace, but, not with standing the attention which the Russian proposilions naturally command, considers it a question for serious deliberation whether the carrying out of the Russian plan would be likely to attain its object, namely, the speedy conclusion of peace. The foremost question arising would be: tolat inpression will the evacuation of Pekin produce on the Chinese papulation? The Europeans might answer that the object of their expedition, the liberation of their representatives and enly esta having been attained, they recede in the exchance of their strength in order to construct a golden bridge for their adversaries. But it might be

questioned whether the Chinese people could rice to this abjective view of the matter, and whether it would and we more then probable that they would look upon the evacuation of tekings a proof of the weakness, or even as a defeat, of the allies; the Chinese being, as is well known, masters in destorting that which is perfectly clear. It would be well to call to mind that after the Japanese war the population of the distant provinces of the empire was successfull cafoled sits the belief that instead of animating and conquering enemy, a horde of wretchel, miserable beggars, at starvations door had come to China, and that through the magnanimity of the Chinese emperor who distributed among them alone i.e. in plain German, war indemnity they acquired the means of returning in devoit gratitude to their own country. From this it may be inferred that at this present time the uniese would be led to interpret the evacuation of tekin as a Chinese victory Mudstill even a successful attempt their to persuade the Eninese people might be calculy over cooked, were it not has use to star togethe

in the Yang-tee walley give rise to grave fears. The necessity may arise at any trine for a strong naval display by all the powers and for the concentration of European contingents at his hai. And if the news of the evacuation of Pekin by the allies were added to the excitement already existing at thought, it might act as a storm famning into a powerful blaze the fire now slowly burning he-neath the surface.

aside from Shanghai and other Chinese seaports, there are European settlements in many of Clina's inland towns. It is more than likely that when no longer held back by the migression of the lose of the is capital, the Chinese would assill and horribly massacre those Europeans. as a result of such happenings, the described conclusion of peace would be greatly relarded. Instead of a campaign like that confined principally to Pet-chi-li, we should have onom hands a new war extending all aver

China.

The suspicious and districtful nature of the Chinese which, it may be isid finds finds firstification in the consciousness of their own mendacity, renders it passible that the Chinese government, even after the evacuation of Pekin by the allies will decide not to return to that city for fear of being entrapped. Thus the powers would forfeit all advantages gained by the occupation of Pekin while filing to obtain those aimed at by the Russian proposition.

all the interested powers will doubtless seriously weigh these matters. The allniportant point is to find a means by which the well understood interests of all will be subserved and by which at the same true so important a factor as Russia may be retained for the common task to be performed. The new cituation created by the Russian proposal might be essentially eased and improved, if Kussia, by way of interpretation, would

The troops of the other powers at Pekin would be strong enough, not only to hold the city, but also to exert from there a powerful and far reaching influence by which the Chinese government, no matter in what distant parts it has taken refuge, could be controlled.

a correct estimate of the situation would

be that no differences exist among the powers as to the objects to be attained, but that they differ merely as to the means of attaining said objects. The powers, inclusive of Kussia, being presumably well-disposed, it is to be hoped that harmony will result; particularly if Kussia confining its military operations to Manchoosia, does not object to continuence by the other powers of their military activity in Vet-chi-li, which has no other purpose than the restoration in the shortest possible true of order in China with a view to the consideration of all European interests. There is every reason for believing that this hope will be realized.

- ARED



### TELEGRAPHISCHES BUREAU.

Eigenthum der Continental-Telegraphen-Compagnie Actiongesellschaft.

(Als Manuskript gedruckt, Nachdruck und jede Art Verbreitung ohne Vereinbarung untersagt. Ohne Gewähr.)

Berlin, Sonnabend I. September 1900.

### Berlin, Freitag 31. August.

Der 2. Admital des Kreuzergeschwaders meidet ab Takut. Kapitan Pohls Meldungen vom 20., 21. und 22. Anst sind eingetroffen.

ost sind eingetroffen. Pr berichtet: Am 19. Nachmittags haben ausere Mannsbaften den Tempel im Nordwest-Theil der Chiussenstadt als Unterkommen und zum Schutz gegen Pfunderung besetzt. Nachts wird innerhalb und ausserhalb der Uninesenstadt dauernet geschossen. Die Proklamation der Generale gegen Pfundern haben bisher vollen Extolg nicht gehabt.

Am 21. ist Kapitänleutnant Hecht (S. M. S. "Hertha") mu 94 Mann eingetroffen. (Die frühere telegraphische Nachricht ist also unrichtig eingegangen.)

Die militärische Aufklarung mach Süden finder bis 18 Km Alles frei. 50 Km entfernt sollen 20 000 Manu chmesische Truppen stehen.

Alics ffet. 50 Km entfernt sollen 70 000 Manufernnesische Truppen stehen. Die Aufklärung am \$2. August hat bestätigt, dass bis 25 Km nach Süden alles frei ist. Die deutschen Marinemannschaften besetzten am 22. das

The defission starting and the stark angularity for the Der Gesundheitsenstand der stark angularity for the stark angularity.

ist gat. Für den 25, ist eine Sitzung über das weitere Vorgehen der Truppen und den Schutzedes-Kaiserpalastes angesetzt.

### Berlin, Freitag 31. August.

Der 2. Admiral des Kreuzergeschwaders meldet als Tschifu; "Kapitän Pohl meldet: Peking, den 18. August, leh bin 10 Uhr 30 Min, Vorunttag mit 110 Mann, 32 Italienern unter Leutmant Sirianuf und 28 Obsterreichern unter Sec-kadett Lechinowski eingetroffen.

kadett Lechinowski eingetroffen.
Peking ist vollständig besetzt bis auf Kaiserpalast, der umstellt ist und nichtsbeschossen werden soll.
Deutchland ist der nordwestliche Theil der Stadt zuge-

wiesen.

Am 18. früh ist die Leiche Kettelers beerdigt.
Nach Vereinbarung mit russischem General nimmt
Deutschland auch an Bewachung des Kaiserpalastes theil."
Generahnajor v. Höpfner telegraphirt:
"Infolge langwieriger Brückenausbesserungen ist die Batterie und der Train erst am 27. in Yangtsun eingetroffen.
Ich reite nach Peking voraus.
Seesoldat Weber aus Monschein ist beim Brückenbau ertranken. Kanonier Otto Escher aus Wurzbach ist überfahren und gestorben." fahren und gestorben."

### Köln, Freitag 31. August.

Köln, Freitag 31. August.

In einem Artikel der "Kölnischen Zeitung" aus Berlin von heute über die russische Note betreffend die Räumung Pekings wird ausgeführt, der Vorschlag des russischen Ministers des Auswärtigen gehe auf eine Allen sicherlich willkommenes Ziel hin, nämlich die Beschleunigung der Friedensverhandlungen, aber es werde bei aller Beachtung, die man den russischen Vorschlägen naturgemäss entgegenbringe sehr ernst zu prüfen sein "ob die Ausführung des russischen Planes auch geeignet sei, seinen Zweck, einen schnellen Friedensschluss herbeizuführen, zu fördern. Zu dem Ende werde man sich vor Allem fragen müssen, welchen Eindruck die Räumung Pekings auf die chinesische Bevölkerung hervorbringen würde. Die Europäer könnten sich sagen, dass sicim Gefühle ihrer Kraft zurückweichen, um, nachdem der erste Zweck ihrer Expedition, die Befreiung der Gesandten und Unterthanen, erreicht sei, dem Gegner eine goldene Brücke zu bauen. Es sei aber sehr fraglich, ob sich auch die Chinesen zu dieser Objektivität der Anschauung würden aufschwingen können, oder ob nicht vielmehr die Wahrscheinlichkeit dafür spräche, dass sie die Räumung Pekings als Schwäche oder gar als Niederlage der verbündeten Truppen anschen würden. Die Chinesen seien bekanntlich Meister in der Entstellung der klarsten Dinge. Es sei nur daran erinnert, dass man nach dem japanischen Kriege in den entlegenen Provinzen des Reiches den Glauben zu erwecken verstand, dass nicht ein Einfall siegreicher Feinde stattgefunden habe, sondern dass ein Haufe elender, jämmerlicher, der Verhungern naher Bettler nach China gekommen sei, deren die Grossmuth des chünesischen Kaisers durch Gewährung von Almosen "das heisst zu deutsch: Kriegsentschädigung, die Mittel gegeben habe, um unter ehrfurchtsvollen Danke wieder in ihr Land zurückzukehren. Es liege nahe. rung von Almosen, das heisst zu deutsch: Kriogsentschädigung, die Mittel gegeben habe, um unter ehrfurchtsvollen Danke wieder in ihr Lend zurückzukehren. Es liege nahe, dass die Chinesen jetzt die Räumung Pekings auch als einen chinesischen Sieg deuten würden, doch könnte man über einen solchen Versuch, selbst wenn er bei der chinesischen Bevölkerung gelingen sollte, ruhig hinwegsehen, wenn er nichts anderes zur Folge hätte, als die Befriedigung der chinesischen Eitelkeit. Nun bleibe aber wohl zu erwägen, ob die Ausführung des russischen Vorsehlages nicht auch sehr ernste bösartige Folgen nach sich ziehen könne. Nach dem Urtheil aller chinesischen Sachverständigen habe vor zwo Monaten Niemand an einen ernsten Widerstand der chines

sischen Truppen gedacht; als aber durch die Zurückwerfunder Expedition Lord Seymours der reste Erfolg zu verzeich-nen gewesen sei, sei der chinesische Fanatismus hoch aufgenen gewesen set, set der chimesische Fanatismus hoch aufge-ledert und das militärische Gefühl der Chinesen in dem Frade gestärkt worden, dass sie in Tientsin einen Widerstand leisteten, der den verbundeten Truppen wahrlich genog zu schaffen machte. Es sei daher zu besorgen, dass bei der Raumung Pekings diese Erscheinung sich wiederhole und das die auseinander gesprengten chinesischen Schaaren sich wieder. wieder vereinigten, um unter, wenn auferganz falsehem, ni-berechtigten Siegesbewusstsein sieh zu neuem Widerstände aufzuraffen. Diese neue Explosion chinesischen Fanatismis-durfte sieh aber nicht auf die Provinz Petschilli allem er-strecken, sondern es sei zu erwägen, dass auch die ent Tillen Provinzen im Süden von ihr ergriffen werden die ent Tillen Laurze diersbes einkes. Frovinzen im Sauen van de Flage sei durchaus nichtso, dass men den Zeichenen dem Sauiprovinzen als einigermassen bollpetreum anschen konnte.
Es sei kaum nüthte damut in ernniern, dass die Verhaltnisse
in Schanglen mit im Yangtsethale 20 so ernsten Befürchtunger Valess gehen, dass die Flotten aller Mächte dort in
erhabitelen Stärke hätten zusammengezogen werden missen,
mit dass von einem Tige zum anderen sich die Entsensinng europäischer Landtruppen meh Schanghai als nötlig
herausstellen könne. Falle nun in die Erregung, die dort
herrsche, auch noch die Nachricht, dass Peking von den
rerbündeten Truppen geräumt sei, so könnte diese Nachricht
wie ein Sturmwind sein, der das noch unter der Oberfläche
brennende Feuer zu heftiger Flamme anfache. Nicht nur Lago sei durchaus nichtso, dass man brennende Feuer zu heftiger Flamme anfache. Nicht nur in Schanghai und anderen Hafenstädten sässen aber Euro-päer, sondern auch in den Städten des inneren Chinas und es sei nur zu wahrscheinlich, dass die Chinesen, die nur unter dem Eindruck der Eroberung Pekings niedergehalten werden, jetzt angesichts der Räumung dieser kaum einge-nommenen Stadt über die Europäer herfallen und unter ihnen ein furchtbares Blutbad anrichten würden. Der Frieihnen ein furchtbares Blutbad anrichten würden. Der Friedensschluss, den man herbeiführen will, wiirde dadurch erst recht erschwert werden. Statt des in seinen Hauptzügen in Petschili beendeten Kriegszuges würden wir es mit einem neuen grossen Kriege zu thun haben, der sich über ganz China erstreckte. Es ist aber auch noch ein anderer Umstand zu bedenken: Bei dem Misstrauen der Chinesen, das in dem Bewusstsein ihrer eigenen Verlogenl.eit eine gewisse innere Berechtigung hat, ist es auch möglich, dass die Regierung selbst nach Räumung Pekings sich nicht entschliessen wird, dahin zurückzukehren, weil es die Räumung als eine ihr gestellte Falle betrachten würde. Unter solchen Umständen aber würden die Mächte auf alle uns durch die Eroberung Pekings gebrachten Vortheile verzichten, ohne die oberung Pekings gebrachten Vortheile verzichten, ohne die Vortheile zu erlangen, die durch den russischen Vorschlag angestrebt werden.

Alle betheiligten Mächte werden gewiss diese ernsten Erwägungen anstellen. Es wird daeauf ankommen, einen Ausweg zu finden. der zu gleicher Zeit den wohlverstandenen
allgemeinen Interessen eutspricht und die Gefahr abwendet,
dass ein so bedeutender Fraktor wie Russland sieh vor dem
gemeinsamen Werke alwendet. Die neue Lage, die durch
den russischen Vorschlag geschaffen ist, würde dadurch wesentlich gebessert und erleichtert werden, wenn Russland seinem Vorschlage die Auslegung gegeben würde, dass es nur
seine eigenen Truppen aus Peking zurückziehen will, darin
aber keine Bedenken erblickt, wenn die Truppen der anderen
Mächte im Peking bleiben, und in der That seheint es, dass
die russische Regierung, wenn sie auch ihre eigenen Truppen
nicht in Peking lassen will, doeh Nichts dagegen einzuwenden haben würde, wenn andere Mächte ihre Truppen dort
belassen. Die grossen Aufgaben, die Russland in der Mandschurei zu lösen hat, machen erklärlich, dass es sehr grosse
Truppenmassen dort gebraucht. Da deren Nachschiebung
vom Mutterlande viel Zeit erfordert, würde es diesem Uebelstande durch Verwendung der Truppen abhelfen können, Alle betheiligten Mächte werden gewiss diese ernsten Er-

vom Mutterlande viel Zeit erfordert, würde es diesem Uebelstande durch Verwendung der Truppen abhelfen können, die jetzt in Peking stehen. Die Truppen der anderen Mächte in Peking sind aber stark genug, um nicht nur Peking zu halten, sondern auch um von Peking aus einen so starken, weitreichenden Einfluss auszuüben, dass die chinesische Regierung, wie weit sie auch geflüchtet sei, sjeh ihr nicht wird entziehen können.

Wenn wir die Lage richtig beurtheilen, so handelt es sich keineswegs um eine Verschiedenheit der angestrebten Ziele unter den Mächten, sondern nur um eine Abweichung über die zur Erreichung der Ziele einzuschlagenden Mittel. Bei gutem Willen, den man bei den Mächten, zumal auch bei Russland, voraussetzen kann, ist daher zu hoffen, dass eine Einigung möglich sein wird, namentlich, wenn Russland, seine militärische Aktion auf die Mandschurei beschränkend. riniging mognen sein wird, namentner, wenn Russinde, seine militärische Aktion auf die Mandschurei beschränkend, keine Bedenken dagegen hegt, dass die anderen Machte ihre militärische Thätigkeit in Petschili fortsetzen, die ja keinen anderen Zweck hat, als die möglichst rasche, unter Berücksichtigung aller europäischen Interessen herbeizuführende Wiederherstellung der Ordnung in China, und zu dieser Hoffnung ist, wie gesagt, aller Grund vorhanden.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, Souther 1, 1900.

The Jackson to the Secretary of State

Subject

Earlin International Exhibition of fire preventing and fire saving arrangements.

Synopsis

## Embassy of the United States,

Honoralds John May, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Department's instruction of the 10th ultime (un-numbered), I have the honor to inform you that I duly communicated to the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of fire presenting and fire saving arrangements, the copies of the Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, (No. 803,) which contained the Regulations of the Exhibition, and that I have today received a letter from the Committee thanking me for the same . In this letter I am requested to advocate the publication in a similar way, in the Advance Sheets, of a report upon the objects, etc., of the Exhibition, which has been prepared by Consul General Mason.

I have the honor to le, Sir,

Your oledient sermont,

Why 3. Jackson

Dep Bureau SEP 15 19 of the United States, September to the Secretary of State Jackson Subject Charges against Mr. Charles E. Barnes, U.S. Vice and Acting Consul at Cologna. /Instruction No. 1093, August 21, 1900./

<u>Synopsis</u>

### Embassy of the United States of America Berlin September 1, 1900. 48-

Honoraile John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str:

2/

In compliance with the Department's instruction No. 1093, of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the original note from the German Foreign Office asking for an explanation of certain charges made against Mr. Charles E. Barnes, the United States Vice and Acting Consul at Cologne, of the explanation made by Mr. Barnes, and of my reply to the Foreign Office.

On the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1047, of May 31, 1900, -- on June 14th, -- formal application was made in the usual manner for exequatur for Mr. Barnes, who had served under his jather as Vice and Deputy Consul and who had leen in charge of the Consulate since his Sather's death, as Consul of the United States at Cologne. I was not surprised, however, in view of certain reports which had been made to the Enhassy by Mr. Marnes hinself, that there was unvital delay in this case, or at ultimately receiving the note mentioned alove. In this note, in addition to the enclosure of which a come was sent, there was a news, aper olipping, without date or reference to the paper from which it was out, containing an article entitled --"Tangled Accounts of Two Chicago Agencies", and mentioning the insurance agencies of J. H. Ridgway & Co., and John A. Marnes & Vc. I at once, on August 2nd, wrote to Mr. Barnes,

enclosing

enviosing the original papers received from the Foreign Office and inviting his explanation. On August 4th Mr. Barnes came to the Embass; and presented his written explanation in person, and after I had read the same and had talked the matter over with him, I addressed my note to the Foreign Office. Mr. Barnes exhibited to me the Department's instruction to his father, of warch 19, 1900, to which I referred.

I did not report this matter to the Department at the time as I hoped, as I still do, that Mr. Barnes' explanation would be joung satis, actory and that exequator would be granted to him, and as I thought that I might refer to the subject in a casual way when reporting the final decision in the case and thereby spare Mr. Barnes the mortification and annoyance of having the whole correspondence spread out on the records of the Department. I was not aware of the jact that Mr. Barnes intended reporting the matter himself or I should have done likewise at once.

. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obsdient servant.

### Enclosures: --

- 1. Foreign Of the to Embassy, July 31, 1900, with accompaniment.
- 2. Mr. Barnes to Mr. Jackson, August 3, 1900.
- 3. Embassy to Foreign Office, August 4, 1900.

Enclosure # / in despatch No. /385.

Foreign Office to Embassy, July 31. 1900.

( Copy.)

Auswärtiges Amt.

Verbalnote.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Vereinisten
Staaten von Amerika auf die gefüllige Verbalnote vom 14. Juni d. J.
betreffend die Ertheilung des Exequaturs an den Konsul Charles 4.
Barnes in Köln ergebenst zu erwidern, dass der mit der Angelegenheit befassten Handelskammer in Köln Mittheilungen über den Genannten zugegangen sinf, welche es, wenn sie begründet sein sollten, zweifelhaft erscheinen lassen, ob der bisherige Geschäftsbetriet des Genannten stets ein durchaus einwandsfreier gewesen ist.
Die betreffenden Mittheilungen, die sich übrigens auf den verstorbenen Konsul John A. Barnes beziehen, sind in der zur vertraulichen Kenntnissnahme und mit dem Anheimstellen der Prüfung beigefügten

Des Ferneren ist der Handelskammer in Köln der anliegende, angeblich im Herbst 1898 in der New Vorker Zeitung "The Insurance Press" erschienene Artikel zur Kenntniss gebracht worden, wonach Herrn Charles E. Barnes gewisse Unregelmässigkeiten bei seiner früheren Thätigkeit als Versicherungsagent in Chicago zum Vorwurf gemacht werden.

Vor Ertheilung des Exequaturs an Herrn Earnes würde es erwünscht sein, über diesen Punkt noch nähere Aufklärung zu erhalten. Berlin, den 31. Juli 1900.

An

die Potschaft der

Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.

Accompaniment to the foregoing enclosure.

( Copy.)

Notiz.

Nach den amerikanischen Konsularbestimmungen darf der Konsul für die Beglaubigung einer oder mehrerer Unterschriften nur Doll. 2,-nehmen, wenn er selbst nur einmal sein Siegel und seine Unterschrift darunter zu setzen hat. Konsul Farnes sen. hat aber häufiger ebenso vielmal Doll. 2 genommen, als zu beglaubigende Unterschriften vorhanden waren. Anfang 1898 erschienen 13 Landleute aus der Eifel, zum Theil Frauen, mit einer von einem deutschen Konsul bereits ganz fertig gestellten Vollmacht in einer Erbschaftsangelegenheit; zur Beglaubigung der 13 Unterschriften hatte Konsul Barnes nur einmal seine Handzeichnung und sein Siegel darunter zu setzen, berechnete aber statt der gesetzlichen Gebühr von Doll. 2 13 x Doll. 2 Doll. 26 = M. 109.20.

Am 17. November 1899 kamen Julie Schleiche, Friedrich Schleicher und Maria Schleicher behufs Unterzeichnung einer einzigen Vollmacht an Herrn Hermann Schleicher zum Konsulat; ihnen wurden wieder Doll. 6 statt der zustehenden Doll. 2 abgenommen. So eingetragen in Record of Notarial Services No. 366, November 17, 1899.

Im Allgemeinen mussten die Personen, die das Konsulat besuchten, oder von den Konsuln Barnes veranlasst wurden, es aufzusuchen, für die Erledigung aller Konsulatsangelegenheiten ausserordentlich hohe Gebühren zahlen.

Die Herren Dr. phil. Schleicher, Ferdinand Böker, Bonn, Coblenzerstrasse, und zwei andere Herren, waren in einer Testamentsangelegenheit getrennt zu vernehmen.

Herr Vice-Konsul Barnes, damals in Abwesenheit seines Vaters Acting Consul, liess zu, dass Herr Dr. Schleicher stets bei der Vernehmeung auch der anderen Herren zugegen war. Für diese 5-7 stündige Arbeit forderte er und erhielt Doll 100 ≤ M. 420.

Frau Sophia Brass aus Köln-Deutz hatte Ende 1899 für einen einzigen englischen Brief von ein paar Zeilen M. 20 an Konsul Barnes sen. zu entrichten.

Frau Schoenemann aus Chicago, die zum Zwecke einer ordnungsgemässen Regulirung und Bezahlung des Falisements ihres Schwiegersohnes in Köln war, bat Frühjahr 1899 Parnes Jr., damals Acting Consul, um die Uebersetzung einer kurzen von einem Kölner Rechtsanwalt
aufgesetzten Ermächtigung. Diese Uebersetzung wurde angefertigt.
Barnes jR/kopirte und beglaubigte das Schriftstück und berechnete
dafür M. 50.

Der Architekt H. Metzer aus Oberkassel erschien bei Barnes jr. im Frühjahr 1899, um wegen eines Schwagers in Amerika Erkundigungen einzuziehen. Er kannte dessen Wohnort, hatte vernommen, dass derselbe dem Trunke ergeben sei, und begehrte nur eine sichere Bestätigung. Barnes jr. erklärte, er wolle die Sache übernehmen, wenn er ihm sofort M. 50 zahle und weitere M. 50 nach erhaltener Auskunft. H. Metzer erklärte sich mit diesen Bedingungen zufrieden, da ihm sehr viel an der Auskunft läge. Nach einiger Zeit lief von dem Burgermeister des Ortes, wo der Schwager wohnte, ein kurzes Schreiben ein, dass der Betreffende sich guter Gesundheit erfreue und durchaus nüchtern und arbeitsam sei. Barnes jr. schrieb dem Metzer, dass er eine Auskunft erhalten habe, dass er viel Unkosten gehabt habe, vielmehr als die ganze geforderte Summe, dass er es aber bei der Verabredung belassen wolle. Er werde den Brief nebst Uebersetzung einsenden, sobald Herr Metzer die 50 M. übermittelt habe. Barnes jr. erhielt sie.

Enclosure # 2 in despatch No. /3 86.

Mr. Barnes to Embassy, August 3, 1900.

( Copy.)

Consular Service U. S. A.

Cologne, Germany, August 3rd, 1900.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. together with enclosures as stated. Replying beg to say regarding the Newspaper clipping that the statements therein made regarding the integrity of my late father and myself are absolutely false. The firm of John A. Barnes & CO. did have a misunderstanding with J. H. Ridgway but through attorney John N. Ellis of Chicago, Ills., notice was served both on Ridgway and the Insurance Companies that my father and myself would hold them responsible for any statements which they made regarding ourselves, Our intention was at first to issue Ridgway for damages as he undoubtly inspired this article but upon investigation of our attorney he found that this man had nothing, therefore he advised dropping the matter. While in America in February of this year our attorney advised me that he had learned that Ridgway had made these charges with the deliberate intention and with a view of covering up his own shortages with the Insurance Companies he represented. The books of John A. Barnes & Co. will show that Bidgway was in their debt at the time of discontinuing business.

I furthermore wish to state herewith that I have never misappropriated any money and I defy any one to prove to the contrary.

Regarding the notice enclosed concerning over charges can only say that in making official charges for notarial work I have always endeavored to follow the Department of States instructions in this connection. Whenever people desired me to perform private work I have made charges which I thought were consistent with the

amount of labor to be performed. In such cases people were advised what the costs would be and they could accept or decline as they so desired. I deny that in any of the cases mentioned there were any excess charges and if desired shall be pleased to give details supporting this denial.

These charges could emanate only directly or indirectly from one source namely-Wm. H. Madden an Englishman and former employe of this Consulate whom my late father discharged for cause.

He has repeatedly endeavored since his discharge to injure my late father's character as well as mine by circulating false reports about us.

In conclusion I beg to add that my life and actions are open to investigation and all I ask is that I receive fair and impartial consideration which I am confident the Imperial Foreign Office will grant.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) Chas. E. Barnes

Vice & Acting Consul.

Enclosure #Jin despatch No. 1385

Embassy to Foreign Office, August 4, 1900.

( Copy.)

F. O. # 778.

Embassy of the United States of America.

Note Verbale.

In reply to the esteemed Note Verbale from the Imperial Foreign Office, of the 13th ultimo, and with reference to the enclosures therein, the Embassy of the United States of America has the honor to state that it is informed by Mr. Charles E. Barnes, Acting and appointed Consul of the United States at Cologne, that--

"the statements therein (in the newspaper clipping) regarding the integrity of my late father and myself are absolutely false. The firm of John A. Barnes & Co. did have a misunderstanding with J. H. Ridgway but through attorney John W. Ellis of Chicago, Ills. notice was served both on Ridgway and the Insurance Companies that my father and myself would hold them responsible for any statements which they made regarding ourselves. Our intention was at first to sue Ridgway for damages as he undoudtedly inspired this article but upon investigation by our attorney he found that this man had nothing, therefore he advised dropping the matter. While in America in February of this year our attorney advised me that he had learned that Ridgway had made these charges with the deliberate intention and with a view of covering up his own shortages with the Insurance Companies he represented. The books of John A. Barnes & Co. will show that Ridgway was in their debt at the time of discontinuing business."

In regard to the statements of overcharging for work performed at the Consulate, Mr. Barnes invites the inspection of his books by a representative of the Cologne "Handelskammer" at any time. The United States Government prescribes ceratin fees for certain services, but a good deal of latitude is allowed to the Consul as to what he may charge for private services, such as making translations, taking depositions, etc. Mr. Barnes states that all the items mentioned in the enclosure from the Foreign Office are taken from his records, and are true in part, the extracts being deliberately distorted in order to make appearances seem against him. An inspection of his books would show his conduct, he claims, in an entirely different and more favorable light.

Where seemingly high fees have been charged, this has been done

in accordance with an agreement previously made. Mr. Barnes thinks that the charges against him could only have been made by one Wm. H. Madden, an Englishman formerly in the employ of the Consulate whom his father discharged for cause.

In this connection the Embassy begs to quote from an instruction from the Department of State, dated March 19, 1900, to the late Mr. Consul John A. Barnes, as follows:-

" Ihave to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 55 of February 17, 1900, in explanation of the charges made against you by William H. Madden, formerly clerk in your office. In view of the facts your explanation is approved, and the Consul General at Frankfort has been so informed."

Under the circumstances the Embassy ventures to express the hope that Mr. Barnes' explanation may be found satisfactory, and that his exequatur as Consul of the United States at Cologne may be granted at an early date.

Berlin, August 4, 1900.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, september 2, 1900.

Brish September 2, 1900.

States of State Secretary of State

Subject Expulsion of Emile Becker from Bacon.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, september 8, 1900.

Fonoraile John Hay,
Secretary of State,

Washington, L.U.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that several days ago one Emil Becker, writing from Strassburg in Alsace, requested the Embassy to use its good offices to effect the recall of an order expelling him from the Grand Duchy of Paden. As shown by papers which he submitted, his expulsion had been ordered because his presence was considered as dangerous to the safety of the public, -- as he had been convicted of fraud by the court at Karlsruhe, in April, 1895, and as he was charged with burglary in the United States. As the records of the Embassy show that an Emil pecker is "wanted" in New York, Mr. Becker was informed that the Embassy might be willing to take action in his behalf upon his convincing it that he was not the person in question. Today a note has been received from him, merely asking to have his papers returned. This has at once been done, and it is not by intention, under existing circumstances and in the absence of instructions from the Department, to take any further action in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson

SEP 15 190

SEP 15 190

Embass good Alle United States. to the Secretary of State Mr Jackson Subject Fire Proof safe for Entass, ally received. /Instruction No. 1089, August 13, 1980. Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, september 4, 1900.

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Department's instruction No. 1899, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Excelsion Saje mentioned therein as sent for the use of the Embassy, has today been received and placed in the Chancery. Unless otherwise instructed, the expense connected with the delivery, etc., of this safe, will be included in the Embassy's account of contingent expenses for the current quarter.

I have the honor to le, Sir,

Your obeatent servant,

John Backson

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 15 190

Embrassy of the United States.

Berlin, September 4, 1905.

Subject

Pacetpt for payment of U.S. Acota for 1900, as a member of the International secastic Association.

Instruction Sc. 1984, August 7, 1960.

Synopsis

## Embassy of the United States.

Honoraile John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1861, of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith a receipt, which has today been received from the German Poreign Office, for the sum of 6000 marks, which was pute by no on August 16, 1900, as the quota of the United States for the current calendar year, as an adhering member of the International Teodetic Association, and am, Str,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure: --

"Legations-Kasse" reveilt, dated August 17, 1900, as above emntioned.

Start Suran arguer to Brand of the Server.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, sommer 1, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No.1579 of the 18th willing, and to my telegram of the same date, I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a monorandum sent we from the foreign Office this morning by Laron Lichthefen, the Acting Escretary of State for Fereign Affairs, and to a few Lareto a copy of my telegram reciting the contents of the same as sent you this afternoon, — in regard to the projects withdrawal of the international troops from Pekin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your oledient servant.

Text of telegram sent Se, tember 4, 1900.

Secstate, Washington.

Foreign Office has communitated to me sense of Jerman answer to Russian , reposal with regard to withdrawing international troops from Pekin, as follows:--

Any course of action which appears condicine to the special and permanent restoration of order in the Chinese hapire will be supported by the Imperial Sourment. Separticless the Imperial Government for the present at least entertains don't as to be exter withdrawing the international troops from Pekin will actually

Despatch No. 1389.

have the anticipated and desired result. The Inserial Covernment is not without a recension that an earl evaporation of the Chinese Jarital would be construed by the Chinese as a sign of weakness and consequently new atrocities is brought about thereby. The Imparial Government hardly thinks it compatille with the defrom the corresponding of the reason of civilian a una contil in Tinu to leave Chinase Christians to the aw, 11 cate while - nnew teal; awaits then in case the international troops are withdrawn. The Imperial Government, as repeatedly shown, considers harmonious action by the Powers with regard to the Chinese problen as of the very greatest the artunce, but in view of the German commercial and Missionary interests, it would only feel at liberty to assume the responsibility for the result of a withdrawal of its troops from Pskin in case military reasons should make such a measure of imperative necessity. On the other hand, the Imperial Government has no objection to the Legations leaving Fekin. Jackson, Charge.

Pranslation of a "Denkschrift" (Hemorandica) sent by Paron Richthofen to Mr. Jackson, September 4, 1900.

For in De due.

### ad words.

The Imperial Government has received from the Imperial sursian Government a communication similar (Similar) to the which was recited in the memorandum from the Embassy of the United States of the 30th ultimo, in regams to the withdrawal of the troops and the Legations from Pekin.

Any course of action (Massnahne) which appears conductive (dienlich) to the speedy and permanent restoration of order in the Chinese Empire, from whatever side it may be proposed, will be acquiesced in and supported by the Imperial Government (Zustimming und Unterstützung finden). Nevertheless, the Imperial Government for the present at least (varlinging noch) entertains doubt as to whether (ob) the proposed withdrawal of the international troops from Pekin will actually have the anticipated and desired result. The Imperial Government is not without apprehension (Besorgniss) that an early evacuation (beschleunigts Raumung) of the Chinese Capital would be construed by the Chinese as a sign of weakness, and consequently, instead of leing conductive to tranquility (zur Hernhigung zu dienen), might rather serve the purpose of increasing the courage (with) of the parties hostile to foreigners, and tringing about new atrocities as well as an extension of the anarchistic conditions. The Imperial Government has also difficulty in thinking it compatible (halt es anch für schwer vereinbar) with the defense in the Powers of the cause of civilization and busanity in Olina, to leave the defenceless Chinese Christians (schutalos preiszugelen) to the awful fate which undoultedly (wohl sweifellos) awaits than in case of the retiring (Abzng) of the international troops.

The Importal Government, as it has rejeatedly shown (be-kundet), considers that harmonious action of the Powers with regard to the Chinese problem (einmithiges Auftreten) is of the very greatest importance (allergrössten Werth). It feels with, including it is not the German volumeral and Missionary (wirtschaftlichen und Sissionsintersssen) in China, that it could only assume the responsibility for the results of a withdrawal of its troops from Pekin in case military reasons (Gründe) should make such a measure of imperative necessity (gelieterisch erheisehen).

On the other hand, the Imperial Government has no objection whatever to the personnel of the Imperial Legation, as well as that of the other Legations, leaving Pekin, as in the absence of any recognized Chinese Government there seems to be under existing conditions no field whatever for any further diplomatic activity there.

The Russian suggestion (Anregung) has been answered by the Imperial Government in the foregoing sense (Sinne).

Herlin, September 4, 1900.

WEIDEN'IL

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Berlin, September 4, 1900.

Received 3:45 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Foreign Office communicated to me 62452

of German answer to Russian proposal with regard to withdrawing international troops from Peking as follows:

"Any course of action which appears conducive to the speedy and permanent restoration of order in the Chinese Empire will be supported by the Imperial Government. Nevertheless, the Imperial Government, for the present at least, entertains doubt as to whether withdrawing the international troops from Peking will actually have the anticipated and desired result. The Imperial Government is not without apprehension that an

( = 1 / 1 )

early evacuation of the Chinese Capital would be construed by the Chinese as a sign of weakness and consequently new atrocities be brought about thereby. Imperial Government hardly thinks it compatible with the defence by the Powers of the cause of civilization and humanity in China to leave Chinese Christians to the awful fate which undoubtedly awaits them in case the international troops are withdrawn. The Imperial Government as repeatedly shown considers harmonious action by the Powers with regard to the Chinese problem as of the very greatest importance; but, in view of the German commercial and missionary interests, it would only feel at liberty to assume the responsibility for the result of a withdrawal of its untilary troops from Peking in case might not unless reasons should make such a measure of imperative necessity. On the other hand, the Imperial Government has no objection to the Legations leaving Peking. JACKSON, Charge.

DIPLOMATIC, 1

1590. OCT 8 1900 o 1000

INTERNATION OF the United States,

Derlin, September 5, 1900.

15 SEP 1900

No Mark of the Secretary of State

PPINTED IN ADVANCE SHEFTS No 1 9

Subject

German regulations in regard to the showing of the national flag by merchant vessels.

<u>Synopsis</u>

( / 5 1390.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, September 5, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that in last night's Reichsanzeiger, No. 210, there was published officially a proclamation, dated the 21st ultimo, in regard to the showing of the national flag by merchant ships.

In accordance with this proclamation, German ships are to show the flag of the Empire (1) when meeting a ship carrying the German naval flag, (2) when passing a German fortress over which the German military flag flies if within three sea miles of the low water mark, and (3) when entering a German harbor: Foreign ships are to show their national flags when meeting a German naval vessel or passing a German fortress if within the three mile limit, and when entering a German harbor: German naval commanders are directed to see that these regulations are carried out and if necessary to compel the national flag to be shown, and to prevent merchant ships from carrying the official flag or any pennant resembling that used by the Imperial Navy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, September 5, 1916.

Jackson to the Secretary of State

Reported indemnification of German vessels improperly detained by British naval vessels, at the commencement of the war in the Transvaal.

J.

<u> Synopsis</u>

Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1163, of January 20, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that it is now reported (in the issue of the North German Gazette of today's date,) that the commission, consisting of three British and two German members, appointed to assess the damages and fix the amount of the indemnity to be paid on account of the improper detention of German merchant and post vessels last autumn, has made a unanimous report which has been accepted by both the German and British Governments. It is stated that the German East Africa Line is to receive in all, on account of the detention, etc., of the steamers "Bundesrath", "General" and "Herzog", the sum of £25 000, the representatives of the bark "Hans Wagner", £4437, and those of the bark "Marte", f126.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

When 3. Sal Son

DIPLOMADIPEURFATTIC, TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

SEP 8 1. J

PHONE SEP 8 1. J

PHONE SEP 8 1. J

Received SC PM.

20 ASSINTANT ENGINEERS. Clash, To Leg of agriculture SSP 7 1999 Lee desportek 1316 no Change Pertain Sections go into Effect October Grat Do date Jived cohen cohole law wiee be operative Jackson Chargé.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, September 6, 1900. to the Secretary of State Military case (desertion) of William Schuh. /Instruction No. 1090, August 17, 1900./ Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, september 6, 1910.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1381, of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to report that I have today been informed by our Consul at Kehl that, in a letter dated the 4th instant, the authorities of the prison (Landesgefängniss-Freiburg,) in which William Schuh is confined stated that Mr. Schuh's condition was "verhältnissmässig ordentlich" -- as good as could be expected under the circumstances. While appending a copy and translation of a report made by the prison authorities, on the 31st ultimo, to the Auditor General of the Army, in regard to Mr. Schuh's case, I have the honor to be, Sir,

John B. Jackson

Your obedient servant,

Postscript. -- At the Foreign Office today I again called attention to this case, in conversation with Baron Richthofen.

## Copy.

"Wilhelm Schuh von Merlen ist ein geistig sehr beschränkter, hochgradig neurasthenischer Mann, der durch einem ehronischen Magencatarrh in seiner Ernährung sehr gelitten hat und jetzt die für Gesunde und schwer Arbeitende berechnete Kost im Gefängnisse kaum erträgt. Durch seine nervösen Beschwerden und sein Magen-leiden wird auch sein geistiger Zustand äusserst ungünstig beeinflusst und es ist erklärlich, dass unter diesen Umständen die Strafe unverhältnissmässig sehwer auf ihm lastet.

"Eine erhebliche Beeinträchtigung seiner geistigen und körperlichen Gesundheit ist bei Verbüssung seiner ganzen Strafzeit sicher zu erwarten."

## Translation.

William Schuh, of Merlen, is a man of very limited intellectual development, neurasthenic to a high degree, and one whose digestion has suffered severely owing to chronic catarrh of the stomach, and now he can hardly stand the prison diet as provided for healthy hard-working people. Owing to his nervous complaints and his stomach troubles his mental condition is also influenced very unfavorably, and it is readily to be understood that under these circumstances the punishment affects him more severely than is ordinarily the case.

It is to be expected that in case he is compelled to serve his full time, the mental and physical condition of his health will be seriously injured.

Embassy of the United States

SEP 17 15

Entrass y of the United States

Berlin September 6, 1916.

17 September 6, 1916.

Subject

Operation of the new German meat inspection law. Importation of fresh beef from America.

Text of telegrams.

/Instruction No.1096, August 23, 1900./

Lynopsis

( / c )

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 6, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of the Department's telegram reading as follows:--

Reported here date meat prohibition law extended from October first, to January first next. Is this correct? and to confirm my reply just sent you, as follows:--

See despatch 1316. No change. Certain sections go into effect October first. No date fixed when whole law will be operative.

This telegram was sent after a somewhat unnecessary inquiry at the Foreign Office, as I thought it might possibly be advisable to make "assurance doubly sure". The date set by Imperial Proclamation for the going into effect of any law or part of a law, could only be changed by a similar proclamation, and I knew that none had been issued. No decision has as yet been made as to when the whole law will be operative, or as to whether any further partial operation will be ordered.

In this connection I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1096, of the 23rd ultimo, and to append hereto, on the overleaf, a copy of a note which I have today addressed to Baron Richthofen, urging the removal or modification of the existing prohibition of the importation of live cattle and fresh beef from the United States, on account of supposed dangers from Texas Fever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mr. Jackson to Baron Richthofen, -- F.O. No. 799, -- dated September 6, 1900.

The Undersigned, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, acting in accordance with instructions from his Government, has the honor to again invite the attention of saron von Richthofen, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the subject of the prohibition of the importation of live cattle and fresh beef from the United States which has been in force since the autumn of 1894.

Since the time the original action was taken in this matter, considerable scientific investigation has been made as to the nature of the disease known as "Texas Fever", and it is now very generally conceded that this disease could not possibly be communicated to German cattle through the intervention of fresh beef imported from abroad. Moreover, now that there is to be a general inspection of all meat imported into Germany, there would appear to be no longer any reason for the continuance of this special discrimination against one of the principal American products.

Under the circumstances the Undersigned has the honor to urgently request that a reexamination of this question be made, to the end that the prohibition complained of may be either removed or modified, and he at the same time avails himself of the occasion to renew to Baron Richthofen the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(signed) John B. Jackson.



Dr. George H. Heitmuller's passport case.

/Instructions Nos. 1097 & 1098, August 25, & 27, '00./



Embassy of the United States,

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of the Department's instructions Nos. 1097 and 1098, of the 25th and 27th ultimo, respectively, in regard to Dr. George H. Heitmuller's application for a passport, and to report that Dr. Heitmuller called at the Embassy this morning, that the certificate of his father's American naturalization was handed to him, and that, upon his filling out the proper application form, passport No. 2196 was duly issued to him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

1395.

1395.

Contrast y of the United States,

September 7, 1906.

September 7, 1906.

Jackson William September 7, 1906.

Juliject.

China. Publication in Washington of Germany's reply to Russian proposition to withdraw international troops from Pekin.

J.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 1, 1900.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

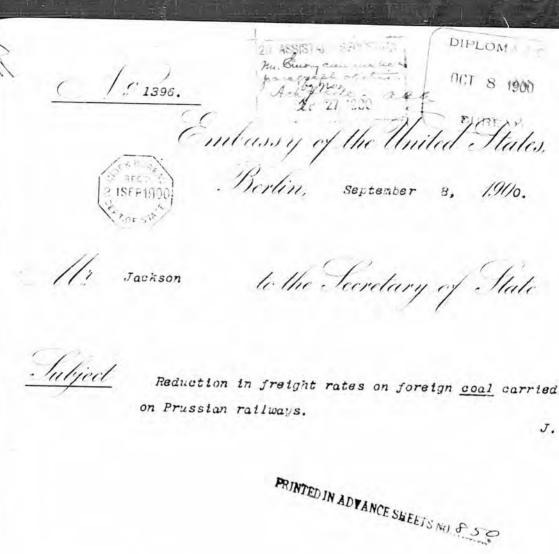
Sir: --

I have the honor to report that a rather unpleasant impression has been caused here by the publication in Washington yesterday (as stated by Reuter's Bureau,) of at least a part of the contents of my cipher telegram to the Department of the 4th instant. Until this publication was made, the German press had been kept in the dark not only as to the nature of Germany's reply to the Russian proposition to withdraw the international troops from Pekin, but even as to whether or not any reply had been made at all. The publication in Washington of what purports to be the contents of the German reply is reconsequently garded as premature and as possibly making the situation more difficult. The rule here is that diplomatic correspondence is not published without the consent of the parties directly concerned.

The answer made to the Russian Ambassador was in writing, but the only other written communication made by the Foreign Office in this matter was that sent me. The reason for this was that I had communicated a written memorandum to the Foreign Office (see despatch No. 1378,) on August 30th, and it was considered as more polite that a written reply (see Despatch No. 1388,) should be made thereto, while the other foreign representatives had made verbal communications and had received verbal replies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 8, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to report that it is stated in No. 213, of the Reichsanzeiger, under date of the 7th instant, that

'At yesterday's meeting of the (Prussian) Ministry of State it was decided, in consideration of the difficulties connected with the coal supply (Kohlenversorgung), to make the importation of coal from abroad easier by means of the general introduction of the raw material (freight) tarif (Rohstofftarif) for the time during which existing conditions prevail, in any case, however, for at least two years. The Prussian railway authorities are directed to carefully carry out this measure in their own districts, and as far as necessary to make arrangements with other railways concerned.'

While adding that the freight rates to all parts of the Kingdom of Prusata under the "Rohstofftartf", are materially lower than the rates on coal which were heretofore in force, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thut 3 Sackson

Z

DIPLOMATIC SEP 26 1900 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 8, 1900. to the Secretary of Mile Jackson Julject Saxon reports on Educational Institutions. Tynopsis

( / 1397.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 8, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in a separate package, two copies of the "Vierter Bericht über die gesamten Unterrichts- und Erziehungsanstalten im Königreich Sachsen", edition of December 1, 1899, which have today been received from the Royal Saxon Legation in this city, with a request that they be forwarded to the United States Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G

DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States, Berlin, September 10, 191/0. to the Secretary of State Expulsion case of Karl Emil Johannsen.

Tynopsis

Enters y of the United States.

Berlin, september 10, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1281, of June 28th last, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt today of a note from the German Foreign Office in which it is stated that Karl Emil Johannsen had been permitted to pass seven weeks at his former home, and that he left for Par s on July 5th, en route to the United States.

No further complaint in this case had been received by the Embassy from Johannsen himself or from his unclea

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shul B. Jackson.

nd Embassy & Comany MAGNOLIA MASSACHUSETTS 12 I September, 1900. The Honourable aboly a. ades. acting. Secretary of State: I have the honous to inform the Department, that I am Entirely secoured from my recent cliness, Consultaned

in my father's letter to you,

of the 22 nd celtimes),
and that I sail for may

post, at Berlin, lomossow,

arionis there, about the

23d inst.

I have the honous to be, Sir,

Your obedient Sevent,

I have Secretary of the

United States Embassy.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, september 12, 1940.

Subject

Recetpt acknowledged of the Department's

(August) instructions, to include No. 1101.

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1349, of the 11th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1081 to 1101, both inclusive dated during the month of August, 1900, and of a Circular dated the 20th, and un-numbered instructions dated the 1st(3), 2nd, 3rd, 4th(2), 6th, 7th(3), 8th, 10th(2), 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th(2), 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 28th(3), 29th(6) and 31st(4) of the same month.

I have the honor to be, Str,

Your obedient servant,

Dh. Bolan

DIPLOMATIC, UCT 6 1900 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, September 13, 1916. Jackson is to the Secretary Passport case of Louis Louis Sachs. Joseph Social Services Service /Instructions Nos. 1065 and 1095, of June 29, and August 23, 1900, respectively./

Enters y of the United States.

Berlin, september 13, 1910.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such disposition as may be found proper, the passport (No.1727,) which was inadvertently issued to Louis Louis Sachs, on January 16th last.

Mr. Barnes, our Acting Consul at Cologne, has just informed me that Mr. Sachs has left Germany for England, and
he is advised that "it is his intention to leave at an early date for the United States and for this reason (the Consul presumes) he has made no effort to obtain his father's
naturalization certificate".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

One enclosure, as mentioned.

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, September 14, 1900. to the Secretary of State · Subject Major John B. Kerr, Military Attaché. /Instruction No. 1094, August 22, 1900./ Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, September 14, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1094, of the 22nd ultimo, and to inform you that Major John B. Kerr of the 10th United States Cavalry arrived in Berlin yesterday afternoon, and that he has today reported at the Embassy for duty as Military Attaché. I shall now notify the German Government of Major Kerr's designation, and shall take the necessary steps to ensure his formal presentation to His Majesty the Emperor and King.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, Shul 3 Jackson DIPLOMATIC,

QCT 8 1900

1402.

Entrans y of the United States,

Berlin, September 15, 1916.

Sackson to the Secretary of State

Subject (John) George Hess renounces American citizenship.

J.

Lynopsis

( / 1402.

Entersy of the United States. Berlin, september 15, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such disposition as may be found proper, the certificate of the naturalization of (John) George Hess, in the Probate Court of Clermont County, at Batávia, Ohio, on October 7, 1899.

This certificate was surrendered at the United States Consulate in Stuttgart by Mr. Hess, who declared it to be his intention to renounce his American citizenship and to again become a subject of the King of Württemberg.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obeatent servant,

One enclosure as mentioned.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 26 1900

SEP 26 1900

FULLEY,
Fully of the United States,

September 15, 1916.

American Insurance Companies in Prussia.

Informal conversation with Baron Rheinbaben.

. Tynopsis

( / 1403.

Embussy of the United States.
Berlin, september 15, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that in conversation this morning with Baron von Rheinbaben, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, I referred informally to the question of the admission of the American Insurance Companies to do business in Prussia, as I knew that there had been some recent correspondence between the Ministry and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Baron Rheinbaben authorized me to state that the company (Mutual) or companies (in case the Equitable cared to make application) concerned, would be admitted at once upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by the Prussian Ministry last spring, and that if compliance with these conditions was not found practicable by any company, counter-propositions might be made, which would receive careful and thorough consideration and investigation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedtent servant,

SEP 26 1900

SEP 26 1900

SURFAIL

Contrast of the United States,

Berlin, September 17, 1900.

Pessephon

In Jackson

In the Secretary of State

Subject

Impressment and discharge of Jacob Knosalla.

Impressment and discharge of Jacob Knosalla.

Informal conversation with Baron Rheinbaben in regard to Prussian military cases.

J.

<u>Synopsis</u>

( / 1404.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 17, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that the Embassy was informed by the U.S. Consul at Bremen, on June 7th last, that one Jacob Knosalla (Knoshala); an American citizen of German origin, had been impressed into military service at Oppeln, and that the attention of the German Foreign Office was at once called to the case (F.O.No.723,) and a request made that the necessary steps be taken to effect his discharge at the earliest practicable date. Knosalla had come to Germany in January in order to visit his parents, and a few weeks after his arrival at his former home had been arrested and put into the army. He stated that he had been naturalized on January 2nd last, while his certificate which was otherwise in order and which had issued from the the District of Chippewa County, Minnesota, was dated December 2, 1900. Although it was evident that a clerical error must have been committed, it is possible that this may have caused some confusion.

The Embassy repeatedly called the attention of the Forsign Office to this case, and also communicated with the local
military authorities in regard to it. From Knosalla, however,
it heard nothing direct, as he aid not reply to the letters
which were sent to him, and from the Foreign Office itself no
final reply has as yet heen received. A letter has now been
received from Consul Diederich in which he states that Knosalla
was discharged from service on the 15th ultimo, and that he is

In this connection I have the honor to state that in conversation with Baron Rheinbaben on the 15th instant, I referred informally to the frequency with which American citizens of German origin were expelled from certain parts of Prussia, and that the Minister at once promised to inquire into the matter. I told him that no favors were asked for those who notoriously had merely made a convenience of our easy naturalization laws in order to evade military service and who wished to avoid the performance of any duty or obligation to either the country of their birth or that of their adoption, but that, in view of existing treaties, it seemed only fair that the bone fide American citizen of German (Prussian) origin should be allowed to make a visit for a reasonable length of time at his former home. To this Baron Rheinbaben replied that he had formerly been a local official in Schleswig-Holstein, and that in his own experience it had frequently happened that considerable trouble and discontent had been caused by the actions of such persons, as they frequently boasted about their freedom from military obligations and made sport of their friends and former neighbors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

It sees to the hordery of that

Passport query. Do foreign born children of an alien mother become American citizens through the mother's marriage with an American citizen?

Lynopsis

( / 5' 1405.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 17, 19%.

Monorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to request a ruling of the Department in the following case.

This morning two persons, a sister and a brother, one over twenty one years of age the other still a minor, made application at the Embassy for passports. They had been born in Canada of parents who were British subjects. On the death of their father, however, and during their minority, their mother had married an American citizen and the family had gone to reside in the United States. The step father is now travelling in Russia, and his wife and her two children desire to join him, and passports are needed to enable them to do so.

Although I should without question extend protection to these persons in case of necessity, I do not as at present advised feel at liberty to issue the desired passports containing the statement that the holder is "a citizen of the United States". I am of the impression that under British law these persons are still British subjects and that they could obtain passports without difficulty from the British Consulate General in this city.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Solicitor.

OCT 2 1900

Department of State.

Diplomatic Bureau: -

Acknowledge and say that under our law the two persons referred to by him are citizens of the United States. They were born in Canada of British parents. Upon the death of their father and during their minority, their mother married a citizen of the United States and the family came to this country to reside. By her second marriage the mother acquired American citizenship, by virtue of the provisions of section 1994 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: "Any woman who is now or may "hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and "who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed "a citizen."

R. S. 2172 declares that "The children of persons who "have been <u>duly naturalized</u> under any law of the United "States x x being under the age of twenty-eno "years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, "shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as "citizens thereof."

Any possible question whether, by the marriage of the mother, she became duly naturalized, is set at rest by the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the case of the United States vs. Kellar (13 Fed. Rep. 84), in which the Court held that the mother, an alien, by her marriage to a naturalized citizen of the United States, became "duly naturalized". The Court (Mr. Justice Harlan) said: "The marriage of the defendant's mother with a naturalized citizen "was made by the Statute an equivalent in respect of citizen "ship to formal naturalization under the Acts of Congress." Thenceforward she was to be regarded as having been duly "naturalized under the laws of the country, and her infant "son, then dwelling in this country, was therefore to be con-

"sidered not an alien but as a citizen."

As stated in my instruction No. 603, of October 15, 1898, in the case of Jacob Lenzen, the words of the statute "dwelling in the United States", are held to mean, either at the time of the father's naturalization or afterwards during the child's minority.

In the opinion of the Department, the persons referred to in your despatch are entitled to passports as citizens of the United States.

F.71

DIPLOMATIC,

## TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHERSEP 19 1900

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From\_ Berlin.

September 18, 1900.

Received 10.50 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Referring to the circular presented by German Charge d'Affaires today, the Imperial Government earnestly desires the acceptance of the proposition that the representatives of the Powers in Peking be instructed to indicate the prominent Chinese with regard to whose complicity there can be no doubt.

JACKSON

Charge

Conbassy of the United States,

September 18, 1900.

Sacretary of State.

Sackson to the Secretary of State.

<u>Subject</u>

China. Proposed punishment of prominent Chinese. Text of telegram.

J.

<u>Synopsis</u>

1406.

Entensy of the United States. Berlin, september 18, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that I was asked by Baron von Richthofen to call at the Foreign Of ice this morning, and that upon doing so was handed, for my information, a copy of the circular which the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington had been instructed to present at the State Department today, -- with regard to the punishment of those chiefly responsible for the recent offences against international law in Pekin. Baron Richthofen said that there would be no object in my cabling the text of this circular to the Department, but he hoped that I would let you know how earnestly the acceptance of the proposition was desired by the Imperial Government, that the representatives of the Powers in Pekin be instructed to indicate the prominent Chinese with regard to whose guilt, either as instigators or executors of the crimes, there could be no doubt'. He added that the Impertal Government was of the opinion that if the responsible persons had been summarily dealt with in 1860, the recent outbreak against foreigners would not have taken place.

While stating that the circular mentioned has been communicated to the representatives of the various Powers interested, and while adding hereto the text of the telegram just sent you, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shul B. Jack

Text of telegram sent September 18, 1900.

Seastate,

Washington.

Referring to the Circular presented by German Chargé d'Affaires today, the Imperial Government earnestly desires the acceptance of the proposition that the representatives of the Powers in Pekin be instructed to indicate the prominent Chinese with regard to whose complicity there can be no doubt.

Jackson, Chargé.



United Mates Embassy Berlin Military Muché

Berlin, September 22, 1900.

XXXX

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

OCT 5 1900

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the Henor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction of August 22nd 1900, designating me as Military Attaché to the Embassy of the United States at Berlin, and to state that I entered upon the dutise of my office September 14th 1900.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

2. 1. 10 ear

Major U. S. Cavalry.

Military Attaché,

#### TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

See Just John See Just Wall in

From Berlin,

September 22, 1900.

Received 1.16 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Office this morning. Germany's circular of 17th is to be regarded as answer to Chinese proposition, and points two and three of Russian memorandum. In regard to point one of Russian memorandum, Germany has already replied in principle, indicating that she has no objection to withdrawing her Legation to Tientsin. So far as is known, no Legation has left Peking yet. I understand Von Munical will probably leave Shanghai for Tientsin at an early date, and that Bilow will remain in Peking, for the present, at least. I have been informed that Austria-Hungary, France and Italy have accepted German proposition of the settlement of unconditionally.

JACKSON

Charge

riphered by the Chief Clerk

September 22, 1900 190 , M. 1.55 PM DIPLOMATIC,

OCT 6 1900

Contrassy of the United States,

Berlin, September 22, 1900.

Subject

China. Text of telegrams. Prelininary peace negotiations, Jerman proposition, etc.

J.

<u>Lynepsis</u>

1 / 1407.

Entersy of the United States. Berlin, september 22, 1916.

Honorable John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of the Department's telegram in regard to Chinese matters, the text of which is appended hereto, and to inform you that I at once communicated the contents of the same (in toto) to Baron von Richthofen, --- Count Bülow still being absent from Berlin.

After my interview I sent you the following telegram, partially in cipher: --

"Contents of yesterday's callegram communicated Foreign Office this morning. Germany's circular of seventeenth is to be regarded as answer to Chinese proposition and to points two and three of Russian memorandum. In regard to point one of Russian memorandum, Germany has already replied in principle indicating that she has no objection to withdrawing her Legation to Tientsin. As far as is known no Legation has left Peking yet. I understand that v.Mumm will probably leave Shanghai for Tientsin at an early date, and that Below will remain in Peking for the present at least. I have been informed that Austria-Hungary, France and Italy have accepted German proposition of seventeenth unconditionally."

In this telegram substantially the whole of our conversation is contained. Baron Richthofen said expressly that what he told me with regard to the probable movements of Mr. von Mumm and Mr. von Below, was not an official statement. Unless Mr. von Mumm should decide otherwise, however, Mr. von Below, and the staff of the former German mission to China will remain for the present in Peking. To all intents and purposes, therefore, there will be two German Legations in China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

When B. Cracking

C / 5 1407.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 22, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of the Department's telegram in regard to Chinese matters, the text of which is appended hereto, and to inform you that I at once communicated the contents of the same (in toto) to Baron von Richthofen, -- Count Bülow still being absent from Berlin.

After my interview I sent you the following telegram, partially in cipher: --

"Contents of yesterday's callegram communicated Foreign Office this morning. Germany's circular of seventeenth is to be regarded as answer to Chinese proposition and to points two and three of Russian memorandum. In regard to point one of Russian memorandum, Germany has already replied in principle indicating that she has no objection to withdrawing her Legation to Tientsin. As far as is known no Legation has left Peking yet. I understand that v.Mumm will probably leave Shanghai for Tientsin at an early date, and that Below will remain in Peking for the present at least. I have been informed that Austria-Hungary, France and Italy have accepted German proposition of seventeenth unconditionally."

In this telegram substantially the whole of our conversation is contained. Baron Richthofen said expressly that what he told me with regard to the probable movements of Mr. von Mumm and Mr. von Below, was not an official statement. Unless Mr. von Mumm should decide otherwise, however, Mr. von Below, and the staff of the former German mission to China will remain for the present in Peking. To all intents and purposes, therefore, ther will be two German Legations in China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

When B. Jackson.

# Embassy of the United States of America

Text of telegram received September 22, 1900.

Jackson,

Chargé,

Berlin.

Part one. On September 17, the Chinese Minister presented copy of a circular telegram from Prince Ching, announcing appointment as Plenipotentiary, conjointly with Earl Li Hung Chang, to negotiate peace, and requesting that United States Minister at Peking be instructed to open negottations. The following reply has been handed today to Chinese Minister. Quote. The Government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority at Peking, and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the Powers and of China. To these ends the United States Minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching, as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor. End quote.

Part two. On September 17, the Russian Chargé delivered a memorandum inquiring, first, whether the United States intends to transfer its Legation from Peking to Tientsin; secondly, if full powers of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang are recognized by the United States as sufficient; and, thirdly, if the United States is prepared to charge its representatives to enter forthwith upon preliminary negotitions with the plenipotentiaries of the Chinese Emperor. The following memorandum in reply has been sent to the Russian Chargé today. Quote. One. The Government of the United

States has not any present intention to withdraw its Legation from Peking. Two. The Government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as prima facts sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority at Peking, and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the Powers and of China. Three. To these ends the United States Minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor. End quote.

Part three. On September 15th, the German Chargé communicated by note, the Imperial German Circular proposing that as pre-requisite to any negotiations, the Chinese Government deliver the real responsible authors of crimes against international law recently perpetrated in China. To this the following note has been handed German Chargé today. Quote. In response to your inquiry of the 18th instant, as to the attitude of the Government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Peking against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement. The Government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost accountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the Government's circular communication to the Powers of July 3rd last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Peking, but in many parts of the Empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future, as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme Imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity

to do this and then re-habilitate herself before the world. Believing thus, and without abating in any wise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the Government of the United States is not disposed as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic regotiations with the Chinese Government, to join in a demand that said Government surrender to the Powers such persons as according to the determination of the Powers themselves may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of these wrongs. On the other hand, this Government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Peking but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. It is the purpose of this Government, at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the mean time to authorize its Minister in Peking to enter forthwith into conference with the auly authorized representatives of the Chinese Government, with a view to bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the Imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the Powers, shall be assured. Accept, Str, etc. End quote.

You will communicate all foregoing to Minister for Foreign Affairs, inviting information of the reflies of his Government in the three cases.

Hill, Acting.

DIPLOMATIC, UCT 6 1900 Embassy of the United States, . Berlin, September 22nd. 1900/90 to the Secretary of State // JACKSON Subject Louis Louis Sachs passport case. Synopsis

(/1408

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, September 2004. 1900 1911

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C ..

Sir:-

Referring to my Despatch No. 1400 of the 13th. instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Certificate of the American naturalization of Abradam Sachs, which has this day been received from Mr. Consul Barnes, together with a letter from Mr. L.L. Sachs stating that as he has now determined to remain in London for some time and has furnished the proof of his citizenship as requested, he desires that his cla passport be forwarded to him at London.

As it appears to me that Mr. Sachs has now shown that he is entitled to a passport, I would respectfully suggest, if the Department is satisfied in this respect, that his alo passport be returned to him without charge as he has already paid for the same. I shall inform Mr. Sachs that he may expect to receive this passport in due course upon calling at the United States Embassy in Lundon.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your onedicat servent,

Enclosure: Certificate of naturalization of Assaram Sachs.

Con Raxeau September 5 OCT1900 Jackson Joseph F. Monaghan's commission os Consul at Chemnitz, should be addressed to His Majesty the King of Saxony. J. /Instruction No. 1077, August 4, 1900./

<u>Synopsis</u>

C / 1209.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 24, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on the 4th ultimo, of your instruction No. 1077, of July 26, 1900, formal application was duly made for exequatur for Mr. James F. Monaghan, as Consul of the United States at Chemnitz, and that until today nothing further was heard of the matter. On calling at the Foreign Office this morning, — in compliance with a written request, — however, Mr. Monaghan's Commission was informally returned to me, as I did not feel authorized to make any alteration in the same and as it was addressed to "His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor". This Commission is now returned to the Department for such action as may be found proper.

It will be remembered that under the German Constitution the several sovereigns of the Federated States retain the right to receive and send diplomatic and consular representatives, and that some of them still continue to do so, as they did before 1371. This is particularly the case with the four Kingdoms comprised in the German Empire, although it is also so, to a lesser extent, in the minor states. Consequently, unless as is the case with Prussia some arrangement has been made, exequatur is not issued in the name of the Empire', when the whole of the Consular District concerned is situated within the boundaries of a single state.

In the case in point, the whole of the United States

Consular District of Chemnitz is situated in the Kingdom of Saxony, and consequently the Consul's exequatur will eventually be granted in the name of the Saxon Government (see despatch No. 25, of August 1, 1893). It is expressly stated that no objection exists to Mr. Monaghan, and that exequatur will at once be granted him in case his commission is changed so as to make it apply to His Majesty the King of Saxony.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson.

One enclosure.

October 1900

Colors of the United States,

Berlin, September 24, 1900.

October 1900

Colors of State

Subject

Mr. Dodge promoted to be Second Secretary and Mr. Samuel Morrill appointed Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin.

J.

DIPLOMATIC,

Synopsis

C / C 1410.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 24, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Samuel Morrill, acting in accordance with your instructions to him of July 19th last, has reported today as Third Secretary of this Embassy. This information has been duly communicated to the Imperial Foreign Office, and I shall present Mr. Morrill in person upon the next convenient occasion.

In this connection I beg to state that Mr. Henry Percival Dodge entered upon the duties of his office as Second Secretary of Embassy, on the first instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Whul B. Sackson

Embassy of the United States of America Berlin September 24. 1900.



outh Marcare

Outh APPOINTMENT

OUT 1 2 1900

Department of States

Honourable John Hay,

Secertary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

1/

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, today, of your instruction of July 19th 1900, enclosing commission, letter of credit in duplicate and oath of office.

The latter I hereby beg to enclose, executed, as directed.

I furthermore have the honor to report that I this day assume the duties of my office, and am, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

3rd Secretary of Embassy.

Jamuel Morrill

DIPLOMATIC,

### TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHERSEP 27 1500

Berlin,

September 25, 1900.

Received 3.35 P. M.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

SEF 26 1000

Secretary of State.

Washington.

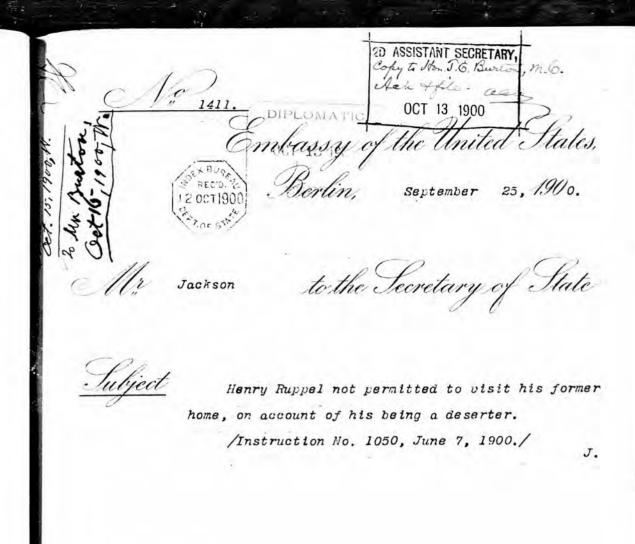
Germany maintains that punishment of guilty Chinese should precede peace negotiations. Am informed that Japan and Russia have now also agreed to this, and that they are also in favor of designation of the guilty by the Legations. Germany is indifferent as to whether punishment is effected by the Foreign Powers or by the Chinese Government, provided that the identity of the malefactors is satisfactorily established, and that the punishment is adequate. It is earnestly desired that the agreement between the Powers may be maintained.

JACKSON

Charge

phered by the Chief Clerk

Sept. 25, 3.58 PM, 190 ,



Synopsis

C / 1411.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 25, 190 o.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt by the Embassy of the Department's instruction No. 1050, of June 7, 1900, and to inform you that, upon the receipt a few days thereafter of a letter from Henry Ruppel, on June 23rd a note (F.O.No.739,) was addressed to the Imperial Foreign Office containing a request that, if found convenient and proper, permission might be granted Mr. Ruppel to visit his former home about August first. It will be remembered that in his letter of May 31st, to the Honorable T. E. Burton, M.C., Mr. Ruppel had stated positively that he "was not a deserter".

As no reply had been received by the Embassy, and as in the mean time Mr. Ruppel had arrived in Paris, the attention of the Foreign Office was again invited to the case on July 27th, and subsequently also on August 11th and September 10th. Eventually, on September 11th, a note was received in which it was stated that it was not practicable ("angängig") to permit Mr. Ruppel to visit his home without punishment ("straffrei") as he was a deserter.

This information was at once communicated to the U.S. Consulate General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, through which office Mr. Ruppel had communicated with the Embassy, and since that time the Embassy has heard nothing further from him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, Shul Bouckson.



- Subject

China. Punishment of those guilty of crimes against international law. Text of telegram.

<u>Synopsis</u>

( / 1412.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, September 25, 19110.

Honorable John Hay.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that I called at the Foreign Office this afternoon, and after conversing with Baron Richthofen I sent you the following telegram in cipher: --

Secstate, Washington.
Germany maintains that punishment of guilty Chinese should precede peace negotiations. Am informed that Japan and Russia have now also agreed to this and that they are also in favor of designation of the guilty by the Legations. Germany is indifferent as to whether punishment is effected by the foreign Powers or by the Chinese Government, provided that the identity of the malefactors is satisfactorily established and that the punishment is adequate. It is earnestly desired that the agreement between the Powers may be maintained.

Jackson, Chargé.

This telegram substantially summarizes the whole of our conversation. It would appear that in principle, although Great Britain has not yet made answer to the German proposal, all the Powers are agreed as to the necessity of effectively punishing those responsible for the recent outrages in China. Considerable disappointment is undoubtedly felt at our not being willing to agree that such punishment should be preliminary to peace negotiations, but the hope is expressed that in practice our course may be the same as that of the other Powers, as it is thought that it will be found that there is at present no Chinese Government capable of carrying on negotiations in a satisfactory manner. The German Government does not demand the punishment of either the Dowager Empress of China or of Prince Tuan, as it is thought that there are enough

enough other prominent personages who are undoubtedly guilty of crimes against international law, and whose punishment would have the desired effect. The German Government wants to avoid any possibility of fraud and is desirous of having positive evidence of the fact that the persons punished are actually those who they are said to be.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alexis Wolfer discharged from military service.

/"Separate" Instruction of June 18, 1900./

Berlin, September 20, 19110.

to the Secretary of Male

( / r 1413.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 26, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1260, of May 29th last, and while mentioning the fact that the attention of the Foreign Office was called to the case in point on June 21st, and the 10th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have today been notified that Alexis Wolfer has now been discharged from military service and his name has been taken off the German military lists.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thus B. Saylor

Internation of the United States,

September 27, 1900.

Subject

China. German answers to Chinese and Russian notes in regard to peace negotiations.

J.

Tynopsis

6 / C 1414.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, september 21, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to previous correspondence, — in particular to my despatches Nos. 1406 and 1407, of the 19th and 22nd instant respectively, — I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum which was read to me at the Foreign Office by Baron Richthofen this afternoon, was retained in order that certain corrections might be made, and was sent me about ten o'clock this evening. As it seems important that this should reach you at an early date, I am sending the same this evening without an accompanying translation. As it is, however, almost entirely a repetition of what I have already reported, I do not think it necessary to communicate with you in regard to it by cable.

Moreover as I see that the report that the British Govcrnment has replied to the German proposal of the 17th instant has been corrected from London, I do not think it necessary to let you know by cable that I was informed this
afternoon that Great Britain has as yet given no reply, but
has informed Germany that it will await advices from her Minister and the Commander of her forces in China, as to the
practicability of doing as proposed, before making answer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson

En losure . Copy of Denkschrift - dated September 25,1900.

## Embassy of the United States of America

Copy.

Auswirtiges Amt.

Berlin, den 25, September 1900.

#### Denkschrift

(in Beantwortung des Memorandums des Herrn Geschäftsträgers der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika vom 22. d.M.)

zu Part I: Das Auswärtige Amt hat unter dem 8. d.M. an die hiesige Kaiserlich Chinesische Gesandtschaft nachstehende Verbalnote gerichtet:

"Die Kaiserlich Chinesische Gesandtschaft hat mittelst Verbalnote vom 4. d.M. dem Auswärtigen Amt eine Mittheilung gemacht, welche in Kürze Folgendes enthält:

Die Kaiserlich Chinesische Gesandtschaft habe von der Kaiserlich Chinesischen Gesandtschaft in London ein Telegramm des Vicekönigs Li Hung Chang erhalten, wonach diesem von dem Provinzialschatzmeister Pin in Panting Fu ein Telegramm üher ein Schreiben der Mitglieder des Staatsraths zugegangen sei. Dieses Schreiben erwähne ein Edikt des Kaisers von China, in welchem dis Erwartung ausgesprochen wurde, dass von Li Hung Chang mit den Mächten unverzüglich Friedensverhandlungen eingeleitet und abgeschlossen werden würden.

Das Auswirtige Amt hat hierauf Folgendes zu erwidern:

Die Kaiserliche Regierung kann nur mit der obersten Gewalt in China in Verhandlung treten. Der Kaiserlichen Regierung ist bisher nur bekannt, dass die oberste Gewalt in China in den Händen des Kaisers Tsai-tien und der zu seiner Vertretung zeitweis bestellten Regentin, der Kaiserin-Wittwe, lag. Darüber wo und in wessen Händen zur Zeit die legale oberste

Regierungsgewalt über das chinesische Reich besteht, muss der Kaiserlichen Regierung in erster Linie eine zuverlässige Aufklärung geliefert werden. In der Annahme, dass Kaiser und Kaiserin-Wittwe noch die oberste Gewalt in Händen haben, kann die Regierung Seiner Majestät sich allein mit solchen chinesischen Unterhänalern einlassen, welche im Besitz genägender schrijtlicher Vollmachten des Kaisers und der Kaiserin-Wittwe sich befinden. Der Nachweis einer solchen Bewollmächtigung wird durch die in der Verbalnote der Kaiserlich Chinesischen Gesandtschaft enthaltenen so wenig wie durch die früheren Mittheilungen der Gesandtschaft erbracht. Eventuell werden die chinesischen Unterhändler ihre Vollnachten dem Gesandten Seiner Majestät des Kaisers Herrn Mumm von Schwarzenstein in China vorzulegen haben, dem es obliegen wird, dieselben zu prüfen und danach die Entscheidung der Kaiserlichen Regierung darüber einzuholen, ob die als Unterhändler Aujtretenden nach ihren Vollmachten sowie auch nach ihrer Persönlichkeit als Bewollmächtigte werden anerkannt werden können. Der Kaiserliche Gesandte bezw. die Kaiserliche Regierung werden sich hierbei mit den übrigen verbündeten Mächten in Benehmen setzen.

Inzwischen kann der Katserlich Chinesischen Regierung in ihrem eigensten Interesse nur wiederholt und ernstlich angerathen werden, unverzüglich und ohne erst das Ergebniss der Verhandlungen abzuwarten, Alles zu thun, um eine friedliche Regelung zu erleichtern, namentlich also für das Aufhören weiterer feindlicher, Handlungen von chinesischer Seite mit aller Energie Sorge zu tragen."

Auf diese Verbalnote ist gegenüber den späteren Mittheilungen der hiesigen chinesischen Gesandtschaft, welche die Frage der Anerkennung des Prinzen Tsching und des General-Gouverneurs Li Hung Tschang als Bevollmächtigte der chinesischen Regierung betrafen, von Seiten des Auswärtigen Amts lediglich verwiesen worden.

au Part 2: Von den Drei russischen Anfragen ist die erste von aer Kaiserlichen Regierung dahin beantwortet worden, dass die Kaiserliche Regierung an der von ihr schon früher abgegebenen \* Connect of M. Jackson (a. personal wol. 4. Me allack of

Erklärung festhalte wonach sie ihre Gesandtchaft aus Peking zurücknehmen wolle, sobald und in dem Masse wie die anaeren Mächte dies thäten.

Zur Beantwortung der zweiten und dritten Frage Russlands ist hier auf das in Part 3 angeführte deutsche Circular verwiesen woräen, wonach die Kaiserliche Regierung den Eintritt in Verhandlungen mit Bevollmächtigten der ahinesischen Regierung, selbst wenn diese gültige Vollmachten vorlegen sollten, so lange nicht für zweckmässig erachtet, als nicht die Vorfrage der Bestrafung der an den vorgefallenen Verbrechen schuldigen Chinesen erledigt ist.

Dray

Franslation. Foreign Office. Berlin, Sept. 25, 1900. Memorial -In reply to the memorandum of the charge daff. of the United States of america, dated 22t mist. To Cart I. Under date of the At without, the Foreign Office addressed the following note to the Imperial Chinese Legation at Berlin: " In note of the 4th nistant the Imperial Chinese Regation sent a communication to the voreign Office, which in brief contains the following: That the Imperial Chinese regation had received from the Imperial Chineseregation in Tondon a telegram from the Viceroy Li Anny Chang, stating that the latter had received from Crovincial Frescurer Pin at Parting ou a telegram concerning a written communication from the members of the Council of State; and that in said communication mention was made of an edict of the Emperor of China ex pressing the hope expectation that hi Hung Chang would without delay begin and conclude peace negotiations with the Powers.

The Foreign Office has to reply to the above as follows:

The Imperial Government can negotiate only with the supreme fower in China. Witherto the Imperial Government has only been aware of the supreme power in China being verted in the Emperor Isai tien and the Empress Jowager temporarily ap pointed to represent him as regent Where and in whom the legally constituted an Hority of govering the Chinese Empire is verted at the present time, is a matter which first of all must be satisfactorly demonstrated to the Imperial Government. acting on the presumption that the Emperor and Empress Dowager still will the sufreme power His Majerty's govern ment can negotiate only with such Chinese Commissionere as are in possession of satisfactory written authority conferred by the Emperor and Empress Dowager . Proof of such authority is not furnished either by the note of the Imperial Chinese Legalion or by earlier communications from

said Regation. At the proper time the Chinese Commissioners will have to mit their credentials in China to Me Mumm von Chwarzenstein, lubaseador of his Majesty the Emperor, and it will be his duly to test the same and the await the decision of the Imperials Government whether those who present themselves as Commercioners shall from their credentials as well as from their personality, be recognized as empowered representatives. The Imperial imbasse dor and the Ingerial government will herein consult the other allied Cowers. Meanwhile the Imperial Chinese Government is carneelly and emphalically connected, in its own interest, to do all that is passible, without delay and withent awaiting the outcome of negotiations, in order to smooth the way to pacification and order, and more particularly to de vote ito energies to causing a revealion. of hostile acts on the part of these. Keplying to later commencations from the Chine ser keg alrow at Berlin

Somewhing the question of recognition of Price Teching and of Governor General & Hung Techang as plenipotentiaries of the Chrisce Government, the Foreign Iffice has always made reference to the above mentioned note.

To Part II. Of three Russian inquirces, the first was answered by the Superial Government to the effect that the Surperial perial Government continued to adhere to its previous declaration, viz. to remove its Embassy from Pekin at whatever time and in whatever proportion this was done by the other Powers.

In answer to the second and third requiry of Russia, the German Circular quoted in Part III was referred to, in which the Imperial Government declared its participation in negatiations with those empowered by the Chinese government as impracticable (even if proper credentials were presented) until the preliminary question of punishment of the Chinese criminals had been settled.

Entersy of the United Males of Inverse

Sydney Y. Smith, Esq.,

Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau,

State Department, Washington, D.C.

my dear Mr. Smith: --

This morning, upon comparing the enclosure in my despatch No. 1414 with the original "Denkschrift" received from the Foreign Office, I find that in the last part of the quotation (page 2 of my copy.) I used the word "Feindlicher", instead of the word "feindseliger". On reading my copy over alone last night I did not notice this mistake as the words are of almost exactly the same significance. Will you please cause my report to be corrected.

I worked at my despatch last night alone (I am usually my own type-writer, I am sorry to say,) and I took it to post after midnight, so that it might reach England in time for the American Line steamer from Southampton tomorrow.

With kindest regards, and thanking you in advance for complying with my request, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Mes

September 29, 190 o. to the Secretary of State Mr Jackson Naval Cadets Guy A. Bissett, John E. Bailey and Henry M. Gleason to attend the Technical High School at Berlin-Charlottenburg. / Instruction of September 11, 1900./

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, September 29, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the latter part of my despatch No. 1369, of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that, acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, Messrs. Guy A. Eissett, John E. Bailey and Henry M. Gleason, three Naval Cadets who have heretofore been pursuing special studies at Glasgow, have now reported to the Naval Attaché at this Embassy, and that Captain Beehler has made arrangements for their attending the "Technical High School" in this city.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

1416.

1416.

1416.

Cott 13 1900

Cott 190

Subject.

Military case report. Cases of Lawrence M.

Metzger, Francis Xavier Hossenlopp, Albert Ganslen(Gänsslen), Anton Esser, Otto Graul, Fritz

Hillens, Hieronimus Bayer, Simon Moeller, Wilhelm
Ritterhoff and Alfred Knudsen.

J.

<u>Synopsis</u>

## Embassy of the United States of America Berlin September 29, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1284, of June 30th last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum report of certain military cases, mentioned particularly below, in regard to which action has been taken during the quarter ending tomorrow, and am, Sir,

John B. Jackson

Very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Military cases of --

- 1. Lawrence M. Metzger,
- 2. Francis Xavier Hossenlopp,
- 3. Albert Ganslen (Gänsslen),
- 4. Anton Esser,
- 5. Otto Graul,
- 6. Fritz Hillens,
- 7. Hieronimus Bayer,
- 8. Simon Moeller,
- 9. Wilhelm Ritterhoff and
- 10. Alfred Knudsen.

## Embassy of the United Males of Inverior

## Military Case Report.

- 1. LAWRENCE M. METZGER, writing from his home in Grafton, Ohio, informed the Embassy in March, 1900, of his wish to visit his former home in Alsace. After considerable correspondence, in which the Embassy informed him as to how the necessary request for permission to do so was to be made, a note (F.O.No.721,) was addressed to the Imperial Foreign Office on June 5th, in support of the petition which Metzger had sent to the local ministry at Strassburg. On June 30th the Embassy was informed by the Foreign Office that the desired permission had been granted and that Metzger would be allowed to sojourn for three weeks at his former home at some time before the first of September, action against him on account of his evasion of military service being suspended during that period. Metzger then made the desired visit, and after having done so, and having thanked the Embassy for its action in his behalf, he requested its further good offices to the end that it secure the cancellation of the order of fine which had been made in his case. The Embassy addressed the Foreign Office on this subject on August 1, (F.O.No.774,) but has as yet received no reply.
- 2. FRANCIS XAVIER HOSSENLOPP informed the Embassy that he wished to be allowed to visit his former home in Alsace, in a letter dated Brooklyn, N.Y., May 1, 1900, in which he enclosed a note of introduction from Senator Platt and a letter from the Secretary of State dated April 10th. After certain correspondence, the Embassy, on June 11th, addressed a note (F.O.No.726,) in support of a petition made by Hossenlopp in the usual manner, and under date of July 3rd a reply was received from the Foreign Office in which it was stated that

permission had been granted Hossenlopp to visit his former home for four weaks at some time before September first, and that during that time proceedings against him on account of his not having performed military service would be suspended.

Under date of July 11, 1900, the Foreign Office informed the Embassy that the name of ALBERT GANSLEN (Gänsslen) -- see case No. 4, in the report accompanying the Embassy's despatch No.1284, of June 30, 1900, --had been taken off the German military lists.

ANTON ESSER brought his case to the attention of the Embassy through the U.S.Consulate at Cologne, in May, 1900. Esser was born at Essen in 1875, and had been taken by his father to the United States in 1881, the father subsequently becoming naturalized as a citizen. In June, 1899, he had returned to Germany on a visit, with an intention to remain about two years. On April 26th he had received an order to leave Prussia within twenty eight days. He claimed that he had been working in a factory as an apprentice, had earned no money, and must wait until his relatives sent him funds with which to return to the United States. On May 8th the Embassy brought the case to the attention of the Foreign Office, and requested permission for Esser to remain in Prussia until July first (F.O.No.698,) and under date of July lath a reply was received in which it was stated that the permission had been granted.

The case of OTTO GRAVI was brought to the attention of the Embassy by Mr. Gravi's father in December, 1899, and after certain correspondence the Embassy addressed the Foreign Office in the matter (F.O.No.660,) on January 27, 1900. Mr. Gravi is an American citizen of German origin, restaing in Boston, and he had been sentenced to pay a fine on account of his failure to present himself for military service. Attention was subsequently again called to this case on May 1, and June 21. Under wate of August 17th, the Embassy was informed that the fine complained of had been remitted.

FRITZ HILLENS was born in Germany in 1853, and went to the

United States in 1978, hecoming naturalised as a citizen there in 1879. He made visits to Germany in 1880 and 1964, without being in any way molested. On May 10th last he came to Germany again and a few days later he was arrested as being a deserter and imprisoned in the military prison at Hannover. The case was knowght to the attention of the Embassy by certain of Hillens' priends, and on May 21st a note was addressed to the Foreign Office (1.0. No.710,) in support of a petition for pardon which had been sent to His Majesty the German Emperor. Under date of August 20th a reply to the Embassy's note was received in which it was stated that paraon had been granted on July 27th.

Was taken to the United States where he duly became naturalized as a citizen, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1390. On May 15th last, at the instance of the U.S.Consul General at Berlin, the Embassy addressed the Foreign Office (F.O.No.701,) in Bayer's behalf, to the end that his name might be removed from the German military list so that it might be possible for him to visit his former home exempt from military obligations and consequently not liable to be molested on account of their non-fulfillment. Attention was again called to this case on June 21st and August 24th, and under date of August 25th a note was received from the Foreign Office in which it was stated that Bayer's name had been taken of the military lists.

SIMON MOELLER was born in Line in 1973. In 1932 he emigrated to the United States, becoming naturalized as a citizen in South Carolina in 1999. Soon thereafter he returned to Germany and after remaining for about five months during which he was married, he returned to the United States. Enring his visit he was, however, compelled to pay a fine of 500 marks, in order to avoid arrest, on account of his having failed to perform military service. On June 15th, at the instance of the U.S.Consul at Hanover, the Embassy brought the case to the attention of the Moretyn Office, (F.O.No.735,) and under date of August 27th the money was refunded to Moeller.

WILTELM RITTERNOFF, who was born in Germany, emigrated with his father about sixteen years ayo, and through his father's naturalization during his minority, in 1890, at Dayton, Ohio, he became a citizen of the United States. As he did not report for military service he was sentenced to pay a fine, and in consequence the sum of 228.56 marks was collected by the Prussian authorities from certain money which was due him. On September 15, 1907, the Embassy called the attention of the Foreign Office to the case (F.O.No.578), and reference was made to it again, on December 27, 1899, May 1, June 21, and September 10, 1900. Eventually, under date of September 22, 1900, a reply was received from the Foreign Office to the effect that the money collected had been ordered to be refunded to Ritterhoff's representative.

9.

10. ALFRED KNUDSEN (case No. 2, in report accompanying Despatch No. 1142, of December 30, 1899,) submitted his American papers to the Embassy and it forwarded the same to the Foreign Office, in accordance with its request, on March 2, 1900 (F.O.No.672). Further attention was called to the case on May 1, June 21, and September 5, and eventually, under date of September 23, 1900, the money (209.52 marks) which Knudsen had been compelled to pay as a military fine was repaid by the Foreign Office and duly transmitted to him.

J.B.J.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

OCT 11 1900

Embass y of the United States.

Berlin, September 29, 19110.

Jackson to the Secretary of State

Steamship lines.

Instruction No. 1110, September 18, 1900./

J.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 29, 1906.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of the Department's instruction No. 1110, of the 18th instant, and to inform you that, as directed, I made an unofficial request of the German Foreign Office, this afternoon, for the desired information as to what amounts are paid annually by the German Government to the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Lines for carrying Trans-Atlantic mails, and what sums, if any, are paid by the Imperial Government to the steamship companies named, as subsidies or in the nature of subsidies, for the use of their vessels in case of need as auxiliary cruisers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson

DHELLOW S. I.C. OCT 15 15. REC'D. 72 0001 1900 700 575 29, 1901 0. September Secretary of State.
OCT 11 1900 Jackson China. Germany's position. J.

( / c 1418.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, september 29, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence I have the honor to inform you that in an informal conversation with Baron with honor Richthofen at the Foreign Office I referred to recent newspaper criticism of Germany's intentions with regard to China, and to state that Baron Richthofen replied in positive terms that Germany's position had not changed one lota from that stated by Count Bülow in his circular, (which was referred to in the Embassy's despatch No. 1301, of July 13th,) that Count Waldersee was entrusted with purely military powers, (see despatch No. 1338,) that he consequently had no authority to issue any "ultimatum", and that Germany has no intention of "declaring war" against China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. Inekson

DIPLOMATIC,

0CI 20 190

BURSTAU

Enthassy of the United States,

20071900 Berlin, October 3, 1900.

In Jackson Weller Secretary of State

Subject

Albert Fiehrer's case.

/Instruction No. 1062, June 27, 1900./

J.

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 3, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1346, of August 10th last, and to the Department's answering instruction of the 28th of the same month, I now have the honor to report that I am informed by the United States Consul at Kehl, Baden, that Albert Fishrer has left Germany, and that he started from Basle, Switzerland, on the 19th ultimo, presumably en route to his home in the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

OCT 20 196

BUREAN

Embassy of the United States,

Section, October 4, 1940.

My Jackson to the Secretary of State

Subject

Expulsion case of Henry Wolters.

J.

<u>Synopsis</u>

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, october 4, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to report that on August 18th last the attention of the Embassy was called by the United States Consul at Bremen to the case of Henry Wolters, the facts in regard to which are, in short, as follows:--

Wolters emigrated from Germany in 1389, when about 14 years of age. On
May 17th last, he became naturalized as an American cetizen
in New York City. Thereupon he returned on a visit to his
mother-in-law in Germany, accompanied by his wife. He subsequently received an order to leave Prussia by August 20th.
He had return tickets for a steamer leaving Bremen on October 19th, and although he had tried to secure passage in a
steamer leaving at an earlier date, he had been unable to
do so, owing to existing conditions.

The Embassy at once intervened in Wolters' behalf, and under date of the 30th ultiom a reply was received from the Foreign Office to the effect that he would be allowed to remain with his family in Prussia until October 19th.

I have the honor to be, Sir;

Your obedient servent,

DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States,

200011900 Berlin, October 4, 1900. to the Secretary of State /// Jackson Expulsion case of Hans A. Thomson. J. Lynopsis

/ 5 1421.

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, October 4. 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that on the 10th ultimo, Hans A. Thomson informed the Embassy that he had received an order to leave Prussia, and that he wished to be allowed to remain until October 3rd, when he intended leaving of his own accord for the United States. Thomson, who is of German origin, had become naturalized as an American citizen at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1889. He had returned to Germany on a visit to his parents, and after a short sojourn at his former home had received the order mentioned above. The Embassy at once intervened in his behalf, and under date of the 30th time stant a reply was received from the Foreign Office to the effect that, as an exception had already been made in Thomson's case in allowing him to remain until September 6th (the date in the order), further permission to remain could not be granted him. Meanwhile, however, nothing has been heard from Thomson, who it is understood remained at his former home at Randrup, without further molestation, and it is now presumed that he has left for the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shul 3. Justion

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October Jackson to the Secretary of State China. Count Bülow's return to Berlin.

Lynopsis

1 / 1422.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, october 4, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that Count Billow has returned from leave of absence, that he resumed direct charge at the Imperial Foreign Office on Monday, the first instant, and that he today held his first diplomatic reception.

In the course of a few moments conversation Count Bülow said that he thought that his Circular of the 17th ultimo had not been exactly understood in Washington, and that he was much pleased by what Baron Sternberg had reported to him about your recent conversation in regard to the German proposition made a few days ago, that the foreign representatives in China should be called upon to express their opinions (1) as to whether or not the list of the guilty contained in the Chinese Edict of September 25th is considered sufficient and correct, (2) as to whether or not the proposed punishment is adequate, and (3) as to the manner in which the Powers are to exercise supervision (kontrolliren) over the carrying out of this punishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Frelism

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 10, 1900. to the Secretary of State · Subject Receipt acknowledged of the Department's (September) instructions, to include No.1113. Tynopsis

1 / 1423.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 10, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1399, of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1102 to 1113, both inclusive, dated during the month of September, 1900, and of a Circular dated the 14th, and un-numbered (separate) instructions dated the 1st, 6th, 10th, 11th(2), 12th(2), 17th(5), 18th, 19th(3) 21st, 24th, 27th(2) and 28th(3) of the same month.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DEC 29 1:30

Contrass y of the United States,

Berlin, October 10, 1900.

Jackson to the Secretary of State

Publication of Mr. Jackson's telegrams in regard to Chinese affairs.

/Instruction No. 1113, September 29, 1900./

J.

Lynopsis

No. 1424.

## Embassy of the United States of America Berlin, october 10, 48 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of the Department's instruction No. 1113, of the 29th ultimo.

In my confidential despatch No. 1395, of September 7th, I referred to the publication in London, under date of "Washington, Sept. 6", of telegrams received through both Reuter's and Laffan's Agencies, purporting to give the contents of my despatches to the Department. On the overleaf I append coptes of these telegrams. These telegrams were at once reproduced in the German and other Continental newspapers, and an impression prevailed that they had emanated from the Department of State at Washington, my previous despatches in regard to the appointment of Count Waldersee having been made public in a somewhat similar manner.

I wrote about the matter at once, as you will readily understand that my sources of information will be more or less restricted if what I report is either made public by the Department itself or permitted to leak out."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(THROUGH IN TER'S AGENCY.)
WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6.

A communication has been received from Mr. J. B. Jackson, United States Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, which clearly sets forth the attitude adepted by Germany with regard to the Russian proposal of withdrawal from Feking.

It states that Germany is desirous of avoiding all friction between the Powers, but she considers that the existing conditions in Peking are such as to require the retention there of a German force. The statement of Germany's views is made in such form that it may be taken as conclusive that Germany's infention is not to with-

draw even should Russia do so.

The communication is said to be more in the nature of a simple announcement than of an argument or answer. There is reason to believe that Germany's attitude meets with strong and sympathetic approval in other European capitals, and may be taken as a basis for similar action on the part of other Powers if they have not already made known that they favour the plan of remaining in Peking.

Without doubt the developments of the last 24 hours are regarded as important by the State Department, and perhaps the German view, taken in connexion with the French reply which, while not so positive as that of Germany, was yet full of significance, has determined the State Department to take another forward step in the negotiations.

(THROUGH LAFFAN'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 6.

The State Department has received a communication from Mr. J. B. Jackson, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, stating that the reply of the German Government to Russia's proposal does not favour the evacuation of Peking by the allied troops, but yet expresses itself against the continuation of hostilities. The German Government is auxious for the adoption of a middle course. The Emperor William has therefore proposed that the allied forces should be divided into a contingent, in which all should be represented, remaining at Peking, and that the remainder should go into camp at Tien-tsin until peace is secured.

remainder should go into camp at Tien-tsin until peace is secured.

An official of the State Department and a member of the Diplomatic Corps, who are both in high authority, have informed Laffan's representative that developments so far indicate that the Powers will undoubtedly adopt the compromise outlined in Germany's proposal. It is also fully believed that the Russian Government will acquiesce now that her own proposal has been demonstrated to be impossible. Russia, it is considered, has already derived sufficient advantage from her action by ingratiating herself with the Chinese Government. The German compromise will include the protection of the Chinese Imperial family and Ministry. The allies in support of the new proposal will continue to carry out China's treaties and arrange the indemnity. The overtures from China thus far have convinced the Powers that the Government of China will agree to any conditions ensuring the restoration of the Imperial family and Ministers. It is not expected, therefore, that any hitch will be raised over the execution of the treaties on the part of China.

DIPLOMATIC, OCT 26 1900 Embassy of the United States, PRECD & 250CTI900 Karl Kowalsky's military case. /Instruction of September 17, 1900./

Synopsis

/ r 1425.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 10, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1380, of A gust 30th , I was the honor to report that I have been informed by Karl Kowalsky that he was late in appearing in court on the 19th ultimo, and that consequently the hearing of his case was postponed until November 14th. I at ence inquired as to whether anything prevented his returning to the United States at once in case he desired to do so, and today I am informed that he thinks of leaving about the end of this month from Bremen. As his papers are still in the hands of the local authorities, however, he anticipates trouble before embarking, evidence of a passenger's nationality usually being required by the steamship companies. I have replied, offering to try to get his papers back (which might possibly lead to his arrest and detention,) through official channels, or to try to arrange matters for him with the steamer people.

As I have never seen Kowalsky's naturalization certificate, and as I have not heard that it has been exhibited at the State Department, I do not, as at present advised, feel at liberty to issue a passport to him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shul B. Jackson

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, October 12, 1916. to the Secretary of Male Commercial relations between the United States and Germany. German statistical publications.

1 1426. Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, October 12, 19110.

Monorable John May,

Sourctury of Mate.

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1282, of June 28, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that all the (24) parts of the statistical volume relating to German foreign commerce during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, (of which part No. 19 refers to commerce with the United States,) have now been published and have been transmitted in triplicate to the Department, in the usual manner.

Referring to despatch No. 1300, of July 12, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that the reports of the three American Consuls General in Germany show that the declared value of exports to the United States for the quarter enaing September 30, 1900, exceeds that for the same quarter of the preceding year by \$1,210,736.59. An examination of the reports will show, however, that this increase is more than accounted for by the districts of Magdeburg and Stettin alone, the increase and decrease almost balancing from the other Consular districts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC,

CT 24 ..00

DIRECTION

Contrassy of the United States,

Berlin, October 15, 19th.

Jackson to the Secretary of State

Militan Same paraened and set at Hierty.

/Instruction No. 1090, August 17, 1900.

J.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Honoralle John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1382, of the oth witho, I have the honor to inform you that, on September 20th, I was told at the Foreign Office that a report in favor of the pardoning of William Schuh had been made to the Emperor, and that I have today received a letter from our Consul at Kehl, Baden, in which he reports that "Schuh was pardoned and set at liberty Thursday the 11th instant", and that he"called today at this Consulate (13th) and expressed his sincerest thanks for the efforts made in his behalf."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, Thut 3. Ackom

NOV = 1900 2 1900 Is 1425. NOV NOV MANTES. to the Secretary of Mate German Reichstag to meet on November 14th. Synopsis

1428.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 17, 1910.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatches Nos. 1076, and 1267, of November 16, 1899, and June 13, 1900, respective—

ly, I have the honor to inform you that it is stated semiofficially (but not yet formally announced) that the Reichs—

tag is to begin its new session on November 14th.

Throughout the summer there have been rumors to the effect that the Reichstag would be called together at an earlier than the usual date, but to these rumors I have paid no attention as it at no time appeared probable that such would be the case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Brankon

## TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHENT 18 1900

DIPLOMATIC,

BUREAU.

From Berlin,

Received Oct. 18, 1900.

4.15 A. M.

OF GETARY SECRETARY Continu. OCT 18 1500

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Prince Hohenlohe has retired and Count Buelow been appointed Chancellor of the Empire. No crisis and no change in the policy of the Government probable.

> JACKSON Charge

Ack with DIPLOMINISTANT SECRETARY OF State

Ack with Mon Secretary with Mon Se

Subject

Ministerial Changes in Germany. Count Bülow succeeds Prince Hohenlohe, as Chancellor of the Empire and President of Prussian Ministry. Text of Telegram.

Synopsis

15 1429.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 18, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to confirm herewith the telegram sent you this morning as follows:--

"Prince Hohenlohe has retired and Count Bülcw been appointed Chancellor of the Empire. No crisis and no change in policy of the Government probable."

While this change has been anticipated, or at least considered possible, ever since Count Billow's appointment as Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs, (see my despatch No. 164, of November 1, 1897,) there appears to have been no especial reason why it should have taken place at the present time. Prince Hohenlohe, however, was sighty-one years old in March last, and it is probable that at his advanced age he did not care to again face the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag, it being anticipated that the approaching sessions of both these bodies will be more or less stormy, -- that of the former on account of Chinese questions and the proposed new customs tariff, and that of the latter on account of the proposed re-introduction of the Canal Bill. At the time of his appointment (despatch No. 147, of October 29, 1894,) it was not thought that Prince Hohenlohe would remain long in office, and it is generally understood that his having done so is due to the repeated and urgent requests of the Emperor.

Count Bülow also succeeds Prince Hohenlohe, whose retirement is complete, as President of the Prussian Ministry and Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. As, however, the Enperor is to a great extent "his own Chancellor", as the influence of Prince Hohenlohe has been less apparent for some time, and as Count Bülow will naturally still continue to direct the foreign policy of Germany, it is not probable that the change will be appreciably felt either in Germany or abroad.

As yet there has been no intimation as to who will success.

Count Billow at the Foreign Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obsdient servant,

Postscript. Confidential!

That the change reported above came at an unexpected time is indicated by the fact that Count Bülow, when he was called to Homburg (where the Emperor now is staying, in order to be to Homburg (where the Emperor now is staying, in order to be near the Empress Frederick,) and was unable to hold the usual near the Empress Frederick,) and was unable to hold the usual near the Empress Frederick, sent word to the "Missienschefe" Tuesday diplomatic reception, sent word to the "Missienschefe" that he would receive them at the Foreign Office on Friday (to-marrow).

morrow).

As through Count Bülow's appointment as Chancellor the office of Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs becomes temporarily of minor importance, it is thought quite possible temporarily of minor importance, it is thought quite possible temporarily of minor importance, it is thought quite possible temporarily of minor importance, it is thought quite possible that Earon Richthofen, the present Under Secretary, may be pre-

It is also thought possible that owing to Count Bülow's appointment as President of the Prussian Ministry of State Dr. up Michel may also retire. Dr. von Miquel was formerly Mayor of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and became Prussian Minister of Finance soon after the present Emperor came to the throne. He is now the only remaining Minister of those who were in office now the only remaining Minister of those who were in office when I joined this Mission about ten years ago, and through his sentority he has become Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry. He has been of all shades of political opinion, from istry. He has been of all shades of political opinion, from socialist to ultra-conservative and agrarian, and under Prince Hohenlohe (who was himself a Bavarian,) has had great influence in domestic Prussian matters. It is consequently considered to domestic Prussian matters. It is consequently considered probable that if Count Bülow pays any particular attention to such matters the two men will be unable to agree.

such matters the two men will be unable to differ.

In this connection (see my despatchNo. 66, of August 17,

In this connection (see my despatchNo. 66, of August 17,

1897.) it must not be forgotten that the Imperial Secretaries
of State are the suborainates of the Chancellor, while the

Prussian Ministers are the colleagues of their President.

Interest of the United States.

(15 1430.

(16 1430.

(17 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(18 1430.

(

. Tynepsis

J.

1430.

Embussy of the United States. Berlin, October 18, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

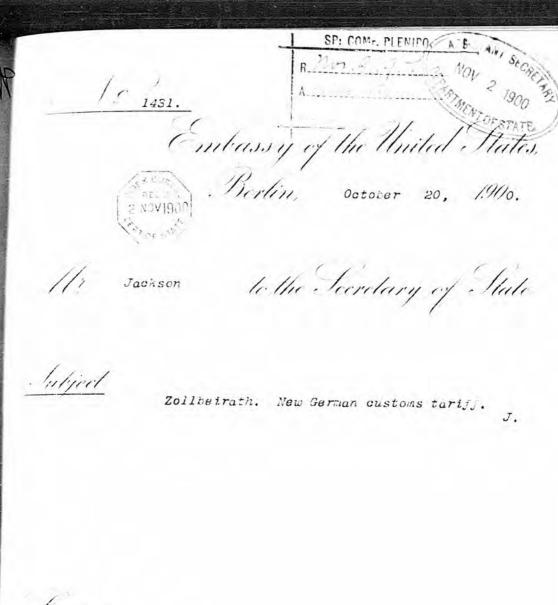
Sir: --

I have the honor to report that it is announced that a professional Consular Official (Vice Consul Heinze, of late at Hong Kong,) is to be stationed at Managua, Nicaragua. Heretofore there has been a German Consulate in that city, but it, as well as all the other German Consular offices in Central America, was in charge of a local merchant or other person not regularly belonging to the consular service, — not a "Berufskonsul". This establishment of a "Berufskonsulat", the first in Central America, is occasioned by the increase in German interests in that part of the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B Jackson



<u>Syncpsis</u>

1451.

Entersy of the United States.
Berlin, october 20, 19110.

Honorable John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence, and in particular to the last paragraph of the Embassy's despatch No. 1247, of May 12th last, I have the honor to inform you that the "Wirthschaftliche Ausschuss" ("Zollbeirath", or board engaged in the preparation of a new German customs traiff,) has been in session at the Imperial Home Office for the pasted few days, and that it is now stated that it has practically completed its work. It is stated that the new tariff bill, as drawn in the Imperial Treasury and Home Offices has been approved, and that it has now been referred to the other Imperial Offices concerned. It is not thought probable that the bill will be presented in Reichstag until after the Christmas Holidays. It is also, moreover, thought quite probable that radical changes may be made in the bill owing to the new conditions prevailing at the Chancellor's palace. It is generally understood that in the bill two rates of duty are mentioned, the higher to be effective in cases not a fected by treaty, and the lower to be the limit to which treaty concessions can be made. No publication has as yet been made of the rates themselves, but it is practically certain that they will as a mile be higher than those heretofore in force, especially in the case of grain and other agricultural products.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John & Sachen

15. 1432. DIPLOMATIC, NOV 2 1910 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 22, 19110. to the Secretary of State · Subject Expulsion case of Ernest George Badenhoop. Lynopsis

1432.

Entersy of the United States, Berlin, October 22, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that, on the first ultimo, at the instance of the United States Consul at Bremen, the Embassy invited the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office to the case of Ernest George Badenhoop (F.O.No.797,) and requested that permission be granted him to remain in Prussia until after the middle of this month (October). Badenhoop had emigrated to the United States after having obtained his release from Prussian allegiance in 1888, and had become naturalized as an American citizen at Savannah, Georgia, on January 1, 1393. He subsequently returned to Prussia on a visit, and on August 21st received an order to leave the country by the first of October. As he held a return steamer ticket which was good only after October 15th, and as, under existing conditions, he had been unable to obtain passage at an earlier date, the Embassy expressed the hope that permission might be granted him to remain on in Prussia, and that he be not molested pending the investigation of his case. Nothing having been heard from Badenhoop in the mean time, it is presumed that he was not annoyed, and I have now to report that the Foreign Of ice has notified me that permission has been given him to remain in Prussia until the end of this month.

I have the honor to be, Str,

Your oledient servant,

Shul 3 Juin

DIPLOMATIC, BUREAU.

BUREAU.

Mov ~ ...

BUREAU.

Miled Hates, to the Secretary of Mule Julijed! China. German-British agreement with regard to the Open Door, and non-partition. J. Lynopsis

# Berlin, October 22, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with agreement, the text of the Convention arranged in London between Lord Salisbury and Count Hatzfelat, the German Ambassador, on the 16th instant, was published here and in London on Saturday, the 20th instant, at noon. As in this convention it is expressly stated that its text is to be communicated to the United States Government, I did not think it necessary to telegraph to you with regard to its sublication.

The Convention has been favorably received by the German and Continental press generally, and it is thought that, with one possible exception, it will be well received by the several European Cabinets concerned. That it will be approved in Washington is assumed, as it practically merely confirms the "Open Door" policy, and policy of the non-partition of China as declared in your Circular of July Srd last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thur B. Suckin

1.W 13 ... J Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 25, 1916. to the Secretary of Male China. American answer to French proposal. Text of telegram. Baron Richthofen. Jungesis

1434.

Entersy of the United States. Berlin, October 23, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram, (the text of which is recited on the overleaf,) containing the American answer to certain French proposals with regard to peace negotiations with China, and to inform you that I at once communicated the same to Earon von Richthofen, at the Foreign Office. Baron Richthofen at first said that your answer was entirely in accord with the recently concluded Anglo-German Agreement, but after noticing your use of the word "administrative", he stopped and said that he would prefer to send me a written communication in reply to the memorandum which I had handed him. He hinted, -- but his promised note will probably make matters clearer, -- that in view of the indemnity which China will eventually be obliged to pay, it might be found more advantageous to have certain parts of the "administration" (customs, etc.,) in other than Chinese hands.

I shall at once communicate to you by cable the contents of any written reply which I may receive. Baron Richthofen's appointment as Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has not yet been officially announced, but it is regarded as a certainty. Among those who are mentioned as the possible future Under Secretary, is a Dr. von Mühlberg, who has been in the Foreign Office for several years, and who was once Consul somewhere in the United States, --at St.Louis, I think.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Text of telegrams received October 23, 1900.

Jackson,

Chargé,

French Government advises us that all Powers acquiesce in French proposed terms with some reservations, which, like ours, are open to discussion and need not embarrass negotiations.

France urges that the Powers evince readiness to negotiate by communicating to Chinese Plenipotentiaries the propositions whereon we are agreed, leaving others for discussion during negotiations. Minister Conger has been instructed to confer with colleagues, with view to doing this. We have assured the French Government of our anxiety to have negotiations begun as soon as we and other Powers are satisfied of Emperor's ability and power to deal justly and sternly with responsible offenders. President has also answered an appeal of Chinese Emperor in this sense. Answering last French communiqué, we say, This Government believes that the happy influence upon determinations of Chinese Emperor and Government which France expects to result from the course she urges, would be enhanced if Powers included in their initial declaration a collective manifestation of their determination to preserve territorial integrity and administrative entirety of China and secure for Chinese Nation and themselves the benefits of open and equal commercial intercourse between China and the world.

Convey this to Foreign Office.

Hay.

Enters y of the United States.

Berlin October 23, 1940.

He Jackson to the Secretary of Male

. lubject China. Anglo-German Agreement. Earon Righthofen appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Ajjairs. Text of telegram.

Lynquis

10 1435.

Interest of the United States.

Berlin, October 23, 1900.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your cipher telegram, as follows: --

"Personal and confidential. Try and ascertain meaning of the third clause Anglo-German Agreement. Use great discretion."

It so happened that in conversation with Baron Richthofen yesterday he had referred to the third clause of the agreement in question in a casual way. At that time the English text of the agreement had not been published in Berlin,
the papers (Monday's) containing the same arriving this morning. I was therefore able to refer to the matter when I saw
Baron Richthofen today (see despatch No. 1434,) in a perfectly natural manner and without in any way intimating that I
had received instructions in the matter.

In the German text the words are "sich vorher unter einander zu verständigen", and these appear to have been rather
unfortunately translated as meaning "to come to a preliminary understanding", while it would have been more correct to
say "to come to an understanding beforehand", or "in advance",
this being more exactly the sense of the German words. In
any case Germany is bound by the German text of the Agreement,
and I was distinctly given to understand that it is here meant
that if any third Power tries to make use of the complications
in China in order to obtain under any form whatever any territorial advantages of the kind referred to in the second clause
of the Agreement, Germany and Great Britain are bound to come

to an understanding in advance (before taking action) as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

The British Ambassador here understands this clause as I do, as binding Germany and Great Britain, not necessarily to agree to do the same thing, but to inform the other as to the nature of any intended action before the same is taken, "in case of any other Rower making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages".

In this connection I have the honor to report further that I have learned from a conjidential source that Germany at first proposed that the agreement should refer merely to the Yang-tse valley; that Great Britain then wanted to include the Amoor aistrict; that Germany objected to this as she wanted to keep on good terms with Russia; and that the words "for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence" (in clause 1) were adopted as a compromise; also that there were several modifications made in clauses 2 and 3 in the course of the various conferences had by Count Hatzfeldt with Lord Salisbury, and that the clause with regard to informing other countries of the agreement and requesting their adhesion thereto was added.

I have just been notified (9 p.m.) that Baron Richthofen has been appointed Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs.

While appending hereto the text of my telegram of this evening, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O ma

Text of telegran sent October 23, 1900.

Personal and confidential. (I) understand third clause AngleGerman Agreement to mean that in case of another Power trying to
obtain territorial advantages under the conditions stated, German
and Great Britain have agreed to come to an understanding with regard to the course to be pursued before acting, not that they will
necessarily agree to do the same thing, but that each one will inform the other in advance of the nature of the action intended to
be taken. Baron Richthofen has been appointed Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

Jackson. Chargé.

MOV 12 190 MOV 12 190 Move of Males

MOV 12 190 Move of the Milled Males

MOV 12 190 Move of the Milled Males

Move of the Move of Males

Move of the Males

Move of

Inffect Contention of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in respect to its exclusion from the Kingdom of Prussia.

/Instruction No. 1118, October 8, 1900./

Synopsis

Berlin, October 23, 1910.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt of your instruction No. 1118, of the Sth instant, containing for my "information" a copy of a letter from the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York re-stating the contention of that Company in respect to its exclusion from the Kingdom of Prussia, and to inform you that when called upon today by Baron von Gablens, the Berlin representative of the Company in question, I stated to him that as I had had no instructions to do so, I did not feel at liberty to present this letter to the German (Prussian) authorities. I at the same time said to him that I understood that the Prussian Ministry of the Interior was ready to accept and consider any proposition which the Company itself might see jit to present, or to admit the Company to do business in Prussia under the conditions which were prescribed last Spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Shul B. Jan

ASSIST V. S. CRTAPY.

NOV. 12 1900

The United States.

NOV 12 1900

NOV 12 1900

Perlin, October 23, 19110.

NOV 12 190

NOV

PTINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 8.7.6

Lynopsis

1 1437.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Octover 25, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatches Nos. 611 and 859, of November 19, 1898, and May 22, 1899, respectively, I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of the principle sheet of last night's official gazette (Reichsangeiger No. 252,) in which is contained (on page 2,) the text of a second amendment to the contract between the German Empire and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen, for the maintenance of communication by means of German mail steamers, with Eastern Asia and Australia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Three enclosures as mentioned.

## Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger

# Königlich Preußischer Staats-Anzeiger.

Der Cemugspreis beträgt vierteljahrlich 4 & 50 A.
Alte Boft-Anftalten nehmen Gestellung an;
für Gerlin auber den Boft-Anftalten auch die Eppebition
SW., Wilhelmftrage Rr. 32.
Einzelne flummern boften 25 A.



Infertionspreis für den Ramm einer Orndigeite 30 A. Inferate nimmt an: die Königliche Expedition des Deulschen Reichs-Auseigers und Königlich Prenfilden Staats-Auseigers Berlin SW., Wilbelmstraße Nr. 32.

252.

Berlin, Montag, den 22. Oftober, Abends.

1900.

Bigenat ber Ronig haben Allergnabigft geruht : deriding Burer Majefiat ber Rafferin unb

Des Cher. Stabeargtes Betere, Mugufre, 

Mannelelob, in Wimar, pormaliger Obere wonter milans Ibree Koniglichen Dobeit ber Beitel mit ber Bertiglichen Dobeit ber Raiselline von ber Retign, und

Rlane ber imeiten Abitheilung bes Luifens ebens

int haben Geine Majeftat ber Ronig bie Gnabe igigente E.forationen ju verleiben, und gwar haben

24 Nothe Rreug: Diedaille erfer Mlaife:

- din Bithelm non Geffen Antliopsthat-arbield, atherene Bringeffin Augune Marie von amlomig-holnein. Conberburg-Gludeburg, m

Mothe Rreug-Debaille gmeiter Rlaife; Atteraufebrfiger Emma von Cauden, geborene von

20 Inte Burnet, Cherfendinmerer, Kommiffar 20 Militar Inspetteur der freiwilligen Kranfenppege ver Ermee im Kelde, auf Klitichbert, Generalleuinant a. D. zu Charlottenburg.
200 M. Julius Georg, Cher Regierungsrath zu Caffel;

tie Rothe Rreng. Debaille britter Mlaffe: Raufmann Mugufte Mgath, geborene Griebe, su

Brelau, Banquier Agnes Bartele, geborene Gbert, ja

emmour, Contie Baud, geborene Frein Bring en Budau, ju Zauenburg, m Emilie Bauer ju Caffel, Raufmann Therefe Beder, geborene Josephiobn,

ny Refendurg, au Barie Bedmann, geborene Rolbe, au Stofgenan, au Stofgenan, Barie Benfe gu Caffel, Ban Barrath Louife von Binger, geborene von Rumohr, ban Barrath Louife von Binger, geborene von Rumohr,

um Augedurg.
um Angeburg.
um Angeburg.
dem Julie Bobe, geborene Schmidt, zu Beedlom, bem gaeimann Nannn Bohm, geborene Bohm, zu Berlin, bem gaeimann Nannn Bohm, geborene Bohm, zu Berlin, bem gamulionerath Bertha Erhn, geborene Riberfeld, un Anwilch.
dem Annigerichterath Marie non Corswand, geborene von Kehler, zu Berlin, dem Kommerzienrath Emmin von Dippe, geborene Maistath, zu Cuedluburg,
dem Geberme Regierungdorth Minna von Derinchem ter Nande, geborene Lüttig, zu Sangerhaufen, dem Corst Landschuffen Len Geberne geborene Patting, zu Gehorene

ron Ulrici, ju Berlin, 2 Bogeordnere Emilie Ede, geborene Mertens, ju Battenicheib,

Brau Amingerinbeam beleine Faud, geborene Brau Mmingerinbeam belmine Dertrue, gewerfte Dorting, su Lauenburg,

Frau Amievorfieber Relbimann, geborene Start, gu Heu-

erau umesoniener gelotmann, gevorene Start, ju Rein-Beigenie bei Berin, Fran Ebervermaliungsgerichterath Johanna Fromein, ge-borene Balfing, ju Berlin, Fran Landrath Glie von Geraborff, geborene Collen-

buid in Berefem Pranbent Dittite Grnegewoli, grau Chertantegerichte Pranbent Dittite Grnegewoli, geberene Saleder, ju Boien, genbrene von Thielen, ju

Hand Lin bei Manderoth.
Frau Major Mathilbe Alalestu Heiblied, geborene Rempe, ju Stargath i Bomm.
Frau Samptenath Critilie Heimbrod, geborene Burtsbrudt zu Baficklan,

Frau Broieffer Elijabeth Geimfoeth, gebarene Mertens. in Bonn. ran Chr. Siabbaru Frieda Gering geborene Cerger.

ju Bromberg, Sulen Jenden ju Grantfurt a M. Saulein Julie von Genden ju Grantfurt a M. Sau Saulermeiner Glifaberb Sintida, gebotene Mener, ju Bilbelmobaven.

Rrau Brouneibefiger, Remmiffionorath Etife Sirid, geborene Eprotte, ju Diromo, Graim Gleonore non Sochberg, geborene Pringeffin von Schonaich Carolath, auf Robnfied, grau Domanenrath Marie Goflinger, geborene Saas, ju Bedingen ju Arneberg. Fraulein Gofie von Beiemiento gu Bebornet,

Sedingen. Rommerzienrath 3ba bubbe, geborene Mangolb, gu

Magb burg, Bauptpanor Thuenelba Rebenburg, geborene

Fran Samptpattor Thubnetba Rebenburg, geborene Reinele, ju Bandobel. Fran Millmeiter Kredebrich zu Pomellen, Rreis Randow, Genral Martha von Aliping, geborene von Haufmenen, ju Magdeburg, Granumvoorficher Franziola Anauft, geborene Braconier,

gran einwoberteine grungfold Anann, gewerne Staconter, ju Baruth, fran Lanbrath Delene freifrau von dem Anejebed, geborene von Ohlen und Adlersfron, ju Reu-Huppin, fraulein Marie Rochenborffer ju Caffel, fren Kommerzienrath Sophie Rumpero, geborene Strater,"

ju Rheine, Fraulein Emilie von Laer zu Bielefeld, Frau Sonitatorath Anna Lange, geborene Preuger, gu Heterfen,

Wheime Rommergienrath Unna Laurens, geborene Grau Gicheime Rommergienrath Anna Baureng, geborene Caureng, ju Cobliup, Fran Roufmann Taerele Behmer, geborene Bott, ju

Brauten Abelheid Lieber ju Wiesbaden, Frau Major Margaretbe Liefe ju Rofel, Frau Santtatrath Augelika Liefe, geborene Sommer, ju Arneberg, Frau Rirdjempropit Johanna Lilie, geborene Reinede, gu

Frau Rirdenpropit Johanna Lilie, geborene Reinede, ju Fraulin Inlie Denrictte Lipsett ju Bertin, Frau Sofpachter Henrictte Luife Lübemann, geborene Miltens, ju Hohenfelse, men Ebernkegieiungeralp hermine von Lüpte, geborene Edmand, ju Minden, Derin Frein Ofga von Lüperode zu hannover, Frau Lertha Grofin zu Luhaer, geborene Grafin zu Solmes Baruth, auf Lübbenau, Rau Annimann Emmn Menfing, geborene Balbaum, zu Berther,

Berther, Frau Landrath Unna von Mener, geborene Barth, gu

Arnewate, Fraulein Etife Reumann zu Coffel, Cherichmeiter Rtara von Arebellichüt im Aranfenhaufe zu

Oberichweiter Mlata von Alebeildus im Mrantengaufe gu Fofen. Frau Kaufmann Beriha Niewohner, geborene Niemobner, in Geliedtreben.
Frau Baier Marie Pauli, geborene Sende, zu Steilin, Amalie Grafin von Pfeil und Rieine Eliguth, geborene Grafin Walberfee, auf Pleifdwith,
Frau Kommerzienrath Marie Pilz, geborene Arndt, zu Mitefeld.

Mitterielb. Bitterico, Frau Burgermeifter Ctifabeih Plambed, geborene Bolpen-babl, ju Seneberg, Frau hofmarichall Marie von Blustom, geborene von

Frau Bajer Bally von Brittmis, geborene Gren Bereicheneningerath Marte von Prittmis, geborene Grenn Bisthum, ju Liegnis, Frau Major Bally von Brittmis, geborene Rau, ju

Grau Diajor Etreblen,

Strehlen, Frau Kommerzienrath Lilla Rautenftrauch, geborene Deichmann, ju Erier, Fraulein Agned Rechholt ju Rheinsberg, Frau Landrath, Gebeine Baring, ju Munflerberg, Frau Fabrifbefiger Selma Sauerhering, gelnene Frau Gnittabrath Agathe Schmidt, gebeine Baturg, Bauerhering, gelnene Frau Canitabrath Agathe Schmidt, gebeine Bodum.

Bochum,

Bodum, Ridulin Laura Schorndorff ju Broid, Frau Cher-Megierungsrath Warie von Schrötter, ge-borene Frein von Wittgenfietn, ju Franffurt al D., Frau Gutbefiger Therefe Stanke, geborene Brohl ju Groß Junter, Stelheid von Steinader ju Rirch

Grau Bulgermeiner Emma Mbelheib Chriftiana Stern:

berg, geborene Chent, ju Stettin, gran bur Prafindent ellijabeth Grann ju Stolberg- Mernigerode, geborene Pringefiin ju Stolberg: Wernigerode, Turchlaucht, ju haunover,

Bernigerobe, Turchlaucht, ju Saunsver, frau Kabritant Louise Christiane Chriftine Liette Thon, geborene Schad, ju Neumuniter, Schweiter Minna Thummlich zu Wittenberg, frau fabritbeitger, Stadtrath Louise Weinmann, geborene Bejehet, zu Gtimp, frau Kommeryenrath Moltn Wiehler, geborene Jaquet, zu Köngaberg i. Pr.

ju Rongeberg i. Br., Frau Anna Wildens. geborene con Roenen, ju Dobrin,

Frau Regierunge- Branden: Muna Binger, geborene Rleine

Fraulein hedwig van Aiber ju Augsburg, Frau Ober-Zafigraft Milhelmine (Brapel, geborene Than Ober-Zafigraft Migufte von Haupt, geborene Schuegel, ju Auswerg, Frau Longeichterath Auguste von Haupt, geborene von Schuegel, ju Anmoerg, Frau Mürgermeiter Anteite von Laughalo, geborene Affold, ju Parth. Schuldweiter Kattener, geborene Maria Anna Stünfel, in Altenhab bei Meiß üburg a. L., Fran Geheime Renierungs und Schulrath Sophie Schmidt, geborene Volfe, in Meh. Fran Kegierungs Direfter Auguna Sväth, geborene Merer, in Regeneburg, Fran Sheine Hoffabeth Stohr, geborene Würth, ju Benne Hoffah Etsfabeth Stohr, geborene Würth, ju Land Chinngen,

Dr. med Bachr, Baul, praftifcher Arts zu Ersurt, Bartholomans, Karl, Schoffer zu Caffel, Berner, Friedrich, Rechnusgerath, RegerungdsSeltetär zu Magdeburg. Drauel, Friedrich, Stadtammerer zu Ortelsburg, Dr. med. Bocgehotd, Samiatorath zu Beitun, Dr. Brill, Guitab, prafticher Arzt zu Gichwege, Burbach, Christian, Muder und Landwirth zu Steins-Wirgert, Dr. med. Cramer, hermann, praftischer Arzt zu Witten-berge.

Dr. med. Cramter, Hermann, pralinger Ary ju Abantaberg.
Curio, Otto, Gariner zu Magdebura-Neunadt,
Curith, Gotifried, Sidollichier und Neuther zu Nichersleben,
Or. Dembonolt, Lugul Hermann, Pfarrer zu Karlshof, Kreis Alfendurg,
Dur, Noam, Schenermeister zu Cassel,
Egge, Johann, Schlächermeiner zu Einschorn,
Fengler, Augun, Schmed zu Berth,
Or. med. Freitag, Franz, praftischer Aufglund Oberorzt bes
Knappischer Laziretha zu Ladienen,
Friedemann, Otto, Superintendent zu Greisenbergi. Pomm.,
Goedel. Guitan Friedrich, Marine-Oberparret zu
Wildelmshaven,
Orostopel, Louis, Kemmersienrach zu Königsberg i. Pr.

Boebel, Gustav Friedrich, Wartne's Loripatrie is. Wilhimstaven,
Großfonf, Louis, Remmericinath zu Königeberg i. Pr.,
Grutzell, Karl, Renter zu Wawsbel,
Dr. med. Gueriter, Mei ander. Medizinalrath und Arcispholikas zu Hamower,
Dr. Heter, Hert ander. Medizinalrath und Arcispholikas zu Hamower,
Dr. Getn, Hermann Friedrich Karl, Arciswundarzt zu Angermäde, Accis Steindal,
Gertel, Karl Heinrich Aferander, chemaliger Pappenishisten im Schleider, Arcis Meichung,
Doijmann, Gorifrich, Maurerpolier zu Steilin,
Holz, Arter, Buchkalter zu Tählebort,
Houtd, Inlins, Maurer zu Haben,
Holt, Huber zu Halle n. S.
Juches, Ludwig, Edermonteur zu Berlin,
Dr. med. Indl., Heinrich Noblechier,
Laben, Augus, Kreisfelrefär zu Typeln,
Dr. Kaumißer, Jiaal, prafüscher Arzt zu Mendiein,
Kanis, Johannes, Superistendent zu Mittod,
Dr. jur Kerschein, Faul. Ungerungs-Rössisch zu Gummeres
bach,
Klatt, Hermann, Arcisfelrefär zu Arnswalde,
Dr. med. Köhler, Ferdinand, prafüscher zu Editinshawer,
Von Krohn, Julius, Louisensmandeur zu Waltenshaven,
Dr. med. Fangerhans, Aus. Reeisphinfins, Turetor der

br. med. Langerhans, Mar, Rreisphnitgo, Direttor ber

haven, Dr. med. Langerhans, Mar, Kreisphpülins, Direltor ber Provingial Ded anmen-Learanitalt zu E.lle, Lesten Dering, Geheimer Juliterath, Nechtsamwalt und Kotar zu Berlin, Linder, Dermann, Quedhaiter zu Wandsbelf, Dr. med Löbfer, Karl, Krojesior zu Bochum, Lorenz, Erte, Kaiter prim zu Krug, Magnino, Hubert, Kreistere er zu Mohlar, Maigarter, Friedrich. Schaltrath und Kreis-Schaltmiveller zu Bronder zu Henberg, Mour, Heider, Ariedrich, Raufmann und Standes brander zu Herberg, Mour, Hermann, Chenbahm Schreitz zu Alleniein, Dr. Münter, Kriedrich, Oberarzt a. D. zu Rattbor, Or mit Koumann, Hand, Derarzt a. D. zu Rattbor, Or mit Koumann, Hand, Schriftsamwalt zu Gele, Kritchfe, Robert, Eurer zu Köwenberg, von Ehistelder, Bolleten, Kriedrichtsant a. D. zu Aachen, Offernaldo, Mithelm, Krzeientalas Seferia zu Betsoam, Bavle, Augunt, Umver dies Feche zu Berim. Ir Keiers, Krugun, Umver, Krzeierbniths zu Berim. Ir Keiers, Kranz, Rezervage-Phistor zu Beren, Dr. med. Kanber, Hugo, Kreierbniths zu Berim. Ir med. Kanber, Hugo, Kreierbniths zu Berime, Dr. med. Kanber, Hugo, Kreierbniths zu Letzte. Renner, Louis, Uhrmacher zu Hanau,

Teuricee Reid.

Bei Dem Ra ferlichen Batertamt ift ber Ingenteur Cans Zoale sum

mitter Maditas

TO THE CARRENT and the same of th

Tie Tie Tie Brederen geg.

TO THE WORLD STREET

Statt Suchminden

The second secon

Service Streets

beit, gart gogbelm Bielifie em Wab - 1 1 m 1 E - 1 1 l-2 m 4 altaben 1. C. hoters Vielwer, Chander 19

Tanten Gartien Gerach, Darie Gerach, Die Gerach fer in Auchenn der Hebeiters.

Se Ander ihr is genalen in Geburg, wie der Gerach der in Geburg, wie der Gerach der im Schmölln, in Gebard der diet im Schmölln, der Gerach der der Gerach der Gerach der Gerach Gerach Gerach der Gerach G

A pert anilerendentlichte Univerfitots 2 reight to be respectively universities of the control of the con

Politic Contantifer Barger

Cobie bie Gefmeifter in Mondefiffel bit Generalit fie Bud Ziefit Enfte gu

into the dience where stette Chi Il rturben Affricht gu

gyr unt niert is de feit

and an Older Julioration 2 de la XIII de La Carlon 2 de la Carlon de La Carlon 2 de la Carlon de La Carlon

v. rift) am Eightern in Gilenach

Egy andred Military in Minerburg.
Egy and in our su Mercel of Military in the Company of the Com

. Et skuspouhrer ju

engliche signer engliche Sie Währen, engliche Gestliche Meit To a and Diego en Enten Committee Committee

Color Comment of Charles Communication of the Communica

Mittet ener to Mare hate

Life:

jum Bergier neditug Bondampfidiffererbindungen met Ch Aften und Muftralten pom 12 Bertember 30. Efteber 1898.

im Namen dem feldefanste Aleien zu Schinlofe, bangelind im Namen des beinds, ein riege und dem Abrodenrichen Elend in Grunen andererints in beute fas die nende vereinbart

Einelage Metifel

The second secon Berin, Din S. Clieber Ivon 16. Ceptember 1900.

Berin, Din S. Clieber Ivon 16. Ceptember 1900.

(L. S. Gert in Hohen Ivon 16. S. Bliegand, pp. Gans.

Befanntmadung.

Ermeiterung bes Berniprechverfebrs, Ermeiterung bes feinsprechverfebrs.

Der Gernsprechverlebt swischen Berlin und Alissem if Gernsprechverlebt swischen Berlin und Alissem if Gernsprechte in Milbe, Frederick von Mart), Calbe a. d. Butte, Frederick von Butte, Briedrick von Munt.

Deiter und Winnemalteradorf (A. Breedin) in Toffinet worden. Die Grühr für ein genöhnliches Gelvräch germ Duck von 3 Minuten beträgt im Berlehr mit Jorin (Mart) und Gloßelfun 25 d. mit den übrigen Orten 1 16

Berlin C., ben 20. Ofteber 1900. Raiferliche Der Beitbireftion.

Den nachliebend aufgeführten Rrantentaffen: 1) Unterführunge Berein ju Dopheim (G. S.), 2) Brantentoffe für Frauen und Jungfrauen ju Biede baben iff. G.

boden (C. S.).

3) Et. Leicrho Granferfalle (F. S.) in Fortmand,

5) Reachen und Einbeldie Ereilier Berfache,

6) Reachen und Einbeldie Ereilier Berfacher und

6) Et. Jeichbe Kranf ufaffe (E. S.) in Barmen,

in die Lichenauma ertheilt worden, das sie, vorbehistlich der

Kranfenen inderwagsgieres auch und sie, vorbehistlich der

Kranfenen inderwagsgieres auf unstehen des S. 75 des

Berlin, den 19 Changingen ere Delfe bur gerer in Mitteburg. De gerem Beneren und Strfickermitte figent Berlin, Den

Anderumgsacieses geniaen n, den 11: Oftsber 11889, Der Minner für Sandel und Gewerbe. Im Auftrage: Neubaus,

des dem it testimoties Richebete, poimele 316 Das in Sombon on Inge aus Stahl neu erbaute Tampisch "Cliurta" von 2882,79 Registertone Neite-Naumgehalt wurch den Ulebenann in dan weichlichtiede Chienthum is firma M. E. die fas in Co. in Hamburg das Recht Kullen der Geleichen Kangae erlangt. Dem Schiffe, meldes die Gigertumerin Samburg als Heimarbebafen bachen hat, ist von dem Kankertichen Komiulat in Amerike Tante unter dem 4 Oftoder d. 3. ein Flaggenzeuguiß mellt worden

Mm 1 November 8 3 wird in Celenis (Bogtland) eine von ber Reichebantielle in Pauen i. 28. ablängige ichtinftem Giro: Berfebr eröffnet werden.

Ronigreich Prengen.

Der gereichte ber fatheilichen Crine Majenar ber Ronig haben Allergnabigit gerub: Meine Ben ben von der Stadies ordniem Reifammlung in Berlieb getreffenen Belieb betreichen Babl den bisberiaen befotbeten Berlieb ber Stadies der Berlieb Berl Ede Lermeifter ju Mogbala bei

Aus Ihren Bericht nom 20 Sertember b. 3. will Ich genigen in Erne Bericht in Meinen Gesellschaft au kanntgeberg i Er, welche den Bau und Briebe ber Kein nach de denhom is von Anterbura nach Trom in mit Abweigung Ragnit de von der den nach Erne, ihrer Krauppilden nach nach beim 41 von Gried Friederland ihren nach Kriederland ich von Gried Friederland nach Kriederland ich von Griederland in der Raufeldere mit Abweigen nach Schweizen nach gefen beröchtet zu nach Der Griederland in Erne, ihr der Vertreberg ihr der Griederland ist der Briederland in Erne in Erne in Ber der der Griederland der Griederland in Erne in Erne Griederland in Erne in Erne Griederland in

Wilhelm R.

An !- Dimin ber Beniliden Arbeiten Thon Thielen,

Muj Ihren Bericht vom 13. September dem Regie Tredenicht im Regierungsbezief Bree, dem Regierungsbezieh und Kommungen dem Registren des Donners dem Regierungsbeziehen auch dem Regierungsbeziehen auch dem Regierungsbeziehen geleichten dem Regierung der Vorantesen dem Regierung der Vorantesenkeren Beitigmungen der Vorantesenkeren Beitigmungen vorantesenkeren Beitigmungen vorantesenkeren Beitigmungen vorantesenkeren Beitigmungen vorantesenkeren Beitigmungsbeziehen Regierung der Vorantesenkeren Beitigmungsbeziehen auch in um der Vorantesenkollen der Vor Bubertuefied, ben S. Efteber 1900.

Bilhelm R Un ben Minifter ber öffentlichen Arbeiten.

Betanntmadung.

Gemag & 4: bes Rommunalabgabengefebes vom Schaff S 40 003 Mommunatablavengejeges vom Sch wird herbeitigt ur öffentlichen Kenntnig gebracht jeuerpilichtige Reineinfommen der Könligenger Eifen zahngefellichaft für das Recht Romin

115 : 00 le beträgt.
115 : 00 le beträgt.
115 : Eimion.

Befanntmadung.

Gemaß 8 46 bes Kommunalabgabengeleges vom 1; 3 (19.-3 3 152) wird hiermit gur difentlichen Remarks, bag ber im laufenben Steuerjahre gu den 2; 3 cenedat, bag ber im laufenben Steuerjahre gu den 2; 3 cenedataben einichagbare Reinertrug am 3 cenedatabgabre 1889-1900) bei der Neuhaldensleber Erf.

76 875 JE feitgeitellt morben ift. gefiellt worden ift. Magdeburg, ben 19. Oftober 1900. Der Rönigliche Eifenbahn-Rommiffar. Zaeger, Brandent der Königlichen Eifenbahn-Direttion

In Inferaienifieil (Dritte Beilage) ber heutigen Aummer bes Meiche und States Angeigero" wird eine Urfunde, betreffend die ber Stadige meinde Fürnenmalte a. b. Spree ertheilte Genebmigung der Ausgabe por Schuldvorschreibungen auf ben Infaber bis jun Betrage von 3000 000 cfc, veröffinilicht.

Michtamtliches. Dentice Reich.

Breufen. Berlin, 22. Oftober.

Preußen. Berlin, 22. Oftober.

Seine Majenat der Knifer und König hörter am Sonnabend 250 mittag in Homburg v. d. Höbe die Verlinge des Kriege-Vollminers, Generals der Infanteite von Gogier und des Kriege-Vollminers, Generals der Infanteite von Gogier und des Vertreters des Chiefe des Militärfabinets, Generalmalers von Bildaume.

Gestern wohnten Ihre Kaiserlichen und Königer und Majestaten den Gottesdienste in der Schlosftevelle zu homburg v. d. homburg n. d. homburg der von Schlos Kriedischof in homburg v. d. homburg der den Kriedischof in homburg v. d. homburg der den Kriedischof in homburg v. d. homburg der Kriedischof in homburg d

Die Befferung in bem Befinden Ihrer Majeftal ber Ratferin und Konigin Friedrich hat weitere Fortideine gemacht. Das Ders in is gefräftigt, daß Ihre Majeftal beite jum erften Mal eine Stunde auger Beit verweiten fonnte jum einen Mal eine Stunde außer Beit verweiten tonnte. Bei andeutend guter Nahrungsaufnahme ist eine Hebung der Reidfte bab zu eiwarten. Das die Rurralgien verurfachende chronische Leiden giebt zu Besorgniffen gegenwärtig feine

Die vereinigten Ausichuffe bes Bunbesrathe it Bunbel und Berfebr und fur Juftigmejen hielten beute der

Der Cher : Sofmeifter Ihrer Majenat ber Raiferm :Ab Ronigin Freihert uon Mir bach ift bom Urlaub jurudgelert.

Der Raiferliche Boifchafter in St. Beiereburg, Wirfliche gime Rath Gurft von Rabolin bat einen ihm Allerhodft Staten Urlaub angetreten. Wibrend der Abreichbeit den fungiget der Erie Sefreiter der Raiferlichen Boifchaft.

und hatte frater Beiprechungen mit bem Geriog von Tetuan und bem Minifter-Prafibenten Sitvela.
Geitern fand ein Minifterrath fiatt, in beffen Berlauf ber Minifter-Prafibent Sitvela erflätte, bah er, angefichte ber Ilneinigfeit innerbalb bes Rabinets ber Ronigin-Regentin bie Vertrauensfrage fiellen und fich am Abend ins Palaite begeben werde, um bie Temission bes gesammten Cabineter in ihrereichen

The finished Probability in the control floridal control of the c

Das 1998 Calbart the ging rich Bureige aus Rap fast town to be alle them Angriff auf Jahreige fauf bei beiten Engriff auf Jahreige fauf bei beiten bei Bette Uternation bei beiter bei bei beiter bei

The 1998 Matter for any one Gurens and Care de la Care

ruljusammen,abringen, mit tempayaglid bekoordandenen Stiftungke.
Als ein (20) am medienter Mortag in ber Statemandfraße im eine erfte Sigung der "Devilden demilden Gelelldaft" in neuen Hoffen und bei ber Professo von Babert Maden.
O. M. junktragend analikal matte funden. Fie den Bab bei die bereiten ber Bereitung des füntlichen Judiged und Dr. Bie die der muten Bod Mantitel Untbeilichtenen einer "Bod Derfter ber Bereitung des füntlichen Judiged und Dr. Bie Darftellung bei Geftwannbaufet" aufgetracht, iedag 1898 zu erd.
Darftellung bieles Stoffes in der von ibm geleiteten Febrit sera

Der Zweite Sifertar bes Kalferlichen Archiologischen Inftiben, Professor Wolters, ift am I. Oliober v. 3. bem ber Kodiglich baerischen Regierong als gesentüber Professor flatfischen Archivellung is eine Archiver Professor flatfischen Archivellung in bie Universität Warzung gefolgt. Teinen Abdiologischen Bestehntal bei Archivellung gestoffen.

3m , Berein fur beutides Runfigemerbe' merben am Mettwoch. Abende bi Ubr, im Beit alle bis Runfiter (Belleuerinde 3) fatinfebrene Biging ter Berichte über bie ? Beltoufftellein, totlgeset werben. Der Dr. Dermann Auer bar bie Webel- und Jimmerveloration (Dentifeller. Delle Branteich) ibrechen. Der Botrong mit burd Labeblere eif

### Mannigfaltigee. Berlin, ben 22 Oftober 1900.

Berlin, ben 22 Oftober 1900.

Der Magiftrat beichäftigte fich in einer am Sannebengebaltenn auserersen ich den Sipung mit ber freue.
Beilin eine Wohnungsgeb beiteht, und aberwies bie Angebeil nach lauerer Bratbung einer bronderen Komme wicht utalifielb. Gehrangen benechten und an ber
bis weinmasten Muterials festiellen foll, ob thatbbie mehmenten Muterials festiellen foll, ob thatbbie mehmenten Witterials festiellen foll, ob thatbbie ungewönnlich iturte Belegung bes städtischen Dozachegutüben ist fie sellen biernach bei weiteren Abnahmm germ vonn En theit ber Anachen, wildt für die Angeung
lieber Obrachlose im stätlichen Dozach bestimmt fint, bis
Breite ere Anzernag von Nachlistigegestädten und pur Ausbergiber Mobiles ver Farenag von Nachlistigegestädten und pur Ausbergiber mehren masten. Um die Raume beim Decannaben de Witterben urterlänglich in Freie gestimmten der Weiterbeit
bei gefortlar U berturtung der Gegenkläte nach ber Machtisch
auf vom Felmberganen beichlosen. Kriner ist aus die
bes täteilichen Obrache eine Geschiebstlie erriatet werten, und

firiedrichebagen, 21 Oliober. (B & B) Die beritte Auffahrt ben Luftschiffe bes Grafen Zewelle ber Geraf gwelle, Lettungt von Reago und ber fforichungen began bei traguer ichem, bei bei bei traguer ichem, bei an bei traguer ichem, bei alle bei beite bei bei bei bei bei bei Beiten Better um 5 Ubr 2 Min. Nachmittage. Die Littich fiebe fielen Better um 5 Uhr 2 Men. Ardmittag. Das Leitig fiedes der Songe nach oben, quachft bie etwa 200 in Hobe unt annerster in nerfabr 1 km vom Lande entretnt, verchierene Wosbungen Auf-flut- und Armärtsfabren mit bestem Gelingen aus Nachren Leitighff den Kurd augen das ichveigeriche Wer genommen batte bis ju etwa 400 in Hobe emporzeitigen war, subs es bis au Hanter Weter vor Mangell gurdt, wo es langtam bis au Briferbieget beradzing und um 5 Uhr 25 Men gliefich im Joe Majeritäten der Kanty und die Königtin von Würt-berg wohnten wiederum ben Besluch auf einem Dambiet bit.

Dvorto, 20 Oftober, (B. E. B.) Sinte murte bir Gigenware bes Roniga und ber Ronigin von Portuge, Denimal Beinrich's bes Scefabrere entbullt.

Gorffenung des Mmtlichen und Dichiamtlichen in ber Er. Ameiten und Dritten Beilage.)

### Wetterbericht rem 21, Ctreber 1800

| Name ber God ber eine Gerten. Bernschunge und gegen Gerten. bernschunge God ber einer Gerten. bernschung God ber eine Gerten.  | Lentrertue                   |
|--|------------------------------|
| Project 25 2 nation;   | 2 =                          |
|  | 124004                       |
| Pled of The Berry 4 counts  So the 14 MeV milling  So the 14 MeV mil | 1-24-20-4-5-4-5-5-5-5-5-35-4 |
| Seine Steatume Miffier ju :<br>Reitum : 714 Wereftille wolfenes<br>Surfait : 1885 - Alfalle  | Mis                          |

The Table 1 to be Relemmerte Mirter blace mabridennich

The state of the s

### Theater.

Monigliche Schanspiele. Dienetag: Drero. tionigliche Schauspiele. Dienstag: Orcen-tage. 22d. Cerificung. Cost fan tutte. (To machen es Ane.) Demilde Ore in Allen ton Wisigung Ambeus Megart. Nach sem Fraibenden bes Gereng to Vente mit Be-nopung der Ubersepungen von Ceuard Devient und Sal Mirts von Sermann Leef. Antag 74 Uber. Schauspielaus. 233 Berfellung. Tad gold, ne Wieß. Dramvisches, Grie Uber, Tagliche Ber von Fran, Buldparfe. Ceite Uberselaug: Der Geftlreund. Trauerbiel in 1 Musing. Freite Aberbelung: Die Angennauen. Trauerbiel in 4 Musigun. Antang 74 Uber. Meets Oren. Houter, Italienische Der Marcella Lembrich II. Bosischung: Il Barblere di

4 Muridgen. Briang 74 lbr.
Plees Drenn brater. Aribmitde Over Warcella Sembrud. II. Boifellung: II Barblere di Strigtlia. A top 74 lbr.
Plittwed: Evendage. Del. Berfiellung. Der Ring des Albeitungen. Gelber Abred. Tas Ring des Albeitungen. Gelber Abred. Tas Ring des Albeitungen. Gelber Abred. Tas Ring des Albeitungs. 234 Berfiellung. Tas gelber. Schautrielbors. 234 Berfiellung. Tas gelber. Granzifiels Gelbet in 3 Albeitungen und Krang II. varger. Dritte Abbeitung: Weben. Leguriteit im Aufgarn. Andana 74 lbr. Rieses Overne beater. Die Fledermaus. Anjung 1.

Denifches Ogenier. Dienetag: Der Biber Dels. Anians le Uhr. Mitmod: Rofenmontag. Dennettiag: Debba Gabler.

Berliner Cheater. Dienetag: Heber unfer

Smiller-Thrater. Dieretag, Abente 5 Ubr Fauft, ben Cethe, ber Eragobie erfter Theil. Giter Abend, Breites Silbr: Fauft, erfter Ebeil. Breiter Abend. Thenbe 5 Ubr: Die golbue Gva.

Cheater des Wellens. Dienetag. 8. Dient ao Atonnement Borfiellung. Coffmann's Gr. ablungen. Mittmod: Unbine.

Leffing-Theater. Timetag: Moritari. Mittmod: Jobannisfeuer, Dointigtag: Die Chre. Frittag: Johannisicuer.

Heues Theater, (Direttion: Bluida Bugi tenting: Der weife birich. Schmant aften von Gail Panter. Untang 72 flet. Mitting und freitung; Die Butterfeite. Donneretog: Der weife birich.

Refident - Theater, Direttion: Giamurb Yauten William Country Tie Dame bon Magin. (La name le chez Maxim) Sorraci in 3 Afre-ga Meragia Arabeau, Hebriegi unb beathird nen Benno Barebian. In Serie gelegi non Stimunt Lautenburg, Aniang 74 Ubr. Milliamb une jelgante Lage: Die Daune bun

Bigim. Bamittagt 3 Ubr: Bei bis über bie Baltte einsfigten Preifen: Jugend.

Secellionshühne. Alera-berplan 40. Diene. Settenbuspunger. angertrage vo. generale. Som eine Male: Der Thor und ber Tob. Dorferjos. Auggeod: Dieleibe Berfiglung.

Chalia-Chealet. Dienersy. Bioleffor ichinfiel. Grefie Ausftattungeroffe mit Gelang und Dang in 3 Aften von Ican firm und Afret Schöntelt. Mufit von Mar Schmitt. Anfang [57908] ber Rieberlande. Mbet. met folgente Sage: Der Biebed

Bentral-Theater. Dieretag: Die Beieba. Orereite in 3 Mien con Gieben Jones. Anfan Whitmed unt Donneretag: Die Brieba.

### Rongerte.

Sing-Anademir. Dirnerag Antang Te Ubr Rongert ber Dergoglich Melningenichen Dof-Rovelle unter Situng von General-Muntenetter Grin Steinbad. 1. Abend.

Saal Bechflein. Dientiag, Aniang Ti Ubr lieber. Abend ren Dr. Hob. &. Mannreid. Brethoven-Saal. Dienetag Unfang 74 Ubr:

Rongert ren Enbig 3finna.

Birhus Schumann, Dienstag, Abente 74 Ubr: Große außerordentliche Borfiellur Auftreten sammilicher neu enzagterten Sporth ? U a.: Nar Die weltberühmte Familie Jam Bomell. Ren: Miß Gictoria, Diecter Bomell. Reis Mig Victoria, Dieter Schumann'sanetlannt unerreich tastietende Die Drefturen. Pleu: Die reigenden Minist meufchen, die 9 Kolbrie, als Kolwisterien und Dradffeilffünfter, Jam E. Dis gibste Maragen u. d. Mafrechaustift Gegenwart: Seina. — Der Kreieg in Cft Arter Die Licheren fn Riautidon. — Der fleter fn Rie. Die Berkiedet Zafe. — Pefing — Bertiebeng zur Gling bereicht zur Gling bereicht gant Gling bereicht gegen Gling bereichten gegen gegen

### Ramilien-Hachrichten. **建船产业的总统的总统**

Am 17. Oftober veridieb pleplid Freiherr von Reufirden

genlobt: fiel. Walty von Zauefemet in Laurtmann Richard Muller (Schneite fiel. Clara Bollmar mit Sen. Rart be Regultin (Berlie).

erebelicht: Er hauptmann pen Rut mit Gil. Margarethe bon Dann (Sanne eboren: Gin Cobn: Dr. Polici's Bifdbufen (Berlin). - Gine Louis Middulen (Berlin). - Eine Codti Einbargt Mitter (Prelan). Befto ben: Si. Generalmojot i Tant fatt Richter von Berentt (Beiler Entoisette von Safe (Betterberg)

Berantmortlicher Rebatte Berlag ber Erpebition (Chely) = Berli

Reun Beilagen

### Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger

### Königlich Preußischer Staats-Anzeiger.

Der Cemuspreis beträgt vierteifahrtich 4.4 50 3. Alle Post-Anstalten nehmen Gestellung an; für Gerlin außer den Post-Anstalten auch die Expedition SW., Willetmirrafie Nr. 32. Einzelne Aummern boften 25 3.



Infertionspreis fur ben finnm einer Orndorfte 30 3. Juferate nummt an: Die Romgliche Gepobilion des Deutlichen Reiche-Angeligers und fioninlich Dreubilden Stants-Angeigers Berlin SW., Wilhelmftraße 9ir. 32.

Sedingen.

Berlin, Montag, den 22. Oftober, Abends

Brau Benral Mattha von Rliging, geborene can Saufmann, in Magbeburg. Brau Uniteverficher Frangiela Unauft, geborene Braconier,

Heterfen, Grau Glebeime Rommerstenrath Anna Laureng, geborene

Billens, ju Sobenfelbe, Frau Cher-Regierungerath Bermine von Lupte, geboren

Sonen, Bor ha Riemobner, geborene Rie

Grau Burgermeifter Citiabeth Plambed, geborene Bolben

Deichmann, ju Trier, Fraulein Manes Rechbolt ju Abeineberg,

Braulein Laura Edverndorff zu Broich.

andod.

ine Majefiat ber Ronig haben Allergnabigft gerubt : auf ben Borichlag 3brer Majefiat ber Raiferin und

Bittme bes Cher Stabsargtes Beters, Mugune geborenen Betero, in Beiel, Mentnerin Fraulein Maria Glifabeth Reuchen in

Breifrau von Rheinbaben, Ratalte, geberener von Mandeleloh, in Weimar, vormaliger Ober-holmeisterin meiland Ibrer Koniglichen Soheit ber Bernielin Albrecht von Breuten, und Beeiln Karoline von ber Red auf Obernfelbe im

nrege Lubbice wite Rlaffe ber zweiten Abtheilung bes Luffen Ordens m Jahrebgahl 1865 zu verleihen.

Gerner haben Seine Majefiat ber Ronig Die Gnade bt, folgende Deforationen ju verleihen, und gwar haben

Die Rothe Areus-Debaille erfter Mlaffe: nieffin Bilbelm von Beffen Philippethal-Barchfeld, geboiene Bringeifin Mugune Marie von Schlemig. Dolftein: Conderburg. Gludeburg, gu

Die Rothe Rreug-Mebaille zweiter Rlaife: u Rittergutebefiger Emma von Sauden, geborene von Belom, gu Elfinehlen;

stal ju Solms-Noruth, Oberfie Kammerer, Dominion und Midiat-Jufvettent ver fietwilligen Reantenvillege bei ber Urmee im Helb., auf Klifchort, derentleutiant 3. D. zu Charfottenburg, Sonian, Julius Georg, Ober-Regierungsrath zu Caffel

bie Rothe Rreug: Medaille britter Alaffe: m Raufmann Auguste Mgath, geborene Friebe, gu

rau Banquier Mgnes Bartele, geborene Chert, 54 Sannover, trau Juftigath Louise Baud, geborene Frein Bring

grau Amittein Louire, Sant, geweren gerink Pring von Vudau, zu Lauendurg, Oberin Emilie Bauer zu Cassel, kau Kaufmann Therese Beder, geborene Josephsohn zu Miesendurg, grau Amitsrentin ihre Warie Bedmann, geborene Kolbe, ju Stolzenau, Cherin Marie Bebre gu Caffel,

Rau Baurath Louife von Binger, geborene von Rumohr,

an Babeburg, geborene Schmidt, gu Breefom, gran Julie Bobe, geborene Schmidt, gu Breefom, gran Raufmann Rannn Bohm, geborene Bohm, gu Berlin, Schmeiter Marte Boffert ju Dies,

han Rommifionerath Bertha Cobn, geborene Biberfelb. ju Ramuich, Gran Amtigerichtsrath Marie von Corsmand, geborene von Robler, ju Berlin, u Rommerzienrath Emmn von Dippe, geborene Dai:

tath, ju Quedinburg, frau Geheine Regierungerath Minna von Doetindem be Rande, geberen Lüttich, ju Cangerhaufen, fran Over Lamefortimeiter Rickta Donner, geborene

n Corr : gantjornmeiller Riera Donner, geborene von Ulriei, ju Berlin, u Beigeordnete Emilie Edo, geborene Mertena, gu. Mattenfchetb,

Mattenfateto, frau Bermalungsgerichte Tireftor Belene Faud, geborene Bent, ju Bromberg, Frau Amtegerichterath Rojalie Seitscher, geborene Doring, gu Lauenburg, Brou Amieppeficher Gelbimann, geborene Start, gu Meu-

Brau umievoritete geroimann, gevorene Start, ju Reu-Beigenjee bei Berlin, Frau Oberverwaltungegerichistath Johanna Framein, ge-borene Bulfing, ju Berlin, Frau Londraft Elie von Geraborff, geborene Callen-

Frau Landrah Elfe von Gerebortt, geborene Batten-buid, ju Becoton, Frau Oberfandesgerichte Präfibent Titilie Grnezewall, geborene Saleder, ju Pojen, Frau Landrah Emma Haldn, geborene von Ihrelen, zu Haus Linder Manderoth, Frau Major Mathilde Lalesta Heidsted, geborene Rempe, zu Stargard i Komm, Frau Sanutäterath Ditilie Heimbrod, geborene Burts-hardi zu Palicklau, rau Professer Clifabeth Heimfoeth, geborene Mertens, un Professer Clifabeth Heimfoeth, geborene Mertens,

Bu Bonn, tau Ober Stobbarst Grieba Bering, geborene Gerger, u Bromberg, fulein Julie von Benben ju frantfurt a M. u Santermeifter Eitsabeth Hinriche, geborene Mener, ju Wilhelmshaven.

Frau Brauereibefiger, Ronn: -anerath Elife Siride, gebor ne Spratte, gu Diromo, Godberg, geborene Bringef in von Schonente bon bonberg, geborene Bringef in von Econometh Warte Spilinger, geborene Saas gu Brau R a crunge Bruge un Bern befenen, nebergen Matte ni Arnoberg. Araulem Evite von Jens m.l.

Gran Rommergienrath 3bn Subbe, geborene Mangolt, ju Bran Ling ferichterath Anguite won waurt, gehorene von Magd burg. Fran Sauptpipor Thuonelba Redenburg, geborene Reinele, ju Bandoh.l. Fran Ritmeiter Medebuid ju Pomellen, Kreis Nandbur,

Kran Einfelderand Angline von Gauer, geweise ben Schlieger, in Bamberg. Kran Furgermider Baberts von Linghald, abberene Affold, in Karth, Schildmeine Vattence, geborine Warra Anna Sibviel, in Michigal bei Wegenburg a. E., Kran Geleine Reiterunge und Schilfrath Sophie Schmidt

geborene Briff, an Dieg. Be termage Dueber Magung Sputh, geborene

gu Baruth, Frau Landrath Selene Freifrau von dem Anefebed, ge borene von Ohlen und Ablerafran, zu Reu-Rumin, Frantein Marie Rochenbolffer zu Caffel, grone Beiten an Reiben Maguna Spath, geborene Beiner, in Regenburg, Rrun 19 feine Sofinth Elifnbeth Stohr, geborne Burth granten Marte Rochenobrifer ju Caffel, fran Rommerzientath Sophie Rummers, geborene Strater, ju Rheine. Rraulein Emilie von Laer zu Bielefelb, fran Sanifabrath Anna Lange, geoorene Brenker, zu Unteren su Blab Rimnaen.

Im med Bacht, Baut, mafnicher Aret gu Erfurt; Bartholomaus, Karl, Ech offer in Eiffel, Berner, Friedrich, Rechausgrath, Regermind Effecht gu Magoeburg, Blast, Friedrich, Stadfammerer ju Cristoburg,

Laurens, ju Echiup, nu Raufmann Taerefe Behmer, geborene Bott, su Dr. med Borgehold, Summforath ju Berlin, Dr. Bertl, Guftan, prakoder Aest in Cichnige, Burbach, Chriftian, Muder und Lauswuch in Stein Hunfeld, Fraufein Abelheid Lieber zu Wiesbahen, Frau Major Margarethe Liefe zu Kofel, Frau Sandaisrath Angelita Liefe, geborene Sommer,

Dr. mod. Eramer, Bermann, pratifider Mrgt gu Witten Berie, & My Startner un Magdebara-Neuftadt, 3u Arneberg, Frau Rirdenviorn Johanna Lilie, geborene Reinede, gu

Frautein Julie Benriette Lippert ju Berlin, Frau hofpachter Denriette Luife Lubemann, geborene Dergen, Mar Ambitchee zu Reim. Dr. Demboweli, Augun Hormann Pfarcer zu Marie-hof. Accis Antenburg. Dur, Noam, Edremermaner zu Ennet,

Dur, Maam, Edrenermeifter zu Einst, Bage, Johann, Schächtermeirer zu Einsthern, Fengler, Augun, Schmich zu Arth: John de Areitrag, Krans, praficie und Areitrag, Krans, praficie und Oberarst det Rouppidafic Lagurello zu Buddenburg.
Ariedemann, Cito, Superindendent zu Greifenbergt Bomm, Goebel, Guitau Arredrich, Brating Cherpfarrer zu Sien L ber Regierungerung Dermine von Lupte, gewicht Schmand, ju Minden, Oberin Areim Olga von Lügerode zu Hannoter, Kron Areitha Gröfin zu Lunar, giborene Gröfin zu Solma-Naruth, auf Lödbenau, Frau Ummann Emmn Menjing, geborene Walbaum, zu Banbrath Unna pon Mener, geborene Barth, gu

Ainemalte, Graulein Etife Neumann gu Caffil, Oberichmefter Rlara von Riebelicung um Arantenbaufe gi Bill mannen, Bruttfort, Louis, Remnitremail in Kenigebeig i Pristratel, Karl, Meiler in Bumob! Dr. med. Guertler, Mierander Monamalinik und Reid

opinitis in Hindows,
The Hindows Artestick Rayl, Arescoundary we Tingerman Se, Artes Infold,
Hertel, Marl Definited Mexical Action of Advisor Handers and Editude, Mens Medichary.
Softmann, (Softman, Mens Medichary, Softmann, (Softman, Monterpolar in States) fran Raumann Ber ha Aremonner, geborne Ste-nobner, su Gelieftichen, Arau Panor Marie Pauli, geborene Sende, ju Stettin, Amalie Grönn von Pietl und Alein-Ellguth, geborene Grafin Palberice, auf Bleichmit. Fran Rammerzientaty Marie Pels, geborene Arnot, zu

Sols, Peter, Budhalter in Thickburg. Surb. Antino, Mainer in Sall n. E.

Sail, Jatine, Morer zu Ball u. E., Auches, Lubmig, Ebermonden in Welter, Dringel Auch, Vernrich Ubo Valentin, pratiocher Arst. in Edergfold.
Rabus, August, Areisfeleite in Eppelie, Dr. Rammiger, Joanf, pratiocher Arst in Bleispein, Kante, Industrie, Eugeristendent in Beitrel, In pir Kirlichtern, Faul, Fgreinge In morga Gummeterbied. dabl, ju Gegebern, Grau hofmarichall Marte von Plustam, geborene bon Bregefar, ju Lagnit, Darie von Brittmit, geboren. Graim Bigthum, ju Licanis, Fran Major Balln von Britimis, geborene Rau, ju

Dr jur Karichtein, ewen.
bid.
Rlatt, Keimann Architectus ju Arnowstw.
Rlatt, Asimann, Archinand, paloich i A Streblen, Frau Rommergierrath Billa Mautenurauch, geborene

Die med Rohl t. Artoinand, vollodi i Arit zu Selfate Korhammer, perindun Innter in dimbore, non Krohn, Juliub, Bandulemmodeur in Hölhelme grautein Agnes Rechnoth ju Rheinsberg, frau Laubrath, G.heim Rigterungsrath Louiss von Came fit, geborene Boring, ju Muniterberg, frau Sabriforiger Selma Sauerhering, geborene Schmelzer, ju Elbing.
Frau Sanitabrath Agaibe Schmidt, geborene haffert, ju

ned rangethans. Mar meconomities, Incline ber

Notal M Berku.
Lindner, Heinstein, Andheit i in 20 inred: bringer Acet. Abelien i Richam.
Larent, Ette. Titar pinte in Wish.
Maguret, Ette. Titar pinte in Wish.
Maguret, Extert, Accorded in 20 Class.
Mathematics. Artistech. Schafenn in: Nico. Ethologische

grantein Laura Saiernooris ju Brotch, frau Der-Regterungbruft Marie von Schröfter, ass berein von Mittagenfein, zu franffurt b. C., frau Gutbbefiger Eberefe Stante, geborene Brobl, zu Girpfe fanter, Giftebame Breim Abelheib nan Steenader gu Ritch-

Brau Burgermeiner Emma Abelheid Chriftiana Ctein

Worthatter Artistech Schalend an Urse Echalesteller in Richard & State & Rodman, and Etan, Lader a Pethode.

Model, Achdern Artistel, Rodman, and Etan, Lader, Artisteller, Maker, Permann, Cormann Schales at Ale and Demonstration of the Committee of the Committe Aron Bürnermeiter Emma Abelheib Ehreutana Stein berg, geborene Schent, zu Stettin, fran Eber- Krüftonen Elizabeth Grefin zu Sto berge Wernigerode, geborene Brinzeliun zu Sto berge Wernigerode, Indiaucht, zu Hannever. Fran Abrilant Louise Corritane Christine Priette Thon, geborene Schack, zu Neumünier. Schneizer Minna Laufmmild zu Murenberg. Fran Abrilbeiter, Sabtrock Louise Reinmann, geborene Boichef, zu Glute Molle Weichter, geborene Paguet, un Kommervannah Molle Wichter, geborene Paguet, zu Könneberg i. fr.

gu Rongeberg i Pc. Rrou Unna Wildens, geborene von Roenen zu Strin, Manner, Court, Murr cho an einen

Teutidee Reid.

Bei De Belithen Actentamt fit ber Andemteur Sans

imriter Radirag jum Giriris aber bie Unterbaltung beutider oftbompi dirifererbindungen mit Ch. Abten unb lubratien com 12 Centember 10 Cfieber Istes

and an

= 2 fickling smeiter

die all Etandierath

Em assadter in

- 25 kg 2 along

- III und Grant - Urauntad. In alles et a etarature a William - Carrier - Ca

auth 716 (Arzb. 1 interna in Edwertin i M. 2011). Conduct in Ramiolatter.

The Original Edward in Ramiolatter.

The Original Edward in E

r. ich Americani in Chenburg,

Red in Andreas in Chenburg, Localus Applica L. Edwing & M. Chenburg Chestenticat ber zu Wonnenn

en in O. . dan i em Decler om Real-ten in O. . dan i e m Decler om Real-te Consert en i binden i e. Decler i Britani Edmiter gu

Cim. Che is ball unt.

Seiner B. 1 fe. De fie be. ust.

Er eine in Zeinen.

Seine Be. Brown ist in Anthon de Prodhere.

De fie bei ber Er eine de Brown in Ermelle.

De fie bei ber Er eine de Brown in Ermelle.

De fie bei ber Er eine de Brown in Ermelle.

De fie bei ber Er er Erde Brown in Ermelle.

De fie bei ber Er er eine Gemelle.

De fie bei bei ber er eine Gemelle.

Eren Charles entre ich bonerichen

European de la composition della composition del

ber er b. Differ in Elieburg

Line Die Berten in Genach.
Line Die Berten in Genach.
Line Die Berten berteil m.
Line Die Berten bei fatheilen.
Line Die Berteilen bei fatheilen.
Line Die Berteilen bei fatheilen bei

. Die Lagie Benetetter gu Giter

in a promote as graphical services of a service of the control of

2 1 2 Superior A William to the Antistage of the Superior and the Superior Superior and the Superior S

bi bi Rima

Rolld ir ein Me befantler Karnen zu Debenfone bankeind Namen 2/2 beicht, emfrie is und ein Norphenischen and in Bernten andererleite in beute bas Lolgende wesenbare

Einziger Mitifel

Tem Artis I de Berragen über bie Umerhaltung einfein Generalischen Steiner in Ele Africa und einfallen der Generalischen Steiner mit The Africa und einfallen von die Seinerte (9) Offider den und allegen der den Steine der Allegen einer Andelle der nach allegen den generalische Andelle der Ande

Den.
Berlin, bin S. Clieber 1986 - Aremen, ben G. September 1900.
Ter Blickelangig - Aerdenicher Plend.
S.) Fart in Sebentlebe (I. S.) Bliegand, pp. (Band.

Wefannimadung.

Ermeiterung bes Reenfprechperfebre

Ermeiterung bes Acenfprechverfehrs.
Ter Fernfrischveifelt inricen Berlin und Alissenig Meelingeb., Bernim (Mart), Calben b. Mibe, Frenenten, Fechnim (Mart), Calben b. Mibe, Frenenten, Kriedrichsuh, Grieg-Alng, V. ven (Schief). Wenenburg (Brianty), Münder (Teiffer) und Windertenborf (Bes Breelau) ift erfent und erfent mit der ein accomniches Seprach bie gur Tauer von 3 Minuten beträgt im Berfehr mit Bericht (Mart) und Grechtung 25 25, mit den übergen Crien 1 16

Berlin C. ben 20. Clieber 1960. Ratferliche Cher Befibireftion. Griesbach.

Den nachfiebens aufzeführten Grantentaffen: 1) Unternügunge Berein gu Dogheim (C. S.), 2) Rrantentafie fur Frauen und Jungfrauen ju Bies.

2) Rrantentafie für Frauen und Jungstauen zu eine boden (C. H.).
4) E. Jahrbis-stranfer fene (E. H.) in Meldiede,
5) Rranten und Steinbeteffe Berthner Bierfahrer und
Berufsgenoffen (E. H.) in Berlin,
6) E. Jahrbis Kront afsile (E. H.) in Barmen,
in die Bischemagna ertheit worden, daß fie, vordehaltlich der Heine der Krant ageloes, den Inforderungen des 8 75 des

Baumann Gofmofter in 20ladefiffel bit Caure Dulbereier bie Beil Tipfer Enfte gu. e ind Benefit wert au Mitenburg. Belberten Bernar und Refebrunge ügent Berlin, den 19. Cfreber 1988)
Der Minmer fur Samel und Gewerbe.

Menhane

art 6 gentrafriag Brung Geren. Generalie, Cont. Die frachen Minient gu Riorian Schrift, Cort Schausen, potmals in Riorian Schrift, potmals in Riorian Burgar, potmals in Riorian Burgar, potmals in Riorian Burgar, potmals in Riorian Schrift, potmals in Riorian Burgar, potmals in Riorian Schrift, potmals in Burgar, potmals in Riorian Schrift, potmals in Burgar, potmals in Riorian Schrift, potmals in Riorian S Das in Sombon on Inte aus Stohl neu erbaute Tampf. Das in Somben en Inte aus Stohl neu erbaute Tampfichiff Etrurta" ren 288279 Regiferione Neito-Raumgenalt bat burch ben Ulebergann in das ausschließiche Graentham ber ferma 21. C. f. fie tas in Co. in Samburg das Necht gur gabrung ber beutlichen Alogie erkangt. Dem Schiffe, für nelches die Eige Lamentin Semburg als Gemarkenhaften angegeben hat, ih vom bem Knuerlichen Romitlat in Ameante on Inne unter bem 4 Offichet b 3. eta Flaggenseugnig ertheit worden.

Am 1 Nevember b 3 mirb in Celenig (Bogtland) eine von ber Reichebonfielle in Pauen i 21 abhängige Reichsbanf Nebenfielle mit Kaffinemrichtung und bi-ichrantem (Stro Berfehr eiebnit werden.

Ronigreich Breugen.

Seine Majeftat ber Ronig haben Allergnabigft gerubt: infolge ber ven ber Stadte grotenten Befammlung in Remmid getreffenen Bald ben bieberigen Befammlung in geordnet, n ber Stadt Maffam Iv jur Baltber Gemmert als Burgermeiner ber Stadt fleuweid für die gefesliche Umid-

Auf 3bren Bericht vom 26. Sertember b. 3. will 3ch ber Innierdurger Aleinbahn Aftien Gefellschaft zu Königelerg i Br., welche den Ban und Birteb ver Kleinbahnen is von Interbura nach Termon mis Abweigung nach Linde, 2) von Interbura über Kraussichten noch Ragnit, is von Interbura mach Edischieren mit Abweigung nach Edischieren mit Abweigung nach Erfenkung und 5) von Bagegen nach Schmalkungfen beabschiegt, bas Eriegunnabrecht zur Entzehung und zur daberteilen Reinkanglien bestehtlich in Eriegunnabrecht zur Entzehung und im bei ein reise Annen in Ansprech zu nach eingereicht Aare foat surächt. Dabeitunde den S. Elieber 1800. The second section of the second section of the second section of the second section s English ing Gerthau au Sinntain Langert a I is Münden Langert in Indiade Arg

Dabinusted bin 8. Officber 1900.

An ben Minifter ber . Fentlichen Arbeiten

Muf 3bren Bericht vom 18 Zeptember 1. 3 := Muf Ihren Bericht vom 18. Sebtember r. S. dem Kreise Trednit im Regierungsbestef Bredit von ihm ausgebaute und in dauerne Unterhalt-nommene Casuffee von der Podlauer Kreisgerag, wie Nanumig und Nahnthof Schebig die sum C Ratte erfolgt anber gurud. Bubertuefted, ben 8. Efteber 1900

Wilhelm D

Mn ben Mininer ber öffentlichen Arbeiten.

Befannımadung.

Gemäß & 46 bes Rommunalabgabengeleges vom Gemäß & 41 bes Kammuntlabgabengeleges vom 14 18:et wird hiermit zur öffentlichen Kenntniß gebracht, das neuerpflichtige Acinenifommen der Könige-Gramier Erlenbahngelettichaft für das Nechaus-tselliget ildasso de berfat Kontakan der der der der 1000 Der Königliche Erlenbags nomm. Nar Eimion.

Befanntmadung.

Gemaß & 4i bes Rommunalabgebengeleges vom 1; (Beinan & 40) Des Mommunatunggrochigenes bont 1. 18:3 (G. E. E. 152) mirs biermit gur öffentlichen Remo-gebracht, bag ber im laufenden Steuerjahre ju ben fra aibiam, dag ber im jaufenden Stenrejaure gu ben in munalabgaben einichanbare Reinertrag and Betriebsjahre 18th 1880 bei ber Neuhaldensleber Gif

76875 JE fe'igenellt morben ift. gefiellt worden ift. Manber 1900. Manbeburg, ben 19. Ctrober 1900. Der Königliche Gienbahn-Kommiffar. Taeger, Braftbent ber Königlichen Erfenbahn-Direktion

3m Inferatembeil (Dritte Beilage) ber heutigen Rumm bei Meiche und Staats Angeigers' wird eine Urfund betreffend bie der Etadigemeinde Fürftemmal; a. b. Spree ertheilte Genehmigung ber Ausgabe un Schuldversichreibungen auf den Inhaber bis im Betrage von 3000 000 .fl., peröffinilight.

Michtamtliches. Deutice Reich.

Breufen. Berlin, 22. Oftober.

Seine Majefiat ber Kaifer und Ronig beite am Sonnaben To mitag in Sombutg v. b. Bobe bie Ber trage bes Kriegis-Ministere, Generals ber Infantrie von Gogle und bes Bertreits bes Chefs bes Mittarfabinets, General

und Des Geriteits Des Chefs Des Leinauffannts, majere von Billaume, Gefiern mehaten 3bre Rafferlichen und Kanige lichen Majefiaren ben Gottesbienfte in ber Schlofferille

Ju Domburg v. d. Sobe bei. Gottesbienfte in der Schleifterelle Gente Bermitag nehmen, wie "28. T. B." melter Interhalten in der Allerstätelle und Königen aus Anlas Allerbachfiehres (3. burteiges die Gliddwunde der Kaifertiche fer und dam die der Herren und Damen Allerbachfie er Umgebinde mit der Geren und Damen Allerbachfie Kamilie und dann bie ber Berren und Damen Ausermann in er Ilmgebung enigegen, Auch bre Ronigliche Hober bie Bringein Frederich Aber nor gur Gratulation eif furze Zeit von Schlof kriedrichand in Somburg von Schlof kriedrichand in Somburg von beibe eingetröffen. Bur Krubbindelafel murbe Jare Königliche hober bie Prageifin Abert zu Schannburg-Gippe erwartet.

Die Befferung in bem Befinden Ihrer Majefiat der Karterin und Kontigen Friederich bat weitere Fortigenut gemacht. Das Sers in is gefräftigt, dass Jace Majefiat bente zum erften Mal eine Suswo auser Beit verweiten fonnte Bei andeuernd guter Nahrungsaufnahme ift eine Sebung der Kräfte dals zu erwarten. Das die Aufralgien verurfachende diennicke Leiden gubt zu Beforgniffen gegenwärtig feine Berantoffuna antaffung, Ariedrichebaf, den 21. Oftober 1880.

Brofeffor Renvers, Leibargt Dr. Gnielhagen.

Ihre Majefiat die Kaiserin und Königin habe ber verwitmeien Fran Bureau Diefter Marie Bolff, ach Mamann, in Fridenan, der verwitmeien Frau Babter. Beteiemann in Ulteien, der Frau Theres Michan Somburg vo h. d. der Frau General von Aglieber Frau Apathete Senschiefter a. M., der Frau General von Lignig und der Frau Apatheter Schering in Berlin das illber feraucklerdienischen General von Ergnig und ber Frauer Perden Montheter Schering in Berlin das illber ferauer Ferden Apathete Schering un Berlin das illber ferauer Ferden für gun meißen Bande Milergnädign zu zu feiben gerubt.

Die vereimigten Rusichuffe bes Bunbesraths ?! Santet und Barfebr und fur Bufgmeien hielten haute @

Der Cher Defmeifer Ihrer Majettat ber Rafferin 10 Ronigin Greiberr non Mirbach ift bom Urlaub jurudg fert.

Gljaf: Lothringen.

Reumablen fur die nach & 18 des Gleieges, bei Gefenes, be Gefengung und bie Berwaltung Gragsgothrungens 1879 gemablten, am 6. November biefen Sabre m Abgeordneten jum Landesausichuffe folat, natt: die Wahl der Wahlmanner am d die Wahl der Abgeordneten am 6. November.

Defterreid:lingarn.

Desterreichtingarn.

n einer am Sonnabend in Wien abgehaltenen Bermy der beutschen Fortschriftsvartei wurden, wie einer ausgegebenes Communique besant, die Verhältmise Wahlbegute einer eingehenden Besprechung unterste vom Vorstande vorgelegte, einzimmig gest Bahlbegute einer eingehenden Besprechung unterste vom Vorstande vorgelegte, einzimmig gest Bahlbaufrus weist auf die Bedeutung bewerchenden Wahlen hin und sagt, die Jahusst sone mickeiben, ob Teiterreich als staat weiterbeschen over in seine Bruchtheite zert und einer flavighen Vistatur überantwortet werden zur Wahlbaufrus deseichnet es als einen Jerstumm, dass word einer flavighen Vistatur überantworten werden zur Wahlbaufrus des eine intern Vergen der Amps von Gechilcher Seite nur wegen der Archas werde, und erstätzt, die Teutschrieben eine zu nur von dem Jusammenwirfen einer sielbewussen mas und von dem Jusammenwirfen einer sielbewussen wie unter gespischer Feste gung der deutsche Westige und enter deseilicher Feste Ziellung des deutschaft Vorschaft werden misse. Hur unter dieser Vorschaft des Eraats nach ausen gemacht und die errerbte Stellung des deutschaft Vorschaft des Eraats nach ausen gewahrt und die niertbickaitlichen Ausgaben der nächzen Zeit in des eine Werke gelöft werden. Ausständen der mächzen zeit in des eine Werke gelöft werden.

unisquoidus des ungarifden Unterhaufes Auftralie iguig och ungereitigen der Cheschließung abergogs Frang Ferdinand von Deiterreich-nachommen. Er sprach sich dahm and, daß die Borangenommen. Er iprach fich bahm and, das, die Bor-angenommen. Er iprach fich bahm and, das, die Bor-bes Sausgesetzes nicht norhwendig set, das aber der ung die Erbergogs, welche in der dem Barlament arzeien Borlage entballen ift, die Driginalunterichrift in beigestätt werden solle.

Groffbritannien und Frland.

Bondon ift, mie "B. E. B." berichtet, porgeftern eben-Bert bea beutich-englijchen Abtommens ver-

Franfreid.

geführen fand ju Giren die Köntigs von Griechens Einfec ein Tiner fatt, bei welchem, wie "99, T. B." wichen dem König und bem Prafibenten Louber Trinffprich; ausgelauft wirten. Bafbent der Louitrienfammer Deschanel führte

Battent der Beputitentammer Beschannel juntie fie Bordeaur den Borfis in einer Berjammlung von tern der Genoffenschaften zu gegenseitiger a Südwest-Frankreich. Dabei sielt Diedamel eine in welcher er die Mutiamtett dieser Genoffenschmte und zu über wieteren Ausdreitung aufforderte: mauch die Gegenfeitigfeit, fagte er, nicht die Löfung der Frage biete, to fei fie doch ein machtiges Wirfleug erung der Eintracht, das dazu berufen fei, den Alaffen-

ju tefeitigen, on Bourgeois bielt gestern bei einem ihm von bem Leon Bourgeois hielt gestern bei einem ihm von bem ublifanischen Verein des Cantons Sulippes gegebenen nicht eine Nede, in welcher er seine Gemanthaung darüber aussich, das durch die Energie des Ariegs-Ministers die Misstaddie und die Energie des Ariegs-Ministers des Misstaddie und die Bell und Vert beleitigt sein. Das Seer a seinem Blage, wenn es sier die Berthebtgaung der Grenzen der Keiche sorge. Bourgeois sorderte, daß die Regierung alb nach Zusammenterit des Bertaments die Resummen indubilanischen Programms einsighte, das beise despummentents des Portaments die Referend in gebilden Kongregationen beständen Kongregationen beständere Gebrie nicht Lute, die einem frembladdichen Juhrer geborchten; der deitsich die Regierung misse der Retifalismus bei keinel. Die Regierung misse den Retifonalismus der kannt den Patriotionus begünnte auf die auf dem freien Willen aller freien geründete Republik.

Ter General Wenler ift, wie "B. T. B." melbet, jum bral Ropitan von Mabrid und der General Polavicia Vrafitenten bes Oberften Raths für Krieg und Matine bat morben. Infolge der Einennung des Generals für baben der Minifter des Innern und der Minifter erbaues ihre Entlaffung eingereicht. Brafibent bes Genato, General Agcarraga murbe r Brandent Des Genate

Gebansen und Wünsche begleiten Dich und rie ihruse Königin.
Ihre Majenäten die Konigin und die Königin Mutter trafen mit Zeiner Hoheit dem Herzog Heinrich zu Medlenburg am Zonnabend im Haggein, Jum Gunfange auf dem Bahnhof war auch der deundle Gefandte Graf von Pourtalies erschienen. Als die Konigin und der Kraf von Vourtalies erschienen. Als die Konigin und der Kraf von Dourtalies erschienen. Als die Konigin und der Kraf von dem Bolle zigten, wurden Allerhöchübenschen ichhafte Habigangen bereitet: die Sevolferung fimmute das Antionallied. Wildelmis von Renglichen Befolderung fimmute das Antionallied. Wildelmis von Renglichen Befolderung fimmute das Kationallied. Wildelmis und konden Palaise Galatofel fact, an welcher die Minitier und ander Bourerundger thektwahmen. Ababrend der Antional und der Konden der Königin-Mutter 14d Hoch auf die Hohen Berlobten aus mid wes in ihrer Rose auf die große Vedenung diese Verbindung für das Laterland fün.

nu kauferliche Boschafter in St. Petersburg. Wirfliche Bein durch der Geschafter der Anderschaft in von Nadolin bat einen im Allerhöcht wie Utland angeiteten. Währen der Abereichte Ablahaft, gertal Groß von Kuller als Geschärterdager.

1. Anderschafte Geschaft der Kauferlichen Beihalt, Mehren der Abereichten Geschaft der Anderschaft der Abereichten Geschaft der Kauferlichen Beihalt, Mehren der Verentball in von dem ihm Allerhöcht der Verentball in von dem ihm Allerhöcht der Kauferlichen Beihalt auf feinen Beihan der Ernstellal in von dem ihm Allerhöcht der Verentball in dem Allerhöcht der Verentball in von dem ihm Allerhöcht der Verentball in von dem ihm Allerhöcht der Verentball in von dem ihm der Verentball in

merden.
Mer Tiensten berichtet das "Neuter iche Bureau" afe bie hier Andriere aus ie Andlere nach Ganglong und im beit die Chin fen-Regiment nach Bei har bei beiten.

sem Bolle seglen, murben Machanischen debeit soller gangen bereite de Secolette an Empireum finame des Mationalities. In the Mathematica ware des produced and the Arms and Tallacturing market des Debenmalities kares and Mathematica ware des produced and the Arms and Mathematica ware des produced and the Arms and Mathematica ware designed to the Secolette and Mathematica ware designed to the Secolette and Mathematica ware designed to the Secolette and the Arms and Mathematica ware designed to the Secolette and Mathematica ware designed to the Secolette and the Arms and the India Arms and the Arms and the India Arms and India Arms a

Alfrita Bie bas "Aruteriche Burenn" aus Lourendes Mar-gues melbet, in der Kenteent Krüger unt Sonnaben an Bord des meterändungen Kristochenes "Is terland" non dort abgerein.

Noch einer Melbung bes genatmen Bureaus aus Rapet murben Die Buren bei ibrem Ungriff auf Noch einer Melbung bes genannten Bureaus aus Napafladt mutden die Buren bei ihrem Angriff auf
Jagerefontein von Bewohnem ber Stadt, Mannern
und Krauen, unterfügt, aber unter ichweren Bertuffen zunächgeichlagen. Bei finnem Mariche nach
Zerunt überreichter Jord Methuen Temmer, erbeutete
25. Basen und machte 12 Gefangene. Die Buren
murben durch berutene Infanterie aus ihrer Siellung an der
Gienbehn bei Ardonniadt geworfen; auch bei Faurefmith und Frederiffigab follen fie Meterlagen erlitten

Wolnnenen.

Die Zince" meldet aus Randtonga vom 8 b. M.: Der Gouvereter von Neu-Beeland Bord Nanfurin fet bort gelandet und babe auf einmuthiged Erjuden ber Sauptlinge die Cool-Infeln formell annefftert.

### Runft und Biffenichaft.

swedmaniger Cinrictiung ju überzeugen. Am Abeneine eitte Sigung ber "Deutschen demilden Gefellst neuen Bolfaal fiatt, in ber Proieffer von Bower Wie Die Theorie der Bereitung ber tantitiden Indigen un-Diretter ber Babichen Antlien und Sedalaret, über Darttellung biete Stoffes in ber bon ibm geleiteten fr. Den Welellia

Der Zweite Schreifer bes Raiferlichen Archiologich in Alben, Propriet Welters, iff am I. Olieber einer Robeitagich bereifichen Begierung als orientiturer flaifiichen Archivologie an bie Universität Warsburg einen Rachielen im Sechtential bes Archiologischen Jem Einer Beitimmung gehemm.

Am . To rein tas tent'has kantigemerket am Molaret Track & Mr. im Wilale ka Malaretinet matter mas Sparg in Artike Malaretinet est opt mate Park in Tra-ürer the Missel war Jammerstonia (Last) Arastricky (prechen, Per Berting mas tanget =

### Mannigfaltigee.

Berlin, ben 22 Chieber 1900

Dir Magitirat bebrick ub in tint am

Arteorichsbaten, 21 Ottober. (W E B. 1).
Deiten Arflichtt bes Luftichitig bes Graten 3. ber Graf Magit beit ben Luftichitig bes Graten 3. ber Graf Magit thillachum, began bei reguerichen friedem Beiter um 5 lite 2 Min. Arbmittar. Du Verein be Sope nach eben, puricht ba eine 200 m. pr. vie in bei Sope nach eben, puricht ba eine 200 m. Du Verein ungefahr 1 km vom Later enteren, verechnen 200 m. der ungefahr 1 km vom Later enteren, verechnen 200 m. der ungefahr 1 km vom Later entern, verechnen 200 m. der eine mit beitem Getingen aus I. 2. Luftichif een Lurs gegeb das ich vereillegen met, lader Daniert Meter ver Maggel gurid, mo es langtam in Bufferbigsal beröggigt und im 5 libr 20 Min. glote b. Bafferbigsal beröggigt und im 5 libr 20 Min. glote b. Bafferbigsal beröggigt und ben 5 libr 20 Min. glote b. Bafferbig vereille groch ten vererum ben Berfach auf etaem Dunph

Drorto, 20 Oltoben (B. E. B.) Suite matt : genwart bes Ronigs und ber Ronigin von Porte-entmal Deineich's bee Serfabrere enthult:

(Fortlepung des Amtlichen und Richtamtlichen in Der E-Zweiten und Dritten Beilage.)

### Betterbericht bom 22. Ditober 1900. S Ubr Bormittage.

Я 88

RUH

SEE

おかれた

DECIS

3

Gibigi

5

e e E Di

=1

Dr.

| Rame ber Beobachtunge. | Barmaderff.<br>3.00u.49ecc fo<br>mbeou teres. | Wat.<br>fierle,<br>Wat.<br>richtung | Weiter.   | Temeratic<br>in Gelfive. |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Stornomab .            | 774 1   |                                     | rebidt    | 7.8                      |
| Bladiet                | 775.5   |                                     | beced:    | 12 2                     |
| Ebielte                | 775.4   |                                     | mellia    | 4.4                      |
| Scilp                  | 1767  | nno 4                               | balb tet. | 10.6                     |
| Bele o"Air .           | 773.4<br>772.0                                |                                     | beiter    | 5.5                      |
| Parie                  | 772 0   |                                     | beredt    | 4.5                      |
| Bliffingen             | 7743  | 110 1                               |           | 5,7                      |
| Delber                 | 773.4   | NO 2                                | rellia    | 5,                       |
| Chriftianfunt          | 7647  | wem 5                               | Regen     | 43                       |
| Stuteennes .           | 7703  | D 2                                 | Megen     | -5.0                     |
| Elagen                 | 763.3   | प्रसा ।                             | molfia    | 60                       |
| Robenbagen .           | 769.7   | NE 2                                | Dunit     | 3,                       |
| Rarlftat               | 707.7   | m 2                                 | betedt    | 13                       |
| Stedbelm .             | 767.0   | 22m 2                               |           | 3:                       |
| Biebt                  | 765.0   | 38W 4                               | molfenles | 3.3                      |
| Dararanta .            | 766.2   | Binbftille                          | Regen     | 23                       |
| Bortum                 | 772.0   | EW 2                                | wolfia    | 65                       |
| Rettum                 | 1704  | Biet fille                          | melfenlos | 21                       |
| Damburg                | 771 5   | मुस्य 2                             | molfenlos | 1.5                      |
| Eminemunte             | 768,3   | 31 4                                | mellia.   | 7,3                      |
| Ragenmalbet.           | 100   |                                     | -3-1      |                          |
| munte                  | 767.1   | DND 2                               | bebedt    | 6,0                      |
| Reufahrmaffer          | 765.9   |                                     | beredt    | 7.5                      |
| Memel                  | 766.9   | D 1                                 | bebedt    | 2,6                      |
| Muniter                | TI. T.  |                                     |           |                          |
| (Beffi )               | 771,4   | 5 1                                 | betedt    | 13                       |
| Dannoper               | 771.7   |                                     | betedt    | 0.0                      |
| Herlin                 | 765.8   | 1:43 4                              | beiter    | 21                       |
| Chemnie                | 76907   | Bintftille                          | bebedt    | 0.8                      |
| Bredlad                | 763.5   | 3128 3                              | Regen     | 33                       |
| Tes                    | 769.9   | RD 2                                | bebedt    | 2                        |
| grantfuri              |   |                                     | (F/2 2 )  |                          |
| (Main)                 | 5502  | nno 4                               | betedi    | 5.                       |
| Rarlerute              | 769.5   | 110 4                               | Regen     | 4.1                      |
| Drunden                | 768.3   | Bintitille                          | melfia    | 2,                       |

Gin Mozimum über 775 mm befinct fic über ben ertilicen Zalele ofimalis ierlicheitend, ein Minimum unter 760 mm über bem britistlichen, ein Minimum unter 760 mm über bem orinezilden Mere. Ze Dentidion ift bas Wetter unba im Often nörmer und biebe, fenft fübler und im Noremesten wörmer, Rubliged im Nortwesten wirter. Rubliged im Nortwesten wirter betrer, ftellemweise Meeter, bei Deutsich Seenaste.

Deutid: Seemarte.

Adnigliche Schauspiele. Dienstag: Orenstaus. 220. Bertiellung. Cost fan intee. (Eo machen eo Alle.) Lemtide Over in Latte. (Eo machen eo Alle.) Lemtide Over in Latte on Molfang Amadeus Megart. Nach dem Fistenischen der Kentschause Wegart. Nach dem Fistenischen der Kentschauft der Grenze der Abertiellung Der über in Grief Riefe dem dermann Leet. Infang 74 Uber. Edualpielfaus. 233. Bertiellung. Task gotden ein Krang Geldparper. Erite Abbrellung: Der Galffreund. Erwerbiel in I Mujug. Der Abbrellung: Der Abbrellung: Die Arganauten. Erwerbiel in Julying. 3 veite Abbrellung: Die Arganauten. Erwerbiel in Ausgehaft. Areit Abbrellung: Die Arganauten. Erwerbiel in Ausgehaft. Der Mateella Lembrich. II. Bertiellung: Il Bardiere die Strieffia. Inslorg 74 Uber. Mittwod: Erwedung: 1211. Bartiellung. Der Mittwod: Erwedung. 221. Bertiellung. Task goldene Diefe. Dramatifches Geböt in 3 Abtholongen Dei fer. Dramatifches Geböt in 3 Abtholongen Erwerbiel in 4 Aufgagen. Infang 74 Uber. Rewes Opern-Ekrater. Dritte Abbreitung. Der Planes Opern-Ekrater. Die Febermaud. Anfang 74 Uber.

Deutsches Birater. Dieneton: Der Biber. pela. Aniang 74 Abr. Dittmod: Rolenwontag. Donneretag: Debba Gabler.

Berliner Theater. Dienetag: Heber unfere Rraft. Mittwed: Die ftrengen Derren. Donnerstag: Die ftrengen Berren.

Schiller-Theater. Dierstag, Abents S Utr Fauft, von Goethe, ber Tragoble erfter Theil. Gifter Abend. Mittrod, Abends 8 Ubr: Fauft, erfter Theil. Mittoob, Donnerstag, Abende 8 Uhr: Die golbne Coa.

Cheater des Weftens. Dienetag: 8. Diene.

tag Abonnements-gablungen. Mittwech: Ilubine.
Mittwech: Ilubine.
Dennetelag: Der Betteiftubent.
Freitag: S. Freilag- Bonnementa- Borftellung.
1. Gaftibiel ber iboniiden Roloratucianaerin, Maria
Bareientos. Der Barbier bon Cebilla.

Ceffing Cheater. Dienktag: Morituri. Mittmod: Jobannisfeuer. Dannerstag: Die Ebre. Brittag: Jobannisfeuer.

Heurs Theater. (Direttion: Huida Bupc.) fentigg: Der weiße Dirich. Schwent Atten von Garl Pander. Antong 7f Ubr. Mittmed und freitage Die Anterfeite. Donnerolog: Der weiße hirid.

Melidens -Obenter, Direttien: Sigmund Yauten Regioens-Ogentet. Die Name den Magtine. (Int. dame die chez Maxim.) Schwant in 3 Micsona George Kropeau. Ulcheitest und bendettel von Binno Jacobion. In Scene gelegt von Strauer kontenduck. Anfang 7 Abr., Mittroch und feigente Tage: Die Pawe von Verein.

Sonntau, Radmittage 3 Ubr: Bei bie über bie Salte eimagigten Preifen: Jugenb.

Secessionsbühne. Aleranterelag 40. Diener g: Zom erken Male: Ter Thor und der Tod. - Hockenjon. Mittwod: Diejeide Borftslung.

Thalig-Theater. Dienetag: Der Biebed. faliffet. Grobe Ausftaltungstroffe mit Gesana und Zang in 3 Aften von Rean Aren und Alfres Schörielt. Mufit von Mar Schmidt. Bufang 74 Ubr. Ubr. Dillmod und folgende Tage: Der Liebed.

Bentral-Theater. Dieretag: Die Geieba. perette in 3 Afren pon Sibucy Jones. Anfong 

### Rongerte.

Sing-Akademie. Dienetag, Unfang 74 Ubr Rongert ber Derzoglich Meiningenichen Dof-Rapelle unter Litung von General-Mufiteitelter Frig Steinbach. 1. Abent.

Saal Bedifiein. Dienetag, Uniang 74 Ubr: Lieber. Abend von 1)r. Rob. F. Manureich.

Beelhoven-Saal. Dirnetag Anfang 7¢ Ubr:

Birkus Schumann. Dienetas, Abritte Birkus Schumann. Dieneta, Abantich 74 Ubr: Große außerordentliche Beirichus Auftreten fähmmlichen nur enzagetrin dem Martich findmulichen nur enzagetrin Udmann! Dien Wiss Großen der Schumanner unter der kanten für der erigenden Minie amenleten der erigenden Minie amenleten, die Artherische und Berührte der Artherische und Berührtellen und bestehrtellen und bestehrtel

### Familien:Dachrichten.

Am 17. Oftober verichtet this it Greiherr von Reufirden greigere von Ripenham.
Cherft a. D. bes 15. Hannen Ren.
ments, im Mier ven 33 Isten

A. Beuten,
get. Kreiin ven Reuten,
get. Kreiin ven Reuten
R. Louben,
Driemann Diffiger 3. M. ein feben.
[57908] ter Riebellarte. the state of the s

Lertlobt: siel. Walde ein Zaufeller. Daufemann Richard Michet ist. fiel. Clara Kolfmer auf Eine fei Genellen (Berler). Errebelicht er Hoodennam mit fiel. Mengerche ten Dona Geboren: Eine Sobni De Wildbufen (Meller). Gene Schoberg Michet (Greba). Traib Richard of Mercellen in Metert (Mercellen). Metobert von Metert (Mercellen). Metobert von Metert (Mercellen).

Berautmortlider : Moaf 3. 2.: von Bojanomst: Berlag ber Gerebition (@ 6:4) Berlin, Drud ter Rortteutiden But :: nb Berlags-Unftall, Berlin SW., wielb mitte Rr. 32.

Reun Beitage" (21071)

DIPLOMATIC,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHERET 24 1500

From Berlin,

October 23, 1900.

Received 11.35 P. M.

Poute Och ? 10

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Personal and Confidential.

Understand third clause, Anglo-German agreement, to mean that in case of another Power trying to obtain territorial advantages under the conditions stated, Germany and Great Britain have agreed to come to an understanding with regard to the course to be pursued before acting, not that they will necessarily agree to do the same thing, but that each one will inform the other in advance the nature of the action intended to be taken. Baron Richthofen has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

JACKSON

Charge

hered by the Chief Clerk . appl S 10 Kiera 2005

M.

Assist V. Signal.

Diplomatic,

Det have

Nov 12 1900

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, October 24, 1900.

Subject

Complaints of American Missionaries in the

Cameroons.

Instruction No. 1119, October 9, 1900./

J.

Synopsis

( / 1438.

# Embassy of the United States, Berlin, october 24, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 1119, of the 9th instant, and in accordance with the directions contained therein to enclose a copy of a note addressed by me to Baron Richthofen, under yesterday's date, with regard to the complaints which have been made to the Department of State that certain missionaries, citizens of the United States, who settled in EBO-WOLO'O in the Cameroons about five years ago, have been threatened with dispossession of their property.

I have the honor to be, Str,

Hour obedient servant,

Enclosure: --

Mr. Jackson to Baron Richthofen, -- F.O.No.821, -- October 23, 1900.

Enclosure in despatch No. 1438.

Mr. Jackson to Baron Richthofen, October 23, 1900.

F. O. No. 821.

Emrassy of the United States of America.

Berlin, October Es, 1900.

The Undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, acting under instructions from his Government, has the honom to invite the attention of His Excellency Baron von Richtacten, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to certein complaints which have been made to the American State Department that missionaries, citizens of the United States, who settled in Ebowolo's in the Cameroons about five years ago and have greatly improved the property (which they call Elat, ) have teen tyreatened with dispossession of the same. This threat is said to have proceeded from the government of the colony, which appears to intend to occupy the property for military purposes, and does not wish to allow the missionaries projer compensation for the land and the improvements made thereon, but offers to may only for the buildings erected. The refusal to pay for the inner appears to be based upon the fact that the title or the cwnership of the land was not recorded, as wold seem to be repured by law.

The missionaries in question, (among mome are mentioned Messrs. Dager, Fraser, Kerr, Lippert and McCleary,) claim that in spine of their repeated efforts to have their title duly recorded, obstacles have been set in their way by the local authorities which have prevented this from being done, and this fact and other circumstances connected with the threatened expropriation of the land in question seem, in the opinion of the United States Government, to call for an early investigation and for such treatment

To His Excellency

Baron von Richthofen,

Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affaires, &c,

&cc .

treatment as shall effectively secure the just rights of Abercitizens. The American Government naturally expects for als car mens in Kamerun the same measure of respect and protection they are entitled in any other part of German Africa or and auder German jurisdiction.

While requesting that His Excellency will kindly courses to matter to be investigated, as suggested above, the Understance avails himself of the occasion to renew the assurance of figure distinguished consideration.

( Signed.) John B. Jackson.

Market States Services of the United States,

NOV 12 1910

NOV 12 1910

NOV 12 1910

NOV 12 1910

Perlin, October 24, 1916.

Subject

Sugar Bounties. Probability that the Bruxelles conference will be reconvened at an early date.

Lynopsis

/ 1439.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, october 24, 1911 o.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 315, of February 28, 1898, and to other correspondence with regard to the subject of Sugar Bounties, I have the honor to inform you that it is reported here that, at the recent conference in Paris of Austrian, French and German delegates, considerable progress was made towards the abolition of such export premiums. It is said that France's agreement to reduce the amount of her indirect premium by 50½ is found to be satisfactory by Austria and Germany, although they had at first hoped for a still larger reduction, and that it is now considered probable that the adjourned Bruxelles conference will soon be reconvened, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, in addition to the countries previously named, being invited to send delegates.

As has already been reported, Germany is quite ready to abolish export premiums in case the other sugar producing countries do the same, and it is understood that Austria is of the same mind although her action will be more or less dependent upon that of Russia.

I have the honor to be, Stt,

Your obedient servant,

Ahul 3. Jaston

( 1440. NOV 12 1900 October 25, 1900. NOV 12 190 to the Secretary of

Information concerning movements of Anarchists. /Instruction No. 1122, October 13, 1900./

15 1440.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 25, 1919.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your instruction No. 1122, of the 13th instant, enclosing copy of Memoranda exchanged between the Department and the German Embassy at Washington, with regard to the reciprocal furnishing of information concerning the movements of Anarchists.

Practically the same information as that contained in the State Department's Memorandum was communicated by me to the Foreign Office, verbally, last summer. In conversation with Baron Richthofen soon after the murder of the King of Italy, in reply to an inquiry from him, I stated that, in my opinion, it would not be practicable for the United States to enter into any arrangement of the kind proposed, as the conditions in the United States did not render possible the requisite observation of permanent residents there or of persons temporarily living in that country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

### TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Berlin,

Octbber 25, 1900.

Received 3.36 P. M.

Co in

Secretary of State,

Washington

Personal and Confidential.

In the course of negotiations of the Anglo-German agreement, Germany proposed restricting same to Yangtse Valley. Great Britain wished to take in all China, including Amoor District and Manchuria. To this Germany objected, as it was thought that it might offend Russia; and all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence was adopted as a kind of compromise. Here the agreement is certainly not considered as directed against Russia.

JACKSON Charge

phered by the Chief Clerk

October 25, 4 P. M., 190 . M.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, October 25, 19110. to the Secretary of State China. Anglo-German Agreement. Text of telegran. J.

Lynopsis

10 1441.

Paradida to tal.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, october 25, 1940.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the <u>confidential</u> part of my despatch No. 1435, of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to report that the general correctness of what I learned with regard to the negotiation of the recent Anglo-German Agreement is confirmed by what I have been told today by one whose name I have (for the present at least,) promised not to mention. I can only say that no one is better qualified to speak than my informant.

Germany's object in endeavoring to bring about the agreement in question was almost entirely to permanently secure the "Open Door" in the Yang-tse valley, where German commerce has of late increased at a much more rapid rate than has British commerce. Although British interests are at present much the greater, the increase in German interests made it seem possible to the British Government that Germany might at some time when it could not conveniently be prevented, seek to establish herself permanently and territorially in the valley, and in order to avoid the possibility of this it was willing to agree with the German Government that neither should acquire any territorial advantage in this district and that both should uphold the principle of free and equal trade. The British Government did not wish to limit the agreement to this valley alone, however, and it was proposed that it should extend to the whole of China, including the Amoor district and Manchuria. To this the German Government

objected, as it wished 'to keep on good terms with Russia', and as it did not wish to have it appear as if the agreement was in any way directed against that or anyother country. As a kind of compromise the expression "all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence" was adopted.

Germany hopes that the agreement may be adhered to by the several countries to which it was officially communicated, although the same is binding in any case as far as she and Great Britain are concerned, and consequently the original object is secured. The agreement was of course communicated to Russia, and it is generally considered probable that that country will adhere to it. It is not considered as of material importance that the different countries concerned should immediately announce their adhesion, and if for any reason a delay of a week or two in answering might be considered desirable, it would not be considered as of consequence.

Whatever may be thought of the agreement elsewhere, here, where one of the two contracting parties is concerned, it is certainly not considered as being in the slightest degree directed against Russia.

I confirm herewith the text of the telegram sent you today, as follows:--

"Personal and confidential. In course of the negotiations of the Anglo-German Agreement Germany proposed restricting same to Yang-tse Valley. Great Britain wished to take in all China, including Amoor district and Manchuria. To this Germany objected as it was thought that it might offend Russia, and all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence was adopted, as a kind of compromise. Here the agreement is certainly not considered as directed against Russia, "

and have the honor to be, Sir,

or to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

7 Ballon

State Secretary of State

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

OCT 26 IS:

BUREAU.

PO 1 R WA 6 Govt.

Via Azores.

Berlin, Rec'd Oct. 26, 1900.

SecState,

11 JN 1900

Washington.

Resumed charge to-day.

White.

7:35 A.M.

1

Embassy of the United States, to the Secretary of State White The Ambassador has returned from leave and resumed charge. Salary account: Text of telegram. J.

1.5 1442.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, october 26, 191/0.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 1313, of July 23rd last,

I have the honor to inform you that I left my post on July
24th and arrived at my home in Ithaca, New York, on August
10th, and that, after having availed myself of the sixty
days leave of absence granted me by the Department under date
of May 4, 1900, I left Ithaca on October 9th and have now returned to Berlin and today resumed charge of the Embassy.

While confirming my telegram advising you of this fact, as follows:

"Resumed Charge today",

and at the same time enclosing an account for my salary for the quarter ending September 30, 1900, I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Auch tololice

the pro-

One enclosure as mentioned.

Berlin, October 21, 1900. to the Secretary of Male Expulsion case of Ernst Friedrich Wehnke. Tynopsis

1 1443.

### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, october 21, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the 20th ultimo, the Embassy brought the case of Ernst Friedrich Wehnke to the attention of the German Foreign Office, and requested that permission be granted him to remain in Prussia without further molestation until he should be able to obtain passage for himself and his family in a North German Lloyd steamer leaving Bremen for the United States.

The case had been reported to the Embassy by the Consulate Bremen. Wehnke was born in Germany in 1865, and had emigrated to the United States in 1881, subsequently becoming naturalized as a citizen. He had returned on a visit to his former home in July, and on August 13th had been ordered to leave Prussia within eight days. Through the influence of friends, however, the time was extended, but he was, under date of the 8th ultimo, informed that he could be allowed to remain no longer. He held return tickets for himself and family, but had been told that accommodations could not be given him before October 16th. Nothing further was heard from either Wehnke or Consul Diederich, and it is to be presumed that he was not again molested. In any case the Embassy has today been notified that permission has been granted him and his family to remain in Prussia until November first.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Steel Dolohite -

DIFLOMATIC Execution of a Porto Rican requisitorial letter. /Instruction No. 1043, May 15, 1900./

1 1444.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 29, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on June first, of your instruction No. 1043, of May 16, 1900, the enclosed requisitorial letter addressed by the District Court of San Juan, Porto Rico, to the competent judicial authority at Hamburg, was at once transmitted to the Imperial with a request for its due execution. These papers have now been received back from the Foreign Office and they are returned herewith in the accompanying sealed envelope.

The bill of exchange for \$25.00, which was enclosed in your instruction "to defray costs", was also duly transmitted to the Foreign Office. That office now reports that the proceeds of the same amounted to 104.75 marks, and as the costs were only 50.40 marks, the balance (54.35 marks,) has been returned to the Embassy. With this balance a draft to your order (as shown by the accompanying voucher) for \$12.76 has been purchased, and the same is enclosed herewith.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Alex Dollie

Enclosures: --

Ssaled envelope, voucher and draft, as mertioned above.

DIPLOMATIO,
NOV 17. 0

1445.

Sold Mass y of the United States,
Derlin, October 29, 1916.

White White to the Secretary of State

Indied

Paul Weigand's petition not granted.

/Instruction No. 1053, June 11, 1900./
J.

Lynopsis

1 1445.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, October 29, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on June 22nd, of your instruction No. 1053, of June 11, 1900, Mr. Philip Weigand's petition addressed to the German Emperor, praying for pardon for an offense (mayhem) committed by him before his emigration to the United States, was duly duly transmitted to the Imperial Foreign Office (F.O.No.737) as directed. Today a communication has been received from that office, in which it is stated that the petition has been laid before the Emperor, and that after the investigation of the case which had been ordered by His Majesty, the officials concerned did not feel in a position to recommend that pardon be granted. The Foreign Office requests that this information be communicated to Mr. Weigand.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Aul D. White

DIPLOMATIC, 20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOV 61 1900 30, 19110. October to the Secretary of State Dr. von Mühlberg appointed Imperial Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. J.

/ 1446.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, october 30, 1900.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the last part of Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1434, of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that Dr. von Mühlberg, Actual Privy Councillor of Legation, has now been appointed Imperial Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in place of Baron von Richthofen, whose appointment as Secretary has already been reported.

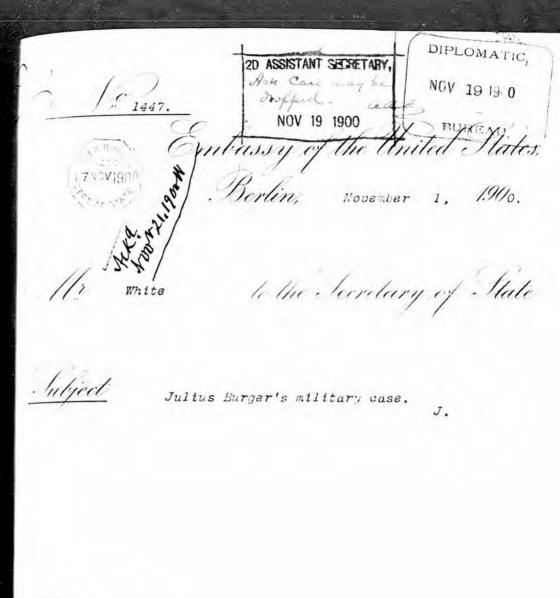
Like his predecessor, (who before his promotion had been the Director of the Colonial Department for about a year, and Under Secretary since December 15, 1897,) Dr.von Mühlberg has been connected with the Foreign Office for a number of years. After having performed military service during the war of 1870/71, he entered the consular service, subsequently, in 1880, being transferred to the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office in which he remained until a recent transfer to the Political Department.

The appointments of Baron Richthofen and Dr. von Mühlberg, following that of Count Bülow, are more of the nature of simple promotion and indicate that no change is to be anticipated in the conduct of Germany's foreign relations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aled Diblile



Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, November 1, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to case No. 9, in the report accompanying the Embassy's despatch No. 1237, of April 30, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that as it was eventually learned that only 152.82 marks had been refunded to Mr. Julius Burger, although he had been compelled to pay a fine of 200 marks, the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office was again (f.O.No. 787,) called to this case on August 18th.

A reply to the Embassy's note has today been received. In this note it is stated that the Bavarian Government does not, under the circumstances, feel in a position to rejund the remaining 47.18 marks. The retention of this amount has, however, nothing to do with Burger's evasion of military service. In 1992 Burger had been condemned by a local court (at Bamberg) for various assaults ("wegen dreier Vergehen der gefährlichen Körperverletzung") and the amount retained was in order to pay the costs involved in this and in former criminal proceedings had against him.

In view of this no further action will be taken by the Embassy in this matter unless the Department should otherwise direct.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. Cohite -

12 1448.

NOV 19 1900

NOV 19 1900

NOV 19 1900

MORFAIL

Andrew Contract of Market

November 2, 1900.

Market

More Contract

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, November 2, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence with regard to the Anglo-German Agreement for the maintenance of the "Open Door" in and the non-partition of China, I have the honor to inform you that a notice, of which the following is a translation, was published in the "Nichtantliches" part of last night's Imperial Gazette (Reichsanzeiger, No. 261,) and in the semi-official North German Gazette (No.257,) under the same date:—

Contrary to the statements circulated by several journals to the effect that supplementary provisions not yet published had been agreed upon in connection with the "German English Exchange of Notes' of the 16th ultimo, we are authorized to declare that with the exception of the Note, the full text of which was simultaneously published on the 20th ultimo, in Berlin and London, no agreement of any kind (keinerlei) has been concluded. The journals which have published assertions to the contrary have been decieved by their informants by untruths.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ales Debile

Berlin, ben 1. Robember.

Politifder Tagesbericht.

China.

diptgen ben von mehreren Blättern verbreiteten Angaben, in dem beutschen glischen Rotenaustausch vom iR. noch irgend welche bisher nicht veröffentlichte Zusabstammen vereinbart sein sollen, sind wir zu der Erklärung ericht dis außer der am 20. v. M. in Berlin und London gleichin vollen Mortlaut veröffentlichten Rote keinerlei Bereinbarung in ist. Die Blätter, die gegentheiligen Behanptungen Raum abten, sind von ihren "Gewährsmännern" mit Unwahrheiten in wolden.

DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States, NOV 19 19:0 to the Secretary of State Military case of Reinhard H. Ginsberg. /Instruction No. 1123, October 18, 1900./ Tynopsis

F.O.No.1449.

## Embassy of the United States of America Berlin, November 3, 1900. -48

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the Embassy today of your instruction No. 1123, of the 18th ultimo, relating to the military case of Reinhard H. Ginsberg.

Upon its face the case appears to be a simple one and one in which there is every probability that the Embassy will be able to effect the refunding of the fine which Mr. Ginsberg was compelled to pay. It is necessary, however, that the Embassy be in possession of further details in regard to it, and also that it be in a position to submit the evidence of Mr. Ginsberg's American naturalization to the German authorities, before it can take intelligent action, and to this end it will at once communicate with Mr. Ginsberg directly. The ultimate result of its action will be ally reported to the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alux D. While.

DIPLOMATIC,
NOV 19 19 0

BUREAU.

Miles Indian Missionaries in the Cameroons.

/Instruction No. 1119, October 9, 1900./

J.

Lynopsis

1. 1450.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, November 3, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1438, of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt today of a reply from Baron Richthofen to Mr. Jackson's note (F.O.No.821,) of October 23rd.

In his note Baron Richthofen says that the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.", at New York, has already made representations to the German Government in the matter in question, that a thorough investigation had at once been ordered, and that the German Consul General at New York had informed the Board verbally that this would be done. Baron Richthofen, while promising a further communication with regard to the matter, says that it is to be expected that it will be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, as the Imperial Governor of the Cameroons, who was recently in Germany on leave of absence and who has now left upon his return to his post, has received special instructions as to the desirability of arriving at a friendly settlement as soon as practicable.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Aud Dlohite

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, November 10, 1900.

White to the Secretary of State

· helject

News regarding the recent presidential election favorably received here.

Lynopsis

1 / 1451.

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, November 10, 19170.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

evidently makes a deep impression upon the best opinion in Germany. Not only are congratulations coming in from individuals representing various phases of German life and thought, but the Newspapers have chronicled the result in a manner most satisfactory. It was to be expected that papers which represent, more or less clearly, the tendency toward liberal ideas, would recognize the importance of the victory won by the present Administration; but, they have gone much beyond what might have been expected, and have shown an unwonted respect for the American people. This quiet exercise of sound judgment on the part of such vast numbers of our citizens has evidently made a deep impression here.

And, not only is this the case with the more liberal journals, but with some of an opposite character; indeed one of the articles most striking for its manifestation of good feeling toward the Administration was published two days since in a conservative paper which represents largely interests generally considered antagon stic to everything American. This paper, The Post, in its leading column congratulates Germany on the victory of the present Administration, in view of the fact which it now recognizes for the first time;— that the attitude of the President and his Colinet toward Germany has been steadily friendly and just. There are many indications that this view is increasing throughout the Empire. Some exceptions in the extreme

reactionary press there will be, of course; but the result of the election is a distinct gain to the friendly relations between the two countries.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Debite

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

NOV 24 1.30

Move the United Males,

Move the Movember 10, 1900.

Move the Movember 10, 1900.

Move the Movember 10, 1900.

Subject

Military case of Henry Schultheiss.

Lynopsis

1.5 1452.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, November 10, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on June 26th last the Embassy addressed a note to the Imperial Foreign Office requesting that, if found convenient and proper, permission might be granted Henry Schultheiss to return on a visit to his former home at Flonheim a/Rh., in order to see his nother, for a few days about the middle of July. The Embassy also informed the Foreign Office that it desired to give all proper support to a petition which had been addressed to the Grand Duke of Hesse in his behalf by some of Schultheiss's German friends. Schultheiss was of German (Hessian) birth, and had deserted from military service. He had subsequently become naturalized as a citizen in the United States, residing in New York City.

Under date of July 16th a reply was received from the Foreign Office in which the Embassy was informed that the 'Grandducal Hessian Government had no objection to Schultheiss's making a visit to his former home'. This information was at once communicated to Mr. Schultheiss and he immediately availed himself of the implied permission.

Under date of August 17th, writing from New York, he informed the Embassy, however, that after he had been at Flonheim for about three days he was ordered to call at the local "Kreisamt", where his passport was inspected, and that soon after he has warned by some friends that he was about to be arrested. He then left the country and soon

after his departure an effort was made to arrest him and his mother's house was searched.

On September 6th, after the return of Baron Richthofen from leave of absence, Mr. Jackson brought the matter to his attention and verbally asked for an explanation as to why the Hessian Government had endeavored to arrest Schultheiss a termaining the propused visit.

Today the Embassy is in receipt of a memorandum (Aufzeichnung) from Baron Richthofen, in which the facts of the
case are recited, practically as given above, and in which it
is stated in closing that 'investigation has shown that the
action of the Hessian authorities is to be accounted for by
the fact that through an oversight (Versehen) the local officials were not informed of the decision permitting Schulthetss
to return for a time, 'and further that 'the Grandducal Hessian
Government had requested that an expression of its regret at
the incident be communicated to the United States Embassy.'

Mr. Schultheiss will be informed of the nature of the reply made by the Hessian Government, but under the circumstances and in the absence of instructions from you, no further action will be taken in the matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

And Blohite

1453

180 6

Interestry of the United Hook From

Berlin, November 13th. 1909/1/1

WHITE to the Secretary of State

· lubject

Mr. Xavier Pene of the African Village Company.

<u>Synopsis</u>

Contents y of the United States.

Serlin, November 13th. 1900/91)

The Henorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

Referring to the Department's un-numbered Instruction of the 28th. of September last, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Xavier Pene called at the Embassy on October 30th. and requested me to obtain for him a letter from the Imperial Government addressed to the Governors of the German African Colonies authorizing them to permit him, upon his giving satisfactory guarantees to them, to take from those colonies a number of natives, not exceeding twenty or twenty-five, for the purpose of a scientific exhibit in connection with the Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. I immediately communicated this request to the Imperial Foreign Office adding Mr. Pene's qualifications as stated in the Department's Instruction and in the letter of introduction from the Department which Mr. Pene presented.

To day I have received a Note from the Foreign Office in which it is stated that "the taking away of natives from the German Protectorates for the purpose of exhibiting them, has not been permitted as a matter of principle for a long time. The Foreign Office therefore to its regret does not find it self in a position, in accordance with the fore-going, to extend to Mr. Xavier Pene permission to take natives from the German Protectorates in Africa for the purpose of exhibiting them in the Pan-American Exhibition to be held in Buffalo in 1901".

While adding that the substance of this communication

has been forwarded to Mr. Pene, I have the honor to be, St. very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut. D. White

DES STATE PEC G L. D. DES STATE PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. DES STATE PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. P. DES STATE PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. P. DES STATE PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. P. DES STATE PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. P. DES STATE PEC G L. D. P. PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. PEC G L. D. P. PEC G L. D. D. P. PEC G L. D. P. PEC G L. D. D. P. PEC G L. D. D. P. PEC G L. D. P. PEC G L.

. Subject

Convening of the Reichstag. Speech from the Throne.

Lynopsis

Berlin, November 15, 190 0.

john Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

The session of the Imperial Parliament was opened yesterday by a reception at the palace, the Emperor making the speech, which I enclose, with translation.

There is no comment worthy of notice in the newspapers as yet, the main features of the document having been anticipated by pulic opinion. For some time past the Socialist Organs have been insisting that the course of the Imperial Government in omitting to secure Parliamentary sanction of their measures at the outset, has been unconstitutional, but this has not been taken seriously by the nation in general.

I remain, Str,

Very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Huel Dlohite

Belosure, as above).

inclosure in Desported # 45-4.

## Geehrte Berren!

Machern Ich Sie zu erneutem Wirfen im Dienste bes Gemeinwohls berufen babe, entbiete Ich Ingen Namens ber verbundeten Regierungen Gruß und Willfommen.

Die Ereignisse im fernen Often haben unter allen gesitteten Bölkern ber Erbe tiefe einemung bervorgerufen. Kanatischer Hab und finsterer Aberglaube, angestadelt von gewissenlosen Andgebern des Pefinger Hofes, hatten misteitete Massen des dinessiden Bolkes zu Greueltbaten gerieben gegen die friedlich unter ihnen weisenden Borposten abendländischer Civilisation und derfitiger Rultur. Bei dem mutbig unternommenen Bersuche, die aufziehende Gefahr zu beschwören, stade Mein Gesandter von menchlerischer Hand. Die Fremden in der Hauptstadt saben sich an beib und Leben bedroht. Aber die Schreckensbotschaft einte, was sonst getrennt. Alle Nationen, segen die sich der unerbörte Angriff richtete, schlossen sich eng zusammen, und einmutbig fämpsten Indict an Schulter ihre Söhne. Und wie die Feldzeichen draußen gemeinsam weben, so zeigen sich bie Regierungen in ihren Berathungen von dem einstimmigen Munsche beseelt, möglichst bald wieder zeerdnete Zustände berbeizusühren und nach Bestrasung der Hauptschuldigen der Wiedersche sollter der Liebung des Beltsriedens für die Zusunft vorzubengen.

wernetung um Mich versammelt. Wie das deutsche Bolf mit seinen Fürsten die Ausfahrt ber fermeillig zu den Fahnen geeilten wehrhaften Jugend und ihrer Führer mit Kundgebungen freudigen Ziokes und muthiger Zuversicht begleitete, einer Zuversicht, die seither durch das Verbalten unserer Krieger vor dem Baterlande wie vor dem Auslande voll gerechtsertigt ist, so würde gewiß auch die Vollsvertretung mit patriotischer Entschlossenden für die zu ergreisenden Maßregeln eingetreten sein und bierdurch deren Bucht gesteigert baben. Aber während nur das Eine sicher war, daß wene Zögern gehandelt werden mußte, war die Grundlage für die zu fassenden Beschlüsse, zumal wei der Unsicherheit des Nachrichtendiensten, schwankend, standen demgemäß die uns erwachsenden kurgaben noch keineswegs sest, und entzog sich damit das Maß der nothwendigen Auswendungen siner sinanziellen Schäung. Wenn biernach davon abgesehen worden ist, den Neichstag zu einer müserprodentlichen Sigung behufs versassungen das Vertrauen, daß die Vollsvertretung den unvermeiblich

gewordenen Ausgaben ibre nachträgliche Zustimmung nicht verfagen werde. Galt es bod nur ichwer bedrobte deutsche Interessen zu schusen, sondern auch die Ebre bes beutschen Mangeben obne Bergug zu wahren.

Gegenwartig lagt fich ber burch bas oftaffatische Unternehmen verursachte Aufwand fil :- taufende Rechnungsjahr überseben; er bildet ben Gegenstand einer besonderen Rreditvortag. 3: Junen sofort jugeben wird.

Im bem Entwurfe gum Reichsbausbalts Etat baben, bank bem natürlichen Stoffen der Ginnahmen und ben vom Neichstag in ber vorigen Tagung beschloffenen Steuererhöhungen int fan alle Zweige ber Reichsthätigkeit reichere Mittel angesetzt werden können, insbesondere gu In der fen Auriorge fur die Arbeiter und der Landesvertheibigung.

Ein Folltarifgefest ift soweit vorbereitet, bag bie Borlage bes Entwurfs an ben Bintete rath im Laufe bes Winters zu erwarten ift.

Nachft ben in ber vorigen Tagung nicht verabschiedeten Entwürfen einer Seemannsortung und ber bamit in Jusammenbang stebenden Gesege, werden neue Borlagen Sie beschäftigen, burd welche einerseits eine einbeitliche Gestaltung ber öffentlich rechtlichen Seite bes Privatversicherungs wesens berbeigeführt, andererseits die Neichsgesengebung über bas Urbeberrecht mit ber fengeschrittenen Nechtsentwicklung in Einklang gebracht werden soll.

Borbereitet wird eine burch bie Rengestaltung ber Unfallversicherungsgesetze bedingte Ab anderung der Borschriften über die Unfallfürsorge für Beamte und Personen bes Soldatenstantes sowie eine Borlage, welche die Borichriften über ben Berkehr mit Wein zu verbessern bezwecht

Die Beziehungen bes Reichs zu allen auswärtigen Machten find fortbauernd gut ung freundlich. Mit Webmuth gedenke Ich Meines Berbündeten und theuren Freundes, bes Remgs Humbert, welcher in seinem Röniglichen Beruf als Opfer eines fluchwürdigen Unschlags fiel.

Auf ber Weltausstellung ju Paris, wo das Nachbarland dem friedlichen Wettstreite ber Bolfer eine gastliche Stätte bereitet hatte, ist deutschem Fleiße und deutscher Runstgertigkeit reiche Anerkennung zu Theil geworden. Dieser Erfolg, den Sie gewiß mit Mir freudig begrüßen, wert ber nationalen Arbeit auf allen Gebieten ein Sporn zu neuen Anstrengungen und immer großeren Leistungen sein.

Möchten die Berathungen, benen Sie Sich, geehrte Herren, im Einvernehmen mit Toverbundeten Regierungen widmen wollen, unter bem Beiftande ber göttlichen Gnade bem thenren Baterlande jum Segen gereichen! Translation of the within enclosure.

Speech of the Emperor to the Imperial Parliament, at the Palace, Berlin, November 14, 1900.

Honored Sirs :

Having called you together for the purpose of renewing your work for the general welfare, I tender you, in behalf of the United Governments, greetings and welcome.

The occurrences in the far East have aroused deep feeling among all the civilized peoples of the earth. Paratical hate and dark superstition, stirred by unscrupulous advisers of the Court of Pekin, had driven the misguided masses of the Chinese people to atrocities against the peaceful representatives among them of Western civilization and Christian culture. In the heroic attempt to ward off the rising danger, my Envoy died by the hand of an assassin. The foreigners in the Chinese capital found themselves threatened in life and limb. But the notice of danger united those who would otherwise have remainded apart; all the nations against whom this unexampled attack was directed, bound themselves closely together, and their sons boldly fought shoulder to shoulder. And as the various flags wave together, so do the various governments show themselves in their discussions animated by a common wish to restore good order,

as soon as possible, and, after punishing those who are chiefly guilty, to prevent any recurrence of such a disturbance of the world's peace.

G1 dly would have I assembled the representatives of the people at once when notice arrived of the disturbances in China. As the German people with their Princes witnessed the departure for China of the youth fit to bear arms, who voluntarily hastened to the flag with expressions of joyful pride and courageous confidence, -- a confidence which, through the action of our soldiers has in the meantime been fully justified before the Fatherland, as well asbefore foreign countries, -- the representatives of the people would have adopted the necessary measures with patrictic resolution, and thereby increased their weight. But, while, only one ting was certain; -- that action would have to be taken withbut delay; -- the foundation for such measures, owing to the uncertainty of information, was doubtful, and it was impossinle at that time to know what the necessary expenditures were to be.

If, therefore, it was decided not to call an extraordinary session of Parliament in order to adopt constitutional measures for meeting the expenditure, the Confederate
Sovernments, have, nevertheless, faith that the people's
representatives will not refuse their present sanction to
the necessary cutlay. For, not only was it necessary to

protect the threatened interests of Germany, but, without delay, to shield the honor of the German name.

At present, the expenditure for the fiscal year required for the East Asiatic expedition can be determined, and this is a subject of a special bill which will be laid before you immediately.

In the project of the Imperial budget, it has been possible, thanks to the natural increase of the receipts and the increased taxation adopted by the Parliament, to appropriate increased amounts to all branches of the Imperial Service, and especially to the assistance of the laboring classes and to the defense of the Empire.

The project of a Customs Tariff is so far advanced that it can probably be laid before the Imperial Council during the present winter.

In addition to the project of a Maritime regulation, and the laws connected therewith, not completed during the last session, new projects will occupy you, in which, on the one hand, the uniform organization of the legal side of the private Insurance System is to be regulated; and, on the other hand, the Imperial Law regarding authorship will be brought into proper relations with the advanced development of law.

There will also be laid before you, an amendment to the legislation regarding Accident Insurance for Officials and persons belonging to the army, in accordance with the

may form fiven to the Accident Insurance Laws; and also a proposal intended to improve the trade in wine.

The relations of the Empire to all foreign powers remain good and friendly. With sorrow do I recall my ally and dear friend, King Humbert, who, while accomplishing his Royal mission, fell a victim to an accursed attack.

At the Exposition at Paris, where our neighboring country had prepared a hospitable place for a peaceful competition between nations, German labor and German art have received precious acknowledgment. This success, which you will join me in greeting, will be for our national labor, in all domains, an incentive to renewed efforts and to ever increasing production.

May the deliberations to which you, gentlemen, in harmony with the Confederate Governments are to devote yourselves, be, by the Grace of God, a blessing to our dear Fatherland.

DI LOMATIC, / c 1455. PHO 8 12 0 Embussy of the United States . Berlin, "overler 19, 19110. /// White to the lecretary of Mule Receipt acknowledged of the Department's (October) instructions, to include No. 1124.

Lynepsis

Contassy of the United States.

Berlin Hovenser 19, 1916.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1425, of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the Embassy of the Department's instructions numbered from 1114 to 1124, both inclusive, dated during the month of October, 1900, and of a Circular dated the 22nd, and un-numbered (separate) instructions dated the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th(2), 13th(2), 15th(3), 16th 19th(2), 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th(2) of the same month.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alet O. lolico

Interestion to 1100, of August 20, 1900.

- Lynopsis

Cors & Ber DEC10 1900 1456.

## Embassy of the United States. Berling Movemen 19, 19110.

Honorarle John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receift, on September 12th last, of the Department's instruction No.1100, of August 30, 1900, the Foreign Office was informed of Mr. Charles Cornwallis Stevenson's appointment, and that the Emtassy has now been notified that he has been officially recognized as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Manover. This information has been duly communicated to Mr. Stevenson, and the certificate of his appointment forwarded to him, through the usual channel.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your oledient servant,

And T. 1 - ...

The write of the Secretary of Sulface Secretary of

Lynepsis

1 1457.

Contensey of the United States.

Berlin Hove ter 19, 19110.

Monoralle John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous corres, ondende with regard to similar cases, I have the honor to enclose herewith the certificate of the naturalization of Frederick Mertz in the Court of Common Pleas at Hartford, Connecticut, on October 22, 1830, which has been sent the Embassy from our Consulate at Stutigart. Mr. Ozman writes that he has alread; notified the Department of Mr. Mertz' renunciation of his American citizenship.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auch Deblie

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Miles of the United Males.

Mordin, November 19, 1900.

White to the Secretary of Male

Subject

The recent attack upon the Emperor at Breslau.

Jungaris

Contassy of the United States . Berlin November 19, 1900.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

sir:

The recent hurling of a missile against the Emperor's carriage at Breslau has attracted little attention here. The set was committed by a woman whose insanity is fully proved, and not the slightest political or social importance is attached to it.

On advising with the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, I found that his government had taken no action, though it stands in very close relations to that of Germany, and that the inclination of our colleagues was evidently to take no other than merely casual notice of the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

flet & long

DIPLOMANA

SHO S 15 0

(Interest of the United Males,

Berlin, November 20th. 1900/90

(In WHITE letter develory of Male

. Subject

Gustav Nehring's Passport Case. (D.) (Instruction No. 1031, April 6th. 1900.)

Lynopsis

Interest of the United States.

Berlin, November 20th. 1900.190

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Gustav Nehring applied to day for a passport through the United States Consul at Magdeburg. It appears that he was born at New York in 1875, his parents being naturalized citizens. At the age of four years he returned to Germany and has continued to live here up to the present time. From 1895 to 1897 he served as a soldier in the Prussian army and it is to escape further service in this that the Consul thinks he wishes now to establish his American nationality. The applicant states his intention to be to return to the United States within two years.

I replied to this application that if he had served voluntarily as a soldier in the Prussian army he must be considered to have thereby renounced his American nationality and consequently his right to an American passport.

Alue D. Colute

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATICA

DEC 11 190°

Interstry of the United Males,

Berlin, November 21, 1900.

White White Method Servelary of Male

Julged

Speech of Chancellor Count Bulow at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. His references to German policy in China.

Synepsis

## Interesty of the United States. Berlin November 21, 19110.

usnorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Stri

The recent debate at the opening of the Imperial Parlia
med attracts wide attention. It being the first official appearance
of Count you Bulow as Chancellor of the Empire, there was a feeling of deep curiosity to see how he would acquit himself in
grappling with the very serious questions now besetting the
Imperial government.

The first of these was the relation of the German Imperial government to the difficulties in China; and I select from the two speeches which he made at great length, sundry points which may interest you. He took pains to reply, first, to the charge that the government had not exercised proper foresight. This he denied, saying that although it was true that most governments had not foreseen what was to occur, Germany had foreseen the coming storm and forwarded not only to its representative in China, but more than once to various European Cabinets, its views to this effect.

The next point of special interest was his dealing with the charge that Germany had herself occasioned the recent difficulties by her acquisition of Kiow-Chow. As he took up this charge, the representatives of the Social Democracy shouted approval of it; whereupon he repelled it in such manner as to win vigorous applause from all other parties in the assembly. He pointed to the acquistion of Hong Kong by England; of Tonkin and Anam by France; of the Pamir and Amour territories by Russia; of Formosa by Japan, as having preceded the acquisition of territory by Germany, and around that if such acquisitions had anything to do with recent events, the other powers were more responsible than Germany. As to the

charge that the troubles were due to provocation by  $Gor_{\mathrm{man}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^{n}}$ aries, he said that cruel treatment of missionaries in Calana begun long before Germany had anything to do with that hat ... and that an invasion of China by foreign powers had been made before Germany had acquired Kiow-Chow. He declared with emplity that, as a matter of fact, Germany, of all powers and engaged in China, had held back the longest, that she had taken action when she felt that her holding back had expused it. to great disadvantages, in that other powers were obtaining the ileres, concessions and even territories, from which Germany and likely to be excluded; that then, in consequence of the remesattacks upon the German mission in Shan Tung, -- attacks which and minated in the murder of two German missionaries, -the Imperial government interfered for the first time to secure the safet of its own people and to properly guard its own interests, and at all in a spirit of adventure, or in the desire to exercise arbitrary power, but in recognition of an absolute necessity, and that Germany had always shown friendship and good will town China, as the events of four years ago proved.

As to the Boxer movement, he charged it to the wretched administration, for which the central government of China is responsible, and stated that the spread of the movement was must to the evident want of good will on the part of the government, which had since that time sought to escape the consequences of its ill-will by every sort of pretext and trick. He insisted that the recent sad events were not justly chargeable upon and civilized nation; that the storm which has broken out in China rages not merely against Germany or any other foreign power, in against all civilized peoples, and not only against the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of these, but against their is gineers, missionaries, merchants and railway laborers; --indeed against all foreigners; and that, in fact, the existing contest between tarbarism and civilization.

Taking up next the question as to what Germany depicts in China, he disclaimed any intention to enter into a policy adventure, or into an effort for the acquisition of territory

declaring that the wish of Germany is to tring this crisis to a close at the earliest moment possible after atchement for the crimes that have been committed, and guarantees for the maintenance of orderly government; That Germany demands atonement for the crimes which have been committed, for the simple reason that if no penalties are imposed, it will be taken for granted in the Chinese Empire that free permission is henceforth given for the renewal of atrocities, thus putting in jeopardy the interests of all civilized powers. He declared that Germany is ready to accept any government in China that shall show itself able and willing to give guarantees for the establishment of order, and atonement for past outrages. He then went to say that the wish of Germany is that civilization be not fettered in China, and that in the civilizing movement, Germany shall exercise its due influence; but that if anything is to be won in Germany, Germany will insist on having its share; that it wishes neither to overreach, nor be overreached by, any other power; that it has no interest in the partition of China, -that it urges no such partition ; that it does not at all believe that China is so nearly ruined that it is the duty of Germany to make haste to secure new Chinese territory. He said that the interest of Germany is not at all to bring on a dissolution of the Chinese Empire, but, on the contrary, to have China gradually and peacefully adopt European civilization, thus giving Germany time to establish, develope and strengthen its own position in China.

Some laughter was aroused, especially among the Socialist members, by the Chancellor's statement that it is the interest of Germany that China, by means of a good, regular administration, remain as solvent as possible.

He in various forms disclaimed any desire to extend German territories in China, and thus to strain the financial, military and political power of Germany, adding "We do not wish in China, without absolute necessity, to adopt a policy of annexation. \* \* \* We have in Kiew Chow found the necessary point of support for our commerce and our many; and we have in Shan Tung a wide field for commercial and industrial effort". The following paragraph

Itight on the recent agreement between Germany and Great Britalia, especially as regards the much discussed third article. This paragraph ran as follows: "Naturally, gentlemen, we make it the first condition that others also shall not go on making term. The acquisitions. So far as this understanding shall be loyally observed on all sides; and there is no ground for supposing this will not be the case; it is our wish and our intention to go beyond it. The We shall, in future, measure our steps carefully, since we know well that if too short a step forward should cause us to be left behind, a step too far in advance we expose us to attack, and we wish neither one thing nor the other.

As to the securing of guarantées for the future and suitable satisfaction for the atrocities committed, indemnity for outlay and the firm establishment of German rights alread; acquired, the Chancellor said that these were matters yet to be determined; That discussion was now going on regarding them between the representatives of foreign powers in Pekin, and that a recent telegram enabled him to lay before the house the text of the note directed by the powers to the Chinese government. The conditions in this note, as given in eleven articles, he incorporated into his speech.

Referring further to the necessity of making common cause with other powers in establishing order and peace in China, he say that germany had felt obliged to intervene by an effort worthy of great power; that it was on this account that she had sent so many ships; that a mere maritime display was not sufficient; that it was necessary to send a corresponding military force; that without this, the prestige of Germany which was necessary its commerce and to the existence of its missions, would be forever lost, and that if Germany had not acted so promptly, the insurrection would have reached the middle and south of China.

Having then discussed the question of the alleged bread of the Constitution, involved in the omission to call Parliament together at the time when war was begun, he again returned to the original of the constitution.

Chinese question, and took up the relation of Germany to the chief command of the armies of the allies. As to this point, he stated in substance that the choice of Count Walderses was not pressed by Germans upon the other powers, and especially not upon Russia, but that it was due largely to the Emperor of Russia, with whose especial approbation the command was given to a German Field Marshal.

He then said "We have no intention to go beyond the rogramme which I presented in July last. We purpose to act with common sense and care. We do not purpose to set our aims too high nor to undertake what we are incapable of carrying out". me then proceeded to give assurances that the government was not inclined to strain its powers in China, or to act independently of other nations, and least of all to play the jurt of a special Providence". He then used the following words "There is one Sovereign who endeavored to play the part of Providence upon earth, Napoleon the Third. He was not successful. His example does not stimulate in us any attempt to imitate him. The Hohenzollerns will never follow in the footsteps of the Bonapartes; never will un-German tendencies be followed by the house of Hohenzollern, whose greatest son declared the Sovereign to be the first servant of the state. Nevertheless, we wish to preserve our position in the world. \* \* \* \* That we do not interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, we clearly showed during the South African war and the Spanish-American war. In both these contests we adhered to a policy of honorable neutrality. \* \* \* \*There is no other standard for us in these matters than the interest of our country. \* \* \* \* \* Neither in military nor in diplomatic matters shall we be led into isolated action at variance with the principle which we have laid down from the beginning, namely, that of common action by all the powers".

As I have already stated, there was a reference in the midst of the speech to the breach of Constitution in not calling together Parliament last July, and this was referred to not only in this first speech from which I have just given extracts, but in a speech during the debate of the following day, in which Count Bullow disclaimed all responsibility for anything that had occurred

I might call attention to a multitude of points of interest during the speeches of Count Bulow on both days; but those already given are the only ones which have any especial bearing on the questions now occupying the representatives of the various nations at Pekin and on the attitude of Germany toward other powers, the United States included.

Beyond a doubt these speeches have added greatly to the prestige of the new Chancellor. There was in them a mixture of dignified statement, cogent reasoning and kindly humor, which not only captivated the greater part of his audience, but pleased the nation at large. Judging from the utterances of the press, this first grapple with the questions before him, is a very great success.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auchor

Interest y of the United Makes

Section November 22, 1910.

White lether Secretary of Make

Subject

Secretary's instruction of November 22, and consequent interview of Mr. White with Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs. China.

Text of telegran.

/ r. 1461.

Contassy of the United States.

Sistem November 22, 1940.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Pursuant to your instruction by cable received this morning (the text of which is appended on the over leaf) I went immediately to the Foreign Office and discussed the matter concerned with Baron you Richthofen, the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I assured him that our government was thoroughly in earnest in its desire to act harmoniously with the other powers, and to secure such punishment and indemnity as should be found possible; but that we felt it dangerous to ask more than could by any possibility be conceded, and I then handed him a copy of your despatch to Mr. Conger. He seemed greatly interested in it, and, as to the points involved, said that the amount of the indemnity was entirely a secondary matter; and that they were endeavoring to secure from the best sources possible, information which would enable them to fix more exactly the sum which ought to be paid. As to the punishment of the chief offenders, he acknowledged the difficulty to which you referred, and the danger of getting into an unfortunate position before China and the world; but, he said that Germany, being, of course, the power which had been most seriously injured in the murder of its Diplomatic representative, felt very deeply on the subject, and that, beside this, the Imperial Government thought that, as a matter of policy, as serious punishment as could be obtained

should be meted out in order to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages. He said that they were well aware of the difficulty of reaching some of the criminals, but that one of them, the Commander of the Mohammedan troops, seemed to them especially guilty, and that they had telegraphed their representative regarding the duty of meteing out punishment to him. A second time he dwelt on the difficulty of punishing all of the chief criminals, and said that the Imperial Government were not disposed to attempt to go further tham the possibilities in the case warranted, and that they were constantly se king information from their representative on this subject.

He also said that as soon as he obtained anything more bearing on the subject, which he thought would interest our government, he would communicate with me.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

HUC DECTE

Text of telegram received November 22, 1900.

White,

Anlassador,

Berlin.

I transmit herewith the text of the instructions by cable :the Minister to China nesterday a turnoon. You will take early approble occasion to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs erally, indicating (undesignedly purport, and if he express discosttion to have a copy, you will furnish it. Text follows: Conger. 20th. The President is most solicitous that the present negotiations shall not fail either by reason of a lack of harmonious cooperation among the Powers or through the presentation of delaras with which it may be impossible for China to comply. Confiaing in your wisdom and experience he has left you a large discretion as to details and prefers still to follow that course. He directs me, however, to ask you to consult with your Colleagues and siriemly to enquire whether the presentation of a list of high Chinese 2ficials and the demand for their capital punishment as an ultimate, may not result in a failure of negotiations through a confession of inability on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out all tiese deut: sentances. We, in colon wit: the other Powers, assire and must exact the severe and execulary punishment of those high an ficials whose crimes have shoused the civilized world, but it well te most unjortunate if the Powers, having put forth an altimatur to which China may possibly not be able to give effect, should be onperleanto witharaw their demands or to enforce them by a course action which they all asprectate and which would entail conse, and also which no one can joresse. The same considerations also apply to the question of the amount of the invertity to be demanded. The President capors the exaction of a lump some not resonative ability of 2 na to put, to be flered ter equitably distributed among the Power's interested. De directs to reject the instructions already progrently given that you will use every endeavor to bring the negotive tions to a steep and satisfactor, close in view of the serious Plication witch may result from delay. liay.

Intersely of the United States

(Intersely of the United States

(In ware I the Secretary of State

. Intried

Cuhan latters remater, in the action.
Estats of Juan Minastan.

Instruction Co. 1075; the 1 ; 1 2.

-Tynepsis

## Entensy of the United Males of America Berlin Hovemer 22, 1900.45-

Comprable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.G.

717:--

Referring to your instruction to 1073, of July 1sth last, I have the honor to inform you that the Cuban requisitorial letter enclosed therein, — in the matter of the estate of Juan Kindelan, — were duly sent to the German foreign Office with a request for its execution, on July 27th. Today, however, the papers in the case have been returned, and the same are transmitted herewith, with the information that the testimony of one Magaelene Calvo born Vinent, cannot be taken as desired, as the person named is not to be found.

The Foreign Office states that the amount of the expenses incurred by German officials in this case is 86.05 marks, and in the absence of other provision for the payment of the same, I request authorization to send this amount to the Foreign Office and to charge for it in my next account for the contingent expenses of the Embassy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaint servant,

Alec Ditohite.

Pholishres: --

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY I to the Secretary Case of Dr. S. Twarpwski presented at Foreign Office. Asstr - ran convention with regard to reciprocal aestene s, military fagitives. /Instruction 'o. 1124, Househer 12, 1900./

- Jungaris

# Contassy of the United States. Berlin Hoosmar 22, 1906.

Noncra(le John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.G.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your instruction No. 1128, of the 12th instant, and to inform you that the case of Dr. S. Twarowski will at once be brought to the attention of the Imperial rorsign Office and an investigation of the same requested. In the absence of further instructions, however, nothing will be said with regard to Dr. Twarowski's claim for damages.

In connection herewith I ten to rajar to the despatchfrom this mission as follows: -- No. 441 of May 4, 1892; No. 340 of March 1, 1393; and No. 42 of May 14, 1390. As a yeneral rule emigrants from other countries are allowed to traverse Germany, -- of course under certain of servation, -- except when from known facts concerning them, or from their personal appearance, it is thought probable that the American inmigration of icials will not permit them to fund but will cause them to be returned to the port (in Germany) from which they sailed, and experience has shown that it not infrequently happens that American citizens of Bussian or Polish origin, who have been visiting at their Jorner hones, are mistaken for enigrants and subjected to annoyunce at the Russian or Austrian frontiers of Germany. Intervention by the Emiliary has, however, invarially legal to a javorable reconsideration of the action taken by the frontier officials (who usually cannot read English and do not know the nature of an American passport) and enabled the individual in question to travel through Bernary without further molestation. If far as shown by the records, Dr. Twarowski made no  $a_1$ , eal to --mission.

Between Prissta (Germany) and Austria a convention (Marts.) exists, with repart to the reciproval delivery of deserters and military figitious, and has existed for many years. In the tracty of peace of August 25, 1766, Article XIII, (see Martsus New-very Escheil General as Traités, Tome XVIII, page 348,) the convention of rebruary 10, 1531, (id., Tome 1X, page 205,) together with its subsequent amenaments, was expressly confirmed. A previous convention had been made in 1518.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaisant servant,

Alle Dololite

Median populary of Marian States

Interior Secretary of Marian States

Interior Secretary of Mariante States

Interior Secretary of Mariante States

Interior Parliamentar notes. Or answer of the

Parliamentar noise. Or animative of the Reichstag. Measures introduced. First randing of the CHIMA deficiency Lill.

J.

Synopsis

april 3/97

Interest of the United Males of Inversed Section November 24, 1910.

Honorable John Hay,

Scuretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

As already resorted (Bes. atom Mo. 1434, of Mobesser 15th,) the new session of the Releasting was of ened on the 14th instant. On the following day the House weighted its organization, releasting Count Ballestrom, of the "Zentrum" (Catholic Purty), as its President.

Hew bills have as not been submitted by the Government but it is anticipated that the budget will be introduced today. The Imperial Insurance till has been introduced, however, as was expected, (Despatch No. 1197, of February 19, 1900,) and it is completed as nore than possible that the same, with some slight anneadment, may be passed in time to go into effect on the first of April next. The so-called "Seemansordnung" (Despatch No. 1121, of December 29, 1399,) has turn reintroduced in the Reichstag, and a bill restricting the manufacture of articitial wines, etc., ("Weingesetznovelle", -- Despatch No. 795, of March 17, 1899,) has been prepared by the Government and submitted to the Impaction of its an rough legare introduction in the Reichstag.

There have, on the contrary, seen a large number of private bills ("Iniativanträge") and resolutions in roduced, along which of more than local interest are those with regard to the taxation of Sacharine (which passed the Reisista more than two years ago —— Despatch No. 418, of Maj G, 1895, —— but which did not then receive the approval of the Bandesrath), with regard to the duministration of oaths (simplification) in civil cases, with regard to forbidding the insignation of Jorei n Jaws, With regard to granting a per dien can sessition to Members of the Reichstag,

and with regard to the making it more easy for a derman to  $r_{t^{-1}}$ . This nationalize while restains more or less parametrized on t.

cont Number and other Agrantans have also reintroused.

Itil amenaing the General Tarig. Act of 1979, in the introduced of an valorer witten (hes, atotico, 914, of June 2., 1999). I consultion I has to state that it is now thought frobable to the sier of the air series of opinion existing with related to the mantages of the so-called "Bookle Tarig.", the new German to till (Despates 20., 1990). I dispersion of the Reference.

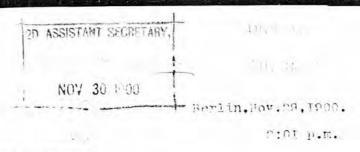
The first reading of the China Definions And the took place on the 19th, 20th, June and 25rd instart, and are con juently unticipated the bill was (pesierus a terroom) re to the inaget condition. This bill, which was introduced .. -Joinsminent on the first say of the session, calls for the sign riation of 152 770 000 marks, to is raised by means of a law, a way the expenses connected with the transmission of the German Expeditionary Corps to China. In accordance with the Argument and .panying the bill, this corps consisted of 352 officers, 120 said an officers, lol higher officials, 27 minor officials, 18 713 against 3 377 torses, -- these numbers rejerring of course merely to thouse included in the volunteer (provisional) organizations (Des. access Nos. 1819, 1836, at al.,) and not to the of years will ser a. the re plan Many and Marines. With repara to Count billow's debyt as Chancellor of the Empire, and his space as in introducing and and Jending the Itll, on the 19th and 20th instant, I have alread to ported (Despated No. 1430, of November 21st). In the course of the ascate species were made by the leaders of all parties, ... with exception of the extreme left of the House all agreed in a frouth) the aution of the Government and in wishing to exact . " the Chinese full reparation for the outrajes committed. Count Leretengeld, the Bavarian Minister, speaking in the name of the non-Prussian me wars of the Bundssrath, asslured that so jur as to knew the Jovernments of all the Federated States approved a the groupt and decided action which had lean taken last so the Interial Authorities. All were, however, agreed in the

the state have been norse strictly in each limits which the densities of the state has a strictly a state of the control of the state of the state of the constitution of the constitution

I am, Sir, oer respect nill,

Your on saises servens,

A Commence



med. State. "ashington.

Have just had informal interview with Minister for reign Affairs, and will see him again, and Thencellor of the Empire earliest possible moment to find if semetime core definite can be obtained.

THITE.

Beciphered by Michael 7:15 p.m.

Dillassia FLC EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON. BRE LINE . IT Movember 30, 1900. " derr Sir: The President directs me to send you the enclosed messages of congretulation, and to ask you to be good enough to have suitable replies made thereto.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President .

tion. John Hay, Secretary of State .

I'nclosures .

EEGRAM.

Ale muder Germany.

DIPLOMATER.

PEC 1 L. 0

PRESENTATION.

. P. Ri. Ro. via A. & E.

3:4 1.4.,

Mr. X

erlin, Movember 29, 1900.

President McKinley:

Four hundred Americans assembled

for Thanksgiving festival in the Kaiserhof

and you thanks and congratulations.

White, Mason.

From Berlin,

November 29, 1900.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Have just had informal talk with Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will see him again and Chancellor of the Empire, at earliest possible moment, to find if something more definite can be obtained.

WHITE

phered by

Soormary of State

Source of State

Source of State

Solvential

Berlin, November 29th. 1900. 190

Mille White Secretary of State

Subject Department's Telegraphic Instruction dated

Department's Telegraphic Instruction dated

November 28th.in regard to affairs in China received.

Confirming answer thereto. Textof telegrams.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Borlin, November 29th. 1900!91)

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram, (the text of which is recited on the overleaf) concerning the situation at Peking and to confirm my telegraphic reply thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Aud Diblite

Text of Telegram received November 29th. 1900.

White, Ambassador, Berlin.

November 28th. noon:-Most confidential. We are given to understand that all the Powers except Germany deprecate exorbitant demands at Peking and conditions impossible to execute. They also regard form of ultimatum as unwise yet the Ministers at Peking apparently following the lead of von Mumm seem determined on measures which may lead the Powers into an impasse with deplorable results. Holleben can tell me nothing. Can you give me any light on German attitude.—Hay.

Text of telegram sent November 29th. 1900.

Secstate,

Washington.

Have just had an informal talk with Minister of Foreign Affairs and will see him again and Chancollor at earliest moment possible to see if something more definite can be obtained.—White.

BUREAU. November 30, 1900. 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY isratary of State, shington.

wember 30, 8 P. M.

Minister for Foreign Affairs says attention of German minister at Peking has been directed to necessity of limiting demands to what is possible and obtainable; that decision here in Europe what is possible is so difficult that they have fully empowered Mumm to ascertain it on the spot and adopt policy accordingly; that he is instructed to decide what it is possible to demand, according to the impressions he receives during discussion with his colleagues and his observation of the general situation; that while Mumm knows that German Government believes severe punishment of a limited number of eminent persons is most important to protect foreigners of all nations from a repetition of the outrages of last summer, the decision how far to go is left to him. German Minister for Foreign Affairs believes from news recently received that Chinese court is taking measures to render death penalty possible phered by

From

Serlin - 2

to persons named in the note, except Tung Fu Sien, the commander of Mohammedan forces, and Prince Tuan, against the latter of whom a less but severe punishment can be obtained; that if severe punishments cannot be secured, it can then be determined what can be done; that the conditions of the joint note are not irrevocable; that Mumm has full power to modify them; that Mumm is not unduly strenuous, but careful to keep within what is feasible. Answering a question of mine as to possible banishment of main offenders to some territory under control of Powers, German Minister for Foreign Affairs said he was not empowered to speak. The power whose condict seems to be here most in doubt is Russia. Illness of the Czar of Russia seems to paralyze everything. German Minister for Foreign Affairs says the question of indemnity has not really come up yet. I judged by his general tone that they would relinquish the idea of a penal indemnity, but would insist on payment of actual damages and expenses, though disposition here is most carnest for the death penalty, and they profess belief that it can be obtained if insisted on. I think German Winister for Foreign Affairs is considering solution.

, 190 , M.

Paren mark in

erlin - 3

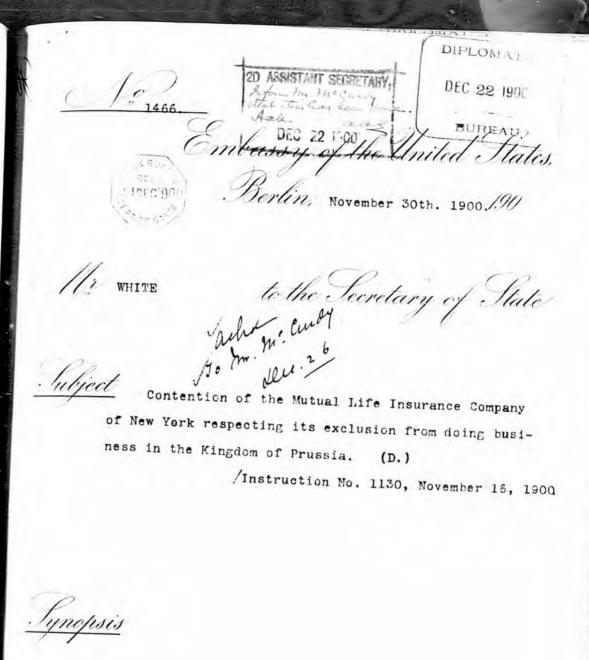
Frem

derman Minister for Foreign Affairs attributes especial importance to Governors of Southern provinces in this whole matter, and so does Speck Sternberg, who visted me this morning. Minister of Japan has just stated to me view of his Government, agreeing with our own, that death penalty to high offenders and an extremely large indemnity are impracticable.

WHITE

hered by the Chief Clerk,

Next | 1 | 10.15 A.M. . M.



Embassy of the United States, . Berlin, November 30th. 1900 1911

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Inform his the servery DEC 22 1:00 -

The Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt to day of your Instruction No. 1130, of the 16th. instant instructing me to communicate to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of Mr. McCurdy's letter of September 28th. 1900, and the Memorandum accompanying it, which were enclosed in the Department's Instruction No. 1118 of October 8th. 1900, with a request that it be brought to the attention of the Prussian Government and to report that I immediately caused the same to be done.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

the Dobite

1245 90 to White But to the Secretary of State

Subject

Experimental Agricultural (Seed Control)

Stations in Germany.

(D.)

/Instruction No. 316, June 5th. 1895./

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 1st. 1900, 190

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

Referring to the Embassy's Despatch No. 919 of June 23rd. 1899, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the Library of the Department of Agriculture, one copy of the reports of the operations of the experimental station of the University at Jena, for the year 1899, which has been received today from the Imperial Foreign Office for this purpose.

I have the honour to he, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alet Delolite

Enclosure: -

One copy of "Bericht über die Thätigkeit der landwirthschaftlichen Versuchsstation an der Universität Jena fur das Jahr 1899".

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 1st. 1900/90 Personal and Confidential. to the Secretary of State Affairs in China. Text of telegram. (D.) (Telegraphic Instruction dated Nov. 28th.1900

1468.

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin December 1st. 1900. 190

Personal and Confidential.

The Honorable John Hay.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

Referring to your telegraphic Instruction dated the 28th. ultimo and to my telegraphic answer thereto sent upon the 29th. ultimo, I have now the honour to confirm my cipher telegram sent yesterday evening, which deciphered reads as fellews:-

"Secstate,

Washington, November 30th. 8 p.m. . Minister for Foreign Affairs says attention of German Minister at Pekin has been directed to necessity of limiting demands to what is possible and obtainable, that decision here in Europe what is possible is so difficult that they have fully empowered Mumm to ascertain it on the spot and adopt policy accordingly; that he is instructed to decide what it is nest to demand according to the impressions he receives during discussion with his colleagues and his observation of the general sithation; that while Mumm knows that the German Governmenthelieves severe punishment of a limited number of eminent persons is most important to protect foreigners of all nations from a repetition of the outrages of last Summer, the decision how far to go is left to him. The German Minister of Poreign Affairs believes from news recently received that the Chinese Court is taking measures to render death penalty passible to persons named in the Note except Tung Fusian Commander of the Mohammedan Forces and Prince Tuan against the latter of whom a less but severe punishment can be obtained ; that if severe punishments cannot be secured, it can then be determined what can be done; that the conditions of the Joint Note are not irrevocable; that Mumm has full power to modify them; that Mumm is not unduly strenuous but careful to keep within what is feasble. Answering a question of mine as to possible banishment of main offenders to some territory under control of the Powers, German Minister of Poreign Affairs said he was not empowered to speak. The Power whose conduct seems to be here most in doubt is Russia. Illmess of the Tsar of Russia seems to paralyze everything. German Minister of Foreign Affairs says question of Indemnity
they would relinquish the idea of a penal indemnity, out
would insist on navment of notural downers and extenses. would insist on payment of actual damages and exienses. Though disposition here is most carnest for the death penalty and they profess belief that it can be obtained if insisted upon, I think Imperial Foreign Office is considering more and more an alternative solution. German Minister of Poreign Affairs attributes especial importance to Governors

of Southern Provinces in this whole matter and so does Spect Sterburg who visited me this morning. The Minister of Japan has just stated to me view of his Government, agreeing with our own, that death penalty to high offenders and an extramely large indemnity are impracticable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Mul Destrite

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

BUREAU B

Berlin, Dec. 2, 1900.

Washington.

Doctor says Morrill out of danger. Weak but fever ended.

White.

10:26 P. M.

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 3rd. 1900. 190

Personal and Confidential.

WHITE to the Secretary of State

- Infect Affairs in China. Text of telegram dated December 1st. 1900. (D.)

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States. . Berlin, December 2nd. 1900. 1911

Personal and Confidential.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt yesterday, Sunday, morning of your cipher telegram dated the first instant which deciphered reads as follows:-

\*White, Ambassador, Brelin. December 1st., 1 p.m.-We think favourably of latest russian and French propositions first substituting, quote, "the severest punishment" quote for quote "the penalty of death", quote, secondly clause relating to finantial measures to be altered to read quote "China shall take such finantial measures as shall satisfy the Powers in order to guarantee the payment of indemnities" quote et cetera, thirdly article ten to be altered to read quote "the Chinese Government to engage to negotiate such amendments as may be deemed useful by the Powers in Treaties of Commerce and Navigation for the purrose of facilitating commercial relations", quote. We in-cline to think with France that acceptance of these amendments may put an end to the present crisis and the sacrifices it entails while maintaining a full accord of the Powers and if they prove acceptable to the other Governments we would agree to presenting conditions as irrevocable.-Hay."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

the bloom to

1470.

Interest of the United States.

Berlin, December 3rd. 1900.190

WHITE to the Secretary of State

Subject Mr. Morrill's illness. Text of Telegrams. (D.)

/ Telegraphic Instruction dated December 2, 1900/

Lynepsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 3rd. 1900. 190

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram yesterday and to confirm my reply thereto which was forwarded yesterday evening. The text of both telegrams is given below.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Auch tolete -

Text of telegram received December 2, 1900.

White, Ambassador, Berlin.

Newspapers report Morrill Secretary ill wire facts. Hay.

Text of Telegram sent December 2, 1900.

Secstate, Washington.

Doctor says Morrill out of danger weak but fever ended. White.

EEC 21 .. 0

Encion Passay of the United States,

Pricing December 3rd. 1900. 190

WHITE WAS Jothan Secretary of State

Statistics of Invalidity Insurance in Germ.

(D.)

during the year 1898.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States,
Berlin, December 3rd. 1900, 190

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of the Report of the Imperial Statistical Department relating to the statistics of Invalid Insurance in Germany during the year 1898, which have been received from the Imperial Foreign Office for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

the bloketo

Enclosure:. Two copies of "Statistik der Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1898, Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistichen
Amt. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band 127".

Entrassy of the United States,

Berlin, December 5th. 1900 190

White It the Secretary of State

- Infject
Joseph F. Monaghan recognized as United States
Consul at Chemnitz. (D.)

/Instruction No.1077, of July 20th, 1900./

Synopsis



1.5 1478.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 5th. 1900.190

The Henorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that on the receipt, on August 4th. last, of the Department's Instruction No. 1077 of July 20th. 1900, the Foreign Office was informed of Mr. Joseph F. Monaghan's appointment, and that the Embassy has to day been notified that he has been officially recognized as Consul of the United States at Chemnitz. This information has been duly communicated to Mr. Monaghan, and the certificate of his appointment forwarded to him, through the usual channel.

I have the honour to he, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Aut the line

Enclassy of the United States,

Berlin, December 5th. 1900. 190

Mire to the Secretary of State

Infect Joseph P. Fex recegnized as United States Consu-

Integral Joseph P. Fex recognized as United States Consular Agent at Markneukirchen. (D.)

/Instruction No.1124, of October 20th. 1900

. Tynopsis

Governar Burnath

1473.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 5th. 1900.190

The Henorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that on the receipt, on November 3rd. last of the Department's Instruction: No. 1124, of October 20th. 1900, the Foreign Office was informed of Mr. Joseph P. Fox's appointment, and that the Embassy has to day been notified that he has been officially recognized as Consular Agent of the United States at Markneukirchen. This information has been duly communicated to Mr. Fox, and the certificate of his appointment forwarded to him, through the usual channel.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Aut Dollie

Embassy of the United States, to the Secretary of State Affairs in China. Text of telegram received December 6th. 1900.

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 6th. 1900. 1911

The Henerable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the henour to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram reading as follows:-

"White,

Ambassader,

Berlin.
I have wired Conger to sign the Joint Note.-Hay."

I have the henour to be, Sir,

Your ebedient servant,

Alet Dolute

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, pecember 6, 1900

White to the Secretary of State

· helject

Recent tribute by the Imperial Secretary for Finance, to the financial policy of the United States.

Tynopsis

Berlin, December 6, 190 0.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

sir:

The recent debate in the Imperial Parliament (November 50th) brought out an interesting statement by the Secretary for the Imperial Treasury, regarding the borrowing of 80,000,000 of Marks in America. The gist of his statement is in the following words:

"When the money was needed in September, the money market was not so easy here as to lead us to hope that we could draw 50,000,000 of Marks from the German market without thereby raising the present bank discount of five per cent before the end of the year. Last winter we had a discount of six per cent during ninety Jays, and during three weeks, even a rate of seven per cent ;fault was found in Berlin with the Government on account of this nigh rate, and we were earnestly requested to do everything in our power to avoid a recurrence of it. This was the main reason which prompted me to go to America for the 80,000,000 Marks. In September, the London rate had already risen so considerably that there was reason to fear that in case we withdrew these 80,000,000 Marks from our home market, heavy shipments of gold would take place. It was, therefore, thought best to draw gold from foreign countries; and there was no country in the world where money was so easy as in the United States".

The Minister then read from a report from the German Consul in New York, and went on to say that this happy state of takings in the United States was due to the remarkable increase of exports from the United States to other countries, out of all pro-

He also stated that another reason was the American Currency Law, under which the National banks are allowed to issue as much as one hundred per cent of their capital in loans, instead of only ninety per cent, as formerly.

The Secretary then went on to say: "I admit that we would have been able to raise these 80,000,000 Marks in Germany, and I do not doubt for a moment that they would have been subscribe for, but what prevented our doing this, was the reason already given by me. In case we had made such large demands on the money market at a time when Hamburg and various other German cities were making loans, and when some of the Federated states were also intending to ask for loans, we might have crippled our money market, so that at the end of the year, it might perhaps have been impossible to prevent the raising of the rate of discount from five to six per cent; and in this dilemma we adopted the precautionary measure of making the loan in America".

In the further course of the debate, the Secretary announced as another reason for making the loan in America, that another loan of one hundred and fifty million Marks would have to be made to cover the expenses of the expedition to China, and that in consequence of the law increasing the Navy, considerable additional loans would have to be raised until the year 1920. He further said that in view of the result of the Presidential election, he did not see any danger of the bonds now sold in Americans to the did not see any danger of the bonds now sold in Americans freely at par, and that this would doubtless prevent their being thrown back upon the German market for a long time to come.

The whole statement by the Secretary, Baron von Thielmann was certainly a remarkable tribute to the success of the financial policy of the present administration; and it is so regarded by the German press, so far as the writers treating the subject are fitted to discuss it.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

1 / 1476

DEC 29 . 10

DIFLUM YOU,

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 7,

1916.

/// White

To the Secretary of State

Subject

An alleged "interview" with the Ambassador,

published in sundry German newspapers.

Lynopsis

( / 51476

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, December 7, 1900.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

As an alleged "interview" which has been somewhat widely circulated here, regarding the relations of the United States to China, may have reached you, it seems best to state the fact that the whole is a mass of untruths.

The person responsible for it is a German who speaks
English very perfectly, and who, having been favorably introduced to me, brought a copy of the London "Standard" containing
an article to the effect that the United States had sought to
place fetters upon European diplomacy in China, with other
newspaper articles stating that the United States only seeks
commercial advantages in the Chinese negotiation, and called
to my attention the fact that many German newspapers were repeating these statements.

Thereupon, I showed him their utter untruthfulness, and, indeed, absurdity.

The question also being raised as to the relations of the United States to Germany, I simply stated that the relations between the two countries were satisfactory, and that since it was clear that no ultimatum would be laid down of a sort which could make trouble in view of changed circumstances hereafter, there was really no question of importance in China separating them.

Chinese statesmen having been mentioned, I spoke in an appreciative way of Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister at Washington.

To my amazement, this "interviewer" developed out of these very simple and natural statements a long, sensational de-

spatch, making me say the very opposite of what I had said, 4 and making me hint that Mr. Wu had unduly influenced the Washington government, and claim that the United States had gained a diplomatic victory over Germany.

Fortunately, the "interview" on the face of it was so absurd that various persons have since told me that they saw at once that it must be a misstatement.

In view of the last "sensational" remark in the "interview", I thought it test to write a personal note to Baron von Richthofen, Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom not only my official but my personal relations have been in every way most satisfactory ever since my arrival here, and, also to inform certain trustworthy correspondents of the facts in the case. The result is that the true character of the alleged "interview" was last evening and this morning fully shown in the Berlin press.

I enclose a copy of my personal note to Baron von Richthofen; and remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure :-

Copy of letter from the Ambassador to Baron von Richthofen, bearing date December 6, 1900.

PERSONAL

Embassy of the United States of America Berlin.

December 6, 1900.

His Excellency,

Baron von Richthofen,

Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

My dear Baron von Richthofen :

I should deeply regret to have you for an instant think it possible that I made the statements contained in a so-called "interview" published in the papers this morning.

Of course, I could never have said that the London "Standard" was not far in the wrong when it said that the United States had only been acting as a fetter upon European diplomacy.

Certainly, also, I did not say, and could not have rade anything like the statement, that the United States eeks only to win commercial advantages.

Nor did I say so foolish a thing as that you had tated to me that Germany had acceded to the view of the hited States.

spatch, making me say the very opposite of what I had said, 4 and making me hint that Mr. Wu had unduly influenced the Washington government, and claim that the United States had gained a diplomatic victory over Germany.

Fortunately, the "interview" on the face of it was so absurd that various persons have since told me that they saw at once that it must be a misstatement.

In view of the last "sensational" remark in the "interview", I thought it best to write a personal note to Baron von Richthofen, Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with whom not only my official but my personal relations have been in every way most satisfactory ever since my arrival here, and, also, to inform certain trustworthy correspondents of the facts in the case. The result is that the true character of the alleged "interview" was last evening and this morning fully shown in the Berlin press.

I enclose a copy of my personal note to Baron von Richthofen; and remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient

to

Enclosure :-

Copy of letter from the Ambassador to Bar bearing date December 6, 1900. PERSONAL

Embassy of the United States of America. Berlin.

December 6, 1900.

His Excellency,

Baron von Richthofen,

Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
My dear Baron von Richthofen:

I should deeply regret to have you for an instant think it possible that I made the statements contained in a so-called "interview" published in the papers this morning.

Of course, I could never have said that the London "Standard" was not far in the wrong when it said that the United States had only been acting as a fetter upon European diplomacy.

Certainly, also, I did not say, and could not have made anything like the statement, that the United States seeks only to win commercial advantages.

Nor did I say so foolish a thing as that you had stated to me that Germany had acceded to the view of the United States.

The correspondent came and called my attention to the article in the London "Standard". I simply said to him that it was all wrong; that it was also wrong to suppose that the United States was merely seeking commercial advantages; that the United States cares little, indeed, for commercial, advantages, as compared with guarantees for the safety of Americans in China; that Germany and the United States are working together harmoniously, and that now that we find the conditions laid down by the diplomatists at Pekin are not absolutely beyond the possibility of amendment in case of decided changes in the condition of things in China, there is no longer anything dividing Germany and the United States. I laid stress on the fact that the United States are fully in accord with Germany as to the importance of punishing the chief criminals in China, just as far as it is possible to do so.

I regret this matter exceedingly, and am taking measures to have the whole thing put in a true light.

I am very glad to learn this morning from Washington that Mr. Conger has received orders to sign the joint note at Pekin.

I remain, My dear Baron Richthofen,

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

(Sd) Andrew D. White.

(C O P Y)

DEC 21 1: 9/104 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 6th. 1900. 190 to the Secretary of State Mr WHITE Subject Observance of Thanksgiving Day. (D.) Synopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 7th. 1900/90

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

Referring to Mr. Jackson's Despatch No. 1094, of December 1st. 1899, I have the honour, while enclosing a copy of the preliminary Notice, to inform you that Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in this city on the 29th. ultimo, by the usual banquest under the auspices of the Embassy. I presided, reading as in former years, the President's Proclamation and calling for cheers for the President and the German Emperor and Empress. Professor Dr. Harnack, Rector of the University of Berlin, was the Speaker of the evening, his audience numbering nearly four hundred, including Consul General Mason, Consuls Barnes and Mahin.and practically all the prominent members of the local colony. During the dinner permission was given to me with unanimity and great heartimess to send the telegram to the President, the text of which I append. As usual the dinner was followed by a dance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedienr servant.

Text of telegram:

The President, Executive Mansion, Washington.

Alet to lohite

400 Americans assembled at Thanksgiving Dinner send congratulations and good wishes. White"

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES UNTER DEN LINDEN 68, BERLIN NOVEMBER 10 th. 1900.

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday the 29th of November as a day of thanksgiving, the Americans resident in Germany wish to join in the national festival, indicate their sympathy with those at home, and mark the attachment they feel for their own land, by meeting together on that day.

You are invited to be present at the Banquet, which will be given on the occasion at the Hotel Kaiserhof, Mauer Strasse Entrance, and will begin at six thirty o'clock precisely.

The cost for each seat has been fixed at seven marks. This does not include wine, which may be ordered on private account. There will be music, a few speeches by appointed speakers, and a dance at the close of the dinner.

Tickets may be obtained from the Embassy, Unter den Linden 68, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from the Consulate General, Equitable building, Corner of Friedrich and Leipziger Strasse, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

As it is necessary to know beforehand the number of seats to be filled, no tickets will be sold after Tuesday the 27th.

You are reminded, that on former Thanksgiving Days, a number of applicants through neglect to secure tickets on time failed to get a seat. As heretofore, no tickets will be sold at the door.

# The Committee on Thanksgiving.

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, AMBASSADOR,
FRANK H. MASON, CONSUL-GENERAL,
HERMANN KREISMANN, EX-CONSUL-GENERAL,
REV. DR. J. DICKIE, PROF. W. D. MILLER,
WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND,
WILLIAM M. GRISCOM, OTIS B. BOISE,
STEPHEN H. MC FADDEN.
A. P. HANSON

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

20 London Secretary of Market Market

· lubject

The law relating to Invalid Insurance in Germany as at present in force. (D.)

/Despatch No. 220 of January 13th. 1891./

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 2.3.3

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, December 10th. 1900. 190

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

Referring to the Embassy's Despatch No. 220 of January 13th. 1891, I have the honour to transmit herewith the translation of a Note Verbale giving the more important provisions of the Imperial law relating to Invalid Insurance now in force, which has been received from the Imperial Foreign Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

fuel blok &

Enclosure: Translation of Note Verbale, Foreign Office to
Embassy, December 4th. 1900.

( Translation.)

#### Memorandum.

According to the "Disability & Old Age Insurance Law," of January 1, 1900, (Imperial Law Sheet 1899 p. 465,) the following sersons are insured after the completion of their 16th year:

- I. as heretofore, servants who are working or wages;
- 2. diviating from the law heretojore in force:
- a, private teachers and tutors, for instance male & female private teachers and hale and female private tutors, (public teachers do not pay any insurance for giving additional private lessons);

b, other employees, whose main occupation is that of a servant,

to a and b, whenever wages are paid, and the annual income does not exceed 2000 Marks.

Under the group "other employees", those are mainly to be figured who are employed in public or private institutions or business establishments of every discription, as well as officials of the medium class; in the first case, therefore, the actual office persoell (clerks, registrars, calculators,) in the latter--private secretaries, companions, ladies-in-waiting, &c.

The following is also to be regarded as "wages": dwelling, clothing, board, fuel, &c. An occupation, in return for which "board and lodging" is only granted to such an extent as would suffice to cover the necessary demands of living to the employed, does not necessitate insurance.

Stress is laid on the fact that every temporary employment makes the insurance compulsory, in so far as the "Bundesrath" does not make an exception to this according to the regulation of December 27, 1899. According to this regulation compulsory insurance for temporary employment does not as a rule exist, when performed by persons who do not follow the occupation of laborers and receive wages therefor, and who only do this occa-

sionally, when additional help is required, or who perform the work at regular intervals, but only in addition of their other work and against small pay, which for the time of employment, would not suffice to pay for their support, and which would not be in comparison with the amount of insurance which would have to be paid for the time.

- The insurance of all insured persons in Berlin is effected at the "Landes-Versicherungsanstalt" Berlin C, which has its offices at Kloster St. 41, while in the suburbs of Berlin it is effected at the "Landes-Versicherungsanstalt Brandenburg," Mathäikirch St. 19. A special announcement of arrival and departure with the insurance institution need not be made. The said persons are insured in accordance with the lawfor "Disability and Old Age," from January 1, 1891, and those who are now brought under the insurance law, are to be insured from January 1, 1900.
- Ing stamps on a receipt card of the insured. The contributions are to be paid every week in which the person has been employed under the conditions necessitating insurance for working men or servants. The week for contributions begins on Monday of each calendar week. The contributions or stamps are to be paid by the employers; they are, however, entitled to deduct one half of the same from the servants wages on their payment. The stamps are to be pasted on the receipt card by the employer.

The stamps can be bought at all post-offices, and also at those shops where the sale of stamps is indicated by signs.

While stamps were formerly sold covering the period for one week only, they may now be purchased for a period of 2 and of 13 weeks, (the latter to cover a period of 3 months.)

i. Contributions are made each pay day(monthly, quarterly, &c.,) according to the date when the wages are paid to the sevants—
monthly, quarterly, &c.,—and in the following manner: The employer pasts stamps in continuous succession on the receipt card of the employed for the amount of the contribution which is to be paid for for the period of the employment,—that is to say for the number of weeks for which wages are to be paid to

the employee, and also with rejerence to the wage class. Stamps covering a period of more that one week must be cancelled by the employer; stamps for one week may be cancelled. The cancellation can only be effected by writing plainly on each stamp, or stamp-

ing in figures the date when the cancellation took place, -- for instance for December 15, 1900, "15, 12, 00." Ink or similar material is to be used for the cancellation. Other marks for cancelling are not permitted.

The ultimate payment of the contribution, after is has become due, is not permissible after two years, and, if the amount
to be paid has been fixed too late on account of a dispute regarding the amount to be paid or for other reasons not caused
by the participants, not after four years.

5. The number of the wage class is decided by the amount of the annual earnings of the insured, whether payment in cash or payment in kind. The law has fixed five wage classes, as follows:-

To class 1, belong all persons under obligation to be insured, earning annually not more than 350 marks.

Class 2, those earning annually from 350 to 550 marks,

Class 3, those earning annually from 550 to 850 marks,

Class 4, those earning annually from 850 to 1150 marks,

Class 5, those earning annually more than 1130 marks.

For deciding the queation to which wage class the insured belongs—aside from the exceptions herein specified,—the actual amount earned is not final. Rather, as the basis of computation, in the case of insured not belonging, as will generally be the case, to the "sickness-fund," the annual wages, pursuant to the legal provisions of the "Sickness" Insurance Law, of April 10, 1892, (Imperial Law Sheet, p. 417,) is assumed to be 300 times the amount fixed by the superior administrative authority of the place of employment, as the customary pay in that locality, of the ordinary laboring man or working woman by the day.

According to this the annual wages for males for Berlin is fixed at 300 X 2,70=810 marks, -- these persons, therefore, belong

to the 3rd wage class; the annual wages of females to 300 % 1,50= 430 marks, -- they, therefore, belong to the 2nd wage class.

Teachers and tutors (female teachers and tutors) belong to the 4th wage class at least, but whenever it is shown that they have an annual income of more than 1150 marks, to the 5th wage class.

In case a fixed amount in each payment is agreed upon for weeks, months or years, and if the amount is higher than that given above as the average payment, this payment is to be taken as a basis.

Employers and servants can, however, agree that the insurance shall be made in a higher wage class than that which would necessarily follow from the amount of the annual wages,—so that female servants can be insured in the 3rd, 4th or 5th, and male servants in the 4th or 5th wage class. In case such an agreement is arrived at the employer must pay one-half of the entire amount. The insured may for himself claim the insurance of the higher wage class. If this is the case, however, the amount to be paid by the employer is not to be calculated according to the higher wage class, but according to the wage class fixed by law; the remaining amount is to be paid by the insured.

6. For each wage class different stamps will be provided, and, as already stated, for one, two or thirteen weeks. Their price will be

| in | wage | class | 1 | 14 | or | 28 | or | 182 | pfannigs |
|----|------|-------|---|----|----|----|----|-----|----------|
| "  | "    | n     | 2 | 20 | "  | 40 | "  | 260 | "        |
| "  | "    | "     | 3 | 24 | "  | 48 | "  | 312 | "        |
| "  | "    | "     | 4 | 30 | n  | 60 | "  | 390 | "        |
| ,, | **   | "     | 5 | 36 | "  | 72 | "  | 468 | "        |

1

7. The insured has to provide himself with the receipt card for pasting on the stamps. He may be held to do this by the police. these will be furnished without fees or other cost by the chief of that police circuit in which the employer resides.

In case the servant should full to produce the receipt card, the employer himself may request its issue for the servant, and

and this course is recommended in order to avoid the consequences of not being in possession of the same. To procure the issue of the first receipt card for a servant, the production of a servant-book (Dienst-buch) before the proper authorities will suffice. Other proof will be sufficient for proving the identity of persons requesting the issue of a receipt card, for instance birth and baptismal certificates.

The receipt card must, in order to remain valid, be presented at the office given above in order to have it exchanged for another, within two years from the date of issue. This exchange must also be effected by the insured.

DIPLOMATION DEC 29 1330

DEC 29 1330

December 10th. 1900. 190

WHITE

WHITE

Marican Plants, fruits, etc.. San José Scale. (D.)

/Instruction No.----, of October 10th. 1900/

Synopsis

Berlin, December 10th. 1900 1901

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

3ir:-

Referring to your Instruction of October 10th. last, I have the honour to state that a communication was at once addressed to the Imperial Foreign Office enclosing the copies of the Circular (No.41, Second Series) of the Department of Agriculture, transmitted in your Instruction, requesting information as to any errors which might appear in this Circular in the part referring to Germany and further requesting that I might be kept advised of any changes in the German Regulations as to the importation of American plants, fruits, etc. as they might occur. Two answers to this request have been received and I beg to enclose herewith copies of the same together with a translation.

Reference is made in one of these Notes (Enclosure No. 1) to two communications which have been received from the Foreign Office on this subject, both of which have been reported to the Department in Despatch No. 392 of April 24th, 1898 and in Despatch No. 1211 of March 22nd. 1900.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Aus De hite

Enclosures:

Foreign Office to Embassy, December 8th. 1900, with translation.

Same to same, of same date, with translation.

# Enclosure/in despatch No.

Foreign Office to Embassy, Becamber 8, 1900.
(Copy.)

Auswirtiges Amt.

#### Verbalnote.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Versinigten Staaten von Amerika auf die in dem Memorandum vom 23. Oktoher d. J.-F. O. 822-hierher gerichtete Anfrage Folgendes zu
erwidern: Nach der Einleitung des mitgetheilten Zirkulars über
die in den verschiedenen Ländern für die Einfuhr amerikanischer
Pflanzen, Bäume und Früchte geltenden Bestimmungen soll diese
Zusammenstellung nur die wegen der Gefahr der Einschleppung der
San José Schildlaus ergangeneVorschriften enthalten.

Unter den für das Reichsgebiet aus diesem Anlass erlassenen Massregeln befindet sich keine Vorschrift, wonach amerikanische Pflanzen u. s. w., soweit deren Einfuhr unter gewissen Voraussetzungen vom Reichskanzler ausnahmsweise zugelassen ist, nur über bestimmte Grenz-Eingangsstellen eigeführt werden aürfen.

Das in der Zusammenstellung mitgetheilte Verzeichniss umfasst vielmehr diejenigen diesseitigen Grenzstellen, die aus Anlass der Massregel gegen die Reblaus für die Pflanzeneinfuhr geöffnet sind; zu diesen treten übrigens noch für Preussen das Hauptzollamt Malmedy und das Nebenzollamt Dzieditz hinzu.

Nur insofern als die amerikanische Einfuhr ihrer Art nach unter die bezüglichen Pflanzenkategorien der Reblausvorschrijten fällt, würde die Beschränkung der Einfuhr über jene Zollstellen eintreten. Dagegen werden z. B. amerikanisches Obst und Obstabfälle von den Verkehrsbeschränkungen der internationalen Reblauskonvention und den Ausführungsbestimmungen bazu nicht betroffen und unterliegen daher nicht der obigen Beschränkung. Schliess-lich ist noch zu bemerken, dass der Herr Reichskanzler auf Grund des 2 der in dem Zirkular erwähnten Kaiserlichen Verordnung vom 5. Februar 1898 Ausnahmen von der Verbote der Einfuhr lebender

Pflunzen

Pflanzen und frischer Pflanzenabfälle gestattet hat.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich, in dieser Beziehung auf seine in gleicher Angelegenheit an die Botschaft gerichteten früheren Mittheilungen, insbesondere auf die Verbalnoten vom 19. April 1898, 21. März d. J. una vom heutigen Tage Bezug zu nehmen.

Berlin, den 8. Dezember 1900.

An

die Botschaft der

Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.

#### Translation of the foregoing enclosure.

Foreign Office.

## Note Verbale.

In answer to the inquiry contained in the memorandum of the left 23rd last,—F. O. 522—the Foreign Office has the honor inform the Embassy of the United States of America as follows: According to the introduction of the circular enclosed, regarding the regulations of the various countries for the importation of American plants, trees and fruit, this compilation is only to contain the regulations enacted on account of the danger connected with the introduction of the San José Scale.

Among the regulations enacted in the Empire on this account there are none according to which American plants, &c,--in so far as their introduction has been exceptionally permitted by the Imperial Chancellor,--are required to be brought in at certain frontier stations. The list in the compilation, on the contrary, gives the names of those frontier stations which, on account of the measures against the scale, are open to the impor-

tation of plants; to those already mentioned must beaded in Prussia the main custom house Malmedy and the sub-custom house Dzieditz.

only whenever the American importation, according to species, comes under the category of plants which falls under the scale regulations, their importation would be restricted to those custom houses. On the other hand American fruit and fruit "scraps" (Obstabfälle), for instance, are not touched by the shipment restriction of the international scale convention and the export regulations, and, therefore do not fall under the above restriction. It is finally to be said that the Imperial Chancellor, on the basis of 2 of the Imperial Decree of February 5. 1898, has granted exceptions in the circular for the importation of live plants and fresh plant "scraps".

The Foreign Office has the honor to refer in this connection to its former communications on the same matter, and in particular to its Notes Verbale of April 19, 1898, March 12st last, and to that of today's date.

Berlin, December 8, 1900.

70

the Embassy of the
United States of America.

#### Enclosure # 2 in despatch No.

Foreign Office to Embassy, December 8. 1900. (Copy.)

Auswärtiges Amt.

#### Verbal-Note.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika unter Bezugnahme auf die diesseitige
Verbalnote vom 19. April 1898 mitzutheilen, dass das Reichsant
des Innern auf Grund des § 2 der Kaiserlichen Verordnung betreffend die Einfuhr lebender Pflanzen und frischen Obstes aus Amerika vom 5. Februar 1898 beschlossen hat,

- 1. Die Durchfuhr lebender Pflanzen aus Amerika unter zollamtlicher Kontrolle allgemein zu gestatten, sofern eine Oeffnung äer betreffenden Kolli nicht stattgefunden hat,
- 2. Die Einführung lebender Pflanzen aus Amerika über die Zollgrenze nach Hamburg und Bremen zwecks Sortirung und Wieder-ausfuhr oder Durchfuhr nach Untersuchung auf San José Schildlaus unter der Bedingung zu bewilligen, dass
  - a. das sortiren und Wiederverpacken unter zuverlässiger Kontrolle erfolgt,
    - b. das alte Verpackungsmaterial verbrannt,
  - c. bei der Wiederverpackung ein verstreuen des Inhalts durch genügende Sicherheitsmassregeln ausgeschlossen wird,
  - d. falls an den Pflanzen der ursprünglichen Sendung das Vorhandensein der San José Schildlaus durch die Untersuchung festgestellt wird, die Weitersendung des Inhalts des betreffenden Kollo nicht gestattet, letzteres vielmehr nebst dem Verpackungsmaterial verbrannt wird.

Befinden sich in einem Kollo Pflanzen, deren Einfuhr nach Inhalt der in der oben erwähnten Verbalnote mitgetheilten Bestimmungen gestattet ist, so können dieselben auch zur Einfuhr nach
Maassgabe dieser Vorschriften zugelassen werden.

#### Enclosure # 2 in despatch No.

Foreign Office to Embassy, December 8. 1900.
(Copy.)

Auswirtiges Amt.

# Verbal-Note.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich asr Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika unter Bezugnahme auf die diesseitige Verbalnote vom 19. April 1898 mitzutheilen, dass das Reichsamt des Innern auf Grund des § 2 der Kaiserlichen Verordnung betreffend die Einfuhr lebender Pflanzen und frischen Obstes aus Amerika vom 5. Februar 1898 beschlossen hat,

- 1. Die Durchfuhr lebender Pflanzen aus Amerika unter zollamtlicher Kontrolle allgemein zu gestatten, sofern eine Oeffnung aer betreffenden Kolli nicht stattgefunden hat,
- 2. Die Einführung lebender Pflanzen aus Amerika über die Zollgrenze nach Hamburg und Bremen zwecks Sortirung und Wieder-ausfuhr oder Durchfuhr nach Untersuchung auf San José Schildlaus unter der Bedingung zu bewilligen, dass
  - a. das sortiren und Wiederverpacken unter zuverlässiger Kontrolle erfolgt,
    - b. das alte Verpackungsmaterial verbrannt,
    - c. bet der Wiederverpackung ein verstreuen des Inhalts durch genügende Sicherheitsmassregeln ausgeschlossen wird,
    - d. falls an den Pflanzen der ursprünglichen Sendung das Vorhandensein der San José Schildlaus durch die Untersuchung festgestellt wird, die Weitersendung des Inhalts des betreffenden Kollo nicht gestattet, letzteres vielmehr nebst dem Verpackungsmaterial verbrannt wird.

Befinden sich in einem Kollo Pflanzen, deren Einfuhr nach Inhalt der in der oben erwähnten Verbalnote mitgetheilten Bestimmungen gestattet ist, so können dieselben auch zur Einfuhr nach
Maassgabe dieser Vorschriften zugelassen werden.

# Translation of the foregoing enclosure.

poreign Office.

## Note Verbale.

The Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America, --referring to its Note Verbale of April 19. 1898, --that the Imperial Department of the Interior has resolved, on the strength of § 2 of the Imperial Decree rejarding the importation of living plants and fresh fruit from America, of February 5. 1898, that:

- 1. The shipment through Germany of living plants from America under customs control is to be granted generally whenever the shipment has not been opened,
- 2. The introduction of living plants from America over the customs boundary of Hamburg and Bremen, for the purpose of assorting and re-exportation or shipment through the country after an examination for San José Scale has been made, is to be granted on condition
  - a. that the assorting and re-packing is effected under reliable control,
    - b. that the old packing material is burned,
  - c. that during the re-packing precautionary measures are taken so that the scattering of the contents is pre-vented,
  - d. that if San José Scale is found on the plants of the original shipment, the further shipment of the case is not to be permitted, but is to be burnt together with the packing material.

In the event of plants being in a case, the importation of which is permissible according to the regulations as stated in the said Note Verbale, these may be introduced in accordance with these regulations.

As to the shipment through the country, generally permittedmentioned under No. 1--the adjoining Federated States have been requested by the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, to furnish the appropriate authorities with the necessary instructions.

As to the privilege mentioned under No. 2, a request in this direction has for the present only been laid before the Senates of Mamburg and Bremen, as these harbors chiefly come into consideration in connection with the importation in question.

Berlin, December 8. 1900.

To

the Embassy of the
United States of America.

DIPLOMATIC, Con. Buceyon
DEC 29 ... 10

Contrast y of the United Males,

Berlin, December 12th. 1900/90

WHITE to the Secretary of Male

Infield
William Essenwein recognized as United States

Vice and Deputy Consul at Dusseldorf. (D.)

/Instruction No.1116, of October 6th. 1900/

<u>Lynepsis</u>



1480.\_\_

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, December 12th, 1900 1911

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that upon the receipt on October 19th. last, of the Department's Instruction No. 1116 of October 6th. 1900, the Foreign Office was informed of Mr. William Essenwein's appointment, and that the Embassy has to day been notified that he has been officially recognized as Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Dusseldorf. This information has been duly communicated to Mr. Essenwein and his certificate of appointment forwarded to him through the Consulate General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

teet De Chile

Berstary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch of April 19th last, I have the honor to inform you that I left my post in Germany on Movember 11th and returned on the 18th, and that I left again on the 25th and returned on the 10th instant, having thereby availed myself of an additional twenty days, making fifty-nine in all, of the leave of absence considerately granted me by the Department in its instruction of February 15, 1900.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

John B. Sackson

Sec'y of Embassy.

DIPLOMATIC, 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY Parliamentary notes. The Transvaal. Count Bülow's speeches.

Medersy of the United Males of Inverior

Sonorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1464, of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the Reichstag adjourned yesterday, for the Christmas holidays, until January 5, 1901. One week later, Tuesday, January 15th, is said to have been the day fixed for the beginning of the annual session of the Prussian Landtag.

Of the bills mentioned in my previous despatch, that known as the "Seemansordnung", and the Imperial Insurance Bill have been read once and referred to special committees. Various other matters, of domestic rather than international interest, have also been discussed and disposed of, — such as the increase in military pensions, the measures to be taken by the Government to prevent a coal famine, and the application by an official of the Imperial Home Office to a private industrial organization for funds with which to agitate in favor of the so-salled "Zuchthausvorlage", which failed last session. Various members of the Government spoke on different occasions, and an opportunity was given Count Billow to show that he intended to be Chancellor in fact as well as in name, and that he did not intend confining his attention to matters of foreign policy alone.

With regard to the debate with reference to the placing of the German loan (80,000,000 marks) in the United States last summer, and the tribute paid on that occassion mann the Imperial Secretary of State for the Treasury, late for man Antassador in Washington, I have already reported in my designation No. 1475, of the 6th instant.

Faron This Imann presented the Budget to the Reichstag on the 10th testure, and the first reading of the appropriation biles ouncy law the attention of the House from that time until its au-State with passes and a corroom. Advantage is usually taken of the opportunity presented by this first reading to discuss all the actions of the Government during the past year to which exception is taken by any of the several parties. Owing to what had gone before, however, (particularly the first reading of the China de liciency bill, -- Despatch No. 1460, of November 21st,) less than the usual amount of interest was shown by the House and a quorum was present at hardly any time during the four days dehate. In the course of his speech Baron Thielmann referred to the new customs tariff, stating that the "economic" commission which had been presparing the tariff-scheme had only completed its work about two months ago (see despatch No. 1431, of October 20th last,) and that the Impertal Treasury was now at work upon the proposed rates, that all possible expedition would be used but that a good deal of time would still be required to fix upor these rates as there were almost a thousand positions (subdivisions) in the proposed scheme. Count Poscaciesky, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Home Office, referred to the reciprocity agreement with the United States, stating that through this agreement Germany was no longer treated "differentially", as san before been the case. (December 11th.) Baron Richthofen, the Inperial Secretary of State for Foreign Af airs, spoke of Germany's strict observance of neutrality during the South African war, c. the steps which had been taken to prevent the sale of munitions of war to Great Britain by German firms and the use of German, ugssels to transport British troops, and of the protection asvordea German subjects in the Transvaal.

Count Bulow also spoke on two occasions during this asiat , takin

a partaje of attacks upon the Generalett made 1; the Social Do :-Are: (Bebel,) and Pan-Germanic League (Dr. Masse,) leaders and steers, to go fully into the history of Germany's relations with : 5 South African Republic since 1988, and to state with considendly exactness the reasons why it had not leen constained desingle to have President Krüger oche to Berlin. Abong other reings he said -- that it would not have lean of any advantage to President Kruger to have been received by the Emperor, while it wight have given rise to false hopes, that the action taken too teer prompted solely by a consideration of Germany's interests, had not been suggested from England or taken on assisint of any agnastic or family reason, that the Engenor was ton patriotic a Berman to be ingluenced by any family connection and i the centrary were the case he would not remain in his present office is Chancellor for a single day, that a ter the seraing of the Emperor's telegram to President Krüger in 190, it became spicent that Germany would be entirely alone in the abent of her taking up the case of the Boers, that in any event in 1906 there was no par, that President Krüger had been requested not to come to Berlin tegore he had loft Paris, but that nevertheless the intention to present himself to the Emperor had been made known to the German authorities only about forty-eight hours before the proposed interview should take place, that the German Jovern ent asclined to be taken by storm, that Germany was no more depensent upon Great Britain than Great Britain was upon her, and that the Samoa and TangTse agreements contained no secret clauses and history would show that they were of advantage to Germany, while the secret Anglo-Jerman Agreement (which was concluded in the stater of 1995, and is said to be with regard "to the eventual disposition of Portuguese possessions in A rica",) did not contain any provision with regard to a conflict between Great Pritein and the South African republics. He also said that as Jur lack as May and June, 1999, it has even visurly intimutes to the Transvaul authorities that nothing was to be expected grow Jermany in the event of hostilities (realing out with Great critain, and a suggestion had heen made, while had been rejected to Presluent Kruger, that the meaintien of the United States he indited. He declined to discuss the question of the nerits of the war parties of the war parties of the war parties and the Transvaal, as that was a question between the countries involved and one which could not influence Germany's action, which must be guided by its interests alone.

Among other matters considered by the Reickstag before its adjournment, and referred to a special committee, was the bill ("Toleranz Antrag") introduced by the Catholic Centre Party for the free exercise of religion throughout the Empire. This measure Count Rillow applicated to be unconstitutional, as inferently with the rights of the separate states, and he said that even is passed by the House it could not be accepted by the Engandly errorement. All parties agree in thinking that there should be referred to the present measure is one of tactical politics on the part of the Catholic Party and that it is, as Count Edlow said, unconstitutional.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obcaient servant,

Alux blothete

The Berlin December 14, 1910.

· holyect

Parliamentary notes. Serman appropriation Lill.

J.

Lynopsis

/ C 1482.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, December 14, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that the German appropriation bill ("Reichshaushalts-Etats") was submitted by the Government under date of the 20th instant, and that, as already reported in despatch No. 1481, the same was referred to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1901 balance with 2,240,947,301 marks, (see Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1104, of December 6, 1899,) or 182,613,750 marks more than was asked for in the original budget of last year. A copy of the budget, with one deficiency fill, for the year 1900, recently received from the Bureau of the Reichstag, is sent herewith in a separate parcel. In this years bill authority is requested to raise 97,362,545 marks by means of a loan, and it is stated that a further loan will probably be necessary in the Spring.

The increase in the estimates is mainly aue to the recent naval bill, and to the jact that inder a new law with regard to internal revenue stamps larger contributions than heretofore are to be made to the several states.

The discussion of the naval and military appropriations will as usual be left to the technical Attachés.

According to the Foreign Office estimates an Agricultural Expert is in future to be sent to the Scandinavian countries, as an Attaché to the Consulate General at Copenhager and several ether changes are to be made in the rank of various German consular offices. The salaries of the consular officers at New York are to be increased, as well as that of the Secretary of the Consulate at San Francisco. Deyona this, however, the appropriation called for differs but little from that of last year.

Among order things, an increase of 450,000 marks is asked for in the appropriation for the maintenance of postal communication with Africa, and an appropriation of 2,000,000 marks towards the building of a railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro. In this connection it may not be without interest to the Department to learn that Count Adolph von Götzen, recently German Military Attaché in the United States, has just been named Governor of German East Africa (Dar-es-Salaam).

I have the honom to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hed Delitite

Enclosure (in separate parcel) --

"Der Reicshaushalts-Etat für das Rechnungsjahr 1900", etc.
"Zweiter besonderer Anlageband" to the stenegrophic reports
of the Reicsstag for the I. Session 189 /1900.

DIPLOMATIO,

About one of the state.

Serlin, December 17, 19110.

Matter than the Secretary of Itale.

Subject

Further changes in the official "Maarenoer-zeichniss" for the interpretation of the German customs tariff.

J.

Tynopsis

- Jun

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, December 17, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1287, of July 2nd last, and to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of the official "Central-Blatt für das Deutsche Reich", No.53, of the 14th instant, containing, on pages 625 et seq., further changes in the official "Waarenverzeichniss" for the interpretation of the German customs tariff, which are to go into effect on January 1, 1901.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

the blobile.

Enclosures as mentioned.

## Central-Blatt

## Deutsche Reich.

Berausgegeben

## Reichsamte des Innern.

Bu besiehen durch alle Poftanftalten und Budghandlungen. Berlin, Freitag, ben 14. Dezember 1900.

nhaft: 1. 3oft- und Steuer-Befen: Menberung bes amiliden Baarenverzeichniffes jum Bolltarife; - ielung von Stationstontroleuren . . . Sei

WVIII. Jahrgang.

Bant. Befen: Ctatus ber beutiden Rotenbanten Ende

A 53.

November 1900 . Boligei-Befen: Musweifung von Anslandern aus Dem Reichsgebiete . . . .

## 1. Roll: und Steuer : Bejen.

Seite 625

En Bundesrath hat in feiner Sigung vom 6. Dezember b. 3. befchloffen, ben nachstehend aufgeführten landerungen bes amtlichen Baarenverzeichniffes jum Zolltarife mit ber Maggabe bie Buftimmung gu mbeilen, daß die neuen Bestimmungen mit bem 1. Januar 1901 in Kraft treten.

Berlin, ben 13. Dezember 1900.

Der Reichstangler. 3m Muftrage: v. Fifder.

### Aenderungen des amtliden Waarenverzeichniffes jum Jolltarife.

1. 3n der Borbemertung 6 ift ftatt "250c" gu fegen "259c I." 2 Un folgenben Stellen ift bie ftatiftifche Dummer abzuändern:

| im Artifel  | aus  | in    |
|---|------|-------|
| Abfalle (Biffer 32, fratistifche Unmerfung)                         | 727  | 7270  |
| Umpeln  | 379  | 5794  |
| Beder .<br>Bildhauer= und Bildidniger-Arbeit (Abfat 4, ftatiftifche | 5.50 | 5504  |
| Unmerfung)  | 5296 | 52962 |
| Dillardfugeln (Abfat 1, ftatiftifche Anmerfung)                     | 5294 | 52962 |
| Blätter (Absat 2 Ziffer 1)  | 347  | 347€  |
| Blechwaaren (Ubfat 2, flatistische Unmerfung)                       | 259€ | 25901 |

| im Artifel   | nus    | in        |
|--|--------|-----------|
| Bleifolie  | 01     | 616       |
| Bleistifte   | 70     | 700       |
| Bleiftifte . Blumen, Bluthen u. j. w. (Abiat 2 Biffer 1) | 347    | 3470      |
| Borfen-Garnituren und Duaften (Abfag 2)                  | 379    | 3796      |
| Brennglafer (Abfat 2)                                    | 379    | 3706      |
| Buchbinderarbeiten (Abjag 4, faiftifde Anmerfung) .      | 5201   | 520/12    |
| Carbonitifte (Abiak 1)                                   | 70     | 700       |
| Carbonstifte (Absat 1)                                   | 70     | 706       |
| Calgut   | 550    | 5,500     |
| Gelluloid (Riffer 1)                                     | 4.36   | 4306      |
| Celluloid (Biffer 1) Celluloid (Biffer 2h)               | 5296   | 52961     |
| Cellulvidwaaren (ftatiftifche Anmerfung)                 | 529h   | 52002     |
| Darmfeile  | 550    | 5501      |
| Darmfeile  | 510    | 5000      |
| Gimer (Mbfat 5)  | 550    | 5,50%     |
| Einer (Abjah 5)  | 2590   | 25461     |
| Elfenbein (Abjat 2)                                      | 436    | 436a      |
| Farben (Biffer 1, flatiftifche Anmertung)                | 70     | 70a       |
| Sarbonitite  | 70     | 70a       |
| Farbitoffe (Biffer 1, patifujdje Anmerlung)              | 70     | 70 a      |
| Felgen und Felgenholz                                    | + 420  | + 426a    |
| Fohlen (Abjat 1, statiftifche Anmertung)                 | 862    | 5021      |
| Fußbodenwichse   | 727    | 727¢      |
| Gabelu (Absaß 7, satissische Anmerkung)                  | 5296   | 52002     |
| Geldiajchen (Abjas 4, fratiftische Ammertung)            | 5296   | 52002     |
| Glas und Glaswaaren (Ziffer 16, ftatiftifche Aumertung)  | 379    | 3796      |
| Glasfluffe (Biffer 1)                                    | 379    | 3794      |
| Blühlampen   | 379    | 379a      |
| Bolderze   | · 20 ) | ÷ 292 a   |
| Granhit (Olhion 2)                                       | 70     | 70h       |
| Graphit (Abiat 2)  | 70     | 700       |
| (Oramanian Side a Adition O)                             | 5296   | 52962     |
| Saare (Abfat 1 Biffer 2a)                                | 384    | 3846      |
| Balbedelfteine (Abfat 4, ftatiftifche Anmertung)         | 5296   | 52962     |
| Sandidube (Abjah 3, fratiftifche Anmertung)              | 5550   | 55501     |
| Dandschuhleder (Absaß 2)                                 | 555 a  | 555 a 2   |
| herren= und Frauenschmuck (Absat 2, statistische Un=     | 222 11 | 2,13 11 - |
| merfung)   | 5296   | 529/12    |
| Holzement  | 829    | + 829     |
| Dolzmehl   | + 426  | ¥ 426c    |
| Dolamolle  | 126    | + 420c    |
| Hornmehl (Absas 1)                                       | 436    | 436a      |
| Bornplatten, Bornicheiben (Abiat 1)                      | 436    | 436 a     |
| Solentrager u f m (Mhat 1)                               | 550    | 5506      |
| Hofentrager u. f. w. (Absat 1)                           | 550    | 5506      |
| Set (Which 2)  | 436    | 436a      |
| Zet (Absah 2)  | 516    | 516a      |
| Ramme (Abjat 5, fiatiftische Anmertung)                  | 5296   | 52962     |
| Proder (Miat 1 Riffer 2)                                 | 436    | 136a      |
| Knochen (Abfan 1 Biffer 2)                               | 61     | 616       |
| Knöpfe (Biffer 9, statistische Unmerfung)                | 5296   | 52962     |
| Koffer (Absat 3 Riffer 1)                                |        | 5.50h     |
| de la                | 550    | 100.00    |
| Rohlen (Ablag 8)   | 70     | 700       |

| int Artifel  | aus   | in                      |
|--|-------|-------------------------|
| Kotosbutter  | 715   | 7151                    |
| Kolosbutter .<br>Korallen (Absah 4)  | 5246  | 529/12                  |
| Corfmehl (Abigs 1)   | 430   | 4.30a                   |
| Sträuter (Abfaß 3 Biffer 1)  | 347   | 3470                    |
| Greibe (91bigts 3)   | 70    | 70a                     |
| Kreibe (Absat 3)   | 5247  | 529/12                  |
| Lacfarben (Abias 2, flatistische Anmerkung)  | 70    | 70.0                    |
| votor (Mint 6)   | 5550  | 55.502                  |
| Leder (Abjag 6)  | 5550  | 5.5.5 0 /               |
| Loggläfer  | 379   | 3700                    |
| Lorbeerblätter (Absat 1)   | 347   | 347/1                   |
| Medaillons (Abjat 1)   | ,379  | 1794                    |
| Medaillons (Abjag 4, fiatiftische Anmerkung)   | 720 h | 52002                   |
| Mojaitwaaren (Abjas 6, fratififiche Anmerfung)   | 524h  | 52462                   |
| Muldelidelen (Milen 1 Differ 2)  | 43%   | 1300                    |
| Mufchelichalen (Abfaß 1 Biffer 2)  | ÷ 426 | ¥ 4.16a                 |
| Naben (Abjah 1)  |       | 3844                    |
| Deltücher (Absat 1)  | 384   |                         |
| Balmbutter .<br>Papp= und Papierwaaren (Absah 3, statistische An=<br>merkung) .<br>Pastellstifte | 745   | 715 a                   |
| Papp= und Papierwaaren (ubjak 3, naufulaje uns   |       | ****X **                |
| merfung)   | 5296  | 52962                   |
| Bajtelljujte   | 70    | 700                     |
| Beders   | 350   | 5506                    |
| Berlen (Ziffer Ga, flatistische Anmerkung)   | 5201  | 52962                   |
| Perlen (Biffer 13, ftatistische Anmerkung)   | 5291  | 729h2                   |
| Berlmutter (Absah 1) Bierbe (Absah 2)  | 436   | 4360                    |
| Pferde (Abiat 2)   | 862   | 8521                    |
| Platinaerze  | T 292 | + 2926                  |
| Blatten (Ziffer 16a 1)   | 4.36  | 4360                    |
| Platten (Ziffer 16c 1)   | 4.36  | 1.360                   |
| Platten (Biffer 16e 2, statistische Anmerkung)   | 5206  | 52961                   |
| Platten (Biffer 16e 1)   | 4.30  | 1300                    |
| Regen= und Connenschirmgeftelle u. f. w. (Abfat 6,   |       |                         |
| statistische Anmerkung)  | 5204  | 52962                   |
| Röhren (Aiffer 4b)   | 01    | oth                     |
| Robr (Mbfak 1 Riffer 2)  | 430   | 4.36a                   |
| Rosenfranze (Absat 3)  | 370   | 3796                    |
| Rofenfrange (Abfat 5, flatiftifdje Anmertung)  | 5296  | 529/12                  |
| Saiten (Ziffer 1)  | 550   | 550h                    |
| Sattlerwaaren (Biffer 1a)  | 550   | 5500                    |
| Schildfrotenichalen (Abiag 2)  | 430   | 1500                    |
| Schilf (Abjah 2)   | 436   | 1360                    |
| Schnüre (Absah 3)  | 550   | 5506                    |
| Schuhe (Riffer 5a)   | 550   | .550a                   |
| Sheabutter   | 715   | 7156                    |
| Signirstifte   | 70    | 700                     |
| Signirstifte<br>Speichen<br>Spiegel  | + 126 | + 426a                  |
| Spinool  | 379   | 3796                    |
| Spielzeng (Ziffer 11, fiatifiische Anmerling)  | 5296  | 529/12                  |
| Spiriteng (Stiffer 11, partitiffer Stimmertung)  |       | 52963                   |
|  | 550   | 2006                    |
| Steinwaaren (Abfat 3, ftatistische Anmertung)  | 2211  | 27.000                  |
| Stocke (Abjah 6 Biffer 1)  | 1.5   |                         |
| Stöde (Abjah 6 Ziffer 1)   | 147   | 347 d                   |
| Stode (Abjah 6 Biffer 1)   | 1.5   | 347 d<br>370 b<br>715 h |

|                        | im   | Artife | T   |     |   |    |   |   |     | aus   | in     |
|------------------------|------|--------|-----|-----|---|----|---|---|-----|-------|--------|
| Telegraphenfabel       |      |        | 4   |     |   |    |   |   |     | 516   | 516a   |
| Tintenfaffer (Abiat 1) | 4    |        |     |     |   |    |   |   | 147 | 379   | 3796   |
| Ereibriemen (Abjaß 1)  |      |        |     |     | + |    |   |   | *   | 550   | 5500   |
| Hijren (Sitter 1)      | 4    | 11. 4  |     | +   | 4 |    |   |   |     | 379   | 3796   |
| Bafen (Abfat 1)        | 17   | 4 11   |     |     |   |    |   | 4 |     | 379   | 3794   |
| Begirglafer            |      |        |     |     | + |    | 3 |   | *   | 379   | 3796   |
| Bien (Ablag 1 Ziner    | 1 a  | Plblas | 2)  | 4   |   |    |   |   |     | 862   | 8621   |
| Baben (Abfat 2)        | +    | W. 6   |     |     |   |    |   |   |     | 727   | 727a   |
| 25adjonampien (naum    | la)c | Liming | TIH | (p) |   |    |   |   |     | 727   | 7270   |
| Wagnerarbeiten (Biffer | : 1) | 14 (4) | 4.1 |     |   | 4, | + |   |     | i 426 | + 426a |

3. In folgenden Stellen ift die fiatiftische Rummer burch "\*" zu ersegen und bie nachstehend and geben ftatififde Anmerfung beigufügen:

Blatter (Abfat 1):

\* frift [3476] getrodiet auch gefarbt [347d].

Bleimaaren (Abfaß 3):

# Eleftrigitatsfammfer (Accumulatoren) aus Blei in Derbindung mit anderen Materialien in andere hierher gehörige Waaren [618].

Blumen, Bluthen u. f. w. (Abfat 1):

\* frifd [347a], getrodnet, auch gefarbt [347d]

(Betreide (Abiat 3):

\* gefchroten [+ 677], gefchalt u. f m. [677].

Blas und Blaswaaren (Biffer 17):

\* Glühlampen, eleftrifde [379a], andere hierher gehörige Waaren [379b].

\* friid oder getrochnet ju finterzweden | †340|. 3u Krangen, Bouquets, gur Deforation ie frie [3476]. getrochnet, auch gefarbt [3476], jum Gewerbe- und Medizinalgebrauche friich, auch ein gefalgen [347 c].

Saare (Abjat 1 Biffer 1):

\* rob, gehechelt [384a], gefotten, gefarbt u. f. m. [384b].

bolg u. f. w. (Biffer 11a):

\* hartes foly [+ 4220], weiches foly [+ 4226].

Sol; n. f. w. (Biffer 11ba):

\* hartes Golg; 2Taben ,felgen, Speichen [426a], weiches Golg |† 4266].

Dolg u. f. m. (Roffer 11e):

\* bartes fol; | + 430a| meides fiels | + 430b|

Solgwaaren u. f. w. (Biffer 4):

& Celluloid in Platten u. f. w. [4306] andere hierher gehörige Waaren [436a]

Morner:

\* von Getreide, gefdroten [+077], andere [677].

Arange (Abian 1):

\* ans frifden Blumen u. f m. [3476], ans getrodneten (auch gefarbten) Blumen u. f m | 140 Lebermaaren (Abfaß 1):

# Sonbe [550a] Creibriemen [550c] andere hierher gehörige Waaren [550b].

Lolomobilen und Lofomotiven:

Sefemobilen und Cofomotiv.n [408a], Wagen, jum gabren auf Schienengleisen bestimmt: in Pebindung mit Antriebsmaschinen [408b]. Wagen, nicht zum gabren auf Schienengleisen bestimm in Verbindung mit Antriebsmaschinen (Motormagen): Personenwagen [408c], andere Wagen [408c]

Mal; (Abias 2):

\* gefdroten | 677 | gemablen oder fonft jerfleinert |077 |.

629

Mafdinen und Maidinentheile (Biffer 1):

\* Sokomobilen und Sokomotiven [468a]. Wagen, jum gahren auf Schienengleisen bestimmt, in Verbindung mit Antriebsmaschinen [468b], Wagen, nicht jum gabren auf Schienengleisen bestimmt, in Verbindung mit Antriebsmaschinen (Motorwagen): Personenwagen [468c], andere Wagen [468d].

Dahlenfabrifate (Abjas 2):

\* Korner von Getreide und Mais, gefchreten [ +077], andere [077].

Dele (Abfat 4 Biffer 7):

\* Palmöl |715a], die übrigen hierher gehörigen Waaren |7156|

Balmol und Palmnußöl:

\* Palmöl [715a], Palmnugol [715h]

Bierbe (Abias 11:

\* leichte Arbeitspferde: Stuten [8020], andere [8020], ichwere Arbeitspferde: Stuten [8020], andere [802d]. Ponies und andere fleine Pferde unter 145 cm (Stockmaß) Bobe [8020], Indebengite: dwere [862]], leidte [802g], fonftige Pferde (Reit., Renn., Enguspferde) [862h]

Schrot (Abfat 2):

\* von Getreide, Mais und Mal; [+677], von tilljenfruchten [677].

Spane (Abfat 1 Biffer 1):

\* aus hartem Golg [ 420a], aus weichem Golg [ 4206].

Spane (Abfat 1 Biffer 2):

\* aus hartem Golg |+ 430 al, aus weichem Golg |+ 430 bl.

Bieh (Abfat 1 Biffer 1a Abfat 1):

\* leichte Arbeitspferde: Stuten | 862a|, andere | 862b|, schwere Arbeitspferde: Stuten | 862c|, and re [862d], Ponies und andere fleine Pferde unter 145 cm (Stockmaß) Bobe [862c]. Suchtbengue: schwere [862f], leichte [862g], sonftige Pferde (Reite, Renne, Enguspferde) [862h].

Badis (Abfat 1):

\* Bienenwachs und sonftiges Insestenwachs, rob [727a]. Pflangenwachs, rob [727b], bierber gehöriges Wachs, zuber itet (gebleicht, gefarbt u f. w.); Abfallwachs [727c].

Bagen und Edilitten (Abfaß 2 Biffer 4):

\* Perfonenwagen [468c], andere Wagen [468d].

Bollengarn (Biffer 2a):

\* Kammgarn [887a]. Mohairs und Afpaccagarn [8876].

Bollengarn (Biffer 2b);

\* Kammgarn [888a], Genappes Mobair. Alpaccagarn [888b].

4. In ber flatiftifden Unmerfung gu ber Biffer 1 b Des Attifels "Bretter" in flatt "andere ff 430/" gu feben: "andere: aus hartem Gol; [+430a] aus weichem Gol; [+430b].

5. In ber ftatiftifchen Anmertung gu ber Biffer 13h bes Artitels "Gifenwaaren" find bie Borte "Sahrrader und Sabrradtheile [2590]" ju erfegen durch "Sahrrader ohne Derbindung mit Untriebsmafdinen und Sahrradtheile [25961]. fahrrader in Derbindung mit Untrichsmaidinen |2596 2|".

In bem Arifel "Bargement" ift bie fratigiiche Anmerfung gu ftreichen und in bie Rlammer anftati "\*" bie Rummer "+829" einzusegen.

Auf Grund ber Bestimmung im Artifel 36 ber Reichsversaffung ift nach Bernehmung bes Ausschuffes bes Bunbesrathe für Boll- und Steuermefen

1. ber Königlich bagerifde Bollinipettor Lengfehlner in Munchen an Stelle bes in ben Landesdienft gurudberufenen Roniglich banerifchen Bollinfpetiors Begold ben Koniglich preugischen hauptsteuerämtern zu Cobleuz, Areuznach, Reuwied, Saarbrucken und Trier sowie bem Grofferzoglid lugemburgifden Sauptzellamte ju Lugemburg mit bem Bohnfit in Trier,

2. ber Roniglid prengifche Steuerinfpettor Biefite in Elberfeld an Stelle bes in ben Landesdienst zuruckberufenen Königlich preußischen Steuerinspettors Clagen ben Großherzoglich hessischen Sauptsteuerämtern zu Bingen, Darmftabt, Gießen, Mainz, Offenbach a. Main und Worms mit bem Bohnfit in Darmftabt

als Stationsfontrolenr vom 1. Dezember 1900 ab beigeordnet worden.

2. Ban

(Die Betrage lauf

nach ben im Reichsanzeiger veröffentlichten Wochenub

enten Ende Rovember 1900

Status der deutschen Rote tim, verglichen mit bemjenigen Ende Oftober 1900.

f Laufend Dart.)

Activa.

| P | a | 8 | 8 | W | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| - | - |   |   |   | -  |

| Bezeichnung<br>Ber<br>Banten. | Grund-<br>Kapital. | Referve-<br>Fonds. | Roten-<br>Umlauf. | Gegen<br>31. Oft.<br>1900. | Unge-<br>bedte<br>Roten. | Gegen<br>31. Eft.<br>1900. | Sonftige<br>täglich<br>fällige<br>Ber-<br>bindlich-<br>feiten. | Gegen<br>31, Dft.<br>1900. | Ber-<br>bindlid-<br>feiten<br>mit<br>Runbi-<br>gungs-<br>frift. | Федев<br>31. СП.<br>1900. | Scuftige<br>Baffiva. | 31. Dft. | Summe<br>ber<br>Baffiva. | Gegen<br>31. Cir.<br>1900 | Determination of the control of the |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| . 2.                          | 3.                 | 4.                 | 1                 | 6.                         | 7.                       | N                          | 9.   | 10                         | 11.   | 12.                       | 13,                  | 14.      | 15.                      | 16.                       | 1   |
| . Reidebant .                 | 120 000            | 30 000             | 1 166 141         | - 66 651                   | 316 467                  | - 115 607                  | 496 216  | + 32 942                   |   | -                         | 50 568               | + 4941   | 1 862 925                | 25.00                     |   |
| Brantumer Bant                | 18 000             | 4 800              | 16 212            | - 679                      | 9 414                    | - 480                      | 4051   | e 372                      | 17.838  | + 1814                    |                      | 10-11    | 60 942                   | 1                         |   |
| Babenide Rotenbant            | 7 500              | 2 493              | 63 680            | - 1301                     | 29 383                   | - 1549                     | 7 091  | + 189                      |   |                           | 3 960                | + 752    | 1000                     |                           | K V   |
| Camfirde Bant ju Dreften      | 30 000             | 5 620              | 45 876            | + 1588                     | 15 925                   | - 1132                     | 21 778   | + 4271                     | 27 691  | + 581                     | 100.1                | 0.00     | 131 916                  | 4 617                     |   |
| Buttembergifde Retenbant      | 9 000              | 980                | 22 721            | - 1877                     | 9 976                    | 287                        |  | - 399                      | 50  |                           | 1 200                |          |                          | 211                       |   |
| Batifche Bant                 | 9 000              | 1 879              | 16 656            | 361                        | 10 533                   | 489                        | 5 454  | 61                         |   |                           | 1 295                | 100      | 1000                     | -1                        |   |
| Bant für Garbeutichland .     | 15 672             | 1 869              | 15 686            | - 827                      | 9918 -                   | + 50                       | 96*  |                            |   | _                         | 1849                 | 20       | 34 672                   | Your                      |   |
| Braunidmeigeiche Bant .       | 10.500             | 850                | 2 160             | + 277                      | 1 532 -                  | + 176                      | 5 733  | + 657                      | 3 867   | + 1 053                   | 10.00                |          | 23 187                   | 100                       |   |
| Bufammen                      | 219 672            | 48 491             | 1 319 132 -       | - 69 831                   | 40:1148                  | 119318                     | 541 406  | + 37 971                   | 49 455  | + 3451                    | 59 422               | + 5600   | 2 267 578                | 22 ( 0                    | - 0   |

3u Spalte 5\*: Davon in Abichnitten gu 100 .K = 1 040 427 255 .K.,

· 500 · = 19 174 000 · & (bei ben Banken Nr. 1, 2, 4), · 1 000 · = 287 815 000 · & ( · · · · · · 1 und 2).

Bu Spalte 9 Nr. 2.: Darunter 128 800 . noch nicht jur Gintofung gelangte Gulbennoten.

. 9 . 7 . . 90 626 . . . . . . Gulden. und Thalernoten.

| Hat. | (11. | degen<br>Ofter.<br>1900. | Reichs.<br>faffen-<br>fceine. | 31. | degen<br>Oftbr.<br>1900, | Roten<br>anberet<br>Banten. | 31. | Megen<br>Ofther.<br>1900. | Шефіе     | 31 | bezen<br>Ditter.<br>1900. | Lombard | 31. | earn<br>Offici.<br>900. | Effetten | 31. | degen<br>Otter,<br>1900. | Sonftige<br>Africa. | 31, | egen<br>Oftby.<br>900. | Summe<br>ber<br>Aftiva | 31. | egen<br>Oftbr.<br>900 | Laufenbe Rummer. |
|------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----------|----|---------------------------|---------|-----|-------------------------|----------|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|-----|------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 5    |      | 19.                      | 20.                           |     | 21.                      | 22.                         |     | 23.                       | 24.       |    | 25.                       | 26.     |     | 27.                     | 28.      |     | 29.                      | 30.                 |     | 31.                    | 32.                    |     | 200,                  | 34.              |
| W005 | +    | 47 599                   | 22 696                        | +   | 1 242                    | 12 813                      | +   | 115                       | 852 472   | 9  | 4 803                     | 68 970  |     | 5 393                   | 5 281    | 4   | 9.430                    | 86 528              |     | 58 008                 | 1 862 925              | Ė   | 28 768                | 1,               |
| 349. |      | 30                       | 23                            | -   | 14                       | .916                        | E   | 155                       | 36 237    | +  | 478                       | 11.555  | +   | 927                     | 5.075    | ÷   | 40                       | 3 849               | +   | 362                    | 63.514                 | ŧ   | 1 608                 | 2.               |
| k402 | +    | 72                       | 54                            | _   | 1                        | 38/4                        | +   | 177                       | 46 446    | _  | 712                       | 1 085   | -   | 26                      | 20       |     | - 1                      | 2885                | +   | 130                    | 84 533                 | -   | :160                  | 3.               |
| (To  |      | 803                      | 496                           | +   | 188                      | 8 785                       | +   | 3 335                     | 81511     | +  | 2 651                     | 4 594   | +   | 46                      | 731      |     | 32                       | 12 096              | +   | 1 072                  | 131 916                | +   | 6 457                 | 4.               |
| ma   | ÷    | 434                      | 61                            | _   | 7                        | 1 570                       | -   | 2 017                     | 20 792    | -  | 725                       | 471     | -   | 74                      | s        |     |                          | 903                 | +   | 190                    | 34 9.9                 | -   | 2 199                 | 5.               |
| 196  | Ť    | 39                       | 22                            | +   | 4                        | 194                         | +   | 85                        | 23 994    | _  | 406                       | 592     | +   | 30                      | 58       | +   | 1                        | 3 517               | -   | 86                     | 34 281                 |     | 333                   | 6.               |
| 100  | -    | 382                      | 108                           | +   | 2                        | 327                         | -   | 497                       | 20 911    | _  | 1.461                     | 2 020   | ~   | 279                     | 2 967    |     | - 1                      | 3 006               | +   | 1.600                  | 34 672                 | B   | 1105                  | 7.               |
| Ø.   | +    | 79                       | . 0                           | +   | 2                        | 6.1                         | +   | 20                        | ₹ 9 936   | +  | 2 002                     | 2 076   | +   | 495                     | 39       | +   | 9                        | 10778               |     | 501                    | 23 457                 | ÷   | 2 016                 | 8,               |
| kijo | +    | 17 008                   | 23 469                        | +   | 1 416                    | 28 499                      | +   | 1 063                     | 1 095 329 | ~  | 2 976                     | 91 363  | -   | 4 274                   | 14 182   | -   | 9 412                    | 124 502             | -   | 5.412                  | 2 270 420              | -   | 22.587                |                  |

### Ausweifung von Auslandern aus dem Reichsgebiete.

| Name 1 | ter Ausgewief | Alter und Heimath | - Grund<br>ber Bestrafung | Behörde, welche die<br>Ausweisung<br>beschlossen hat. | Datum<br>bes<br>Ausweijung s<br>bejhluffes |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
|        | 2.            | 3.                | 4.                        | 5.  | 6.   |

a) Auf Grund bes §. 39 des Strafgefegbuchs.

t. Weorg Joseph Recht, geboren am 13. August 1864 zu Gieß: Betrug im Müdjalle Königlich bayerisches Be- 19. November und verluchter zirksamt Bamberg II, d. J. angehörig ebendaselbst, (2 Jahre 1 Wonat Buchthaus, lant Erfenntuss vom 15. No-

|     |   | (2 Fahre 1 V<br>Andsthaus, lan<br>femunis vom 1<br>vember 1898),  | it Er-<br>5.No=   |
|-----|---|---|---|
|     |   | b) Auf Grund bes §. 362 bes Etrafe  | gefebbuchs.   |
| 2   | Pauline Fanfus,<br>auch Fajfus,<br>Beberin, | geboren am 27. Juni 1868 zu Katharein, Landfreichen,<br>Bezirt Troppan, Desterreichisch-<br>Schlesten, Gierreichische Staatsange-<br>höriac.  | Röniglich preußischer 30. November<br>Regierungs-Brafibent b. J.<br>zu Breslau,       |
| я,  | Arnold Sorfter,<br>Bortier,                 | geboren am 6. September 1880 zu Arbeitsichen,<br>Weinfelden, Kanton Thurgan, Schweiz,<br>ortsangehörig zu Andweil, Gemeinde<br>Birwinfen, ebenda,                                   | Königlid, bagerifche 25. Novembar Polizei - Direttion b. 3. Munchen,                  |
| 4.  | 3gnag Jung, Bader<br>und Sandarbeiter,      | geboren am 2. September (ober Betteln, Beleib<br>Rovember) 1848 zu Reichenau, Bezirf und Widerstan<br>Friedland, Bohmen,  | igung Königlich jächstige Kreise 8. November<br>1d, hauptmannschaft d. J.<br>Bauben,  |
| Tr. | Johann Rird, -<br>berger, Medianifer,       | geboren am 1. Juni 1881 zu Barg, Landstreichen, Gemeinde St. Agatha, Bezirf Bets, Ober Desterreich, ortsaugehörig zu Baldreichs, Bezirf Baibhosen an der Thana, Rieder-Ceiterreich, | Königlich bagerijche 19. November<br>Polizei-Direktion d. 3.<br>München,              |
| 6.  | Alaaskoopmanne,<br>Arbeiter,                | geboren am 4. Marg 1869 gu Ondaard, Betteln und g<br>Riederlande, niederlandifder Staate- Unfug,<br>angehöriger,  | grober Königlich preußischer 29. Rovember<br>Regierungs-Prafibent b. 3.<br>ju Aurich, |
| 7   | Billiam Learn,<br>Beiger,                   | geboren am 21. April 1860 zu New. Betteln und ve<br>portmon bei Cardiff, Großbritannien, widrige Rudl<br>ortsangehörig zu Cardiff,  | rbois. Polizei . Beborde gu 30. Rovember  |
| ۲.  | Richard Mengel,<br>Buchhalter,              | geboren am 29. April 1876 zu Bedele Betteln,<br>dorf, Begirf Braiman, Bohmen,<br>öfterreichijcher Staalsangehöriger,  | Röniglich preußischer 4. Dezember<br>Regierungs. Prafibent b. 3.<br>ju Breslau,       |
| 9.  | Bengel Remifd,<br>Former,                   | geboren am 29 Juni 1865, aus Landftreichen :<br>Lewin-Dels, Bezirt Gitichin, Bohmen, Betteln,<br>öfterreichischer Staatsangehöriger,  |   |
| 10, | Joseph Hummel,<br>Schloffer,                | geboren am 12. Januar 1870 zu Landfreichen,<br>Bien, ortsangehörig zu Schwarzach,<br>Bezirt Bischofteinig, Bohmen,  | Königlich bagerifdes Be- 17. Rovember girfeamt Mühldorf, b. 3.                        |
| 11. | Marie Sobottowa,<br>Arbeiterin,             | etwa 40 Jahre alt, geboren zu Landstreichen Stojetina, Bezirt Deutschbrod, Boh- Betteln, men, biterreichische Staatsangehörige.   | und Röniglich preußischer 16. Oftober Regierungs. Prafident b. J.                     |
| 12. | Joseph Spagierer Bleifchergefelle,          | geboren im Jahre 1879 zu Bollau, Landstreichen.<br>Bezirt Ritolsburg, Mähren, orts-<br>angehörig ebendafelbit,  | Königlich preußischer 2. Dezember<br>Regierungs-Prafibent b. 3.<br>zu Breslau.        |
| 13, | Engelbert Ernfa, Schloffer,                 | geboren am 21. Februar 1864 ju besgleichen,<br>Kriebaum, Begirt Krumau, Bohmen,<br>ortsangehörig ju Freedorf, ebenda,   | Röniglich bayerijche 26. Rovember<br>Polizei-Direktion d. J.                          |
| 14. | Anton Balter,<br>Seifensieder,              | geboren am 18. Juni 1840 zu besgleichen,<br>Beneschau, Böhmen, ortsangehörig<br>ebendaselbst,   | dieselbe, 23 Rovember b. 3.   |

Berlin, Carl Denmanne Berlag. — Gebrudt bei Julius Sittenfeld in Berlin.

Enclassy of the United States.

Berlin, Dece der 10, 1910.

10 White to the Secretary of State

· lubject

In regard to subsidies paid to Trans-Atlantic steamship lines.

DIPLOMATIC,

J.

/Instruction No. 1110, September 18, 1900./

Tynopsis

# Berlin, December 19, 1900. The

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to confirm herewith the text of the telegram received from you early this morning, as well as that of my reply, sent you this afternoon, as follows:--

"White, Ambassador, Berlin.
"Important to receive at once by cable information requested Department's 1110, September 18.
"Hay."

and

"Secstate, Washington,
"All legislative enactments regarding subsidies have
already been reported. See despatch 759 and other correspondence. Copy of last Year's appropriations forwarded
last week. Annual appropriation bills show amount expressly appropriated. Only other funds available for the purpose under consideration are secret and no information with regard to their dis, osition is obtainable.

As already reported in the Embassy's despatch No. 1417, Mr. Jackson made an unofficial request at the Foreign Office on September 29th last, on the receipt of the Department's instruction mentioned above, for the desired information as to the amounts paid for carrying the Trans-Atlantic mails, and as to the sums, if any, paid by the Imperial German Government to the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Companies for the use of their vessels in case of need as auxiliary cruisers. At that time, upon reading the memorandum which was handed to him, Baron Richthofen remarked in a joking manner that the request was "unbescheiden" (indiscreet), and

Mr. Jackson left his office with an impression that in all protability no reply to his request would ever be made. Today, year the receipt of your telegram, I directed Mr. Jackson to again go see Baron Richthofen in the matter, and he did so taking with hia copy of the memorandum left last September, as herewith engine After reading this memorandum, Baron Richthofen handed it back, a ferring to the matter again in a sent-conduct matter, and asking if the information wanted was not intended to be used, individed at least, against German commercial interests generally, and the interests of the two steamship companies in particular. He then added, speaking rather personally than officially, that, as was already known, the funds regularly appropriated for the maintenant of communication with foreign countries by means of mail steamer. (Africa, and Eastern Asis and Australia,) are itemized in the annual appropriation bills, that the only other funds which could be available for the purpose under consideration were secret, and that consequently no information could be given as to the disposition made of them (for military reasons), or as to whether or not any sums at all were used for the purposes mentioned. He intimated, however, that so far as he was aware, the companies received, during peace, nothing from the Government for the right to use their vessels as auxiliary cruisers in time of war, but that such questions would be settled by agreement at the time and emergency might arise.

From his manner at the previous interview, and from his returning the enclosed memorandum, it is evident that the Foreign Office does not intend making any reply in the premises.

So far as it has been possible to learn from other quarters, however, I am unable to ascertain that the Trans-Atlantic lines receive any subsidy from the German Government. In the Embassy's despatch No. 759, of February 21, 1899, and in previous correspondence, a report was made with regard to the general subject of the payment of subsidies to vessels of the German merchant marine and all changes which have since taken place in the contracts made by the Government with the various steamship companies (see use-

patch No. 1437, of October 23, 1900,) have been regularly reported as soon as they were made public. The amounts approuriated for this subject for the current fiscal year are shown in the accompaniment to the Embassy's despatch No. 1482, of the 14th instant. In the Budger for the fiscul year 1901, as recently submitted to the Reinlett, army to "lation is us od for of 6,490,000 marks for the maintenance of muil consunication with Eastern Asis and Australia, and with Agrica, and another of 2,024,000 marks for the general purpose of defraying the expenses incurred through sending mails abroad by land and sea ("Postverkehr mit dem Auslande" -- "die Vergütungen an Eisenbahn- und Schiffsunternehmungen"). I have been given to understand that the Government makes no contract to pay any lump sum for the carriage of its Trans-Atlantic mails, but that an account is kept of the quantity of mail matter carried by every line and payment is made accordingly.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut. Dilolice .

Enclosure: --

Memorandum (original) shown at Foreign Office, to Baron Richthofen, December 19, 1900.

Embassy of the United States of America Bertin.

### Memorandum.

On September 29th last, Mr. Juskson handed to His Excellency Baron von Richthofen, the following memorandum: --

"The Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America has been instructed by his Government to make an unofficial request of the German Foreign Office for information as to 'what amounts are paid annually by the German Government to the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Steamship Lines for carrying the Trans-Atlantic mails', and 'what sums, if any, are paid by the Imperial Government to the steamship companies named, as subsidies or in the nature of subsidies, for the use of their vessels in case of need as auxiliary cruisers';

to which as yet no reply has been received.

Berlin, December 19, 1900.

DIPLOMATIC,

JAN 8 192 .

BUREAUX.

· Subject

New regulations with regard to the side and head lights of sea-going ships, and introduction of a new International Signal Book.

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, December 19, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Department, three copies of the principal sheet of the Reichsanzeiger of the 15th instant, No. 298, containing upon the first page a Proclamation, dated the 8th of December, with regard to the disposition of the "Positionslanterneh" (side and head lights) on sea going vessels, as well as a notice to the effect that Germany has agreed with Great Britain and other maritime nations to introduce on January 1, 1901, a new International Signal Book, which for one year is to be used in connection (optionally) with the old book, and which is to replace the old book after December 31, 1901. A German edition of the new Signal Book is to appear about the middle of the year 1901.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

And Diblite

# Deutscher Meichs-Anzeiger

# Königlich Prensischer Staats-Anzeiger.

Der Gemgepreis beträgt viertelfahrlich 4. & 50 d.
Alle Poft-Anftalten nehmen Gestellung an; für Gertin anger ben poft-Anftalten auch die Expedition SW., Wilhelmftrage 9x. 32. Einzelne finmmern boften 25 J.



Inferionspreis pur oen namm einer seingene 30 A. Inferate nimmt an: die Rönigliche Expedition des Deufchen fleichs-Angeigers und floniglich Prenfischen Staats-Angeigers Berlin EW., Wilhelmstraffe Nr. 32.

1298.

Berlin, Sonnabend, den 15. Dezember, Abends.

1900.

ine Majefict ber Ronig baben gerubt:

brer Majenat ber Ronigin von Bortugal bas

ine Erajenat ber Ronig baben Allergnabigft geruht: ine Arziefiat der König baben Allergnabigst geruht:
ten Landerstal War Brandes zu Diffichoff und dem Liebstein Amdauten a. D., Rechnungerath Buid zur ieberg im Landsceie Bonn, bieder in Aachen, den Roberg Der Gert vierter Alasse, dem Kabrisbeiter Karl Metter zu Berlin, dem Kürger-ter a. D. Karl Stieding zu Brigich im Kreife Willen-and dem Clienbahn-Berrieden-Erterat Wilhelm Noningen Frankfurt a. M. den Königlichen Kronen-Orden vierter

dem Lehrer Andreas Tulumeit zu Schaltischildimmen Rreife Labiou und dem emeratierten Lehrer Leopold ile ju Egliedt im Laudterie Erjutt ben Abler ber In-er bes Koniglichen Haus Dreiten von Hohenvollern, sowie bem Kirchenalnien. Buld Martin Eichmann zu rem Kirdenalleiten. Wicht Marrin Eichmann gu ald Rojdmun im Kreife Krotofchin, bem Wirtmeiher ibb Weiner zu Bierien im Kreife Mis Gladboch, ben Abnisern a. D. Heinrich Scherbe zu Meinerehaufen im Freife Gottingen, Freierigd Diere zu Solga im Kreife ichaft Hohenein und dem Bergmann Johann achollet zu Bruch im Kreife Medlinghaufen das eineme Ehrenzeichen zu verleihen.

### Dentiches Reich.

Seine Majefiat ber Raifer baben Allergnabigft geruht ben bisherigen Roniglich preuhilden Landrichter 3ahn Raiferliden Regierungerath und fanbigen Silfearbeiter n Reiche Schapamt gut einennen.

Berorbnung.

etteffend ben Dienneib Der Senais Brafibenien, fathe und Mitglieder ter Militaranwalticaft beim Reiche-Militargerichte.

Bom 6. Dezember 11800.

Bom 6. Dezember 1890.

Wir Wilhelm, von Gotte Gnaben Teuticher Kaiser, König von Peteuhen zu.
König von 16. Meint ber Rechtsverhältnisse der Keichebeamten, vom 31. Mört 1878 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten, vom 31. Mört 1878 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten, vom 31. Mört 1878 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten, vom 20. Juni 1871 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten, vom 20. Juni 1871 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten, vom 20. Juni 1871 (Riche-Gesch).

Kielthebeamten Vier Ernste Kraitbenten und Knichte-Williar
kielthebeamten Vier Militäranmolisch und Milmisenten. die Komm.

"Ich wie Gesch Militäranmolisch Militäranmolisch beim Miches-Oblindrengerichte geneultäh zu erfüllen, so wahr mir Gott helte u. j. w.

Urfundlich unter Unserer Höchseigenhändigen Unterschrift und beigebruckem Kaiierlichen Zaisegel.

Gegeben Neues Palais, den 6. Tegember 1900.

(L. S.)

Wilhelm

(L. S.)

Bilbelm.

Graf von Balow.

Betannimadung, betreffend eine Abanderung bes Bergeichniffes ber gemerblichen Unlagen, welche einer befonberen Genehmigung beburjen. Bom 20. November 1900.

Auf Grund bes \$ 16 Abi. B ber Gemerbrochnung bat ber Bunbebrath, vorbehalitich ber Genehmigung bes Reichstages, beichloffen,

u dem Berseichnise ber einer besonderen Genehmigung bedurfenden geweihlichen Anlagen (§ 16 Abl. 2a.a.D.) die Worte Rall, glegel und Gwoofen" durch folgende Worte gu eriegen. Anlagen gur Herkellung von Jement, gebrannten Ralf, entwälfertem Girb, von Ziegelfteinen und anderen gebrannten Thommaren.
Berlin, den 28 November 1900.

Der Reichsfangler
In Bertretung:

In Beriretung: Graf von Bojabomein

Befanntmadung betreffend die Einrichtung ber Pofitionslaternen auf Greidiffen.

Bom 8. Desember 1900.

Muf Grund bes § 2 ber Magierlichen Berordnung über bie Abblendung ber Seitenlichter und bie Einrichtung ber Bofitionslaternen auf Seeichiffen vom 16. Oftober 1900 (Reichs-Gefehbl. S. 1003) wird bie nachfolgende Akfanntmachung, beitriffend bie Einrichtung ber Positionslaternen auf Seeichiffen, erlaffen.

### Beidaffenheit ber Laternen.

Die Positionslaternen mussen so gebaut und eingerichtet sein, daß sie weber durch ben Wind, noch burch die Bewe-aungen bes Schiffes, noch durch eindetingendes Waster ver-leicht werten. Die Luftsuisburung muß ausreichen, um ein gutes Brennen des Lichtes zu ermöglichen.

\$ 2.

a. Berwendung von Linsen.
Die Positionoloternen unsigen mit richtig konstruierten und geschliffenen, freisförmig gefrümmten Linsen versehen sein. Der nicht durch die Fasiung abgeblendete Theil der Linse muß bei dem Toplaternen 20 Kompassiriche = 225 Grad, bei den Seitenlaternen 10 Kompassiriche = 1121/2 Grad beitragen.

## b. Beschaffenheit ber Linfen und Erzeugung bes farbigen Lichtes.

farbigen Lichtes.
Die Linfen der Seitenlaternen jelbt jollen nicht gefärbt sein. Jur Erzielung des vorgeichriebenen grünen und rothen Lichtes sollen vielmehr ausschließtich gefactte Borneckflöfer der nutzt werden, wobei es sich zu erzeitung von Jerelhungen empfiehlt, die Einrichtung to zu treffen, die zebes Borffeckglas nur in die zugebörige Laterne eingeselt werden kann. Die grabung der Glofer darf nicht zu durcht sein. Für "roth" ill entwoder eine Aupsechäung oder Goldrubin, für "gefin" aber hellblaugrün, nicht gelbegrün oder gradentin zu nehmen.

## Beidaffenheit bes Lichtes.

a. Breite bes Dochtes.

Die Breite ber Lichtquelle barf auer jur Rielrichtung gemaffen 50 mm nicht übersteisen. Die Berwendung von Rundbrennern wird empfohlen.

b. Starfe tee Liditee.

Bei Berwendung von eleftrischem Lichte darf die Lichtharte nicht weniger als 25 und nicht mehr als 32 Normaltergen (nominell) betragen.

c. Stellung ber Liditquelle gur Laterne.

Die Mitte der Flamme muß mit dem Mittelpunfte des jenigen Arcisdogens ussammerfallen, welcher durch einen in balder Höhe des Mittelelements der Linfe gelegten horizontalen Lueridmitt gebildt wird. Bet elektrischem Glüblichte muß die Mittelachse der Little in der Mittelachse der Linfe ürden. Bei Anweidung von Flachbennern sowie von elektrischem Glüblichte muß der Tocht oder der die Gebene des Glübsadens parallel zur Segne der Etase stehen.

## Reflettoren.

Bei Unwendung von farblofen, richtig fonftruierten und geichliffenen Linfen und farbigen Borftedilafern find Reflettoren zur Gelangung ber nothigen Sichtweite nicht erforberlich.

Bei eleftrifchent Lichte burfen Refleftoren niemals

Benn bei Betroleumlampen Reffettoren benutt merben, fo ift bas Folgenbe gu beachten : Die Reflettoren muffen innen verfilbert und gut

b. Die inneren Gladen muffen Augelfegmente bilben. Die Flamme muß im Mittelpunft ber Augeloberflache, von welcher bie Glade bes Refleftors ein Theil ift, fieben.

c. Der Reft ftor muß foweit gefrummt fein, bag bie reflettierten Strablen auch nach ben außerften Enben ber Linfe gemorfen merben.

d bie Stellung bes Reileftore mit berartig gefichert fein, bag eine Berichiebung ober unrichtige Stellung besielben nicht eintreten fann, wenn bie Lamve an ihrem Blage in ber Laterne ficht.

Berlin, ben 8. Dezember 1900.

Der Reichstangler. Graf von Bulom

Mach Bereinbarung mit der Königlich greschritannischen Regierung, melcher die große Mehrahl der Seichrichtigter in Annar 1901 ein neres, in der grundlegenden enallischen Ausgeschleiten deres, in der grundlegenden enallischen Ausgeschleiten deres, in der grundlegenden enallischen Ausgeschleiten Sonier-nerie males Signation in der gestellte unterfachtet fich wesenlich nob dem zur Zeit im Gesennal dernöhlichen Signation, indbesondere in die Zahl der Signalflaggen vermehrt, auch find einzelne drieben gembert. Ein gleichzeitiger Gestrauch beitwer Signalbuchen gestellten gembert. Ein gleichzeitiger Gestrauch beitwer Signalbuch vermehrt, auch diesem Zage aber nicht mehr zum Signalisieren vermender werden.

maan besem Lage aber nicht mehr zum Signaipieren verwender werden.

3) Für die Uebergangsperiode, d. h. den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar des 31. Tezember 1901, während bessen beide Signalducker zum Signalisteren benugt werden lonnen, sit zur Kermeidung von Jerthümern Folgendes zu beachten: Wird des neue Signalduck mit Signalsseen benugt, so mit dies dadurch angezeigt werden, daß über dem Signalducknissel ein schwarzer Ball der Karper geheit and außerden die Spie des Signalduchgimmels an der Klaggeneleine beschiftig web. Wird degen das alte, zur Zeit in Gebrauch desindstie Signalduch zu spiedlisteren benugt, so üb in der die beschiftigt web. Wird degen das alte, zur Zeit in Gebrauch desindstieße Signalduch zu spiedlisteren benugt, so üb in der diehnliche Signalduch zu sein die der Eignalduch vormspel allem unter der Kationalstagge zu beißen.

3) The kunsige Ausgebe des neuen Signalduchs wird voraussinditich Mitte des Jahres 1901 erscheinen.

5) Für die britischen Schiffe gelangt das neue Internationale Signalduch am 1. Januar 1901 zur Einsührung.

Das bisherige Mitglied des Röniglich fachflichen Steine-grapplichen Josituls zu Oresben Dr. Paul Höfer in vom I. Bezember 1900 ab zum einismäßigen Reichstags Siene-graphen ernannt worden.

### Befannımadung.

Belannim acung.
Am bentigen Tage werben eröffnet:
im Begirf ber Königlichen Gienbahn: Direfton Erint bie
6,20 km lange Theilfirecke Köppelsdorf-Cherfind—
Reuhaus (Areis Sonneberg) ber im Ban begriffenen Rebeneifenbahn Köppelsdorf-Sieckiem mit ben Stationen Köppelsdorf-Sberlind, Förig und Neuhaus (Ar. Sonneberg) für ben Gefammtveckehr und im Bezirf der Königlichen Ersendhm: Direktion Rattomit bie 1,05 km lange Rebeneifenbahn Bobref-Karf für ben Güterverfehr.

ben Gütervetfehr, feiner wird om 16, d. D. die 36,01 km lange Nebenbahn Erralfund - Triblees mit den Stationen Riggit, Steinhagener Widge, Steinhagen, Richrenberg, Franzburg, Beinmülier Weiche, Boglin, Refentin und Steinersdorf für den Befammirberklie eröffnet.

Berlin, den 15. Dezember 1900.

Der Pröfibent bes Reichs-Eifenbahnants.

Schuly.

### Belannima dung.

Wegen bes beim Jahresmechfel zu erwartenden einebuch gesteigetten Berkebrs werden am Sonntag, den 30. Dezember, bet allen Vojtanstalten im Bestel der Eter-Posidirection Berlin die Schalter für den Posiwerthuidenverkauf und den Bostanweisungsanntalmedierst wie an den Wochentagen ge-Pohanmeijungsannaumenten in Gereich fein.
Ferner wird am 30. Dezember Lormittags eine zweite Briefveftellung ftattinden.
Berlin (\*, den 13. Dezember 1900.
Raiferliche Ober-Pohidireftion.
Gresbach.

### 2 cfanntmadung

Mit Bezus auf die landespolizeitigte Amordnung vom 11. Februar 1893 (Ertrabian ju Re 6 des Arziterunas Amitobiats für 1893) bringe ich nochlichend ein ampermeites, nach dem derzeitigen Einde der Eungamiseuche auf-gestelltes Bezzeichnig derfenigen Sperragebiete in Leber er-reich ellingarn zur öffentlichen Kenninik, aus welchen eine Einfuhr von Rindoich in das Juland nicht gehaltet ift.

A. Defterreid.

Romitat: E epes (Bipe). Breefau, ben 28 Rovember 1960 Der Regierunge Pranbent Dr. von Benbebrand und ber Safa

E - 20 - Britame ate Annica J. B. A. Branderungsgefebe

Serenary pomilio i Wie wurden

College Brenstungeneich ein ihr Beite Sie Steinen gen ter Beite Sie Steine gen ter Beite Sie Steine Geschiede gestellt der Hill Sie Steine Ste

The figure of the state of the

generalen bei ber Deren in helbfeten bei ben Der finn feitelle Butte von ein Marsinisten in Der finn feitelle Butte von ein ben Marsinisten in

The Commission of ben and the Artist of the Commission of ben and the Commission of the Commission of

is a life bie linen in derungsgees o für Bund und ftorfe in dan er dentel bis gindestickherungsamt.

If Gindall a for ein staaroldafie Berufogeneßenfaate in a literatie berufogeneßen in a literatie bei bei den Etitenmungen in a literatie 

### Ronigreid Breufen.

Beine 2"agefent ber Romen baben Allergnabigit gerubt: den Beiberunge 250 for Bederet in Sabereleben gum

Zeine Majefebt ber Ronig baben Allergnabige gerubt: ale Marie Informatis Andloren Abergnabign gerubt: die Marie Informatis Liebland in Andloren Beeiffer um bei intendammt bes if Armo Reire. Boethelt, Bordant ber erfendanter der 3 Zudign um Kartels Bordand ber bieblanden der Sandloren Tieffen fommanbert um erfeitung bes Bordand ber Abendanter ber 15 Dioifien. 2003. Intendantuttigten in ernenner

### Panis Maniferrum

Berge fein Die Amierichter Rubl in Ginmern an bab mehr ab nicht beit Sanfa in Labifden nad Men

er Renebrann Graden wirt in Brestau ift bie nach-ba. Interempt das bem Emt ale felbrichtetenber handels

ne einent. Der Gameiner Caul Gobme in Berlin fie gum fielle filmen genalter, Ein bei bim vandgericht ! in Berlin

ar a er Cilia der Nobrenamatik find aglotofie die Nobile The first confidential to article to Model to the Model to the first confidential in Benchm i. E. Scholler to the first confidential in Benchman in Bank Chile in State and foundation of the Confidential in Model to Model to Model to the Mo

The state of the s

... ат Сер Зарен 1. Sarta Ge Cas v. nbritbamm im Rreife

girtigen ein ber Ermre ti

### Michtamtliches.

### Tentice Reid.

Breugen. Berlin, 15, Detember.

Die Mueidin bes Aundest nibe für Bolle und Stenne wefen fur Richnungemein und fur Ganoil und Berfebr bielten beute Stpongen

Im Monat Cliaber d. 3. find auf deuticen Cifen-babnen — ausschlichte der baverichen — 15 Ent-gleifungen auf freier Babn bavon 7 bei Berfonenstaen, Wiffnigleitungen in Stationen (bavon 8 bei Berfonensigen), 1 gu-fammenniche auf freier Babn (bavon 2 bei Perfonensigen), 25 Juliammenliche in Stationen (bavon 8 bei Berfonen-25 Juliammenliche in Stationen (bavon 8 bei Berfonen-21Entgleifungen in Stationen (ravon 8 bei Berioneniugen), I Bufammenniche auf freier Ashn idapon 2 bei Berjonenstagen),
25 Julammeniche in Stationen favon 8 bei Berjonenzügen) orgefogninen. Labei wurden 5 R. if inde und 4 Bahnbotieniste gehöret und 214 Meisende und 24 Bahnbedteniste
perlegt. Bon den perlegten Meisende und 24 Bahnbedteniste
perlegt. Bon den perlegten Meisende und 21 Bahnbedteniste
am 7. Oftober der Geweicherg vorgesommenen Italall.

Der Megierunge-Anifor Freibere ban Butam, g. 3. in Mallenden bei Ralan, in bem ganbritt bee Reifes Renteln gur Silfele tung in ben lanbratblichen Gefchaten gugetheilt

Paut Melbung bes "B. Z. B." ift S. 4R. S. "Fürft Bismard", mit bem Enei bes Rreugentheimabers, Mig-Amirel Bendemann on Bord Rommandamt: Rapudn gur Graf von Moliffe, geftern in Tfingtau eingetroffen.

Riel, 15. Desember. Das unter bem Befehl Eriner Ronie fichen Sobett ore Arinten Seinrich fiebembe Grife Ge-fcmaber it. wie "B 2 9. brichtet, von feiner Fahrt nach Norwegen biether jurudgefehrt.

### Deffen.

Die Erite Rammer ber Stande wird, wie bie Dammenfieten. mitbet, am 21. b. M. ju einer Sigung gu-

### Glfag, Lothringen.

Elfah. Lothringen.

Der Landes Ausschuft ist vorgelern in Strafbarg zu einer außerordentlichen Silvon zulammengetreten, beren einziger Berathungsgentland, der Strafb Korreipendenzusiolge, ein Gesegentland, der Strafb Korreipendenzusiolge, ein Gesegentland, der Strafb Korreipendenzusiolge, ein Gesegentluuri, betriffend den Nerfaul von Malbilächen in den Oberförbereien Ausschuf von und Bitich-Sud, in Der Entwerf lauter:

St. Der Lantenfilds wird ermödigt, des zur Anlage eines Trudereikungelispes in Noeffild annammen, eine Gelammistäde von Welche-Libblitateriffeles für den Derig von ihm ein balb Millionen Welche Plattendere an den Macht in verfauten.

S. Golem fich im Instensie der Gerangspulierung ein Austricklichen als nochwords berauericken bellte, ih der Landereinlass malbilächen als nochwords berauericken bellte, ih der Landereinlass vermädität, einen Auftragel vorgandben.

S. Der Kaufreis ift verzinelich bei der Staats-Devolitendermal aespiece. Urber die Kennenung ein Kaufpreise und beit um ableichten Jischn wire truch der Annestauskalts-Graf Verfühmung allereiten.

Jun Wehlberten mahlte der Verpes Auseschuskalts-Graf Verfühmung allereiten.

Branbenten mahlte ber Landes Ausichuf ben bieberigen Prafitenten Dr. von Schlumberger, jum Erfen Bige-Prafitenten ben Abg, Jaunes und jum Zweiten Bige-Brandenten ben Abg, Dr. Gungert.

### Cefterreid-Ungarn.

Defterreich-Ungarn.
3m Berficherungsbeirath bes Ministriums bes Janern erflätte gehern, mie "M 2 200" melbet, ber Ministriumer Berficherungsmeien weiter austubauen, um jur Entuhrung einer Allerd und Invaltoritäte Berficherung au gestangen. Die Righerung habe die Abergiedung gewonnen, bag neben ben Onfern, welche die Betheitigten felbt beingen müßten, auch die Mithilfe bes Staates eingutreren fiebe.

### Grofibritannien und Irland.

Der Unter Staatsfefteibr bes Indisden Amis Lord Gordmiste tom, mie M I. 2. Berichfet, in ber geitrigen Sihang des Cherhauses auf Nemertungen Lord Rafebern o Sthung des Der hauf es auf Bemerkungen Pool Rafebern 's
zurüch, welcher fürzlich dagezen Einforuch er voor Rafebern 's
zurüch, welcher fürzlich dagezen Einforuch er hoben bente, baß Vord
darbeiche Mitglied einer Kondemalleininna sei, während er sein
Amis auselbt. Berd Gardwicke erstärte, er werde Ente beises
Jehres seine altive Arthentigung an der Kuma aufgeben und
dies daben seine altive Arthentigung an der Kuma aufgeben und
dies daben seine vor von Vereicher übert die Frage geduckerten
allzeminen Erundigen fienenvers in hierauf ermiderte Vorz konferen, er halte an diese Mitgließen sein und erfläre eine Stelle an der Kontedherk über die über archite Gefahr eine Stelle an der Kontedherk für undertraglich mit der eines Ministers Ein Perkertensfall beier Mit ichteige die grönte Gefahr ich Der Aremer Minister vord Sallybeiten ichte dereiner kome, daß nichte, was vorliege, der Konten Kollegten keiche Tiem Anderen vord Hinder vord Sallybeiten der Konten Kondels-gehöhrte im Bristelung und Andere der der mich barfinret kommenstellten zu aufgehöhrte Franzer und bereiner gehöhrte Urrist aufgehöhrte Franzer und benehmen einem chrenkfirten Verrist aufgehöhrte Franzer und benehmen einem krenkfirten Verrist aufgehöhrte Franzer und benehmen es werde ind auch die Möglichten Franzer und bestehnter der dieden vorlässen

Beuften Biegenet Granbette ber Unter Stattefeltefar be-Meugen Aberrust Stomberne auf eine Antage be Age
gerung fei ober bie ihrisch in Baris zwichen Seitetem ber
keinflere, iranschichen und berreichich unanischen Abaterung
aber die begage in er hat rechnich unanischen Abaterung
aber die begage in bet annach ihre bandlungen unde annach unterrichtet De Meserung beite binde ein Kabe, und man einerte innehmengen in ferbeit gestellt der Moterung beite binde Robellere jet nach dem Gabie filbe an ihrer finderen Stang ber ihr Moterung beite binde Robellere jet nach dem Gabie filbe gebage an, ba bie diegerung Grund ist Ernben batten ben Befehl erteilt

die übrigen europäischen Regirungen damit einversion en gen in Aussichen, wenn driebe von den Bereinigten Staaten Amerika desemblen, wenn driebe von den Bereinigten Staaten Amerika desemblen, wenn driebe von den Bereinigten Staaten Amerika desemblen der Aussichungen Amerika desemblen feit ausomätige Angelegenheiten es Teneis Bereinigten Staaten und Aussichungen unsichen der Aussichungen gestehnnen ansichen den Bereinigten Staaten und Aussichungen wilchen den Bereinigten Staaten und Aussichungen wilchen Staten und Aussicht der Vondomer Konierenz von angeschlossen habe, welches erfläre, es ier ein weienen Gutandich ihre Wilchenen habe, welches erfläre, es ier ein weienen Aussichten habe, welchen der Aussichten den Bertrage in Bertrach ihr Vortragsverpflichtungen bestrene Konne ohne die Institute von der Aussichten der Keiten Vergeten Vortragen und des der Aussichen der beitielben Regierung und den Aussichten keine Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten Aussernag und den Aussendichten Aussichten Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten der Aussichten auch Die übrigen europäifden Regirungen bamit einverftan?

### Teranfreid

Bie bem "B. E. B." aus Baris gemelbet wird, ift Wie dem "UB. C. B." aus Barts gemeldet wird, in e Angabl bon Austandern, welche fich bei den Rampien in Cha ausgezeichnet baben, mit dem Orden der Gebenlegton befor worden. Bon Deutschen befinden fich darunter der Oberleum Graf von Soben, der Jührer des deutschen Detachements Befing, und der Gesandtichaftsarzt in Besting Dr. Belde

### Dieberlande.

Niederlande.
Die Königin hat, dem "M. E. I." gufolge, den Beiffe Königin hat, dem "M. E. I." gufolge, den Beiffe Beiten gu einem Din Balais eingeladen.
Das Zentral : Comité der niederlandlichen Der Seiedenstiga das an die Königin eine Abrefie gruden weicher der Bunich ausgesprochen wird, die niederlandna Megierung möge die Initiatien daus ergerisen, das die Mächt in Uedereinstimmung mit den Beschäusien der Friedenslonierun kriege in einem den Republiken gunnigen Sinne eine Friede un machen versuchten.

### Mmerifa.

Mmerifa.

Die "Times" melbet aus Nio de Janeiro vom geftig Tage, bag die Deputirten fammer die Bortage, betreffe bie Einichränfung der Thätigfeit der Brivathanfei in britter Lefung mit einer geringen Abanberung ang nommen habe.

## Mfien.

nommen habe.

Alfien.

Die "Times" berichtet aus Peking vom 11. b. M., die fremben Gesandten hätten sich endgultig über die Bestimmungen einer Kollektionote geeingt, welche bereits im Ghinesische übersetz sei und zu ihrer Ileberreichung nut noch der Interichtest so britischen Gesandten bedürfe Im allgemeinen gehe die Ansicht dahin, daß Edin willens sei, sich den in der Mote gestellten Bedingungen zu siegen, aber, im Bertrauen auf Jwisigkeiten under den Mächten, bosse, das im mit der Zeit Gelegenheit gegeben werde, sich der Ersüllung der ihm auferlegten Verdingungen von einzichen. — Ein weiter Alegramm der "Times" aus Petins von demielben Tage besogt, daß Rustland zum zweiten Alegram der von Walder der Verdingungen der Aben bie Abstickt zurügsgeben dabe, alle russischen aus der Krooms Tichts zurückzusichen und die Jahn von Schanden kinn und Tenntsu and bie nicht von der Verdingen. Die Zuppen son Schanden Weiter Zuppen sollen eine den von dem russischen Wiesen Stein der enschlichen Wiesen dass der Verstischen und vor dem russischen Wiesen dass dem Steinsten ab der Truppen solle noch vor dem russischen Wiesen dass dem Stein von Verdingen.

Reijahr erfolgen. Bie tas "Reuter'iche Bureau" aus Rem Jort eifahr We das "Reuteriche Bureau" aus Nem Port eifahr; it boleibst eine Depriche aus Petting vom 18. d. M. ein actroffen, welche belagt. Liebung Tichung und der Printischung hatten den Gefandten amtich mitgesheitt, daß ihner Dolumente ungegangen feien, durch welche sie bevollmächter würsen, im Namen Chinas zu verhanzeln, und daß ise bereiferen, kamit zu beginnen, sobald die Gesandten es wünschten

### Mfrifa.

21frifa.

Lord Ritchener melbet aus Preforia vom 13. b. Mort General Clements sei an viesem Tage bei Tagesanburd bet Anotigedacht am Magalisoberg von dem Kommander Telarens und Peners, indzesammt 2500 Mann, angegrissen worten. Der erste Angeis der Huren sich der Von Mann, angegrissen worten. Der erste Angeis der Huren ist abgeschlagen worden so ier den Aufrei mobilen gelungen, een Gipfel des Magalies begiebe der der verliederigt worden sei. Die Auren häute kannt das britische Lager deherricht. Der Genen hand des sich nach Deckvoort zurückgesogen und und einem Berge mitten im Flustinal Stellung genommt. Die neuen Berge mitten im Flustinal Stellung genommt. Die Annie sie sieh hebeitig gewehen, ein Eberft und des gewort leine seinen gefallen. Berhäftingen seine solori und Kerstellung der der Kondingen des Generals Broadwood habe Narden des Generals Clements, gehanden. Die Later Holitan der Verdiender des Generals Erenbeite gebabt in der Verdienders in der Platen General Litturen General Litturen des Generals Unternetien gefallen. Die Verdienders in der Platen General Litturen General Litturen General Litturen General Litturen des Generals Unternetien Gefolge gebabt in der Kenner Erenberg den der den den Generals Litturen General Litturen den General Litturen den Litturen den General Litturen des Generals Litturen den Litturen des Generals Litturen General Litturen den Litturen den Litturen des Generals Litturen General Litturen den Litturen

Gin Lichenburg fei ber Burm General Limmer gefalle Gen Lelegramm bes "Ereming Stanbarb" beia. Gin alegnamm bes "Ereming Stanbarb" beia. Gineral Anor habe im Zusammenwirfen mit ber Melvon Redbersburg be Wet geswungen, Stand in: Ein Kampf fei im Gang, viele Buren feien gemommen morden. Mus Louren o Marauce melbet tas

tet "Centralblatts für bas Deutide Meid".
im Reichsamt bet Innern, vom 14. Dezember, bat
etilt: 1) Sell und Steuerwifen: Aenberung bes antcorpidonities um Sellvirfe; — Bettidung vom Sallvirfe; — Bettidung vom Sallvirfe; — Bettidung vom Sallvirfe; — Bettidung vom Intentioner
21 Banton fen: Status ber beutichen Rotenbanten
im 1900 — 3) Poliziwefen: Ausweilung ben Andim Rachszebier.

### Statiftit und Bolfemirthichaft.

ung ber Bepolferung bee Deutiden Reide

im Jahre 1899. Kallerlichen Starffelden Amt jufommengeftellten Rich-Bewegung ber Broblferung ergebie, bab im Deutichen unden baben.

|   | im 3abre<br>1899                             | im Durch.  | Hebe                                    | ikel ber<br>Iteruna                         |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| einichtichtichtich<br>  einichtichtlich<br>  Tobigeburten<br>Lierichuf<br>  een Geborenen | 471 519<br>2 045 286<br>1 250 179<br>795 107 | 1890 99<br>422 732<br>1 940 068<br>1 229 754<br>7 10 314 | 1899<br>8 55<br>37 11<br>22 68<br>14 43 | 1890 09-<br>8.14<br>57.38<br>23.63<br>13.69 |
| Biborene  | 188 504                                      | 177.683  |   | Seberanyn<br>9 16                           |

edmäßige Eineichtung und ben Betrieb von Bolls-bewilligt. - In ben Musichuft murben nob ber Abairal b ber Profefior Dr. Dip-Münfter gemablt.

Bur Arbeiterbemegune allao iff, wie , D. E B. vom gelleigen Tage meltet, arbeiter. Ausstand ausgebrochen. Die Arbeit rubt roll.

### Land. und Forftwirthichaft.

## atenftant und Betreibebantel in Raglant.

Gerbingungen im Andsande.

Rerwegen.

4 Januar 1901 10 Uhr. Trusse Deret in Christians: Listerung pin 21000 m. Schleimman in 2900 m best. T. 3000 m. Sen. T. 75, 5500 m. Bintelliemman in 2900 m best. T. 3000 m. Stall trusse pin 2500 m. Test. T. 3000 m. Sen. Trusse Deret in Editer Patterpe. 7000 m. Stef. u. Schleiden. 13500 Stal wellern Defen. 1500 Stal untleren Defen. 2000 par Steinmern, 300 m. Derettem Timelisande. 4000 m. auf m. Stall planelle, 300 m. deller Defen. 1500 Stal untleren Schleiden. 1500 Stal untleren Schleiden. 1500 Stal Schleiden. 1500 Stal untleren Schleiden. 1500 Stal Schleiden. 1500 Stall Schleiden. 1500

### Berfehre, Anftalten.

Lonbon, 15. Deiember. (2B E B.) Nach einer bei Lebe eingegangenen Meleung ift ber in Damburg lebermathete Dambter "Amalis", von Callao nach Damburg unt erveze, am 6. Deiember aut 6 Brab feitlicher Leitle und 12 Grab millicher Lange mit ge-brachenem ober beschädertem Wellenichalt angebrochen worten. Er befite, in ben nachten Lagen weiterfahren zu fannen.

Bremen, 14 Dezember (M. E. B.) Nordbeutlicher Lider, Damber, Soleres, d. Broulen, and Marlerude, v. Mutrolien sommend, 18. Eg. d. Broulen, and Marlerude, v. Mutrolien sommend, 18. Eg. d. Brinderum and Marlerude, v. Mutrolien sommend, 18. Eg. d. Brinderum and Bremen, abegier Riddelm ber Greie, n. Ren Just beit, 18. Dez kinstend der Greie, n. Ren Just beit, 18. Dez kinstend der Greie, n. Ren Just beit, 18. Dez kinstend der Greie, n. Ren Just beit, 18. Dez kinstend der Greie, n. Ren Just beit, 18. Dez kinstend der Greie, 19. Deutlich 19. Dez kinstend der Greie, 29. Damber, Gobler; 14. Dez, in Baltimore, Karlerude, v. Disturion, a. d. Becer, "Prince in Pallimore, Karlerude, v. Disturion, a. d. Becer, "Prince in Baltimore, Karlerude, v. Disturion, a. d. Bernierud, v. Disturion, d. Dez kinstenderude, v. Disturion, d. Bernierud, v. Disturion, d. Dez kinstenderude, v. Disturion, d. Dez kinstenderude, d. Dezember, d. Dez kinstenderude, d. Dezember, d. Deze

### Theater und Diniff

### Belling. Theater.

Das Subermanniche Schutten, Ibeater.
Das Subermanniche Schutten, Johannisteuer erlebte gestern vor volleieigem Dauf bie fangigte Antiübrang. Seine fich mehr romankait als bramatifd entmidelnem Merfahr volleibe aufmet fame Leilnahme me den der ertes Auführang am 16 Oftober 6. J., jumil fich die Darieller ihrer Auführang am 16 Oftober 6. J., jumil fich die Darieller ihrer Burgabung witmeten nab in ihrem feitiden Bedamatifd dieter. Namertlich machten sich der Gesteller fich bie Termen Jager und Rellentt, sowie bie Porrin Rieta, Boan und Grumwald um ben Ertolg bes Kennte verzient und erneten reichen Beitall.

am Königlichen Obernhaufe gebt morget Peter Carnelind' Orer Der Parkter von Pagkan' im Weren mit tem Palkt. Die reiben Schab' in Veren.— Um Montag (Perkhernik Tautian) mit. Attello' mit Koden Deceler als Verones angeben. Den Mortfan lingt Her Orte. Ravellmilies Scham kingstet.
Im Moriglichen Schauftvell "Anne Benauer im Aurübend Schöbl's benischen Schab twielbaufe glanat merzen Kiedrich Schöbl's benischen Schauftwell "Anne Benauer im Aurübend — Im Montag fintet eine Auchdung von Schelprafe Jauartheil "Anne Bekanner im Aurübend — Im Montag fintet eine Muthung von Schieblach in in Den Maltenske nicht Der Moltag, ist Weimung Andelin ren Amald, tie Etzignin frühlein Inner.

Im Montag fintet eine Auchdung und eine Muthund, der Michael Kindlein Vintere.

Im Meuen Könichtschen Obern Theadein ren Amald, tie Etzignin frühlein kinden ging gum eiten Male miedenlich Weines findet in ermätigten Preihe nie Mushunden Werkicht. Anden der Mushunden Ben Keicht. Anden der Mushucht wird wir der der Stenden der Stenden der Mushunden Der Kristen. Der Leuter der Anden im Mittenstag der Gestage der Stenden der Mushunden Gerbicht. Mehren Montag um Mittenstag der Merking zu der Mushunden Der Mittenstag der Merking der Gestagen der Kristen der Mushunden Gerbicht. Mehren Motag der Gestagen der Mushunden der Mus 

Siene. 3m Gentral : I beater mirt am mergigen Spantag unt

Im Gentral. Ibeater mitt am meranen Sennta, unt an ben telemben Tagen. Die Grieben, am Bonarbert Arbeit Gründlichen Tagen. Die Erkber von Ner Jeeft und Ale Nachmitigas-Verfüllung acht merane Meren Dereite und Mohamitigas-Verfüllung acht merane Mohamis Dereite. Tie Konnert. Die Erke.

Tie Konnert. Direftion Dermann Wolft fantigt int die Grüngert von Ansa Schalken von Aufra um Jahr von Ihren. Parkoltender Glocher Gegen von Alten um Jahr von Ihren. Parkoltender Glocher Glocher Glocher Gale in Verlagen der von Ander Grünglichen Schalken von Anna Gedent, Reinerführer von Anna Gedente Grünglich und Die Anfahren von Anna Gedente, Verlagen der von Jahr um Alle Mohamis von Anna Gedente Grünglicher Kongelmeiter Peridae von Anna Gedente, Mitwirkender Kandelt (Vollencher). Beite Allerender Dereiter dem Liebeiter (I Petitel). Sind Allerender Gestraße General Grünglicher Maria Gelderender Sankal (Grünglich). Die vollage Sank Gederter (Elweiter). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Bank von Gründer Mitter der Mehren Gelderer). Mitter der met Fedelich Stade Mehren der Gemona Heiner Mitter der Sankal (Glocher). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich). Mitwickerie: Maria Gelderen-Sankal (Grünglich).

Pragramm. für bie im Jabre Imm fattifinbende Deutide Gemeib. Mustrellung in Berlin.

St. St. Werftand fibriicher beatichen Geweid-Ausftellungen wird ber Beit vom 27. Ausgar bis 14. Februar 1901 in Bertim W. Bofittage 1 — Die fich nie bestallige Ausstellung verantfalten.

Bur Ausstellung belanen Perichgeweibe, Gide und Damichauteln, Rechtrenen und Bemetrufel, welche im Laufe ber Jahren fent von beutiden Ingene in dauer ben Jahren in den bemetrufel welche im Raufe ber Jahren in be und Mellante ober von Anellanten auf beutiden Jahrepieren erhontet fint.
Ben in bauslicher Piege aufgezogenem Wild burten fie nicht berrühren.

Mar bie betreffenten Sagtbeffiger ober bie Gelence bes Milben felbft find berechtigt, folde Eropbaen ausguftellen.

Die ausgeftellten (Ameribe, coeboren und Rridel muffen ichatellecht unt ungefarbt fein. Im Bult geichoffene Geweibe und Geborne
merben nicht pramitere.

merben nicht pramitert.

3n jeder Kategorie erhalten die rach Mediaabe ber ertlichen, beiten Einzelnücke oder Grupe nicht fein felben na Werkalt in beiten Einzelnück oder Grupe nicht fein felben nicht konnerente beren Jareframung burch ein Preingericht erwigt, welches dem Kertans bereiten wird, und gegen Einzelnsche eine Preinung nicht franforen.

\$ 6
Secer Mustieller bat bie eingarenbenern Maritellunge (Megentibere bis jum 5 Januar fer bem fednglichen Pof-Bagtaint Borlin if in Dolebamerftrafe 131 anjumelben.

\$ 7 Die Armeldung's muß enthalten a. die genaus Lieushaumg ber Ausfrillungt- Negenitände nach Art und Ungelt. und Ungabl; b ben Schuf ent't, und ben Lag, an n sichem bas betreffente. iBBle eitegt ift, e. ben Namen bes Sauthefigere i. ben Namen bes Gelegert

Sel Mis um is James maine es Anstiellem zu Wegentände auter Artefile Sprifter der Deutscha i Genet Jeut king Angelte Tarefile Sprifter der Deutschaft in den if "Tort king Angelte Em Kelte der Die mie ethektrantenste ifen, Mante Playmorte met nicht erkeiten

Und Chemediel maen und Tentaufdungen vorgebeit, al. Di poer Mustellande Me, entlant mit voner i fier beteit fen Jude Den Servicest Enel in bereiten, nedde obnis nie Eine Eine Toth, wie feinen und Mohanet tes Mohnellere recht beutrich tengene is

Buter Mooneller, reflect the deller in Arman, the it with a amilbe Keinmalars is the Compute this met work for an Occupance

Meionere Miniche, auch martier ih bie ihm auf gese in () eine Ausfieldung immetaliebre ist, miderte ereken merten in eile genarnemmen und mit lichtlich Bernath began, Bterlie im Morember 100

## Der Bertt no. Siett non Ples Chaffe Cherm füer Dorngenter

Greibert von Delant, in Berfontere eben bei bei beit Bereitniger. D. Gereifmiter, P. Glade. 3 ut. Umte, Schriftinber.

) Them is referenced as the second of the se

in min Signen bis Marificets gelengte ein bei der Beilers und gegene bei Bagent bei Angelit bei Anlers und geben mitgelicht mit bei am Sonntag. in der eine Beneite Beitrer und Ser- bei der eine Beitre Beitrer einer eine Beitre bei der gegene bei bei Brankenter der eine Beitre Beitre bei der gegene bei bei Brankenter der eine Beitre Beitre bei der Beitre beitre bei beitre bei der Beitre bei der Beitre bei der Beitre bei beitre beitre bei beitre bei der beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre bei der beitre beitre beitre bei der beitre bei der beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre beitre bei der beitre beitre beitre beitre bei der beitre File in Prefent.
Der Bernetige bei bei beifchet.
Der Bernetige beite bei bei beite beite bei beite bei

aufgelucht, sammter fefanden fich 4140 Mitgliebes ter 112 Krartenlaffer, die mit den Reitungsgeläsichen in einem Gestrausgebillinkt
fieben. Wichten der Rodniffunden merbe die Filbe der die Schale nur ir 490 Allen erbeiten. Die Alle unwene innehalte 1470 Alle ankeitallt ein Wichte besandel. Der Albehoren merter die Wilder nur P. mal in Indenangeschaft. Seit Behörten merter die follschaft die er Weitungswachen in finfollen fillen gille geleiftet und auseitendem in den leiten mit Inden 1005 Follonen mit Kraalen-trankouten verfeit. — Wie roch mitgelieft wurde das ihre fillen fille im Winterauten abgeliefter Winter. 11000. A Gearbracht. Die Generaleeismmilien genehmilft februm ein bloo die rereiterten Statuter auf Grunt teren die Entraufina in 140 Kreantein. Die Krauten auf hiere ter der in Inden in der Kreinen der Schene kennen Monitorien Derliefte in dem Artische der Wei-ben mit Der plealand Profesier in der Vergamen den Ser-fere der Zeigelammen, Geleichen Schaltende Der Schalen-beiten ben Kraufenbestrieften Weife ise Statutenerinten Ernachge-beiten den Kraufenbestrieften Weife ise Statutenerinten Ernachge-beiten kon Kraufenbestrieften Weife ise Statutenerinten Ernachge-beit der Remeinschaft Framben. Auseiten mitten den der in den Romingesparch framben. Auseiten mitten den der Ser-fenmulara inde Kraufenbergenschilt.

Im Potentillen en Treber and feelle ere Deutschen Rollenel Freit dere Ban find mit einem Mentag fie i E. e. er General einem Bortrag unt f. e. et ibn der General et Bogo-

Bedum, 14. Desember. (B. T. B.) Wie ber "Bechum.r Ungiget" melbet, fint auf ber Bede . Carplinenglad", mabridenlide intelge Berfagens einer Bremie im Bennichacht, funt Mann ber Belegichaft jam theil ichmer verlegt werten.

Paris, 15. Dezember. (28 I B.) Die Bilang ber Belfausfiellung ift bente ereiffentlich weben; bie Autgaben betrugen brand 1164 Millenen Grace. Die Ginnahmen 11445600) Fr.: bas Dergit beträgt femit 2044000 fr.

Bruffel, is Tigember (B. I. B.) 3a tru.
Bil Leil in teinlich con Mont eine tem Rein.
gieber ift gritten fin beinger Brand aufgetraden.
Ibabeiten, ift bie feitere Bilbrettel vom fierer rett.
lieben. Die feltriften Buder fint jum großen Et.
Ruch tie Gemalteibemalna bei fra geltiere mellen ganflich perfect, andere ftart beichatigt.

### Rad Edlug ber Redaftion eingeaar: Depeiden.

Berlin, 15. Tesember (M. I. B.) Bur annelbet wurd, perfehren auf ber Babnlin-Jangafun bereits Arbeitergung. Heite joll bie gi icheintiem Betrieb wieder eröffnet werben. Men, 15 Tesember. (M. I. B.) So jand in Unwesenbeit bes Kailers, ber Erre-

innd in Anwesenheit des Raifers, ber Gruber. Minifer, des bijdomatischen Kords, abliebe, Bereine Celierreich llugarns, Deutschlands, Gerines gablreichen Bublifums die Enthüllung für eines gablreichen Bublifums die Enthüllung für eines gablreichen Bublifums die Enthüllung für im melcher von Argesten richtet an ben Kaiser wir im welcher er Goethe als Tichteriurium feierre Etwiderung des Kaisers field die Hille gables wurden om Tenlwal niedergelegt.

London, ld Tesember, (W. T. B.) Er gord Bildener's aus Pretoria von Tage melder: Der General Clements die finnacht nach Commandoner, ohne anderen fielgen. Deine Berlufte sind ichwer, die find nach Commandoner, die finne und bei von Bladen merden gesöbtet: achtiere und die Allann werden vernigt, unter biesen der Korthumberland-Fählliere.

wer Rompagnien ber Northumberland Gunliere,

Johannes burg, 18. Zesember. (Me. "Reuterichen Bureaus") Verichtebene Konsuln Briverdung ihr der Bereiter Gere Musikebung der Regierung versigten Berkaufsbeichfrünkun Lebensmitteln gehabt. Es murke beichlosen, Lord um eine Unterredung in Diefer Angelegenheit ann

Gerifenung bes Umtlichen und Richtamtlichen in

| 27774.579                            | s ubr  | Vermi                               | lejember 1<br>11346.                | 2600                      |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Blame bet<br>Beobachrings<br>ftation | Barrimeterft.<br>a.(10u.Meeres.<br>nipeau reduj. | Bint-<br>frate,<br>Dint-<br>tidtun, | Data.                               | Temperatur<br>in Gelffus. |
| Giernemat .<br>Blad et<br>Ebielts    | 1110   | 888<br>888<br>888                   | Tettedt<br>Telfiz<br>Telfiz         | 150                       |
| Bile t'dir .                         | =  | -                                   | - 207041                            | 11.7                      |
| Bliffingen                           | 77. 5  | 251<br>251                          | 4 betedt                            | 7.2                       |
| Chriftanlunt                         | 4  | wen wen                             | 7 Seiter                            | 7.4                       |
| Cluteinari .<br>Glagen               | -  |                                     | 4 :Regen                            | -2                        |
| Rarlitat                             | 73   | 23                                  | - beredt<br>i balb bet.<br>i beredt | 1.5<br>6.6                |
| Portum                               | 7.54.4   | 50                                  | le bebedt                           | -203                      |
| Pentum                               | 70 4   | 語る語                                 | 4 tetedt                            | 70                        |
| Eminemante<br>Rügenmalter-           |  | €33                                 | h beardt                            | 7.4                       |
| munte                                | 8  | 888<br>888<br>888<br>888            | Bearn                               | 52                        |
| Diuntter<br>(Bleftt ).               |  | 53                                  | -116-11                             | 7.4                       |
| Contract .                           | 1  | 35.2                                | - bebedt<br>- beredt<br>4 welfte    | 37                        |
| Ctomers<br>Breken<br>Mes             | 19:  | 300                                 | balb bet                            | 22                        |
| Maari Latt                           | 44   |                                     | triedi                              | 40                        |
| (Mate)<br>Ratificate<br>Winder       | 4.75   | SE SERVICE                          | le nebedt<br>pheredt<br>Rebel       | 22                        |

Dunden : 20 Nebel -08
Gir Marman ien über 77 in fiest über bem Abren ber Minima con unter 14 mm fleger gertreifte von Schriften und Alexander in bei Gertre mit und riebe Millere indbe im Sone manneres Getter mit, und flegenfung mit frafen Schriften unt Regenfung.

Coniglide Schanfpiele. Conniag Crem bist 2M Berfielung Der Berbier von Bagbab. Remicht Ders is 2 Andigen von Pres Bertalte Der is 2 Andigen von Pres Bertalte Der roben Edube. Logischerbe in 4 Biben war. E. Karl und 3 Gubrette. Mart von Kond Orben. Antong 74 lib. Bertalten im Gerichte Bertalten, Agnes Bernauer. In bereicht Dereitlichen, Agnes Wolf en Nord Verte Aning is Ube.
The reflect of General Genera

Deutsches Cheater. Conntag, Stadmittage i Ubr. Die Bimer. - Abenbe 7; Her. Rofen Mentag: Rofumontag. Dienttag: Der Biberpelg.

Berliner Cheater. Conntag. Madmittage i Utr: Die Rauber. — Abende if Ubr: Die rengen Detren. Montag: Die ftrengen Detren. Dienstag: Frauenberrichaft.

Schiller-Cheater, Genntag, Nadmittage Ilbe: Die Gbre. Schaufriel in 4 Allen von Bermann Subermann. - Abende Silber Das Glud im Winfel, Schaupiel in Aften ben Bermann

Bentral-Eheater, Sonntag Nadmittage # fibr:

Benttal-Checker. Sonnta Radmittage 2 fibr: Zu balben Preifer. Die Buppe. — Mente is führe Die Geisba. Wontag und Lienetag Tie Geisba. Wontag und Lienetag 2 fibr: Meihnachte. Worftellung ju bebr lieben Preifen. Danfel und Gerfellung ju bebr lieben Preifen. Danfel und Genalt. Weibnachte mit Genag und Tang. Abents 74 fibr: Ter Brautbater. Senaaben, ben 20 fermbert, Abents 74 fibr: Zomaeben, ben 20 fermbert, Abents 74 fibr: Zom erften Walet Tie Schöne von New York.

Sonetag ten 28 Dezember, und folgende Lage; bie Schone bon Rein Jack, und folgende Lage; In ten tert feitigen Radmittage 3 lier Die Geroba.

jur Premiere unt für bie Reitetage fint

### Rongerte.

Sing-Ahademie, Monte Antang & Ubri-Bortrag . Abend von Willo Benda Bielon-eile) unt Margarete 29. Benda (Marter). Mitmufung Marta Gulbranbien Candal (Ge-

Saul Bechflein. Montag, Anfang Te Ubr Rammermufif.Abend von Anna bon Gabain. Witterifurg, Roriglider Rongermeifter Bernbarb Beffau (Bielor) und Rubolf Rraffelt (Bielor-effe).

Beethoven-Saal. Sonntag, Unt. 1. Bortrage Abend von Julie unt 316 hartung. (Griang — Dellamation.) Obentig, Antana 8 Utr: Rongert von Brodmann (Rieffro, mit ben Bhilbare Orchefter. (3. Rebicet.)

Be Ubr unt Abents 72 Ubr: 3mei groi proentliche Gala-Vorfiellungen. Berfiellungen: Gleich reichbaltiges ob Programm. Borführung bes Rinemate Die neueften Bilber aus Ching. faumtlichen neu engagerten Sprigletier Profter Albert Schumarnis anerkannt strickente Original Drefforen. Die O'Brien. Wool. Alphono Afthoff mitrasi: Jum Schuft: Die nefoorlich Tet luffigen Maurergefellen. Serve Rem Abrier Strafforlichen. In ber Mo Mem Unter Strafenleben. In ter No-Lectiviang ist auf allen Pleten obne in ein Alnh feet. Ibede meitre Amb bal laufer Galeriel, Wende berech rolle Pro-großte Manigen. und Ghancelousefind einem is größte Manigen. und Ghancelousefind einem Echina. Ter Krieg in Thullin lateren in Kinnifdom. — Der Animade eine Kalunder — Krieg. Die Bereinbeten von Ealn. Schmittliche Finlagen Gine Kavalleris ber Berbündeten. Griftiemung der ihoben, glatten Manier. Montag: Galt. Evort. Borftellung Montag: Gala . Sport . Borftellung. Proftramm une China.

Guftav Spieß.

Im Namen ber hinterbliebenen Detflie Spieft, get, Foortich. Damburg. 12 Dezember 1100. Beftortung findet om Countag. 16. De Mr. 12 Uhr, rem Sterbebaus Kreujme,

M. 12 Uhr, vom Stetbebaus Kreugne Beelobt: Fel. Bera von Bomstoff Gaartmann Feder (Roumburg a. S. Raife Beetig mit fon Lentanat Mark von ber Doit (Bieleit).
Geboren, Ein Sobn: Jon. Joachim (Breitau). — Eine Iochter: Jon. Joachim (Breitau). — Gine Iochter: Jon. Obas von Proebred (Potsbam).
Generben: De. Kontul Dr. Anzieri (Rotterbam). — Dr. Grante Pröfice Burfuber Geberen Dier Roffiguat Delius (Batto). — Dr. Anzieri Delius (Batto). — Dr. Bandensti Mitentiker (Giverna). — Dr. Bandensti Greiffer Mitentikau Guenfie Deugste (Bentlitze deum Dambart Delieffer Mitentikau Guenfie Stein Banden (Potscher Mitentikau Guenfie Stein Banden (Potscher Mitentikau Guenfie Stein Banden). — Ben Bandant Ebelbeit Schmitt, get (Kurr).

Berantwortlicher Rebalteur: Direftor Siemenrath in Ben Berlag ter Grochitien ( Sdeli ! in Sieben Beilagen

(einidließlid Barten. Heilage

Birkus Schumann. Conntas,

Teutice Reich. ine Mojestat ber Raifer haben Allergnadigu gerult ien bisherigen Königlich verußischen Landrichter Jahn Kaiserlichen Regferungsrath und frantigen Sieserbrier Reichbische hamt zu einennen Bererbnung,

neine Ehrenzeichen zu per othen

eifend ben Diennield ber Cenaia Prailocuer, te und Mitglieder ber Mittiaranmalifdaft beim Reicha Militargerichte. Boin G. Dezember 11800. Bir 28 ilhelm, von Gomes Buaben Deutider Ratier,

Auf 28 i i gerigen ie nonig von Breugen ie non auf Grund des Artifelo Is der Reicheverfossung 16. April 1871 (Rechessfefett). S. (33) und der SS (3 50 des Gejeges, detriftend die Retteorfaltensse der becamten, vom 31. Mars 1873 (Reichs, was felat) 1 u. fl.) im Namen des Teutlichen Reichs, was felat; Lie Bererdnung, betreifend den Teutlich der unmarfel Reichebeauten, vom 29. Juni 1871 (Reiche Gefehd.

Lie Verordnung, betreifend den Tienkeid der unmarel Meichebennten, vom 29. Juni 1871 (Reiche Gesehlt Meichebennten, vom 29. Juni 1871 (Reiche Gesehlt Meiche Mitalieder dass der Anstehlung in der Anstehlung Liefe Vermiten und Nathe ienste kinglieder der Mittalieranmodlichaft beim Neiche-Mitalierer feine Annendung, Diefe Vamiten trüten vielmeder ienstehlichen Ariek Vermiten die Antheren vielmeder der der in nachtiehender dermit Gest dem Mitalieren die Gesalts-Praidenten, Mitheren, die Küchten einer Senats-Praidenten, Michters, Ober Mitalianmonto, Mitalianmonto dem Reiche Mitalianschaft getreulich zu erfüllen, so mahr mit Gest helfe u. l. m."

kelnnblich unter Unserer höchlichgenhändigen Unierschriftigebruchem Kaliertichen Inziegel.

(L. S.)

Phil for im

Bilhelm. (L. S.)

Graf von Balen

Befanntmadung, fenb eine Abanderung bes Berreichniffes ber blichen Anlagen, melde einer befonderen Genehmigung bebarfen.

Bom 29. November 1900 inf Grund des § 16 Mbf. 3 ber G. werb eremma bat co brath, vorbehaltlich ber Genehmigung des Reichtiges

bem Bergeidniffe ber einer befonderen Genehmigun, bedirfenden geweihiere Anlagen (S.16 Abf 2a. C.) bie Morte "Ratt, Regel-und Giptofen buch ichgene Borte gweiten. Mulagen jur herftellung von Zement, gebranntem Kelf, entmätsertem Gipto, bon Liegeiserien und anderen gebrannten Thommagren

rlin, ben 20 November 1900. Der Reichstander Graf ven Befaboms!r

# Deutscher Meichs-Anzeiger

# Königlich Preußischer Staats-Anzeiger.

Der Gemgspreis beträgt vierteliahelich 4 is 5ti d.
Alle Poft-Auftalten nehmen Geftellung an : fine Berlin außer den Boft-Anftalten auch die Expedition SW, 2011/ficimfrage 3rt. 32.
Einzelne Hummern boften 25 d.



Infertionspreis für den Kaum einer Orudgeile 30 ... Juserate nimmt an: die Königliche Expedition des Geulichen Reiche-Auseingers und Königlich Prenssichen Staals-Auseiners Berlin SW., Wilhelmfraße Nr. 32.

298.

e Majenat ber Ronig haben gerubt:

er Majefiat ber Renigin von Bortugal bad : Chtengeiden fur Rettung aus Gefahr gu verleiben.

ne Dajeftat ber Ronig haben Allergnabigit gerufit: em Londestath Max Brandts zu Düselbarf und dem zelaffen : Rendanten a. D., Richnungsraft Aufch zu berg im Londfreife Bonn, dieber in Nachen, den Rothen kren merchen eben.

arg im Londfrene Bonn, moger in Raufen, bem Burger-erben vierter Riche, in Sabrillefiger Karl Retier zu Beitin, bem Burger-ja. D. Korl Stiebing zu Pobich im Areite Burgen ab bem Gifenbahm-Berriebs-Sefretar Wilhelm Königen antfurt a. M. ben Königlichen Kronen-Orben vierter

em Lehrer Andreas Intumeit zu Schalfischimmen reise Ladian und bem emeritieren gehrer Leopold e zu Egliedt im Laidfrene Erfurt ben Abler der An-tes Königlichen Saus-Ordens von Hohemollern, sowie em Kirchenalisten, Wurth Mortin Sidmann zu

am Kirchendteiten. Werth Martin Sidmann zu 5.Kojdantn im Kreije Kroteichin, dem Mittenziber b Menser zu Vierzen im Kreif We. Gladdich, den Abstanzien a. T. Heinrich Schreede zu Weinaerschaufen im heife Gotingen, Friedrich Zhiene zu Zalza im Archichel Groteinen, Friedrich Zhiene zu Zalza im Archichel im Heigen der Abstanzien und bem Bergmann Johann. Dotter zu Bruch im Kreife Recklinghaufen bas meine Efrienreichen zu wertelen.

Berlin, Connabend, Den 15. Dezember, Abende,

1900.

Befanntmadung. betreffend bie Ginrichtung ber Bofitionolaternen auf Ceeichiffen,

Bom 8. Tegember 1900.

Muf Grund des S 2 der Rosselichen Berdedung über die Abelendung der Schenlichter und die Einrichtung der Positionslaternen auf Seefausien vom 16 Ofteder 1900 Meiches Beieght S. 10031 mit die nachtelgende Alefannt-mochang, derriffend die Gurichtung der Positionslaternen auf Seitziere, erlassen.

### Beichaffenheit ber Laternen.

Die Positionolaternen mussen so gebaut und eingerichtet sein, daß sie meder durch den Much, noch durch die Bemegungen des Schaffe, woch durch einernngendes Masser versichte werten. Die Luftzusserung nuts ausreichen, um ein gutte Arennen des Lichtes zu ermöglichen.

a. Berwendung von Linfen.

Tie Postitionslaternen mäßen mit richtig konstruterten und aeichiliteum, freissormig gefrümmten Lusien verlehen sein. Der nicht burch die Kasinna abgeblendete Theil der Linfe mitig bei den Zoplaternen 20 Konvonstrute = 227 (Brad), bei den Seitenlaternen 10 Konvonstrute = 1121/2 (Brad betragen.

b. Beichaffenheit ber Linfen und Erzeugung bes

farbigen Lichtes.
Die Linfen ber Seitenlaternen felbit follen nicht gefätebt lein. Bur Erzie ung des vorgeschriebnen grünen und rothen Lichtes sollen vielmehr aussichtlichte, gesärbte Bornechaldier benutzt werden, wobei es ich gur Eternebung von dertiffenen der ichten der der der einziellt, die Einrichtung is zu terfen, das jedes Bornechals nur in die auschörige Latene eingeseht werden fann. Die Karburg der Widere Bart nicht au bunfel sein. Für "vohfür entweder eine Konsechörbung oder Goldrunder, für "vohült entweder eine Konsechörbung oder Goldrunder, für "vohaber helblau gein-, nicht gelb-grun oder geosprün zu nehmen.

## Beidaffenheit bes Lidies.

a. Breite bes Todite. Die Bietle ter Orchianelle barf oner ihr Riefeichtung gemeinen 50 mm nicht überlich en. Die Bermenbung von Rundbrennern werd empfehlen.

b. Etarte bes Lichtes.

Aler Aerwendung von eleftriidem Lichte darf die Lichtfurfe nicht weniger als 25 und nicht mehr als 32 Normalferen (normacil) betragen,

e. Stellung ber Liditquelle sur Laterne

Die Mitte der Ramme mich mit dem Mittelbunfte des jenigen Meriodogens nichmunisallen, melder durch einen in halber Höhe des Munckelements der Linie griegten horigontalen Cueridanitt gebilder mird. Wir eleftrischem Glüblichte mich die Muttelächje der Birne in der Mittelachte der Linie üeh n. Rei Unwindung von Flachbrennen sowe von elektrischem Glüblische nuch der Tocht oder die Chene des Glüblichens parallel zur Seine der Linje fiehen.

## Mefleftoren.

Bei Unwendung von farblofen, richtig fonurnierten und gefallmenen Linfen und farbigen Borned glatern find Refleteren gur Erfangung der notligen Sichtweite nicht erforberlich Bei eleftrifdem Lichte burfen Reflettoren niemale be:

Wenn bei Betrofenmiampin Rentitoren benutt meiber fo ift bas Telgende zu beachten!

a Die Meflefteren muffen innen verfilbert und qu

Die in eren Bladen muffen Rugellegmente bilber n. 25te ibl eren Alabem mußen Augelsegmente bilben Die Kiamme muß im Minichunft von Angeloft erlachvon wicher die Alabe von Alektelisse im Iheit in, inden
o Ter Rest frei muß soweit gefrümmt fein, von die er
flestneiten Strabsen auch von der nufernen Entrabsen auch von der nufernen Entrabsen nurbe.

it die Er ffung bes flebeltoto mig berering gebicheit fer, bag eine Beriebiebung ober unrichtige Stellung redellten nie. eintreten fanne weine bie bande an frem Plate in ber Laterne febt.

Birlin, ten a Tegenber 1900 Ger Reichtfantler Rad Bereinbarung mit ber Romitlich großbertaumiche

Mach Bereinbarung mit ber Königlich großbeitanmiden Regierung, welcher die große Mehrant vor Seochischer treitenden Staaten begeteteten ift, wirds.

1) am 1 Januar 1891 ein neues in der grundlegeiden erolotiken Aussache fertragefellten Anternationales. Standt bird sie Empfiching gelangen. Sociede interichetet fich meinstäd von dem sur Jeit im Webrauch beimblichen Sanat bird, insbesondere in die Jahl der Signalisation vernehrt, auch innd einselne Portschen gefahrert. Ein gleichsätiger ist brauch beider Signalisation vernehrt, brauch beider Signalbach in die Gebrauch begreiche Jatenationale Signalbach darf der im Gebrauch begreiche Jatenationale Signalbach darf des mit 31 Tegender 1991 weiter benopt, nach vielem Lage aber mehr mehr sim Signalitieren verwender werden.

nach diefem Tage aber micht mehr sum Signahiteren perwender werden.

31 Fair die Uebergangsperiode, d. h. den gettraum wom 1. Januar bis 31. Terember 1901, wahrend defen beide Signalbucher zum Signalitieren benugt werden feinen migur Permethung vom Eignalbuch zum Signalbuch zum beschieden den ger Vermethung vom die über dem Innen migur Permethung vom Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch und den der dem Signalbuch zum Signalbuch zum Signalbuch und außerdem die Spihe des Sianalbuchminnen in der Aufgeren des alle auf gest in Gebernach beimpliche Sinna buch zum Signalitieren beimplich zum Signalbuchwinnen dem der Signalbuchwinnen dem nurze der Aufgeren der beihen.

4) Die beniche Ausgabe des nienen Signalbuch wird voranwöchlich Mitte des Jahres 1901 erfehren.

Tas bisherige Mitglies tes Moniglich indjudeie Stene-tranbiiden Junituts in Tresten ber Baut Hofer im vom Desember 1980 ab zum einemahrzen Becholant Stene graphen ernannt marben

### Betannımadung

Berlin, ben In Desember 1908) Der Pranbent von Neiches Geleichaumants. E do 1613

### Betanntmadanna

Wegen des beim Jahres mechiel zu erwarfenden einebeit gefteigerteit Berfehrs werden am Sonntag, den IV Transdo-der allen Polanskalten im Besirt der Tron Politarechteit Verfin die Schalter für den Politarikarischen einer werden Naderung linnageneralisischen ein der Archeiten der Bontonweilungsamtahmen fr nite un rea fo do the

Armer wird am 20 I spuder Assummed in the Landon Berlin (\* den lid Describer Loon).
Robertiden Cher For artemis (Greenbert)

### Stefanutman and

The Bernar and to the Comment of the Archard 1800 (1900) and the Archard 1800 (1900) a

SE GRECOLD Dr. 12 by leans to Eife Reminich mereniden Mingfer imme bes Innern, bor De gebe Unterfiede dermangefrene bereitens

in der eine Sem (v.) 2018 murben in der bereichten der eine mit der Berbung auch eine eine Ausen Blemmungen nabhöhlernde der der eine Berbungen der ibn abenderen der ibn abenderen

All der geben der geben der Berechtigsber der Geben der

Atrietermeinden amurchen find, ren den Tiftrifteräthen beim.
Einfrühen
II Utber Beidwerden gegen Ordnungsfrafen in den Allen des zin Eds II der Aniertichen Berordnung, betreffend das Bertahrer for den Schiedegerichten für Arbeiterverficken, dam 22 November 1800, dam über Archiververfickeung, dem 22 November 1800, dam über Archivertungsgreichten nach des zinstellegenaten eines Einstellegenaten eines Einstellegenaten eines Einstellegenaten eine Anierstellegen und des zinstellegenstellegen und des zinstellegenstellegen und des Lides des Untstellegenstellegen und des Lides des Untstellegenstellegenstellegen und des Lides des Lides des Untstellegenstellegenstellegen und des Lides des Lides des Untstellegenstellegenstellegen und der Lidestand Verricht werbleibt es der Bein Kriemanngen in S. 1 Abi. VI und S. 20 Mil V von Archivanna vom 300 Juli 1900, betreffend Organisation und Wirfungsfreie der Bergebehören, weinach für diese Etergebeden Ebergunt, jewe Schreibergunt, jewe

boberen Bermoliungobeborben burch bag Cher-Bergamt, jene

abgeten Verweltungereineren nurch bas Coer-Bergami, jene ber mittem Betwiltungsbehörden burch die Bergenipettionen wahrzunehmen ind. In Tie Beinimmungen unter I finden auf die noch in Krair gebliebenen Borichitten im Abichnitt is des Neichbaeleges über die Unfalle und Kranfenpreficherung ber in lande und formuntlichaftlichen Betreben beichäftigten Berinen vom

Mai 1880 gleichmößig Anmenbung. Münden ben 13 Teiember 1990 Königlich baberiftes Miniterium bes Innern. Ift. Frühert von Feiligich.

### Ronigreid Brenten.

Zeine Majenat ber Ronig baben Maergnabigft geruht ben Monterunge Mileffor Becherer in Saberdleben jum

Zeine Majenat ber Ranin baben Maergnabigit gerubt: bie Midiate Ingenbantut Anforderen Beeiffer von ber Intendantut bei I Armongeren, Boethelt, Borftand ber Intendantut bei E Tropfen, und Nartele. Berfiand ber Intendantur bei E Tropfen, und Nartele. Berfiand ber Intendantur bei Karbe Ravalletie Tieffen, fommandiert jur Vetterlauf bei Berfiande bei Derfiande bei Berfiande bei Berfielde in Berfielde bei Berfielde berfielde bei Berfielde berfielde berfielde berfielde bei Berfielde berfi

Beifigt fiet: Die Amtarichter Rubl in Semmern an bas Amtegiricht in Rom und Sanich in Cabrichin nach Meu-

fieten.
Dem Raufmann Graben weg in Bredlau fit bie nach-gefuchte Entlagung aus bem Mmt als fiellneitretenber Sandelo-richter einbeit.
Der Banauter Baul Gobme in Berlin ift jum fielle vertretenben Sandelotichter bei dem gandgericht 1 in Berlin

ricenanni. In der Uffie der Mechisanmalte find geloicht: Die Rechts ere une bie Fernschmane inn gewott bie Benfte, of auger bei bem gundereicht in Beuthen i. D. Schl. i bei In March in Der ben Bandgericht in NordIbe Matteren bei bem Amtegericht in Reunfrichen, o ben bem Amtegericht in Reunfrichen, o ben bem Amtegericht in Reunfrichen in Benfte den, ben ben Amtegericht in Reufischt a. R. und Roft in Eddiecht.

op de in Schlief ber bei eine eine eine bei ber Archivonnichte find einaetragen bie Kaufer aus Beile bei bem in bein Weberfig in Weibed, die Frankliche bei dem Anthereicht in Sant Beile auf Beile bei Beile bei bein Landereicht in Ban in Eine Beile auf dem Anthereicht in Beilem Anthereicht in Beilem Americante in Beilem Ame tem Amisgericht und dem Landaericht in d dem Amisgericht und dem Eindaericht in el. die dem Amisgericht und dem Lant Deus der Sem Amisgericht in Könige Deus der dem Amisgericht in Könige (8 attamer be bem Mmten acht t

Dit a " addigail Coup in Stelv famis bit Amis. Dir a ander Meinter und Bungband in Sielv

to ... preberer ife tad gombrathtamt in Greif

. - . - 4. Berlinterungen in ber Armee in

### Michtamtliches.

### Teutidee Reid.

Brengen. Bertin, 15 Desember.

Die Anoligune bes Bunbeerathe für goll und Stente-weien, für Ramungemeien und fur Sanbel und Berfehr bielten beute Etgungen

3m Monat Stieber 2.3 find auf deutichen Etiens babnen — ausschließich ber banerlichen — 15 Ent-aleitungen auf freier Babn vorm 7 bei Berlorentiften, 2 Entzleitungen in Stationen Ivoon bei Berlonenlügen, 1 Ju-ionmentlehe auf freier Babn Japon 2 f. Perionenlügen, Allementiebe im Stationen (daren so 1977)

Ethet marten 5 R diege met bedientete alle et et et le fembe und 21 Bill metter London 21 Bill metter London 21 Bill metter London 21 Bill am 7. Ottober bet generalism [1672]

Die Regierunge Affenor fir wer von gatom, u. g. in Millenden bei Rotal, it bem Grubrela bes tieffes Minico pur Gilfele ftung in ben lanbrallfichen Geldaften gugetheilt

Laut Melbung bes "B. T. B." in E. M. S. "Jurit Bismord", mit bem Chaf bes Armger Beidmaders, Bige-Admiral Benbemann an Bord, Rommandamt: Rapitan gur Gee Graf von Moltte, gestern in Tfingtau eingetroffen.

Riel, 15. Dezember Das unter bem Beich! Griner Ronigichen Sobeit tee Bringen Beinrich ftebende Erfte Be-ichmaber ift, wie "B. I. B." berichtet, von feiner Sahrt nach Norwegen hierber gurudgefehrt.

### Seffen.

Die Erite Rammer ber Stanbe mirb, wie bie Darnie. Big." melbet, am 21. b. M. ju einer Sigung gu-jammentreten.

### Gliaf: Lothringen.

Eljah: Jothringen.
Der Jandes. Ansichus int vorgeitern in Strafburg zu einer außererbentlichen Schion zulammengegereten, beren einiger Berathungsgegenitand, der "Trafb. Korresponden; uifolae, ein Gesehntmurf, betreffend den Persauf von Baldischen in den Dberförhereien Bischend von und Bisich-Sud, ift. Der Entwurf lautet:
§ 1. Der Interieffe mitt ermächtigt, das zur Anlage eines Truperoffen, beitgen in Ausführ andmener, eine Keinmiffliche ein Erwererben, beitgen in Ausführ andmener, eine Keinmiffliche ein Erwererben, beitweite Staltet bis Bischen bes beischen Wort in rectauten.
§ 2. Seiten sich im Interier ber Genetzgalierung ein Ausfund siehen ein der einer Beiden bes erstauten Geländes gegen andere Staltemarflichen als nerkwentig beraubseltelle ichte, in ber Landesklussermächtat, beim Austund trezinnehmen.
§ 3. Der Kaufreis ist verzinelle bei der Staats-Derositendermatung angelegen. Utder die Verennehung des Kaufpreites und der zwachlichen ziesen wählte der Vernehung der Kaufpreites und der zwachlichen ziesen wählte der Vernehung der Kaufpreites und der zwachlichen ziesen mit der Vernehung der Kaufpreites und der zwachlichen ziesen mit beite den Landesbausbalts-Erat Verftimmung getreffen.

Bum Brafibenten mablte ber Landes Ausschuft ben bieberigen Prafitenten Dr. von Schlumberger, jum Erien Bige Brafidenten ben Abg Jaunes und jum Imeiten Bige-Brafidenten ben Abg, Dr. Gungert

3m Urficerungsbeirath Des Minifieriums bes Innern erflatte geliern, mie ,23 2. 2 melbet, ber Minifter-Bernicherungen eine neiter auswähaten, um gur Einsterung einer Alteres und Invallibitats Lerficherung au gelangen. Die Regierung babe die Uederswagung gewonnen, das noch den Cofern, welche die Echerswagung bernoch bab neben den Die Liederswagung den müßten, auch die Abtibilie des Staates einzutreen habe.

Großbritannien und Jrland.

Der Unter Ziggetierer des Indicken Amts Lord Dardwick fam, mie "M. T. A" berücket, in der gestrigen Sigung des Oberhaufes auf Bemerlungen Verd Nofedern eingen Sigung des Oberhaufes auf Bemerlungen Verd Nofedern einstehe inright daggem Einfrund erheben date, daß Vord Hardwick dem Kandellen fürftlich daggem Einfrund eine Anterend er sein Amt ausübe. Lerd Hardwick einer Kondomastleitung ist, mahrend er sein Imm ausübe. Lerd Hardwick einer Kondomastleitung ist, mahrend er sein Imm ausüben Lerd Darbwick erstättlich und auführen. Indichten über der Kinna ausgeben und die Vondomastleitung der Kondomastleitung der Vondomastleitung d

bie übrigen europaifden Regie, ungen bamit eir verftanb :ber in Ausficht genommen Renal in ZentraleAmerie ein in Ausficht genommen Renal in ZentraleAmerie tral anzufehen, wenn berfelbe von den Vereinigten Statt Amerita beiegt und biseligt fei; fernet, ob bie Micaragus der Auffaffung beigetreten sei, die Musichaft für auswättige Angelegenheiten bes Serri Bureichaft für auswättige Angelegenheiten bes Serri Bereinigten Staaten Ausbruck acfunden habe, daß ram Bereinigten Staaten Ausbruck acfunden habe, daß nam Beiteibungen imischen ben Bereinigten Staaten und Nanaloge fein sollten, wie die Bekebungen amischen auch Lafell, und ob die Regierung der Aerenigten zich dem Protefoll der Londoner Konseren, von angeschlichen habe, welches erläte, es sei ein weit Beituntichtil des Bössereitst, daß feine Macht ist Bertragsberpflichungen befreien konne ohne die mung der in dem Bertrage in Betracht fom Barteiten Der Uniter Staatossereits des Meukenn auf Frankenn ermidette beschlich des gesten Abeiten

Barricen Der Unter Staatssefereiar bes Menigern an Crambonne erwiderte, besüglich des erien Theild bibbb ernichen der britischen Regterung und den Statischen lein Weinungsamstautch finzt erwicken lein Weinungsamstautch finzt erfankt die der erwicken der Meinungsamstautch finzt erwicken der Verfankt der Gibt ert der England Einfankt der Gibt ert der England Ballie und erflänkt der Gibt ert der England Ballie und erfankt der Gibt erte nicht ein welche erfelt werte gestellt der der Verfankten der Gibt der der Verfankten bestiebt der Verfankten der Gibt der G

### Franfreich.

Bie bem "B. T. B." aus Paris gemelbet wird, ift ein Augahl von Auslandern, welche fich bei ben Rampfen in Chica ausgezeichnet baben, mit bem Orben ber Ehrenlenon beforier worben. Ban Deutschen befinden fich darunter ber Oberleutwer-Graf von Soben, ber Führer des beutschen Derachements Beting, und ber Befandichaftsarzt in Beting Dr. Belbe.

### Dieberlanbe.

Die Ronigin hat, bem "B. E. B." gufolge, ben Boenten Rruger und Dr. Lends für geftern zu einem D

im Palais eingelaben. Das Zentral : Comité ber nieberlandifc Jas gentral : Comitte ber niederlandisch griedenbliga hat an die Königin eine Utreffe gerich in welcher der Bunich ausgesprochen wird, die niederlands Regierung möge die Initiative dazu ergerifen, daß die Mich in lleberenisimmung mit den Bicklüssen der Friedenstonfer bem Kriege in einem den Republiken günnigen Sinne Enbe ju machen verfuchten.

### Mmerifa.

Die "Times" melbet aus Hio De Janeiro bom gen Zage, bag die Deputirtenkammer die Borlage, betrei die Einschränkung der Thätigkeit der Privatban! in britter Lejung mit einer geringen Abanderung nommen babe.

### Miien.

Iman nach Dientfin an Die perbunbeten Streitfrafte quotulie Die Burudgiebung ber Truppen folle noch por bem ruffil

Die Junudziehung der Trumpen folle noch vor dem ruffische Reugahr erfolgen.
Alle das "Neuter'sche Burcau" aus New Yarf erführ in baselbit eine Depeiche aus Peting vom 13. d. M. ein actrossen, welche bestagt, Veröung Tichang und ver Prin Dichting bätten den Gesanden amitick mitgetheilt, das ivor Dofumente augegangen seien, durch welche sie bewolmächtig würden, im Namen Chinas zu verhandeln, und daß sie der sein, damit zu beginnen, sobald die Gesanden es wünschen,

### Mfrifa.

Lord Ritchener melbet aus Pretoria vom 13. 5

genommen worden. Aus Lourenga Marques melbet Das Rureau. Daß die Lage in Romatioport eine Eine 1500 Mann ftarf: Birenfreitmacht bindb Rabe, und man eiwarte einen Stutmanntiff auf f Die britische Ravallerie fei nach bem Gab Mule Truppen batten ben Befeft al Bereitichaft au fein

### Etatiftit und Boltemirthidaft.

regung ber Bebolterung bes Deutiden Reichs im Jabes 1899.
im Robertichm Statiftifden Ant infommengeffellten Richig the Beragung ber Benollerung ergeben, bab im Deutiden intigeranten baben im Ratre im Durch david 1800 ber 1800 b

fin im Darbichnit ber bier im Berleich gefteller eine bei den bei der bie bei bei Babee 1809 überragte, absolute bei gebeit 1809 überragte, absolute ben jeheläbrigen Derdöchnitt, bied aber ihrer etaltien ib babinte guide. Die absolute Jahl ber Geftelbene mar ihr ale im Jahrebundschnitt, bagean fiellte fich bie relative ger meinflich ausstluer. Dir Gebuternaberchoft im Jahrebundschnitt 1800 90, m cann ba Biorjah oberendmen, wes bauptlablich ber Sterelichfeit im Jahre 1809 juguideriben ift.

Maffen
Raffen
Ann im Megerbeterbaufe unter bem Berstig bes Staatseta D. Bereg feine General vorletgemmellung ab, ber u. M.
dem der Dere Restrungstath und vorltagende Aab im preußifigurethm für Janet und Geneted der Genemulung ab, ber u. M.
deme Ober-Restrungstath und vorltagende Kabb im preußifigurethm für Janet und Geneted der Geleicht und der Gekleiterungstath De. Rödemert aus Dreeden bestwohlten,
ditten aberebereicht giolde achden dem Anteilen einer
Auftigen und andere Geschlichsten. In Bertin und einen
Alftien und andere Geschlichsten. In Bertin und einen
er bestu der Verein 200 derfollichten. In Bertin und einen
er bestu der Verein 200 derfollichte Mitglieber. Gingsommen
1793 "K. nutungeben 1447. K. Davon erhoelt die Zentalder dere Wohllabeteinschungen 2000 (K. in die Derrauder Jistelle Der Arbeiterteund, ist die Geneden der der Verein Vorlagen der Keiten der Leicht eine naben den 4000 "K. der Dedung der Keiten der Leicht in der Keurn Schönbauter Strafe bierielbst wurden don "K. der Keurn Schönbauter Strafe bierielbst wurden der Geleicht ert, von denen 3 durch die Generfbereine, 2 von der Inteile der Koffen der zunächft in der Preisig Dannsber vermachtengen über die Generfbereine, Dannsber vermachtengen über die vorlandenen Mohlbotte und fürderin Erekhaugen über die vorlandenen Mohlbotte und fürderilch unden noch 2000 "K. für die Abfalung einer Schrift ein dem Kentlich und der der Stellen genen der den dem Kentlich und der der Kentlich der den bemilligt. — In der Ansicha wurden noch der Admirat ein und der Profesior De. Dies-Wänfter gewählt.

Bur Arbeiterbemegnng Gallao ift, wie , D. E B. rom geftrigen Tage meltet, tarbeiter. Ausffant ausgebrochen. Die Arbeit rubt voll-

### Land. und Forftwirthidaft.

Aderbau. Abtheilung ber Deutiden Lanbwietbidafte. Aderbau-Ablbeilung ber Deutiden gandwietbichaftsdati ift in ibren legten Sigunga ben landwirthiden Ledringswesen mitter getreten. In ber leberbig ist bie bas sinausselle Krzebnis eines landwirthschaftlichen ten bochtiet Becutung ist. das der Lettiebeleiter einen Urdeitsier rechten Weise merchten Plag und zu erchten Zit verwerthet, bied nut dann erricht werden fan, wenn der junke Eandwirthise aus jur zweidentbechrieben. Abeit aus gier zweiden bestelligene der eine größere famiet als bieder entgegengebracht werden milft. Um biese indeit aus eine Landwicke Sitt abgegewinnen, das die Vereifestebeit aus eine bestelliche Sitt abgegewinnen, das die Vereifestebeit aus eine bestelliche Sitt abgegewinnen, das die Vereifestebeit aus eine bestelliche Sitt abgegewinnen, das die Vereifestebeitalie-Geleilichaft beschieden. Sie erfacht beseins unter bei den bestellichen Sandwirken welche Eduliage in iber Weiteles auf
vollen, dies der Haupfelle untwelchen, damit sie zweichen Schriegen vermittelnt einterten fonne. Gebühren follen
tadolft nicht erhoben werden.

rand Heinigen vermittellen eintetelt sone. Gelübren tollen baddit nicht erhoben werden.

Taatenstand und Getreidekandel in Rustant. Erhöbet inter dem Kristelide Rijeksoulul in Ricotajew betächtet unter dem Kristelide Rijeksoulul in Ricotajew betächtet unter dem Kristelide Rijeksoulul in Ricotajew betächtet nicht nicht erhöbet in Kristelide Rijeksoulul in Ricotajew betächtet nicht nicht erhöbet in Kristelide Rijeksoulul in Ricotajew betächt nicht nicht erhöbet in Kristelin gesche als Krosur gerben. In flecht in die auch die eist hat geläten Santen noch ische hit einem nicht put tenaen Winter die Ausführen geben in der Arteiten Ausgalt in Kristelin gesche ein Kristellin kristellin Winter Leiten Erhout in Kristellin gen Schaltischen Schalt

#usgeführt his 25 Movember 1900 24 776 440

Beftant 26 Movember 1900 4 116 (80) Par

### Berbingungen im Mudlanbe.

Berbingungen im Austande.

Plorwegen.

4. Jonast isolt la Ude. Anne Devel in Cheffilants: Peterung von 21000 in Jelffenwas Pf. 5200 in tegal Pf. 3000 in tegal Pf. 3000 in tegal Pf. 3000 in tegal Pf. 3000 in Voll Pf. 5500 in Mantellinwont. 40 000 in Swellach die Matrage Pf. 40 000 in Swellach die Matrage Pf. 40 000 in Swellach die Matrage Pf. 40 000 in Swellach Pf. 40 000 in Tegal Pf.

### Berfehre:Anftalten.

London, ib. Dezember. (28 E B.) Nach einer bei Liobs eingggangenen Meltung ift ber in Somburg bebeimatbete Dambter, Ammajie, bon Callao nach Damburg wolermege, am 6. Dezember auf 6 Grad futlicher Beite und 32 Grad meilicher Länge mit perbrochenm ober beschädtigtem Wellenichail angehrichen worten. Er beffig ten nachte metten. Er beite und ben nachte bei dabt glem Mellenichail angehrichen worten. Er beffig, in ten nachte an metterfabren zu tonnen.

-

Werten. Er begit, in den nachten lagen weiterlaben zu fonnen.

Bremen, 14 Dezember. (R. J. B.) Rordbeutlicher Lood.

Damyfer "Sielberg", d. Raullien, und "Aarlkrabe" v. Aufterlien femmend. 13. Dez. d. Antwerden und Veremen abeg. Kuiter Wilkelm der Grecke" in. Den Dat beit, 13. Dez Krard valliert. "Kielerich der Grecke" in. Den Part beit, 13. Dez Krard valliert. "Kielerich der Eremen. D. Reder in. Gewal abegd. "Dale" 12. Dez in Lingdam angefemmen.

— 15. Dezember. (R. L. L.) Damvier "Geblerg" 14. Dez. in Pallimorer, Karlkrube" v. Aufterlatin, a. d. Weler. "Prings Stene", n. Dit-Alien beit, und "Volone", d. Dit-Alien fommend. 13. Dez, in Stanzbai angel. "Pialt", v. d. 29 flata femmend. 14. Dez. die Stanzbai angel. "Pialt", v. d. 29 flata femmend. 14. Dez. die Stalte urd. "Wiedeberg", n. Braillien beit. St. Wincord voll. "Bamburg", v. Dit-Alien, 14. Dez. in Jamburg voll. "Bernellen beit. "Damburg", v. Dit-Alien, 14. Dez. in Lamburg voll. "Palliment voll. "Bernellen beit. "Damburg", v. Dit-Alien, 14. Dez. in Raillien beit., "Damburg" voll. "Damburg" voll. "Bernellen angel. "Ponn, v. Baltimere femmend. 14. Dez. Dezee und "Aaden", "Dit-Alien femmend. Gav Carovico voll. "Rein "Reine "Reinellen "Damburg", b. Dezee und "Aaden", "Dit-Alien femmend. Gav Carovico voll. "Rein "Reine "Reinellen "Demburg", b. Dezember. (B. E. 28.) Damburg "Damburg" voll. Dezember. (B. E. 28.) Damburg "Damburg", L. Dezember. (B. E. 28.) Damburg", 14. Dez. "Reinerten angel "Wirkmanni" v. Rein Lamburg" in Lamburg", "Reinen and "Reine v. Baretta" an 14. Dez. Dover vollfert. "Palaina" un 13. Dez. Meile "Reinamni", d. Damburg "Reinenden des "Reinen angelemmen.

Damburg" 13. Dezember. (B. E. 28.) Damburg, 14. Dez. "Reinen angelemmen.

Dover beitfert. "Palaina" un 13. Dez. Meiler an "Damburg" and Parthana" v. Baltimere un "Damburg", Merthana" v. Baltimere un "Damburg", Merthana", v. Baltimere un "Damburg" and Parthana" v. Baltimere un "Reiner am 14. Dez. Dover und fürter un "Reiner am "Reiner am "Reiner am "Reiner am "Reiner am "Reiner am "Reiner am

### Theater und Dlufit.

Peiling. Theater. Leifing. Theater.
Das Subermann'ide Schulpiel "Johannisteuer" eilebte neitern ber vollbeleitem Saule bei füntigite Auführung. Seine fib mehr remandat alle tramaniss entwickenten Bergange fanden bei bem Publism biefelde aufmeltum beilogen mie bei ber publism biefelde aufmeltum beilogen mie bei der estien Auführung am 16. Oftober b. I., sumal fich die Anitellur ihrer Aufgebe mit underschretze dingelwag, erdmeten nab in tieren eitschen Aufanden ihr der Einen Islam Reben und der Einen Islam Benaumt ihr Grunmalb um ben Erfolg bes Abente preffent und einstehen richen Behall.

lea, Kretlaa bert am nachten Semital in Seine wie abgebeitet bei ein Schaften Aberte Beiter wirs metrach am Witnesch al ein Schaften Aberte Beiter wirs metrach am Witnesch al ein Schaften auch ein Aberte Beiter eine Sein ab fin Mittel auch eine Aberte Beiter am Seinfag mit an bei telgaben Laufe I beiter mit am mergigen Seinfag mit an bei telgaben Laufe I beiter mit am mergigen Seinfag mit an bei telgaben Laufe I debei mergen Mutren? Derette Frei Beiter Beiter Beiter Mite Nachntlage-Beiter auch aber mergen Mutren? Derette Frei Beiter Be

Program m für bie im Jahre 1901 nabirindende Deutide Gemeib. Musftellung in Berlin.

Der Nofitanb fabrlicher beuricher Gemeib-Ausfiellungen wird ber Beit vom 27. Januar bis 14. Februar 1901 in Berlin W. Bohltrafe 1 — tie fiebent ib bollige Ausfiellung veranftalten.

Bur Musstellung gelangen Driich emeibe, Gich und Damichmeln, Mebtronen und Gemefridet, welche im Laure bes Jabren 1960 von beutichn Algert im Ba unt Wollinte ober ben Muslanten auf beutichen Angereint an Ben und undlinte ober ben Muslanten auf beutichen Angereintem erhautet fint gion in bawelicher Pflege aufgegenem Milb butten fie nicht berrühren.

Rur bie betieffenten Ranbeffiger ober bie Geleger bes Wilhes felbit find berechtent, tolde Tropbaen ausgustellen.

Die ausgestilltem Gemeite. Mebbine und Reidel munen ichatel. cht und ungefärbt fein. Im Buft geichoffene Geweihe und inehbine werben nicht bramitert.

werben nicht brammert.

3 5.
In jeber Kategorie erbalten tie rach Manade ber annichen, firmatiichen u. a. Berkalt ib beiten Eingelitäte voor Bruppen beutlichen Uleibrangs Fernnereite, beren Burtharam, burch ein Preitgericht erbalt, welch a nem Laritand beraten nort, and jegen teilen Zuribrache eine Brauung nicht flatifiebet

Seter Ausfteller bet ein einmenkennen Auffiellung im bis imm f. Januar fen ein Mobilithen pot-Jagtant Ge-Poletamerftraße 1816 angumelben

anjamelben.

S 7

Lie (lameltian, ') maß embalten :
a. die geaus 200 ichnung der Angliedunge. Begene ichnic nach det
und Magabli
b ten Ech frett', und ben Lag, an welchem bis beitenfact;
e. den Namen des Jagdbeitgers;
d. den Namen des Greiegers

Mis sam 10 Januar man in Kastellier S. Accentinge a les ter Archive Spectfur ber Bentohm Gemechenteinlung Menfler Tarichvet, Nethen N.W. Er eric Ingalia-Mice i bertingsbackt bein Die Kelten der dies aus Menfrent vorle trage Anscheller. Playmethe wire mate derbien

Um Bernechtels, au ger Bertentchangen gerind gine bit eine Auftellunge Wegentung mit einer liche bereiteln giebe gert. Latel in meisten, michte abeite mer fein dem Beitel fein beitellen gebet geneben der beitellen gebet gelicht festen auf

There identifies effect each Bot soil on the in-

Theorem (M), b. and about the animal matter of animal factors of a

### Berline im Mer enter l'err

## Tri Claritae Andressa Plen Colle-Indianatur Drigista

Greber von heint ben Bent Wenterbeite, beien be. Der ich eine Wentelmann in ben bei bei bei Ballitate geneinber.

- 1 2 million undlar term can While the 2 million of the definition of the second of

### Mannig altiges.

Berlin, ben 15. Degember 1900.

Berlin, ben 18. Detember 1900.

In der glieden Sigung bes Magliteats gelangte ein Schriese vom Sohnerschallamt Seiner Majsfält bes Kalters und Kontes und Schries und Kontes und Schriese von Schrieben welchem und gestellt in Verleitung ihren für den Michael von der Angeleitung der ihren Angeleitung bereiten Bahaben einer Angeleitung der der Bahaben einer Ihren in der Nichthauftstat belten metten, Juglich mit der Englich mit der Englische Mittelle Englische En

aufgelucht, barunter befanden fic 4140 Mitglieder ber 142 Kranken faffen, die mit der Rettungsgelclichaft in einem Mettrasportblichis lieben. Widen erbeten. 7047 Auf. murbe die Dilt der Sonden nur 498 Alben erbeten. 7047 Auf. murbe die Dilt der Sonden nur eine nur de mit der Michael ber Wicken bedancht. Ben Peheten murben fra fügen patren 7047 Auf. den genommen. Krankentrankrate wurden 731 dere die Wicken bei den die Mettengkweden in 16066 Källen Dilte geleiftet und außerbem in den lepten imet Inden 1008 Perfenta mit Krankentranbrotten berforgt. Wie neh mitgebeit wurde, das die fürsige im Wintergarten abgebliere Mitgebeit wurde, das die fürsigen im Wintergarten abgebliere Mitgebeit under des die fürsigen im Wintergarten abgebliere Mitgebeit der Mochen der die Generalversammlung genehmigte sodenn en bloc die tropheren Sinderen auf Grund dere der Wilde in der Aleifen den Generalversammlung genehmigte fodenn en bloc die tropheren Sinderen auf Grund der die Verligte der die der d

In Reientelin en Abiteilur, Beilin ber Deutiffen Rolonial Gefellichaft (Schan freb. und am Mortrag ben 17. Dezunter, Derr Bengalines ber ihr einen Bortrag iber bie mitthabarilichen Ausfilden ber Logo. tolonie balten, Eingelübrte Gifte find milltommen.

Im Wiffenschaftlichen Theater ber "Urania" in ber Touken-ftroße wird ber besognit andgestattete Abertaa "And ben Wigen bes Dieans" morgin, sowie im Mittwoch und Sonnakend orbalten. Im Montag und Donnerstag finken Mieterbolingen bes Bortrais "Ein Schnitzug bis Beling" flatt, am Dienstag und Freibag wird ber Battag "Die Partier Weltausstellung" wiererbolt wirten.

Bodum, 14. Dejembet. (BB. T. B.) Wie ber "Rechnmer Angiger" melbet, find auf ber Bedo "Carolineuglud", mabr-identic intolge Berlagens einer Bremie im Bresnicadt, funt Mann ber Belegicalt jum theil ichmer berlipt werben.

Paris, ib. Dezember. (D. T. B.) Die Bilang ber Belraueftellung ift beute veröffnillon worben; tie Aufgaben betruure banach 1164 Millienen francis, bie Ginnahmen 114 456 000 Gr.; bab Diffil tetragt femit 2 044 000 fr.

Bruffel, 16. Dezember. (M. I. M.) In bem Bel Deil in ter Ribe pon Mone, bas bem Fürften achbet, ilt geften ein beitiger Brant ausgeboden. Rad Radiobern ift Die felbare Bilblothel vom felber nicht bileben. Die feltenten Buder findt jum großen Ibel Auch tie Gemalbefammlung bat ftart gelitten; mehrer ganglich geelibet, andere ftart beldabigt.

## Rad Saluf ber Rebaltion eingegange: Depejden.

(Fortsegung bes Umtlichen und Richtamtlichen in ber & ... Beilage.)

Betterbericht vom 15. Dezember 1900, 8 Ubr Bormittage.

| Name ber Brobachtungs.<br>ftation  | Baremeterff.<br>a.00u.Merces.<br>niveau redul.              | Bind-<br>ftarfe,<br>Bint-<br>richtung    | Watter.   | Acmberatur<br>in Gelfied.  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Sistenoway . Bladlet Shields Stilly  | 747.6<br>759.0<br>756.6<br>766,3                            | Ben :                                    | bebedt<br>wolfig<br>wolfig<br>bebedt  | 7,8<br>8,9<br>11 1<br>11 7   |
| Paris Rillifugen Rillifugen Helber Gefriftanfant Sluiesnass Sagen Rebenhagen Roslidab Misch Biodbolm Wiebb | 730 2<br>706.7<br>750.8<br>750.6<br>750.6<br>750.6<br>750.3 | SE S | 4 beteat<br>mellig<br>7 'ester<br>6 Mebel<br>4 Megen<br>2 beteat<br>4 balb bet.<br>4 betat<br>6 betat | 9.0<br>9.0<br>8.6<br>8.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9.6<br>9 |
| Bertam   | 766.0   | 00 5 00<br>00 5 00<br>00 5 00            | 5 repedt<br>4 betedt<br>5 betedt<br>5 betedt<br>5 betedt<br>5 retedt                                  | -1-1-1-  |
| 9) ralatiwafi<br>Plemel<br>Photest<br>(Viene)<br>Gerig<br>Bestau<br>Dis                                    | . 1750s   | mem<br>mem                               |   | 7  |
| Radicube .   | : 75  | - Charfti                                | Le bebedt<br>bebedt<br>2 Nebel  |  |

Gin Morimun son über 775 mm Heat im Gen Albengebiet, Minima von unter 745 mm liegen nortwerfilch von Schottland und Korwegen. 3- Deutschland ist des Ecketer mit and feide Aliebes, friftes im Sieten wörmerte Meiter, im Norten mit footlen Sütwerfiwinden und Regenfällen mehrscheinisch.

Deutide Ecemarte.

### Theater.

Theater.
Königliche Schauspiele. Sonntag: Erenbiere 271. Gerfiellung Der Barbier von Bagdod. Komische Dien in Angligen von Beitragen von Bertragen.
Tantian. Die roiben Schube. Tantiguner in 4 Bilben von B. Krael und I. Spetrette.
Bed den Nacol Marte. Befang 74 Ubr.
Bedochtelbank. Den Beitre fil ubr. Buttigen von Ariebend Diebel. In Seine glept vom Ebergenauer. Im beneichte Transischel im duitigen von Ariebend Diebel. In Seine glept vom Ebergenauer. Ein bestehe Transische Englichtung vom
Dier Ichalt. Anderen Albent genichtung vom
Dier Ichalt bestehen in Buttigen von Iberek Diene. Ibeaten Modulitäte I uben gling.
Demanische Kelthaus marken in Statigen von Iberek Damit Grant in Seine Zuhren.
Lang von Eine Genichtung vom
Dier-Jahretter Brantt. Angleiche Dierking vom
Dier-Jahretter Brantt. Residiate Dierking vom
Bertraftertor Stemmann, Preife ber Pläge:
Kramktweiche 4. K. 1. Rangedogt 3. K. DittelParasit und Mittel-Gallen 2 A. Seine-Parasit

1.46 Seiten Balton 1.46, Stebrlag 50 d. Aufgeld with nicht erhoben. — Abened 77 ilbr.: Rathan
ber Weife. Dramalifdes Geicht in 5 Aufgigen
von Gottbold Spiraim Leffing.
Avonvos. Derendung. 272. Boritellung. Fibelio.
Derer in 2 Alten von Aubrig von Beetbewn. Ternach bem Franzischen von Feedmand Breitliche.
Au Egginn: Dwecifier. Loonere (Pt. 3)\*. Anfang
71 libr.
Schaubrielhaus. 287 Worfelburg.

nad dem Frantsfilden bon Verbinand Areitsche. In Beginn: Dareister "Looner (Rr. 4). Anfang 7: Ubr.
Schanfrischen 257. Bortiellung Coriolan. Schanfrischen Drama in 5 Ausigen von William Schleibeare, überseht von Schlegel und Lied. Nach der Pubvaceinrichtung von William Verleibeare. Anfang 7! Ubr.
Neues Odren Locater. Nachmittags 3 Ubr. Wie Klein Cife das Christitud Indeu glug. Dranzlicko Meibnedtenarden in 3 Auslügen von Theris haute. Mille von Alleigen von Theris haute. Mille von Auslügen von Theris haute. Auslügen von Theris haute. Auslügen von Theris haute. Auslügen von Theris haute. Auslügen von Indeut Wussellung dem Beginner Auslügen von Verschieden. Weinstellung dem Ober-Indeut Teilmann.
Denatum Dienstag: Weber'd Gebutstyn.
Denatum. Dienstag: Milliam 12 Ubr. Deffent.
Höhre Gebutstyn. Dienstag: Annethen Dee
Hönigtichen Rauelle. Milliam 12 Ubr. Deffent.
Ochnicht. Somndag: Fra Tiabolo.
Schauftribaus. Dienstag: Agent Gernauer.
Willied. The Benatum. Benatum. Dienstag. Die
Gebellin. Sonnabag: Bum erften Male: Ten einsberichtigen. Sonnabag: Bum erften Male: Combagnum.

91 nor Obern Deette. Dienstag: Gefchellen.

lingen. Sonstag: Jum erften Male: Ter Combaguon.
21 nes Oberen Teether. Dienstag: Geldloffen.
Milliorch: Nachmittagt 3 Uhr: Wie Klein-Glie das Chriftfind suchen ging. Domactage Globloffen. Feritau Geldloffen. Sonnabend: Nachmittags 3 Uhr: Wie Riein-Clie das Chriftfind inchen ging. Sonntag: Nachmittag 3 Uhr: Wie Riein-Clie das Chriftfind luchen ging. Sonntag: Nachmittag 3 Uhr: Wie Riein-Clie das Chriftfind luchen ging. Abenda:

Denifches Theater. Sonntag, Rachmittags 24 Ubr: Die Beber. — Abende 74 Ubr: Wofen-

Montag: Rofenmontag. Dienetag: Der Biberpelg.

Berliner Theater. Sonntag, Nadmittage 21 fibr: Die Rauber. — Abends 74 Ubr: Die frengen Derren. Montag: Die frengen Herren. Dienetag: Frauenherrichaft.

Schiller-Cheater. Sonnrag, Nadmittage : Ubr: Die Ghre. Schaehiel in 4 Alten ben hermann Subermann. — Abrabe 3 Ubr: Das Glud im Wintel. Schaufelt in 3 Alten von hermann

Subremann. Montag, Abenbs 8 Ubr: Die Maidincabauer. Die falat. Abenbs 8 Ubr: Fauft, zweiter Theil Baeiter Abenb.

Cheater des Weftens. Conntag Radmittags Spealer oes veriring, Sonning, and Abende 3, balben Dreffen Der Freischut, — Chende Abichtets Auftreten von Franceschina Prevolti. Montag: Ite weiße Lame.
Dienstag: 16. Abonnements-Verftellung. Romes und Julia.
Mutmod: hoffmann's Ergählungen.

Sonntag: Bie bie Ceffing Cheater. Blätter Montagi Johannisfeuer. Dienetog: Johannisfeuer.

Menes Theater. (Direttion: Rufca Buge.) Werter Christian (Anterior) Butter Suger Sonntag, Rachmittags 3 libe: Au balben pretien: Nachte Aunft. Schwarf in 3 After von Georg Lebrils. — Abends 7; Ube: Die Liebesbrobe. Schwarf in 3 After von Ebild von Trobb und Jul. Freund.

Montog und folgenbe Tage: Die Biebed. probe. 3n Berbereitung: Die Sand. (I.a main.) Mimetrama von Denti Beient.

Atfloens-Chealer, Direktion: Stammb Lauten-burg. Sonntag: Die Dame von Magim. (La dame de chex Maxim.) Schwant in 3 Aften von Georges Herreau. Ueberlest und bearbeitet von Penne Jacoben. In Seene gefehr von Siamund Lautenburg. Anfang 74 Ubr. Sonntag. Nadmittlog 3 Ubr. Bei über bie Hilte ermäßigten Preilen: Kier zum Gelecht. Montag und folgende Lage: Die Dame von Magim. Refideny- Theater. Direttion: Ciamunt Lauten.

Wagit Weggin. Brangige: Sonntag. ben 23. Dezember: Zum erften Male: Die Lichtung. (La Clairière) Schauftel in 5 Atten von Maurice Donnav unt Verlen Dieards.

Seceffionshühite. Alexanderplay 40. Conn tag, Nadmittags 3 Ubr: Die Bilbidinitger. Poetenjos. - Abents 74 Ubr: Der Leibalte. Mortag: Der Leibalte.

Thalia-Theater. Sonnigg: Amor bou beute. Grobe Ausftattungs-Poffe mit Gefang und Em von Jean Kren und Afri. Schöfelb. Mofif von Guit. Banden Affigna fi fibr. Montag und folgende Tage: Amor bon heute.

Bentral-Theater. Sonntag, Radmittags 3 Hbr:

Bentral-Cheater, Sonntag, Nachmitigs aterpu balben Deiflen: Die Buppe. — Akenbat
ihr Die Geleba.
Mertag und Dimstag: Die Geisha.
Mertag und Dimstag: Die Geisha.
Mertag und Dimstag: Die Geisha.
Weitende, Nachmittags 4 Uhr: Meifenachte.
Gertel. Oterauf: Jm Jauberbaum ber Meibenacht. Melbnachtemischen mit Belong und Lagunderhaf ist ber Per Keautwater.
Sonnabend, der Der Keautwater.
Sonnabend, der Z. Orzember, Mertes 74 Uhr:
Jum erkn Male: Die Echfose bon Mein york.
(The belle of New York.) Buttele Opietet in

Suften. Sonntag, ten 23 Dezember, und folgende Tage: Bonntag, ten 23 Dezember, und folgende Tage: Die Schon von fiettogen Nachmittage 3 Ubr: Die Belobia. Millers jur Premiber und für tie ffeiertage fieb iden jest zu baben.

### Rongerte.

Sing-Akademie, Mentag, Anian; 5 Ubr: Bortrage-tibend von Willy Benba (Bielen telle) und Margarete 2B. Beuba (Rlauter). Mitteitfung: Marta Gulbraublen-Saubal (Gofana).

Saal Bechflein. Montag, Antang 7; Ub: Rammermufit-Abend von Anna bon Gabain. Mitmifung: Roniglider Ronjeitmeifter Bernbard Deffan (Bioline) und Ruboli Rraffelt (Biolon-

Breihoven-Saal. Conntag. Unian. Dertrage Abend nen Julie unt Jile Multen bartung. (Gelauf. – Erfandlen.) Wente, Anfang Bile Multen Wente, Anfang Biler Koncere von Juntie Brodmaun (Liefer) mit ten Philiparmonoder Orchefter. (J. Rebiect.)

Birkus Schumann. Sonntat, Nadereit 34 Uhr nad Kents is Uhr: Zwei grobe aukmordentliche Gala-Gorffellungen. Diech eichbaltweg abred eich Bereitungen. Diech eichbaltweg abred eich Diegramm. Borführung des Kiwenatogenden. Die neuesten Eilber nus Shine. The neuesten Diechtor Uhret Schemans aus Shine. Diechtor Uhret Schemans aus erfannt weit zuftebende Detglied. Dreführen. Mis Bed C'Brien. Monf. Albhous Altholi & State institute Jum Schule. Die nivenife aus Gelied. Diechtor die State Institute Jum Schule. Die nivenife aus den Andere Greichenleien. Seiner aus den Kind ist. Die der Greichenleien. Die ein Kind bei greich Alleien. Die der Greich der Greichunden die die der Alleich der Greichünden. Der Manaret der Archünden der Greichünderen. Erführung der Angele Galant der Verdünderen. Erführung der Verdünderen der Verdünderen Geführung der Verdünderen der Verdünderen Geführung der Verdünderen der Verdünderen Geführung der Verdünderen der Verdünderen der Verdünderen Geführung der Verdünderen der Verdünderen Geführung der Verdünderen der Verdünde

### Familien-Dadrichten.

Deute verlchieb nach langem ichweren beit Berr R. Turt. General Ronful a. D. Minica

Dere R. Türt. General Ronful a. D. Mutch ab.
Guffan Spieß,
Im Namen ber hintetblichenen: Cittlie Spieß, geb. Foereich.
Damburg, 12 Dezember 1909.
Beftattung fintet am Counteg, 16. Dezember.
R. 12 Uhr. bom Sterbebens Kreuweg 21 fiett.

M. 12 Uhr, bom Sterbebens Kreuperg 21 ftett.
Derlobt; fiel. Bera von Bomeborff mit her Davbtmann Aider (Rennburg a. G.) — erle.
Kibte Berirg mit hon Lentann Mantre fir.
von der Jonit (Beleich).
Geboren im Sohnt den, Jaachim von I. a.
(Berftau). — Eine Tochter: hen Daure in Dand von hiertried (Postau).
Gertorben De. Kennal Dr. Frierich Laute (Rotterbam). — Dr. Senals Profiters a. D., Willister (Geboren: Der. Keltusah Millem Delias (Petitin). — Dr. Santifraib de icht Millem der Gertorau). Sor Regerman, wommeriter Ortunam Schoft (Vielig). Pierr fit.
Dirte Annt Miller, ach finace Poteban.
Dankapie (Charlottenoung). — Liten, fer SteisMankapit Abelbeit Schmet. zeb. Kon-fann
(Kurr).

Berantmortlicher Reballeur Direftor Siemenroth in Ber. Berlag ber Errebition (Schol) in Bergin. Drud ber Rortbeutigen Bucheruderei un eritg. Unftall, Berlin SW., Wilhelmitrate 32. - trings.

Cieben Beilagen (emblieblid Berien-Beilant .

DIPLOMATIC, (Partly) TELEGRAMDER SECRETARY

socretary of State. DEC 20 1900

From

Berlin,

DEC 20 1900

December 19, 1900.

Secretary of State,

Received 3:09 P. M.

Washington. 0

All legislative enactments regarding subsidies have already been reported (see despatches 759 and other correspondence ) Copy of last year's appropriations forwarded last week. Annual appropriation bills show amount expressly appropriated. Only other funds available for the purpose under consideration are secret and no information with regard to their disposition is available.

WHITE.

phered by Mir Great, C. C's office

, 190 , M.

ing— mit be Mittag oethe=

Befing

d loffe

t letten bont ge-rnichtet.

Iber finb

und ethe= Frei= prache, einer Rranze

epefche trigen feine Biber: figiere figiere n sich

bes eine ber Don ener

rften

ler. ita

DIPLOMATIC, 20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY Dece ber 22, 1900. to the Secretary of State White Political situation in Württemberg.

( / C 1486.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, vocamer 22, 1900.

Honorable John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 708, of January 21, 1899, I have the honor to inform you that the political situation in the Kingdom of Württenberg remains practically unchanged as the result of the election of a new Landtag. The Zentrum or Catholic party returns with the same number of seats (18, in a House of 70,) which it had last session, while both the extreme right and left have won a few seats from their more moderate neighbors. Consequently it as sars probable that certain projected liberal reforms will not be realized. Among the curiosities of the elections were the defeat of the Conservative leader (Mamber of the Reichstag Schrempf,) and the defeat of Baron Mittnacht, who was until recently for many years the Prime Minister, by another member of the Catholic party who is supposed to be more in favor of the religious orders.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient serount,

Aux Diolite

Embassy of the United to the Secretary of Mate White Information for American citizens with regard to Passports in Germany. /Instruction of December 10, 1900./

# Berlin, December 22, 1900. -18-

Honoratie John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt today of your instruction of the 10th instant, and to return herewith the enclosed copy of a proposed "Notice to American citizens formerly subjects of Germany who contemplate returning to that country". With regard to this notice I have several suggestions and one or two corrections which I wish to respectfully submit, as follows:—

In the first place, I understand that a German subject is liable to active military service from the beginning of his 20th year till the end of his 36th; subsequent reserve service is in the Landwshr and Landsturm, there being no "Militia" in Germany.

The third paragraph of the notice appears to me to be misleading, as a German who emigrates before he is seventeen years old or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities for examination, may, after a residence in the United States of five years and after due naturalization there, return to Germany on a visit, but no where, either in the Bancroft treaties or elsewhere, is there any particular length of visit prescribed, — the general impression that under the treaties the returned emigrant has a right to remain in his former home for two years, being incorrect. It not infrequently happens (see Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1404, of September

17, 1900, and other correspondence,) that such persons are expelled after a few weeks or even days, the local authorities objecting to their presence on the theory that they are undesirable ("lästig") foreigners, being persons who emigrated and gave up their original allegiance merely for the purpose of evading military service in their native country. It is not safe for persons who have once their expelled, whatever may have been the cause, to return to Germany without having obtained permission to do so in advance.

With reference to the first paragraph on page two of the copy above mentioned, I beg to say that the German Government does not recognize the American naturalization of a former resident in Alsace-Lorraine, unless he has lost his German allegiance in one of the several ways prescribed by German law, the Bancroft treaties being held to be of no effect in that province. Natives of that province should not return without having sought and obtained permission to do so from the Imperial Governor ("Statthalter") at Strassburg.

In paragraph second on page two, the reference should be to the Sovereign (King, Grand Duke, Duke or Reigning Prince,) of the emigrant's native state (Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Anhalt, Waldeck, etc.,) and not to the German Emperor, in a case where he seeks paraon for desertion or other offence punishable by law committed by him prior to his emigration.

In Berlir, and many other cities throughout Germany, all foreigners stopping in boarding houses ("Pensions") or taking apartments or houses in their own name, are required to prove their nationality to the police, and in the case of an American sitizen, who rarely has other papers of a satisfactory nature, a passport is usually demanded. A passport does not as a rule require to be visaed or endorsed, but sometimes a demand is made by a local official for a German translation of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Aux Dolohile

P.S. Permit me to remind the Department in this connection, that, as already reported in previous correspondence, the Royal Murttemberg authorities do not recognize a passport as satisfuctory evidence of the American citizenship of a former subject of the Kingdom of Württemberg, unless accompanies by the duly authenticated (by the State Department, this Embassy and the Imperial German Foreign Office,) certificate of naturalization in which it is stated that the individual in question has resided for five years in the United States.

A.D.W

DIPLOMATIC, Via agon TELEGRAM RECEIVED 24 1 0 THE NAME OF Received 912 AM. The Delate Le arty Washn, Aubsidy memor mailed this morning Cohite

DIPLOMATIC, 10 1488. Embassy of i to the Secretary of White Subsidies granted to German African steamship lines. Text of telegrams. J.

( / 1488.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, December 24, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Scoretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday (Sunday) morning of your telegram, as follows: --

"Send by earliest possible mail memorandum accompanying bill introduced in German Parliament last Spring, extending subsidies granted to German Agricum mail steamship lines",

and to confirm herewith the reply just sent you that the -- "Subsidy memorandum (was) mailed this morning".

The Bill in question was introduced in the Reichstag under date of April 6, 1900. It amended the law relating to the same subject of February 1, 1890, and was ally enacted under date of May 25, 1900. In accordance with its terms a new contract was made by the Government with the steamship companies, copies of which were transmitted in Mr. Jackson's aespatch No. 1839, of August 8th last, and the result of this contract is the increased appropriation (of an additional 450,000, making 1,350,000, marks annually in all,) referred to in my despatch No. 1482, of the 14th instant.

As instructed in your telegram recited above, an effort was at once made to procure a copy of the original bill, as introduced, together with the Government's argument in favor of the same, it seeming advisable, in view of the fact that the copy was wanted in ediataly and the measure was one passed at the last session of the Reichstag, not to attempt to get three copies through the usual

Channels. The copy which was obtained is now enclosed herewith. The bill itself was passed as introduced, without amendment by the Reichstag, and appears in No. 18 of the Reichsgesetzblatt for this year, copies of which are it is presumed on file at the Department. In connection with the bill, however, a resolution was also passed, a copy of which was also obtained yesterday and is also enclosed herewith. This resolution, which is similar to those passed on previous occasions, urges the Chancellor of the Empire to arrange with the steamshtp companies to prevent the importation into Germany in substained vessels of agricultural products competing with German products.

I an, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auel Dilohite

Enclosures: --

One copy each of printed documents Nos. 702 and 733, -- "Reichstag, 10. Legislatur-Periode. I. Session 1898/1900."

JAN 11 18 JAN 15 ECRE

BUREAU.

BUREAU.

Burling of the United Secretary of State

Mr white

Let the Secretary of State

J.

Subject Parliamentary notes.

Synopsis

( / c 1489.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, pecember 28, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1481, of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the date for the beginning of the annual session of the Prussian Landtag has now been fixed as January 8th, — the same day on which the Reichstag reassembles. For a number of years constant complaint has been made with regard to the poor attendance of the Members of the Reichstag, who receive no pampensation, and as many of these Members are also members of one or the other House of the Prussian Diet it is usual to have the sessions of these two legislative bodies concurrent. An effort is again being made in the Reichstag to introduce a per diem compensation to members, in order to bring about more regular attendance.

In this connection I have to report that among the resolutions before the Reichstag, is one brought in by Baron von Heyl and other National Liberals, protectionists, urging the Chancellor of the Empire to introduce a bill putting under Government supervision such "Cartelle und Syndicate" (Trusts) as have assumed the character of monopolies.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alex Stolite

IAN 18 1 31 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, to the Secretary of State Transmitting a copy of a Baden hydrographic report.

( / 5° 1490.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Decamber 29, 19110.

Honorable John nay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 415, of May 5, 1895, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in a separate parcel, a copy of a volume issued by the "Centralbureau für Meteorologie und Hydrographie" at Karlsruhe, which has today been received from the Baden Ministry of the Grand Ducal Household and for Foreign Affairs, to which the receipt of the same has already been appropriately acknowledged.

I am, Sir, very respect ully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Diblite

Enclosure (in separate parcel): --

"Beiträge zur Hydrographie des Grossherzogthums Baden. -Zehntes Heft. -- Die Niederschlagsverhältnisse des Grossherzogthums Baden."

DIPLOMATIC, 1.0 1401.

Embassy of Berlin, JAN 10 100 to the Secretary of State Edwin Haag's passport case. J. Synopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, pagemen 20, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.G.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that a passport was today rejused to Edwin Hagg, -- the facts of whose case are fully set forth in the letter from Consul Weber, a copy of which is enclosed. A passport was issued to Mr. Haag's father by this mission on November 7, 1879 (No.152,), but from that date until the time of his death he did not return to the United States, and the son, the present applicant, who was born at Nuremberg on March 27, 1581, has never been in America. Under the circumstances, -- in view of the Consul's statement that he has doubts with regard to Haag's actual intention to go to the United States to reside, of the fact that he had already applied to the local Bavarian authorities for a"Heimatschein", and of the fact that he is now about the age to be called upon for military service, -- the Embassy would not jeel at liberty to issue the desired passport except in order to facilitate Haay's immediate emigration.

I am, Sir, very respect, ully,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure: --

Consul Weber (Muremberg) to Mr. White, December 27, 1900.

Aud Debute

United States Consulate,
Nuremberg, Bavaria.

December 27th 1900.

Sir:-

I have the honor to hand you enclosed application of Edwin Haag for a passport. I beg also to enclose the old passport of the applicant's father.

The applicant states, that his deceased father was a native citizen of the U. S., but he has no birth certificate of his father in his possession. As the applicant was accompanied by his grand-father, who formerly was a naturalized citizen of the U. S., I asked for the latter's citizen paper; but he stated, that it was lost about the year 1879 by Consul Wilson of Nuremberg with whom he was well acquainted.

However, I find in the records of this Consulate, that on November 7th 1879 when the applicant's father obtained the enclosed passport, both citizen paper and passport of the grand-father were submitted to the Berlin Legation.

Frederick Haag, the applicant's grand-father, who acts as witness in this application, was born August 5th 1831 at Oberdachstetten, Bavaria, he emigrated in the year 1851 to America, stayed there uninterruptedly from 1851 to 1873, established a business as mechanic and builder at Auburn, N. Y., became naturalized at Syracuse, N. Y., about the year 1860,

gave up his business in the U.S. in the year 1873, came to Nuremberg, and started here a turbine factory which I hear is very prospering. He informed me, that he has, some 20 years ago, given up his American citizenship and is now a Nuremberg citizen.

Frank Fred Haag, the applicant's deceased father, was born at Liverpool, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on Aug. 2nd 1858. In his 15th year he came with his parents to Nuremberg and has never been back to the U. S. again.

He worked in his father's business for nearly 20 years and of late years had established a business of his own in this city. He died at Nuremberg November 10th 1899.

Edwin Haag, the applicant himself, was born in this city, and has never been in our country. He is a mechanic and an employee of the "Thüringer Accumulatorenwerke in Göritzmühl." He is frequently sent out to set up machines and the other day while working near Dresden he experienced some difficulty in identifying himself, being asked for a "Heimatschein." This prompted him to make the present application for a passport.

However, he told me that he and his grand-father had first applied to the city authorities here for a "Heimat-schein," but were informed, that he, as the son of an American citizen, had to address himself to the American Consul.

Both, the applicant and his grand-father, who is quite an active man yet, owned, that through this their attention

was called to the fact, that the applicant could claim American citizenship. The applicant told me, that it is his intention to go to foreign countries to accomplish his studies as engineer, and when later on, in filling in his application, I asked him within what time he would go to the U.S., he meant, within three years, as he has first the intention to go through a course of 3 years at a technical college in Germany.

Questioned as to whether it would be a definite residence in the U. S. or simply a visit for a year or two, he meant it would be a definite stay. I greatly doubt this; his mother is still living in this city, together with his younger brother, Arnold, aged 18, and besides his grandfather is living here, the latter owning a prospering machinery business and saw mill which, it seems to me, he would rather leave to his grand son than a stranger.

The applicant, I may add, does not speak one word of our language of Mark 4.20 has been transmitted by postal or er.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Gustav C. E. Weber.

U. S. Consul.

The Honorable

Andrew D. White

Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary of the United States, Berlin.

DIPLOMATIC, £ 1492. JAN 18 1 01 s1, 1900. December ubject Military case report. Cases of Hermann Karl, Adolph Brück, Heinrich Bernsmann and Christian Bodri (Bodry). J.

Tynopsis

No. 1492.

#### Embassy of the United States of America Berlin, December 31, 1900.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1416, of September 29th last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum report of certain military cases, mentioned particularly below, in regard to which action has been taken during the quarter ending tomorrow, and which have not as yet been the subject of correspondence with the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Military cases of --

- 1. Hermann Karl,
  - 2. Adolph Brück,
  - 3. Heinrich Bernsmann and
  - 4. Christian Bodri (Bodry)

HERMANN KARL, a naturalized American citizen of Bavarian orijin, was arrested in Bremen upon a charge of theft. His case was
reported to the Embassy by Consul Diederich, and intervention was
at once made in his behalf, on November 5, 1900, (F.O.No.828,) as
the Consul was of the opinion that the case was liable to be complicated by the fact that Karl had not presented himself for military service before his emigration. Under date of November 24th,
the Foreign Office replied to the Embassy's note, stating that all
practicable expedition would be used in disposing of the criminal
charges, and that Karl would probably not be molested on account
of his evasion of military service as steps had already been taken
to cancel his sentence to pay a fine. This information was duly
communicated to Mr. Diederich, from whom nothing further in regard
to the case has been heard.

ADOLPH BRUCK was born at Fürfeld, Germany, in 1874, and emigrated in 1893 to the United States, where he duly became naturalized as a citizen, in New York, in 1899. In July, 1900, he came to Germany for the purpose of visiting his parents, and after remaining at Fürfela for three days went to Austria and Bavaria. His case was brought to the attention of the Embassy by his father, no correspondence having been had with Adolph himself. Adolph had returned to Fürfeld again on September 3rd, and had been compelled to leave on the 8th, an order to leave within forty-eight hours having been served upon him in the mean time. On September 10th (F.O.No.803,) the Embassy made intervention in his behalf, to the end that he might be again permitted to return to Fürfeld to remain until about the middle of October, when he intended going back to the United States. The Enbassy also asked for the return of the money (208.13 marks) which he had been forced to pay as a military fine to the Grand-Ducal Hessian authorities. Brück apparently returned to Fürfeld, without further molestation, and under date of October 21st, his father notified the Embassy that he had left for the United States. Under date of November 29th, however, the Foreign Office wrote to say that the fine in the case

had been refunded (as the Embassy was already aware,) but that the Hessian authorities had not found it practicable to grant Brück the desired permission to visit his former home.

3.

HEINRICH BERMSMANN appealed to the Embassy for its assistance on November 15, 1900, and intervention (F.O.No. 330,) was at once made in his behalf, to the end that he might be permitted to remain in Prussia for four weeks longer. Bernsmann was born in Berlin in 1869, and had emigrated to the United States with his father in 1882, becoming a citizen through his father's naturalization in 1888. He visited Germany in 1899 and returned again in September, 1900, since which time he had lived in Berlin. Under date of November 12th he had received an order to leave Prussia within eight days. Under date of December 15th, the Foreign Office notified the Embassy that, in view of its intervention premission had been granted Bernsmann (from whom nothing had been heard in the mean time,) to remain in Berlin for four weeks as desired, but that the Prussian authorities were not willing to cancel the order for his expulsion which had been issued on account of his evasion of military service.

CHRISTIAN BODRI (BODRY), through his attorney, had been in correspondence with the Württemberg authorities with reference to the removal of an attachment which had been put upon certain property on account of his evasion of military service. Bodri had been born in Württemberg, but is at present an American citizen residing in New York City. The Embassy eventually took his case up, on October 19, 1900 (F.O.No.820,) and under date of the 19th instant it was informed by the Foreign Office that the attachment complained of had been removed.

J.B.J.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin Samory 5, 1911.

Subject

German imatgration and entgration laws.

Instruction of December 19, 1900.

<u>Synopsis</u>

Sexual to traductive to the service of the service

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 3, 19th.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Str: --

In compliance with the request contained in your instruction of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the United States Industrial Commission, a copy of the German laws with regard to emigration. With regard to immigration there are, so far as I am aware, no Imperial laws. Foreigners generally are freely permitted to enter German territory, the local (State) police authorities exercising the power to expel or exclude any persons whose presence they may consider undesirable or who they think are liable to become public charges. Strict control is exercised by the local administrative officials (especially in Prussia,) over intending emigrants from Russia and Austria through Germany, as well as over such farm laborers as come from those countries, to work during the summer on German farms, and return thereto at the end of the season.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Aug Deloliete

Enclosure: --

"Das Reichsgesetz über das Auswanderungswesen", etc., by Dr. Felix Stoerk, Guttentag'sche Sammlung, Nr. 44, 1899.

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 18 1.01 Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 4, 1901. to the Secretary of State China. Proposal to separate requiring special negotiation from those now executory. Conference. Text of telegran. J.

Tynopsis

C / 1 149.4.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, somery 4, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you of the receipt this morn-ing of your telegram, as follows: --

"The United States Minister in Pexin calls attention to the fact that the Chinese Government, having accepted the formulated demands of the Powers, can forthwith execute all of them except Articles G and II, relating respectively to adjustment of indemnities and to amending existing treaties of commerce. These two subjects will necessarily involve protracted negotiations, requiring expert knowledge and intimate comparison of the views of the Powers at every stage. It is believed that it would be most difficult to conduct such negotiations at Pekin, especially if to do so might delay execution of the other precise demands which have been granted and can be disposed of on the spot. The President thinks it would be wise to separate those subjects requiring the negotiation of a special convention, or of conventions, from the subjects which are settled and now executory, and while leaving the representatives of the Powers in China to see to the immediate execution of the latter class, to arrange for transferring the former class of conventional negotiations to some European Capital, or to Washington. The President would be glad to invite and provide for a Conference of Planipotentiaries at Washington, or would acquiesce in the selection of any other Capital agreeable to the Powers interested. You will present this view with all due earnestness to the Minister for Foreign Afjairs, and invite early conference of view on this important subject",

and to state that I have at once communicated the text of the same (in writing), as far as the words "Powers interested", to Baron Richthofen, and shall seek an early opportunity to confer with him with regard to this subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Her Diction

Embassy of the United Hales,

JAN 18 1 01

Berlin, January 7, 1901.

Mir write to the Secretary of State

Expulsion of Alfred Dacknowski. J.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, sanuary 7, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that Alfred Dachnowski applied to the Embassy for assistance on August 11th last, and that intervention was at once made in his behalf. Dachnowski was born in Silesia in 1875, and had been taken to Russia when about three years of age. In 1891 he emigrated to the United States, where he became naturalized as a citizen in the Blackford County Court, at Hartford City, Indiana, on November 9, 1898. In June, 1900, he came to Germany intending to study at the University in Berlin for a year or two. Under date of August 8, however, he had received an order to leave Prussia within fourteen days, on account of his failure to perform military service.

No answer having been received from the Foreign Office in the mean time, attention was again called to the case on several occasions, the last being on the 20th ultimo. A reply has now been received in which it is stated that Dachnowski's name has been stricken from the military lists (a fine of 180 marks to which he had been sentenced being remitted,) but that the Prussian Government did not consider impracticable ("zulässig") to permit him to remain longer in Berlin.

I am, Sir very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alexatoher

DIPLOMATIC,

#### TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER 1C 190

BUREAU.

Berlin,

Anuary 7, 1901.

ceived 2.50 P. M.

Secretary of State

Washington.

It has been intimated that the Emperor would appreciate official recognition of the bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia on the eighteenth instant. Several special representatives are expected. Respectfully suggested that instructions be sent me to present congratulations of the President and the United States Government. Please cable answer as soon as practicable.

hered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

January 7, 3.13 P. M., 189 .

O Assistrat Stunctully, DIPLOMATIC, JAN 3 19(1) 14N 18'0 to the Secretary Request for instructions to congratulate the Emperor and King upon the occasion of the celebration of the Bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia, on January 18, 1901. Text of telegram. J.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin; sanuary 7, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to append hereto the text of a telegram which has just been sent the Department. Owing to the condition of the Empress Frederick, there has been considerable uncertainty as to the nature of the celebration, on the 18th instant, of the bi-centenary of the Kingdom of Prussia. I have just learned, however, that, circumstances permitting, the Emperor and King will receive on that day, and that several countries are to send special representatives, Royal Princes or others. It has also been intimated that His Majesty would be pleased to receive the congratulations of the President and the American Government on the occasion, and as the time is short, I have taken the liberty of suggesting that I be authorized to act in the matter on lines similar to those adopted on the occasion of the coming of age of the Crown Prince last May. (See despatch No. 1244, of May 7, 1900.)

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auct Durant

Text of telegram sent: --

It has been intimated that the Emperor would appreciate official recognition of the Bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia, on the 18th instant. Several special representatives are expected. Respectfully suggest that instructions be sent me to present congratulations of the President and the United States Government. Please cable answer as soon as practicable.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

AND 24 1901 Embassy of the Unit to the Secretary of State Opening of the Prussian Landtag. J. Tynopsis

( / c 1497.

## Embassy of the United States, Berlin, somery 3, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1489, of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the annual session of the Prussian Diet (Landtag) was formally opened this morning with a speech from the throne, which, in the absence of the Emperor and King, was read by the Chancellor Count Bülow, in his capacity of President of the Prussian Ministry of State. An original copy of this speech, as just received from the Imperial Foreign Office, is enclosed herewith. In this speech it is announced that the Budget will be submitted to the House at once, and that a new Canal Bill (see despatches 1009 and 1271, of August 30, 1899, and June 19, 1900, respectively,) had been prepared and would also be submitted in a very few days. The financial situation is satisfactory, there having been considerable increase in income, due mainly, as usual, to the increased earnings of the government railways. A similar favorable result is anticipated for the next fiscal year. Reference is also made to the fact that within a few days the Kingdom of Prussia will be two hundred years old, and it is stated that certain changes are proposed in the provincial (State, as opposed to Civic) administration of the City of Berlin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Auch Ditothice

(2)/

#### Erlauchte, edle und geehrte Herren von beiden Häusern des Landtags!

Ceine Majestät der Raiser und Ronig baben mich mit der Eröffnung des Land-

Die Finanglage des Staates ift fortdauernd gunftig.

Das abgeschlossene Rechnungsjahr 1899 hat, ebenfo wie die vorangegangenen Jahre, trop des starken Steigens der Ausgaben auf allen Gebieten staatlicher Thätigkeit, einen beträchtlichen Ueberschuß ergeben. Für das laufende Jahr darf ein Gleiches erwartet werden.

Der Staatsbaushaltsetat für 1901, dessen Entwurf Ihnen alsbald vorgelegt werden wird, balt in Sinnahme und Ausgabe das Gleichgewicht. Gine erhebliche Vermehrung der Sinnahmen, zu welcher wie in den Vorjahren überwiegend die eigenen Vetriebs-Verwaltungen des Staates neben gesteigerten Steuer-Einfünften beitragen, bat es gestattet, dem Ausgabebedarf aller Verwaltungszweige in weiterem Umfange Nechnung zu tragen und insbesondere einmalige und außerordentliche Aufwendungen in reichlichem Maße vorzuseben.

Die wirthschaftlichen und sinanziellen Ergebnisse der Staatseisenbabnen sind zurriedenstellend und auch für das nächste Jahr ist ein günstiges Resultat zu erhossen. Im Erweiterung und Vervollständigung des Staatseisenbahnnezes und zur Förderung von Kleinbahnunternehmungen werden wiederum erhebliche Mittel von Ihnen ersbeten werden.

Die Steigerung der Provinzialabgaben erfordert in Verbindung mit der durch Kreis- und Gemeindesteuern bervorgerusenen Belastung die ernste Beachtung

der Staatsregierung. Auf eine Abbülse bingmwirken, ist um so mehr geboten, als diese Belgiung in den an sich wirtbickaftlich schwäckeren Landestheilen besonders in die Erscheinung tritt und sich in Folge der schwierigen Lage der Landwirtbschaft in verschärftem Maße fühlbar macht. Die Staatsregierung beabsichtigt daber, in Ergänzung der Dotationsgesetzgebung den Brovinzen für bestimmte Iwecke weitere Staatsrenten zu überweisen, insbesondere zur Ausgleichung der Verschiedenheiten in der Ausstattung mit Mitteln für den Wegeban; sie wird bemüht sein, dem Landtage noch in seiner gegenwärtigen Tagung eine entsprechende Vorlage zu machen.

Die bei ben Berbandlungen bes Saufes ber Abgeordneten über Die Rana porlage bes Jahres 1899 ausgesprochenen Wünfche haben ber Staatsregierung Beranlaffung gegeben, einen neuen und erweiterten Plan aufzustellen, der bestimmt ift, den Bedürfniffen der verschiedenen Landestheile der Monarchie auf dem Gebiete ber Wafferwirthschaft burd ben Bau von Kanalen und Berbefferung ber Gluftanie gerecht zu werden. Der dem Landtag alsbald vorzulegende Gefegentwurf fügt demgemäß dem Nebein-Elbe-Ranal bingu: den Ban eines Großschifffabrtsweges von Berlin nach Stettin, Die Berftellung einer leiftungsfäbigeren Wafferftrage gwifden ber Ober und ber Weichsel und bie weitere Regulirung ber Wartbe von ber Mündung der Rege bis Pofen, die Berbefferung der Borfluth in der unteren Oder sowie in der unteren Savel und den Ausbau der Spree. Bum lebbaften Bedauern der Staatsregierung baben die Ermittelungen barüber, ob und in welcher Westalt der Masurische Schifffabrtsfanal gur Ausführung gu bringen fei, noch nicht jum Abichluffe gebracht werden fonnen, ba über den wirthichaftlichen Werth einer folden Anlage in der Proving Oftpreußen felbst noch gewichtige Zweifel besteben und aus Rücksichten ber Landesfultur große, bisber nicht befeitigte Bedenken gegen ben Ban erhoben worden find. Um die Berbefferung der Wafferstraße zwischen Oberichleffen und Berlin weiter gu fordern und Die bafür geeigneten Mittel - In legung von Stanbeden und theilweise Ranalifirung ober Nachregulirung Des Oberftromes - ju erproben, wird die Bewilligung eines bierfur ausreichenden Betrages gefordert werden.

Die Durchführung der erwähnten Projekte wird ein zusammenbängendes, Die großen vaterländischen Ströme verbindendes Net von Wafferstraßen schaffen und

ber Landeskultur wie den Verkebrsintereffen dienen. Die Staatsregierung giebt fich der Hoffnung bin, daß die erweiterte Vorlage die Justimmung der Landesvertretung finden wird.

Dem Landtage wird der Entwurf eines Gefenes, betreffend Die Umlegung pen Grundstücken in Frankfurt a. M. gugeben. Der Entwurf verfolgt im Unfchluk an frübere Verbandlungen beider Samer den Zwech, der in diefer Etadt berricbenden Wohnungenoth burd die Echaffung von Baugelande abzubelfen. Wenngleich Die Borlage fich junachft nur auf die Stadt Frankfurt a. M. beziebt, fo erbalt ber Befekentwurf, der vom Provingiallandtage der Proving Seffen Naffan einstimmig gebilligt worden ift, baburd eine allgemeinere Bedeutung, bag fein Geltungsbereich auch auf andere Gemeinden, falls bies von ihnen beantragt wird, im 2Bege Ronig lider Berordnung wird erftreckt werden können. Wenn biernach eine fin eine einzelne Stadt und ein bestimmtes Gebiet der 2Bobnungsfürforge besonders dringliche Frage porab zur Erledigung gebracht werden foll, fo erbeischt doch die Gestaltung der Wohnungsverbaltniffe, namentlich in den dichtbevölferten und überwiegend industriellen Gegenden, weitere, die verschiedensten Gebiete fommungler und stagtlicher äurforge berührende Magnahmen. Die Staatsregierung ift in der Erörterung barüber begriffen, welche Anordnungen im Berwaltungswege zu treffen und welche einer gesetzlichen Regelung guguweisen sein werben, um die bervorgetretenen Diffitande au milbern und namentlich dem Wohnungsbedürfniffe der minder bemittelten Rlaffen nach Möglichfeit abzubelfen.

Die Heranziehung gewerblicher Unternehmungen zu Voransleiftungen für den Wegebau soll für die ganze Monarchie thunlichst einbeitlich und gleichmäßig geregelt werden. Ein bierauf gerichteter Gesetzentwurf wird Ihnen voraussichtlich noch in dieser Tagung unterbreitet werden können.

Auf dem Gebiete des Medizinalwesens wird Gie eine Vorlage jur Aus-

Die besonders geartete Entwickelung der Saupt- und Residenzstadt Verlin und ihrer größeren Vororte, die bereits im vorigen Jahre zu einer Umgestaltung der polizeilichen Verwaltung geführt bat, läßt eine den örtlichen Verhältnissen angevakte Neuvrdnung auch auf den übrigen Gebieten der allgemeinen Landes, verwaltung erforderlich erscheinen. Ihre Mitwirfung bierzu wird erbeten werden,

Meine Herren! In wenigen Tagen werden zwei Jahrhunderte vollendet sein, seitdem das Rönigreich Preußen erstand. Diese Erinnerung mahnt uns, festzuhalten und auszuhauen, was in langer und schwerer Arbeit, unter der Führung ruhmteicher Fürsten, für Preußens Größe und Wohlfahrt errungen ist. Seine Majesiat der Konig ist ücher, daß es bierzu an der bingebenden und verständnissvollen Mit wirkung des Preußischen Volkes und seiner versassungsmäßigen Vertretung niemals sehlen wird.

Seine Majestät bofft, daß es mit Gottes Gulfe Ibnen gelingen moge, auch die bedeutsamen Aufgaben der kommenden Seffion zu glücklicher Erledigung zu führen.

Auf Befehl Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs erkläre ich den Landtag der Monarchie fur eröffnet.

Berlin, ben 8 Januar 1901, - Bebrudt in ber Reichebruderei

#### Erlauchte, edle und geehrte Herren von beiden Häusern des Landtags!

Seine Majestät der Raiser und Rönig baben mich mit der Eröffnung des Landtags der Monarchie zu beauftragen gerubt.

Die Finanglage bes Staates ift fortbauernd gunftig.

Das abgeschlossene Rechnungsjahr 1899 bat, ebenso wie die vorangegangenen Jahre, trop des starken Steigens der Ausgaben auf allen Gebieten staatlicher Thätigkeit, einen beträchtlichen Ueberschuß ergeben. Für das laufende Jahr darf ein Gleiches erwartet werden.

Der Staatsbaushaltsetat für 1901, dessen Entwurf Ihnen alsbald vorgelegt werden wird, balt in Sinnahme und Ausgabe das Gleichgewicht. Gine erbebliche Vermehrung der Sinnahmen, zu welcher wie in den Vorjahren überwiegend die eigenen Vetriebs-Verwaltungen des Staates neben gesteigerten Steuer-Sinkünsten beitragen, hat es gestattet, dem Ausgabebedarf aller Verwaltungszweige in weiterem Umfange Nechnung zu tragen und insbesondere einmalige und außerordentliche Aufwendungen in reichlichem Maße vorzuseben.

Die wirthschaftlichen und finanziellen Ergebnisse der Staatseisenbabnen sind zufriedenstellend und auch für das nächste Jahr ist ein günstiges Resultat zu erhöffen. Bur Erweiterung und Vervollständigung des Staatseisenbahnnezes und zur Förderung von Kleinbahnunternehmungen werden wiederum erbebliche Mittel von Ihnen erbeten werden.

Die Steigerung der Provinzialabgaben erfordert in Verbindung mit der burch Kreis- und Gemeindesteuern bervorgerufenen Belaftung Die ernste Leachtung

Die bei ben Berbandlungen des Saufes der Abgeordneten über die Rangl porlage des Jahres 1899 ausgesprochenen Wünsche baben der Staatsregierung Beranlaffung gegeben, einen neuen und erweiterten Plan aufzustellen, der bestimmt ift, den Bedürfniffen der verschiedenen Landestheile der Monarchie auf bem Gebiete ber Wafferwirtbichaft durch den Bau von Ranalen und Berbefferung der Gluftaufe gerecht zu werden. Der dem Landtag alsbald vorzulegende Gefekentmurf fnat bemgemäß dem Mbein-Elbe-Ranal bingu: Den Bau eines Großschifffabrtsweges von Berlin nach Etettin, Die Berftellung einer leiftungsfähigeren Wafferftrage gwifden der Oder und der Weichsel und die weitere Regulirung der Wartbe von der Mündung der Nege bis Pojen, die Berbefferung der Borfluth in der unteren Ober fowie in der unteren Savel und den Ausbau der Spree. Bum lebbaften Bedauern der Staatsregierung baben Die Ermittelungen barüber, ob und in welcher Gestalt der Masurische Schifffahrtsfangt jur Ausführung zu bringen sei, noch nicht jum Abschluffe gebracht werden fonnen, ba über ben wirthichaftlichen Werth einer folden Anlage in der Proving Oftpreußen felbft noch gewichtige Zweifel beiteben und aus Rudfichten ber Landesfultur große, bisber nicht beseitigte Bedenten gegen ben Bau erhoben worden find. Um die Verbefferung ber Wafferstraße gwifden Oberichleffen und Berlin weiter ju fordern und die bafur geeigneten Mittel - 21m legung von Staubeden und theilneife Ranalifirung oder Nachregulirung bes Ober ftromes - ju erproben, wird die Bewilligung eines bierfur ausreichenden Betrages gefordert werden.

Die Durchführung der erwähnten Projette wird ein gusammenbangendes, bie großen vaterlandischen Strome verbindendes Nes von Wafferstraßen schaffen und

der Landeskultur wie den Verkehrsintereffen dienen. Die Staatsregierung giebt fich der Hoffnung bin, daß die erweiterte Vorlage die Justimmung der Landesvertretung finden wird.

Dem Landtage wird ber Entwurf eines Gefetes, betreffend Die Umlegung pon Grundftucken in Frankfurt a. M. zugeben. Der Entwurf verfolgt im Unichluk an frübere Berbandlungen beider Säufer den Zweck, der in diefer Stadt berricbenden Wohnungenoth burch die Echaffung von Bangelande abzubelfen. Wenngleich Die Borlage fich junachit nur auf die Etadt Frankfurt a. M. bezieht, fo erbalt der Gefegentwurf, der vom Provingiallandtage der Proving Seffen Naffan einstimmig gebilligt worden ift, dadurch eine allgemeinere Bedeutung, daß fein Geltungsbereich auch auf andere Gemeinden, falls dies von ihnen beantragt wird, im Wege Monig lider Berordnung wird erstreckt werden konnen. Wenn biernach eine fur eine einzelne Stadt und ein bestimmtes Gebiet ber Wohnungsfürforge befonders dringliche Frage porab gur Erledigung gebracht werden foll, fo erbeifcht doch die Geftaltung der Wohnungsverhältniffe, namentlich in den dichtbevölferten und überwiegend industriellen Gegenden, weitere, Die verschiedensten Gebiete fommunaler und staatlicher Buriorge berührende Magnahmen. Die Staatsregierung ift in der Erörterung darüber begriffen, welche Anordnungen im Berwaltungswege zu treffen und welche einer gesetlichen Regelung zuzuweisen sein werden, um die bervorgetretenen Misstände ju mildern und namentlich dem Wohnungsbedürfniffe der minder bemittelten Rlaffen nach Möglichkeit abzubelfen.

Die Heranziehung gewerblicher Unternehmungen zu Vorausleistungen für den Wegebau soll für die ganze Monarchie thunlichst einbeitlich und gleichmäßig geregelt werden. Ein bierauf gerichteter Gesegntwurf wird Ihnen voraussichtlich noch in dieser Lagung unterbreitet werden können.

Auf dem Gebiete des Medizinalwesens wird Gie eine Borlage gur Ausführung des Reichssenchengeseges beschäftigen.

Die besonders geartete Entwickelung der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Verlin und ihrer größeren Vororte, die bereits im vorigen Jahre zu einer Umgestaltung ber polizeilichen Verwaltung geführt bat, läkt eine den örtlichen Verhältnissen

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Berlin,

January 9, 1901.

Received 12.10 P. M.

angepaßte Neuvrdnung auch auf den übrigen Gebieten der allgemeinen Landes verwaltung erforderlich erscheinen. Ihre Mitwirfung bierzu wird erbeten werden.

Meine Herren! In wenigen Tagen werden zwei Jahrhunderte vollendet sein seitdem das Königreich Preußen erstand. Diese Erinnerung mahnt uns, festzuhalten und auszuhauen, was in langer und schwerer Arbeit, unter der Führung ruhmreicher Fürsten, für Preußens Größe und Woblfahrt errungen ist. Seine Majesiät der König ist sicher, daß es bierzu an der bingebenden und verständnißvollen Mit wirfung des Preußischen Volkes und seiner versassungsmäßigen Vertretung niemals sehlen wird.

Seine Majestät bofft, daß es mit Gottes Bulfe Ibnen gelingen moge, auch die bedeutsamen Aufgaben ber fommenden Session zu glücklicher Erledigung zu führen.

Auf Befehl Seiner Majestät des Kaisers und Königs erkläre ich den Landtag der Monarchie für eröffnet.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs says no absolutely final conclusion yet reached regarding your proposal.
but gave me at considerable length statements proving that

virit
there is little chance that Imperial Government will accept
it. German Government will. I think, take the ground that
whole matter can be far better and more speedily settled
at Peking than elsewhere, and that anything like withdrawal
before complete settlement would lead to new complications
and dangers. Despatch follows, giving details.

WHITE

uphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

January 9, 12.35 P. M. 189 , M.

JAN 24 1901

BUREAU.

BUREAU.

Burlin, January 9, 1900.

White to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

Subject

Mr. White, under instructions, presents at the Imperial Foreign Office the proposal to refer sundry articles, in the new arrangement with China, to a conference at Washington or elsewhere.

Lynopsis

## Embassy of the United States, Berlin, January 9, 1900.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :--

Referring to your cable despatch of January third, and my reply of this morning, hereto annexed, I sent a statement of your proposal to the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Richthofen, immediately upon receiving it, and, having given him time to confer with his colleagues, called yesterday and brought up the subject. In answer to my arguments urging various reasons for referring Articles Six and Eleven to a conference, at Washington or elsewhere, the Secretary said that the Imperial Government had not yet reached any absolutely final decision, and then went on with considerable earnestness to state some objections which were felt by the government toward the proposal, as follows:

much more time than to carry the whole thing through in Pekin; that a conference would necessitate long delays in settling preliminaries, in making members and in getting them together; that the members, once assembled, would be under no especial pressure to act promptly, such bodies being notoriously slow; whereas, all at present concerned, at Pekin, including the Chinese, desire to have the whole matter, in all its parts, settled as speedily as possible. Secondly, that the Chinese plenipotentiaries would, in all probability, constantly avail themselves of the distance from their capital to delay proceedings while obtaining new instructions, thus making the conference interminable. Thirdly, that pressure can now be

brought

brought to bear upon the Chinese government to secure the rights and enforce the demands of the powers, but that when things are restored to a so-called normal condition, this would be impossible, and that there is reason to fear that in would be necessary to do the whole thing over again, and, perhaps by new expeditions, to get back to the point where the powers now are. Fourthly, that a conference would work a great disadvantage, since experts and efficials must be prought from China, and that in many cases it would require long periods of time to secure persons and papers needed in discussions; whereas, in Pakin the officials who best understant the subject are there already, able to lay their hands at any moment on any person or papers needed. Fifthly, that the proposed conference would be a very costly affair, heavy travel ing expenses and salaries having to be paid; whereas, the business in China can be carried on by men who are already in receipt of salaries from their respective governments.

In response to my argument as to the importance of entrusting matters concerning the Indemnity and Commercial treaties to new men not laboring under the prejudices inevitable in view of the circumstances of last year, he thought that by means of proper instructions from the home governments, that difficulty might be largely met.

In speaking, incidentally, of the indemnity, I alluded to the impossibility of collecting anything from China except at the seabord, whereupon he answered that did not seem to the German government to present any great difficulty; that the duties had been previously paid in silver, and that by making them payable in gold, a vast increase could be made. He seemed to believe that the resources of China warranted larger demands than most people have thought.

While, as stated above, Baron von Richthofen assumed that a final decision had not been reached, there was that in whole conversation which convinced me that the arguments above stated are conclusive with the Imperial Government, and will prevent their accepting our proposal. While his manner was entirely

entirely courteous and kindly, there seemed a less yielding disposition than that which was manifested on the former occasimon my presentation of your views regarding the question with reference to dealings with the chief instigators of the late atrocities, etc. At that time there was developed a willingness to concede the American view, as, indeed, was afterward done; but in this case I could see no evidence of any such disposition. I may add that as I came into the waiting room before meeting the Minister, I met the Ambassadors of Austria and Italy, and found that they had already been informed regarding your proposal, and that they were entirely hostile, and words dropped by the British Ambassador seemed to show a similar feeling on the part of his government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Hud Dwhite

Text of telegran sent January 9, 1001.

Secstate, Washington.

Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs says no absolutely final conclusion yet reached regarding your proposal, but gave me at considerable length statements proving
that there is very little chance that Imperial Government
will accept it. German Government will, I think, take the
ground that whele matter can be far better and more speadily settled at Pekin than elsewhere, and that anything like
withdrawal before complete settlement would lead to new complications and dangers. Despatch follows, giving aetails.

White.

Embassy of the United States,

Berlin, January 2, 19th.

In white to the Secretary of State

Subject

Prissian Bicentenary, Text of this fram received.

J.

Synopsis

C /5° 1499.

## Embassy of the United States, Berlin, sanuary 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday evening of your telegram, as follows: --

"You will offer the congratulations of the President and Government of the United States upon the celebration of the Bicentenary of Prussia, on the 18th instant, and in the absence of a special representative, whom it is not practicable to name in season, you will take appropriate part in whatever ceremonials may be attended by the Ambassadors. The President will telegraph congratulations to His Majesty".

While adding that I shall at once communicate the substance of this instruction to the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

I am, Str, very respectfully,

.

Your obedient servent.

Heel b die

DIPLOMATIC,

JAN 28 15.

BUREAU.

BUREAU.

Burlin, January 2, 1901.

Mr. White Mostle, Secretary of State

Subject

Annual sinuncial report of the city of Herlin.

Synopsis

( / 1500.

### Embassy of the United States, Berlin, samary o, 190 1.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1100, of December 4, 1899, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in a separate parcel, a copy of the financial report of the City of Berlin for the Fiscal Year 1899, which has just been received from the Berlin Magistracy, for the use of our Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Heel Dileoliele

Accompaninent: --

"Jahres-Abschlüsse der Haupt-Kassen der Stadt Berlin für das Etatsjahr 1899".

Jan 26 1901

JAN 26 1901

JAN 26 1901

January 9, 1901.

Subject

Military sase of Joseph Yodes (Yoder).

January 3.

Military sase of Joseph Yodes (Yoder).

January 5.

Janu

Synopsis

( / s 1501.

## Embassy of the United States, Berlin, samary 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the 4th ultimo, at the instance of the United States Consul at Freiburg, Eaden, the Embassy addressed a note (F.O.No.840,) to the German Foreign Office in behalf of one Joseph Yodes (Yoder), an American citizen of Alsatian origin who had been impressed into military service.

Yodes was born in Alsace, and enigrated with his parents when but nine years old, in 1838, continuing to live in the United States until October, 1900, when he returned to his former home in order to sell some land which had been left him by his parents. He had been absent from Germany for more than ten years and had in the mean time acquired American nationality. Shortly after his return, however, he was arrested, his American papers taken from him, and he was compelled to serve in an injantry regiment at Milhausen.

Although no reply has yet been received from the Foreign Of, ice, I have pleasure in informing you that I have today been notified by Consul Liefeld that "immediately after the Embassy had interested itself in this case Mr. Yodes was released". The Consul further reports that fearing that the local authorities would give him"some more inconvenience" he has left for America.

I an, Str. very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Alex Dance

DIPLOMATIC, Dip Rureduc fele

JAN 28 16.

BUREAU.

BUREAU.

Burlin, January 10, 1911.

Matter to the Secretary of State

Chief

· lubject

Exequatur granted Charles E. Barnes as U.S. Consul at Cologne.

/Instructions Nos. 1047 and 1093, of May 31, and August 21, 1900, respectively./

Lynopsis

( / C 1502.

Entersy of the United States. Berlin. Section. 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1385, of September 1, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that, after the attention of the Foreign Office had been called to the case, verbally on several occasions, and in writing under date of the 29th ultimo, I have now been notified that exequatur in the name of the Empire has been granted Mr. Charles E. Barnes as Consul of the United States at Cologne.

This information will be ally communicated to Mr. Barnes, and his commission forwarded to him, through the proper channel.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Aux Dloc :

JAN 29 1901 + Sofredy hetal Jan 23 Embassy of the United States, Berlin January to the Secretary of State The German "Handelstag".

( / " ) 1503.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 10, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Enbassy's despatch No. 772, of March 3, 1899, and to other correspondence, I have the honor to inform you that the German "Handelstag", — which is now composed of representatives of 100 Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile corporations, — held its annual meeting in this city on the 8th and 9th instant.

As usual, after the formal opening of the meeting, the Convention was addressed by a representative of the Government, — this representative, as was the case in 1599, being Count Posadowsky, the Interial Secretary of State for the Home Office. Count Posadowsky's speech was a general review of industrial progress during the nineteenth century and contained but little of especial interest. He referred again to the increasing production of the finished article in land where the raw material was produced, and said that German trade would in the future have still more to contend with in the search for foreign markets.

The first subject on the order of the day was "the Tarif Bill and the Commercial Treaties" and after a discussion a resolution was passed in which the "Handelstag", after referring to its resolution of March 14, 1898, (despotch No.335,) expressed itself in favor of most-javorea-nation commercial treaties of long duration, and as opposed to the introduction of a double tarif (with maximum and minimum rates), of an valorem duties, of changes in the present system of different rates

for raw and manujactured articles, with regard to the duty on terial used in packing merchandise, etc., and to any interference with the existing rules with regard to custom house credits — inportation in bond. The "Handelstag" also expressed itself of roses to undue increase in the duties of articles of food, but from the discussion it aperated that the body was almost equally divided upon the question whether or not the nature on grain should be increase. A resolution which was offered opposing any increase in the duty rates on "Lebensmittelm" was passed by a vote of 147 to 143.

Further resolutions were passed advocating changes in the existing "Börsen" (exchange) laws, and suggesting amenaments to the pending Insurance Bill, with regard to which, by the way, a petition has been sent to the Reichstag by a number of foreign insurance companies in Germany urging that they be put upon the same footing as domestic companies. The Handelstag further advocated the establishment of a "Reichshandelsstelle", or Imperial organization on the lines of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, leaving the question open for the present as to whether it would be better for this to be organized by interested parties or by the Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Dlohete

101

JAN 28 1.

DINLONEN = 12

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, January 11, 19

White to the Secretary of Male

· Subject

China. Text of telegram. American projosal to hold Conference in Washington.

- Lynopsis

( / 1504.

### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, somer 11, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram dated January 10th, 4 P.M., reading as follows:--

"Japan and Germany opposed to our suggestion regarding indemnity and commercial treaties. Do not press it further, but urge Minister for Foreign Affairs, in view of danger which may arise from delay, to use utmost efforts to conclude negotiations. Confidential! Conger fears concert will otherwise soon be broken."

At the same time I have to inform you that the Embassy was notified last night of the nature of the instructions sent to Ambassador von Hollehen to be communicated to you, with regard to Germany's position in the matter in question. As this notification was merely an act of courtesy on the part of Barron Richthofen, and as it was assumed that Mr. von Hollehen had already communicated with you, it was not thought necessary to cable you their import. Yesterday, as on several previous occasions, Baron Richthofen referred to Germany's desire to bring about a conclusion which may enable the occupation of Pekin to cease at the earliest practicable date.

Earon Richthofen said yesterday that the Imperial Ambassador in Washington had also been instructed to express appropriate appreciation of the proposed ("Eventualeinladung") invitation to hold a conference in that city.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alex D. White

DIPLOMATIC, JAN 23 11. Embassy of . Berlin, January 11, 1901. to the Secretary of State Julius Schlesinger's passport wase. /Instruction No. 1137, of December 13, 1900:/

( / s 1505.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, somery 11, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your instruction No. 1137, of the 13th ultimo, and to inform you that, on September 16, 1899, when passport No. 1467 was issued to Mr. Julius Schlesinger at this Embassy, he was warned by my direction that 'he would probably experience difficulty in obtaining a new passport should he continue to reside abroad after the expiration of the validity of the passport then issued to him. ' "Warnings" of this nature are more or less frequent, as will appear from a reference to the passport records (application jours) of this mission, and they are given in the interest of the applicant himself, so that he may not be taken absolutely unawares when a new passport is refused. In the case in point, Mr. Schlesinger, who is a Prussian by birth, returned to his native country in 1891, and after a residence in Berlin of more than eight years he was unable to state anything more definite with regard to his return to the United States than that he would do so "when business interests permit, probably within two years". The passport which Mr. Schlesinger now holds is still valid for eight months, and he has of course not yet made application for a new one. Upon his doing so, a decision will be made in accordance with the merits of the case.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alect Diboute

( 1506. Violed & reld. Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 12, 19th. to the Secretary of Mate Parliamentary notes. Count Bulow's introduction to the Landtag. Prussian Finances. Pensions. Synopsis

1 / 1506.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1497, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to that, on the 9th instant, -- the proceedings of the previous day having bean of a formal character, -- Count Billow took an opportunity of introducing himself to the Abgeordnetenhaus, the lower chamber of the Prussian Diet, in his capacity as President of the Ministry of State. Count Billow declared that he had no intention to present a program, but that he wished it to be known at once that he considered it the first duty of the Government to endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views which existed with regard to economic questions, and to arrange the best possible compromise. He then proceeded, in a speech which was greated with applause, now from the right and now from the left, to say that the carrying out of this policy would be difficult, that it must be gradual and that evidences of its success must not be anticipated at too early a date. He said that he was convinced that all the productive classes had an equal right to claim the support of the Government, that the Government's duty was to assist agriculture, commerce and industry equally, and that Prassian agriculture needed powerful support. He then spoke at length in Savor of the Canal Bill (which was not put bafore the Diet until today,) stating that it had been earefully prepared, that in his opinion it would benefit both the East and the

West of the Kingdom, the project having been developed with this ain and being consequently more comprehensive than that which rejected two year ago, -- the new project contemplating not by a network of canals connecting the Rivers Rt na and Elio, I have so a ship-canal between Berlin and Statily and Jarious improvements of existing waterways. In his spect Court Miles To. to the subject of new connercial treaties indirectly, and in a manner from which it is inferred that he is in favor of higher duties on agricultural products, the words used being, 'It (the Canal) will ajjord to the East the possibility to compete in the markets of the West, under comparationly cheap freight rates and under assured protection from foreign competition ("gestcherten Zollschutz nach Aussen"), for which we must and shall provide ("por den wir sorgen müssen und für den wir sorgen werden"), while the West will be enabled, as is necessary, to extend the market for industrial products'.

After Count Bilow had finished, Dr. von Miquel, the Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the fiscal year 1901, and the House then adjourned until the 14th instant. In this budget the estimates balance at 2,649,014,606 marks (about \$650,000,000), and it is shown that for 1899 there was a surplus revenue of B2 million marks, about the same surplus being anticipated for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of March next. Among the subjects for which appropriations are asked are the extension of the hartor of Danzig, the construction of an hydraulic experimental station in Berlin, for the further development of the Government rail way system, etc.

The Reichstag reassem led on the 3th instant, (despatch Ma. 1481, of December 14, 1900,) and since that date it has read for the first time and referred to a committee a new copyright law, and has begun the second reading of the appropriation hills. A resolution was passed arging the Government to arrange for the increase of military pensions, and a pension bill, putting particularly in the East-Asian expedition upon practically the same footing as the colonial troops, has been prepared by the Government and submitted to the Bundesrath for approval before being in

troduced in the Reichstag.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient serught,

Sut D. White

Butters of the United States

Therein war to 190:

- Subject

Receipt ackrowledged of looks for Ellassy Litrary.

Tynepsis

( / c 1507.

Entersy of the United States. Berlin January 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receist today, in a parcel addressed to the "Empire of Germany" which was transmitted in the Department's mail pouch, of the "History of the World's Columbian Exposition," in four volumes, edited by Rossiter Johnson, and of the "Report of the President, -- World's Columbian Exposition", which, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, will be retained for the library of the Embassy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servent,

Aud Dlohile

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request leave of absence for the statutory sixty days, --with permission to visit the United States, to be taken at such time or times during the current calendar year as may suit the convenience of the Ambassador.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Farmed Morrill

3rd Sec'y of Embassy.

Approved:

Ambassador

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January to the Secretary of Forwarding a copy of the catalogue of the Carlsruhe Library, for the Librarian of Congress. /Instruction No. 1126, November 5, 1900./

( / C 150s.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, samery 17, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the due receipt of your instruction No. 1126 of November 5th last, and in accordance with the directions contained therein to transmit herewith, in a separate parcel, 27 parts of the Catalogue of the Hof-una Landes-Bibliothek at Karlsruhe, for the Librarian of Congress. This catalogue was published in 28 parts, at different times and it is now partially out of print. As yet it has been impossible to obtain a copy of part No. XVIII, and it is hardly probable that one will be found at all. In case it is found, however, it will be transmitted to Mr. Heretert Putnam direct.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

the blokels

Accompaniments, in separate parcel: --

Parts I-XVII, and XIX-XXVIII of the "Katalog aer Grossherzoglich Baaischen Hof- und Landesbilliotek in Carlsruhe." Intrast of the United Flates.

Berlin, January 17, 1901.

Maise Stocker Secretary of State

Mulicel Expulsion case of Charles Otto Fear Zahl.

J.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, sanary 17, 1901.

Honorable John May,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to injora you that Charles (Otto Fedor)
Zahl, appealed to the Embassy on November 25ra last, notice
having been served upon him that he must leave Prussia within
fourteen days, and that the Embassy at once intervened in his
behalf to the end that he might be permitted to remain until
next May (F.O.No.355). No answer having been received, attontion was again called to the case on December 22nd (F.O.No.349).

Zahl was born at Templin, Prussia, in 1960, and emigrated when sixteen years of age to the United States, where he became naturalized as a citizen about twenty years later, in 1896. He returned to Germany in October, 1899, having made short visits here in 1877 and 1879.

Today the Embassy is in receit of a note from the Foreign Office in which it is stated that as Zahl had been funished on account of his having evaded military service, it did not appear practicable ("zulässig") to cancel the order of expulsion, but in view of the Embassy's action he would be allowed to remain in Prussia until the first of February.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

-VILLEX VICTO

Embassy of DIPLUMATE, Berlin, James to the Secretary of State Ision case of Max Friedrich Schau. Tynopsis

( / r 1510.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 17, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to injorm you that on the 11th ultimo the Embassy was informed by the Consulate at Hawarg that Wax Friedrich Schang had been ordered to leave that city within fourteen days, and that intervention was at once made in Schaaf's behalf to the end that he might be permitted to remain there until the autumn of 1901, or, if that were not convenient, until next spring (F.O.No.846). Schaaf was born at Leipzig, in 1872, and emigrated with his parents in 1882 to the United States, where he became a citizen through the naturalization of his father in 1889: After his father's death he returned to Leizzig, in September, 1899, where he remained for about a year, then going to Altona, near Hamburg. A short time after his arrival in that city he was expelled from Prussia, on account, it is said, of his father's having neglected to obtain his release from German allegiance before his enigration, and he then moved to Hamburg, whereup on he soon received the order referred to anove.

Today I have been informed by the Foreign Office that, in view of the Enbassy's interest in the ease, Schau, will be allowed to remain in Namburg until April, but that the Senate of the "Free and Hanss City" felt competies to maintain the order of expulsion as it was assumed that Schauf has emigrated in order to evade military service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient serount,

TEB C 1. 1 Interest of the United States. to the Secretary of Mule · Subject Parliamentary notes. New German turi; . Opening of legislative session in Wirttewoorg. Synopsis

( / c )

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin 2002 2. 1902.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embass: 's despatch No. 1500, of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that during the past week the discussion of the Estimates has been continued in both the Reichstag and Pressian Landtag. The questions considered have, however, been almost entirely of domestic importance, — such as the "12000 mark affair", duelling in the army, the so-called "Polish Danger", the recent police scandals in Berlin, etc., etc. Several Agrarian speeches have been made, and it has been confidently declared by the Agrarian leaders that the Government has been won over to the side of higher grain anties and greater protection generally. The present duties on grain are at the rate of 3.30 marks, and it is thought probable that in the new tarif, the rate will be increased to at least 3 marks.

With regard to the proposed new tariff, and the commercial treaties, Count Posadowshy, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, stated on the 15th instant, that the Chancellor was in favor of expediting their preparation as much as possible. All the preliminary work of the "Zoll-teirath" had, as was known, been completed some time ago, and had been communicated to the Imperial Treasury in Movember(see despatch No. 1431, of October 20, 1300,) and would probably be worked over by the end of this month or the beginning of the next. He added that he did not know how long it would

take the Federated Governments and the Hundesrath to go over this material, but that the tariff bill would be laid before the Rejouting as soon as possible. After the new tariff is enacted, it is the interior of the Government to revise the existing community treation, these treaties latiff, in subs. If the existing community to vision for various reasons, and it was hoped that new treaties which to made in time to go into effect interiority upon the expiration (Deublicar 31, 1903,) of those now in force.

The session of the Württenberg "Landstände" (despatch No. 1486, of December 22, 1900,) was opened on the 15th instant. In the speech from the throne reference was made to the satisfactor, economic situation and state of the finances of the Kingdom, the surplus income for the last two years amounting to about nine million marks. The Government intends to re-introduce its tax reform measures, but will give up the idea of revising the Constitution for the present, as it is evident that it could not obtain a majority in favor of its project to make the Lower House more of a popular representative body. This House as at present constituted, has only a limited number of popularly elected members, many members being appointed representatives of religious and other corporations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alic Dobite

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin. Samery of Mathe

· Subject

German connercial relations with the United States and other countries. Steamship communitation between Germany and Mexico.

<u>Synopsis</u>

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, samury 18, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, T.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's asspatch No. 1426, of Duringer 12, 1900, I have the honor to report that the statements of the three American Consuls General in Germany show that the declared value of the exports to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1900, exceeds that for the same quarter of 1899 by about \$5,000,000, and that for the calendar year just ended the increase over the preceding year is more than \$12,000,000. As before the gain comes mainly from the Magdeburg and Stettin districts, although that from Hamburg, Chemnitz and Plauen is also considerable.

In this connection I wish to call especial attention to the statistical reports of German Foreign Commerce for the year 1899, showing the amount of each separate article exported and imported. In making a comparison between these figures and those given by our Treasury, it must be remembered that the exported article has always an increased value in the country to which it is sent, owing to duties, transportation charges, etc.

As a matter of probable interest to the Department, I shall here mention the fact that it is authoritatively reported that the Hamburg America Line intend soon to organize a regular steamship services between Hamburg and certain Mexican ports.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient serount,

Aut Dicke

C 1513 FIB 2 151 Embassy-of the United States. to the Secretary of State Bicentenary of the Prussian Kingdom.

Synopsis

/ / 1513

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 19, 1900.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :--

Referring to Despatch No. 1499 of the ninth inst., I have the honor to report that yesterday, being the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia, a very striking commemoration was made in all parts of the realm, and especially in Berlin.

At about ten in the morning, in accordance with previous appointment, I was received by His Majesty, whose greeting was very cordial and who especially expressed his gratification at the telegram from the President already received.

In a brief address I conveyed to him the personal congratulations and best wishes of the President, and with them those of the American people, dwelling especially upon the friendly ties which have developed between our country and Germany, first, through the recognition of our independent existence by Frederick the Great; secondly, through the great treaty concluded between Franklin and his Minister, Thulmeyer; next, through the extension of commercial relations between the two countries, so remarkable in recent times; and, finally, through the influence of the Universities and Technical Schools of Germany, especially those of Prussia, upon advanced general and technical education in the United States.

In return he spoke, informally, at considerable length regarding the good relations between the two countries, a main remark being that the time was coming when the nations

Germanic origin should stand together in all great questions throughout the world.

The religious service at noon, in the Chapel of the Palace, which was attended by the high dignitaries of the Court and various invited guests, including the entire Diplomatic corps, was very elaborate, and, indeed impressive; one feature, which I had never before noticed in a similar celebration at Court, being the singing of the great hymn of Luther, beginning with the words

"Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott".

This was followed by a dinner at which eight hundred persons took their seats, the Emperor and Empress having on each side of them the visiting Princes, among them the Heirs Apparent to the thrones of Austria-Hungary and Italy, as well as the Grand Duke Vlademir of Russia and the Duke of Connaught; the Chancellor of the Empire being seated directed opposite His Majesty, with the Ambassadors on either side. In the course of the dinner the Emperor drank to the prosperity of each of the nations represented, each Ambassador, in his turn, receiving and returning the honor in very simple form.

In the evening, at the Royal Opera House, came a "gala" representation of two pieces, one a poem recited with musical accompaniment; the other, a drama; -- both having reference to the origin and glory of the Prussian Monarchy.

The city was magnificently adorned and illuminated. and everything seems to have passed off satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, Auch De Cohite Embassy of the United Mates of Inerica Berlin January 19, 190 1.

> 20 ASSISTANT SECTION. 100 2 Bill

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to request leave of alsence for sixty days, with pennission to visit my home in the United States, -- to be availed of at such time or times during the calendar year 1901, as may meet the convenience of the Ambassador and the business of the Embassy.

I an, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaisant servant,

Secretary of Embassy.

Approved: --

Anbassador.

Aled Olothete

Berlin, Jamary 19, 190.

Berlin, Jamary 19, 190.

Miljed

Receipt acknowledged of the Department's instructions, -- to include No. 1142.

J.

Lynopsis

Entersy of the United States, Berlin James 19, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Sceresary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Enhance's despatch No. 143, of No-vencer 19, 1900, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the Enhance of the Department's instructions numbered from 1125 to 1142, both inclusive, dated during the months of November and December, last, and of un-numbered (separate) instructions dated November 3, 5, 5(2), 13(3), 13, 21, 23, 24, 26(2) and 27, and December 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10(2), 13, 14(3), 15, 19, 22(2), 26, and 29, 1900, and an, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient serpant,

Aut D. White

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 14 1901) Runcay FEB 15 1901 to the Secretary of Phite (Kiao-Chow). /Instruction No. 1044, May 22, 1900.

Synopsis

9

71-21

( / s 1515.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, January 21, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1150, of January 4, 1900, I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of a (so-called) White Book, dealing with the development of the Kiautschou District from October 1899 to October 1900, which has recently been submitted to the Reichstag for its information, by the Imperial Government. The maps appended to this report appear to be of considerable interest.

In this connection I have to report that on June 12th last, after the receipt of your instruction No. 1044, of May 22, 1900, representations were made at the German Foreign Office with regard to the recognition of American consular officers for the district in question, but that, so far as the Embassy is concerned, no reply has as yet been made to the suggestion that the United States Consul at Chefoo be recognized ex officio by the local German authorities at Klautschou, upon information given them through the German and American Legations in Pekin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Accompaniaents (in separate parcel):--

Three copies of a "Denkschrift betreffend die Entwickelung des Kiactschou-Gebiets in der Zeit vom Oktober 1830 bis Oktober 1900."

# Denkschrift

betreffend

### ie Entwickelung des Riautschou=Gebiets

in der Zeit vom Oktober 1899 bis Oktober 1900.



Berlin 1901.

Gedrudt in der Reichedruderei.

In Rommiffion bei Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Dobsen).

# Denkschrift

betreffend

### vie Entwickelung des Riautschou-Gebiets

in der Zeit vom Oktober 1899 bis Oktober 1900.



Berlin 1901.

Gedrudt in der Reichebruderei.

### Inhalt.

|           |        |         |  | Geite |
|-----------|--------|---------|--|-------|
| Ginleitur | ig. U  | eberbli | d über das Berichtsjahr  | 5     |
| Ubidnitt  |        |         | fere Entwidelung. Militarifd. politifde Borgange   |       |
|           |        |         | nere Entividelung  | 12    |
| 6         | avitel |         |  |       |
| 31        |        | 2.      | Grundbefig   | 12    |
|           | ,,     | 3.      | Berfehrswesen, Sanbel und Gewerbe  | 14    |
|           | 20     | 4.      | Justigwesen und allgemeine Berwaltung  | 24    |
|           | ,      | 5.      | Rirchen. und Schulwefen. Wiffenschaftliche Arbeiten  | 28    |
|           |        | 6.      | Beiundheitswefen Bauwefen  | 30    |
|           | ,      | 7.      | . 프로그램 그래 그래 친구들이 되는 그래에 가장 아이에게 하게 이번에 가장 하는데   | 33    |
|           |        | 8.      | Uniforfung   | 39    |
|           | y      | 9.      | Bermeffung   | 41    |
|           |        | o.      | Steuern und Abgaben  | 43    |
| Unlagen.  |        |         |  |       |
| 21        | nlage  | 1. 2    | Bericht ber meteorologischen Station   | 47    |
| 51        |        |         | 4. Rarten:   |       |
|           |        | 2.      | Stigge gu ben militarifden Borgangen und zum Gifenbabuban  |       |
|           |        | 3.      | Forstrevier Efingtan.  |       |
|           |        | 4.      | Safenanlage in ber Riautschou. Bucht (Großer und fleiner Safen).   |       |
| 21        | nlagen | 5 bis   | 10. Lichtbilber:   |       |
|           |        | 5.      | Großer Safen.  |       |
|           |        | 6.      | Rleiner Safen.   |       |
|           |        | 7. a)   | Leuchtthurm von Du nui fan.  |       |
|           |        | b)      | Rafernen am Iltis. Berg.   |       |
|           |        | 8. a)   | Dienstwohngebaube an ber Rlara Budyt.  |       |
|           |        |         | Billenbauten an ber Bismardftrage.   |       |
|           |        | 9. a)   | Friedrichstraße.   |       |
|           |        | b)      | Raifer Wilhelm - Ufer.   |       |
|           | I      | 0.      | Gesammtanficht von Tfingtau.   |       |
|           |        |         | The second secon |       |

### Einleitung.

### Meberblick über das Berichtsjabr.

Das Jahr, über welches bie folgende Dentschrift handelt, empfing im Schungebiete nautschon wie in gang China sein charafteriftisches Geprage burch bie ichweren Babrend bie vorangebenden Jabre faft ausschließlich ber mneren Ausgestaltung, ber wirtbichaftlichen und fulturellen Entwidelung ber jungen Rolonie gewidmet werden fonnten, traten Diejes Mal die außeren Ereigniffe und damit die militarifden Rothwendigkeiten und Magnahmen in ben Borbergrund.

3mar im Coutgebiete felbft ift bie Rube auch im Berichtsjahre niemals geftort worben, und es baben fich auch feine Angeichen einer Gabrung innerhalb ber unter beuticher Berrichaft lebenden Bevolferung gezeigt. Aber im Sinterlande, in der dinefischen Proving Schantung, haben Störungen und Rampfe ftattgefunden, welche junachft, ju Beginn bes Jahres 1900, einen lotalen Charafter ju baben ichienen, im Commer aber fich in unverfennbarem Bufammenhange mit ber großen Bewegung im nordlichen China wiederholten. Diese Unruhen haben fich fast bis beran an bie beutschen Grengen gezogen und im Sinterlande zeitweise zu einer völligen Unterbrechung ber bort vorbereiteten Gifenbahn. und Bergbauunternehmungen geführt.

Die politifden Birren.

Es muß noch als ein gludlicher Umftand bezeichnet werben, bag bie Unruben Die wirtbidaftliden in ein Anfangsftabinm biefer Unternehmungen gefallen find, in welchem mehr eine Bergogerung geplanter Arbeiten, als eine Berftorung erheblicher, icon geidaffener Berthe baraus folgte.

Edadigungen.

Bichtiger aber noch und wirthschaftlich schädigender als die einzelnen, fonfreten Berthverlufte war die allgemeine Stodung im Sandel und Bertehr, welche in ber Kolonie gleichwie an ber gangen Rufte unter bem Gindrucke ber Unficherheit ber politifchen Lage eintrat. Bedeutende wirthichaftliche Unternehmungen, welche ins. bejondere auch von dinefifchen Raufleuten im deutschen Gebiete geplant waren, blieben unausgeführt. Rurg, es brobte mabrent eines Theiles bes Berichtsjahrs ein völliger Stillftand in ber Entwidelung ber Rolonie; im gegenwärtigen Stabium der Letteren aber wurde ein folder gleichbedeutend mit einem bebenflichen Rud. idritte gewesen fein.

In ber Ertenntniß biefer Sachlage mußte bie Berwaltung bes Schutgebiets Thatigleit ber Beralles baran fegen, einen folden Stillftand zu vermeiben. Gie hat es beshalb für ihre Bflicht gehalten, inmitten aller außeren Unruhe und ber baburch bebingten

waltung.

militärifchen Thatigfeit zugleich mit Unfpannung aller Rrafte und verfügbaren Mittel Econifde Leiftungen, an ber gorberung ber im Bange befindlichen großen technischen und wirtbichaft lichen Unternehmungen weiterzuarbeiten. Reinen Sag bat ber Safenbau gerubt und machtig fortgeschritten find im Berichtsjabre Die Steinbamme, Die in naber Beit einen umfangreichen, gur Aufnahme ber größten Schiffe geeigneten Anterplag umichließen werben; ber Strafen. wie ber Soch ban in ber Stadt Efingtan und ihrer Umgebung find munterbrochen gefordert worden; die fur den Gefundheitszustand der Rolonie wichtigfte Unlage, Die gentrale Bafferleitung, ift ihrer Bollenbung nabe gebracht; bie Aufforstung ber Berge um bie Stabt ift planmagig fortgefest; ber Unichlug Efingtau's an bas unterfecische Rabelnet ift ausgeführt worden. Reben biefen und gablreichen anderen tednifden Arbeiten bes Berichtsjahre find aber auch bie Rulturaufgaben im engeren Ginne nicht aus bem Muge verloren worben. Die Juftig bat ben fart fich fteigernden Anforderungen, welche in jedem Jahre mehr an fie berantreten, fich völlig gewachsen gezeigt; Die beutiche Schule bat einen weiteren Ausbau erfahren; ein Amtsblatt, welches alle wichtigeren Berordnungen und Befanntmachungen in deutscher und in dinesischer Sprache veröffentlicht und bamit einen weiteren Schritt gur Annaherung ber dinefifden Bevolferung an Die deutsche Berwaltung unternimmt, wurde begründet; felbst fur wiffenschaftliche Beftrebungen in ber Rolonic ift bas lette Jahr trop feiner Unruhe nicht ungenust gelaffen worben.

Enbergebniß.

Rulturelle

Beiftungen.

Nach allebem barf wohl gejagt werben, baß auch bas Berichtsjahr fur bie Entwidelung der Rolonie fein verlorenes war, daß es vielmehr wichtige und fruchtbare Fortichritte aufweisen fann.

Thatigfeit ber Gifen. babn.

Wenn aber biefes gunflige Ergebnif am Ende eines fo ernften und ichweren Jahres gezogen werden tann, fo ift dies jum nicht geringen Theile auf bie verftanbnigvolle Mitmirtung gurudguführen, welche die Berwaltung in ihrem Beftreben, mit allen Rraften einen Stillftand ber Rolonie hintanguhalten, bei einem Theile ber beutschen Privatunternehmungen und vor Allem bei ber wichtigften berfelben, ber Gifenbabn, gefunden bat.

Gerade ein Stillftand bes Bahnbaus wurde ber gangen Entwidelung ber Rolonie unabsehbaren Schaden gebracht baben; ja er wurde barüber binaus and im Mutterland empfindlich bemertbar geworden fein; benn mit ibm mare eine Burud. giehung von Auftragen im Berthe von vielen Millionen Mart verbunden geweien. welche fur ben beutschen Gifenmartt im Binblid auf feine fonftige Lage im Jahre 1900 nicht unbedenflich gewesen fein murbe.

Alles dies ift vermieden worben. Erog ber schweren Storungen im Binter lande wurde bas Gifenbahnunternehmen nicht nur nicht unterbrochen, fondern Die unfreiwillige Muße auf ben ferner gelegenen Streden wurde ohne Bogern ju einer verdoppelten Thatigfeit auf bem naber ber Rufte, unter beutichem Schuge befindlichen Theile ber Babulinie benugt. Als die Ingenieure und Arbeiter ber Babu jenfeits ber Stadt Riautschon vertrieben murben, wurden fie fofort bagu verwendet, bas Baupersonal ber Strede Tfingtau-Riautschou zu verftarten. Sierburch ift er Eröffnung der erften möglicht worben, Die Arbeiten fo gu befchleunigen, daß bie Betriebseröffnung Diefer erften Strede icon im Grubjahr 1901 mit Sicherheit erwartet werben bari.

Babuftrede.

Ohne Die wirthichaftliche Bebentung biefer 74 km langen Theilftrede, welche noch nicht bis ju ben Bergwerfsbiftriften ber Proving führt, übermäßig boch zu vermidlagen, ift ber Betriebseröffnung bod ein großer Berth beigumeffen, einmal weil biefelbe nicht verfehlen fann, einen erheblichen Ginbrud auf die Bevolferung ren Schantung auszuüben, ferner aber, weil fie bie befte Schulung bes binefifchen Perfonals fur Die weitere Ausdebnung Des Unternehmens bildet. Für biefe weitere Ausdehnung über Riautschon binaus find nunmehr, nach Beendigung ber Unruhen in Schautung, alle Borbereitungen ichon wieber in vellem Gange. -

Die im vorstehenden Ueberblice turg berührten Borgange find im Folgenden einzeln bargestellt. Dabei ift, entsprechent bem Charafter bes Berichtsjabrs, biesmal ein besonderer Abschnitt (I) ber außeren Entwidelung, ben militarifch. politischen Borgangen, gewidmet; Abichnitt II bringt bann die innere Entwickelung, wobei - im Befentlichen nach ber Anordnung ber fruberen Dentschriften - Die 9 Sauptpermaltungezweige in je einem Rapitel bebanbelt finb.

### Abschnitt L.

### Die außere Entwickelung. Militarifch politifche Borgange.

Migmuche und Durre hatten ichon im Grübling 1898 in einigen Theilen ber Die allgemeine Lage Broving Schantung die Beranlaffung gur Ungufriedenheit ber Bevolferung gegeben; es bilbeten fich Rauberbanden, die ftehlend und plundernd die Proving durchzogen. Im Ceptember besfelben Jahres erfolgte die Palaftrevolution in Pefing und bamit ber Umichwung in ber Stimmung ber Regierungstreife gegen bie "Fremben". Gine ber erften Sandlungen des neuen Regimes war die Biederbelebung ber Burger. miligen, die zuerft in der Proving Schantung ins Werf gefegt wurde. Benn auch biefe Magregel mit ber Rothwendigkeit bes eigenen Schutes ber Ortsgemeinben begrundet wurde, fo fehlte es nicht an außeren Zeichen, Die erkennen ließen, bag in ber Auffaffung ber Beamtentreife und ber Bevolferung ber Erlaß als eine Anreizung jur Biberjeglichfeit gegen Frembe und gu beren Befehdung galt. Ueberall entstanden, wie ftets in China in Beiten ber Gahrung, gebeime Gefellichaften; Die eine Beit lang bedeutenbfte Cette bes "großen Meffers" wurde von berjenigen .ber Fauft bes Patriotismus und bes Griebens. (Boger) verfcblungen.

Mis Gouverneur von Schantung folgte im Mai 1899 auf ben friedliebenden und magwollen, von ben Miffionaren als frembenfreundlich bezeichneten Efchang ju mei, ber angeblich eine Berfohnung ber widerstreitenden Elemente auftrebte, ber rudfichtstofe Manbichu Du bfien. Ibm gelang es, Die Bestrebungen ber Ranberichaaren mit benen ber Beheimbundler ju verquiden, Die ju feiner Beit offen als patriotifde Partei fich organifirten und Frembenvertreibung und Erhaltung ber Mandichubynafties auf ihre Jahnen ichrieben. Die Chriftenverfolgungen murben allgemein; Beamte, welche ber Miffion batten Schut angebeiben laffen, wurden abgesett.

Der mit ben Geheimbundlern allzu fichtlich übereinstimmende Du bfien murbe im Unfange bes Jahres 1900 burch ben flugen und gewandten Quan ichil fai erfest Derfelbe mar bis babin fommanbirenber General ber jum Coupe ber Reichshaupt-

in Edantung.

ftadt ausersebenen Eruppen gewesen, welche er mit Gulfe europäischer Instrufteure im Lager von Sfiau tichau bei Lientfin ju einer fur dinefifche Begriffe gut einegerguren und diegiplinirten Armee batte ausbilden laffen. Mit biefen Eruppen gog er - angebiid gur Rieberwerfung ber aufrührerifden Bewegung - in Schantung ein. Die Bewegung rubte jedoch nicht, fongentrirte fich indeffen nach bem Norden biefer Proving bin und überschritt ibre Grenge, um in der Folgegeit in der Proving Tichi li Die großte Forberung und Unterftugung gu finden. Indem Die Abstoffung ber ftorenden Clemente nach bem Norden bes Reiches fich glatt und geschieft vollzog, murben wefentliche innere Rampfe in ber Proving Schantung vermieben.

Mit Borftebendem ift - in Umriffen - ber Untergrund ffiggirt, auf bem fich bie militarifch politischen Borgange bes Berichtsjahrs abspielten.\*) 3m Schus gebiete felbft bat mabrend bes letteren, wie icon ermabnt, feinerlei Rubeftorung stattgefunden. Bas bas Sinterland anbefrifft, fo burfte nach bem energischen Anftreten bes beutschen Detadements im Juni 1899 gegen bie ben Babnbau ftorende Bevolferung in ber Begend von Raumi\*\*) bie Soffnung gebegt werben, baf nunmehr eine Periode rubiger Entwidelung gweds Durchführung ber beabsichtigten fulturellen Arbeiten eintreten murbe. Aber ichon gegen Ende bes Jahres 1899 begannen wieber lotale Störungen bes Babnbaus, meift unter bem Bormanbe, bag bie Bevolterung fich mit ber Ruhrung ber Bahntrace nicht einverstanden erflaren fonne. Diefe Grunde erwiesen fich bei naberer Untersuchung fast burchweg als nicht stichhaltig und auf boswilliger Berbetung berubend.

Berbalten Der dinefifden Eruppen.

Sternngen

Enbe 1899.

In genauer Beachtung ber burch ben beutich dinefifden Bertrag vom 6. Mar; 1898 getroffenen Abmachungen wurde gunächft ber dinefischen Provinzialregierung, beren Schut die Babngefellichaft gegen bie Billfur ber Bevolferung angerufen batte, bie Erlaubniß ertheilt, dinefifche Truppen in bas Gebiet ber 50 Rilometerzone gu legen. Aus bem Berhalten biefer Truppen aber, Die bem auffäsigen Treiben ber dinefifden Bauern nicht ben geringften Widerstand leifteten, fonbern biefelben burd ibr oftentativ paffives Berbalten nur noch mehr ermuthigten, ging zweifellos berver, baß es fich bier viel mehr um ein planmäßiges Entgegenarbeiten ber Provingialregierung bandelte, als um die Berbehung ber Bauern burch eine frembenfeindliche Beamtenschaft Der Aufruhr nahm in Folge beffen großere Ausbehnung an, verichiebene Gifenbabnbaubureaus in ber Wegend von Raumi wurden geplundert, Die Ingenieure mußten fich nach Riautschou fluchten und es lag bie Gefahr nabe, bak fich ber Aufstand weiter nach Guben, alfo nach ber Ctabt Riautschon und barüber binaus in bas beutsche Schungebiet erftreden fonnte.

Borgange Februar 1900.

Dies war die Lage ber Dinge gegen Mitte Februar 1900, welche ben Gonverneur veranlagte, gur Berbinderung bes weiteren Borbringens ber Unruben, fowie jum Schute von Leben und Eigenthum ber Deutschen, Die fich in ber Wegent von Riautschou befanden, am 13. Gebruar ein Detachement von 120 Seefoldaten, 2 Befchugen ber Marine Gelbbatterie, 2 Mafchinengewehren bes Matrofen . Artillerie-Detachements und 20 Reitern ber Chinesentruppe nach Riautschou zu legen. Ungefahr gleichzeitig begaben fich ber Betriebsbireftor ber Gifenbahngefellichaft in Efingtan und

ein Offigier bes Gouvernements nach Eff nan fu in bem Gouverneur ber Preving Edantung, Duan ichih fai, um auf bem Wege friedlicher Bereinbarung bie entstandenen Schwierigkeiten ju befeitigen

Rach langeren Berhandlungen fam es in Eff nan in gwijden Dem Gouverneur ber Proving und ber Gifenbahngesellschaft ju einem Bertrag, auf Grund beffen fich, wie bie Jolge ergab, ju beiberfeitiger Befriedigung weiterarbeiten ließ. Daß Duan ichi fai gu jener Beit vollständig Berr ber gefammten Bewegung mar, bewies ber Umftand, daß er ben Bieberbeginn ber Arbeiten ben beiden in Efi nan fu befindlichen Abgefandten auf Sag und Stunde gujagte, falls auch beuticherfeits gleichzeitig bie Eruppen aus ber Ctabt Riautichou gurudgezogen wurden. Um 9. Marg 1900 Mittags wurde ber Abmarich ber beutschen Truppen aus Riautschou bewertstelligt, mit Ausnahme eines fleinen Reiterbetachements, bas gur Beobachtung bort gurudblieb; ju gleichem Beitpuntte wurden bie Arbeiten aufgenommen und nahmen von nun an einen burchaus befriedigenden Fortgang. Die militärische Birtfamteit bes in Riautschou verbliebenen Reiterbetachements beschräufte fich nur auf Beobachtung und Refognoszirung, ba feine Unwesenheit genügte, um bas weitere Bordringen ber Unruben nach Guben ju verbinbern. Unbernfalls mare bies mohl zweifellos erfolgt.

Für bie nachfte Beit trat militarifch völlige Rube ein, bis nach Ablauf von noch nicht brei Monaten weitere und große Aufgaben an bie Befagung bes Schut. gebietes berantraten.

Um 28. Mai 1900 lief vom Kaiserlichen Gefandten Freiherrn von Retteler aus Peting die erfte Radricht über ben Ausbruch von Unruben ein, mit ber Bitte, jum Peting und Tientin. Schute ber Gefandtichaft ein Detachement von 1 Diffizier, 50 Mann abzusenben, wie folde Detachements auch ben übrigen Gefandtichaften von ihren Regierungen gugefagt worden waren Das Detachement - 1 Offizier, 5 Unteroffiziere, 45 Geejolbaten - fuhr am 29. Mai an Bord G. M. G. "Raiferin Augufta. nach Safu, und von bort nach Peting. Am 8. Juni ging auf Requisition bes Chefs bes Kreugergeschwaders ein weiteres Detachement bes III. Seebataillons von 25 Mann nach Tientfin ab.

In Folge ber unverhaltniftmäßigen Inanspruchnahme ber wenigen Telegraphen. Nadricten aus bem linien burch Beborben und Geschwaber fammtlicher Machte mar bas Gouvernement nur fparlich mit Rachrichten vom Norben verseben, obgleich gerade gu jener Beit bie bortigen Borgange von besonderer Bebeutung fur bas Berhalten bes Gouvernements waren. Es zeigte fich bier in fchlagenber Beife, wie nothwendig es war, Efingtau, unabhangig von ben dinefifden Landtelegraphenlinien, an bas internationale Gee. fabelnet anzuschließen.\*) Die gablreichen Gerüchte über ben thatfachlichen Ernft ber Lage in Tichi li lauteten widersprechend. Befannt war durch Benachrichtigung bes Chefs bes Kreuzergefchwaders der Bormarich bes Ceymour'ichen Rorps auf Pefing. Um 18. Juni ging bie Rachricht vom Rampf mit ben Safu. Forts ein; in ber folgenben Racht traf bann ein vom Chef bes Rreugergefchwaders über Goeul birigirtes Telegramm ein, welches fofortige Unterftugung erbat und aus bem fich auf ben Ernft ber Lage fur Tientfin, bas Ceymour'iche Korps und Pefing ichließen ließ. Es fonnte tein Sweifel barüber bestehen, baß fofort biejenige Unterftugung nach bem Norben

Abfommen ben 36 nan in

<sup>\*)</sup> fur bas Rolgende vergl, Die Rartenffige in Unlage 2.

<sup>&</sup>quot;) Ciebe Dentfdrift 1899 Ceite 32.

Enflendung, eines weiteren Delache

gu entjenden fei. Die bas militarifche Gemiffen als das außerfte Mag bes fur bie eigene Gicherheit ber Rolonie Entbehrlichen erscheinen ließ. Um 19. Juni bereite ang ein ju 2 Kompagnien formirtes Detachement bes III. Seebataillons in Starte 240 Mann unter Aubrung des Rommandenes an Bord & M & - Trene nach ? in Ger In ben blutigen Rampfen um ben Entfag von Lieutfin am 23 funt. an ber Befreining bes in Su fu ringeschloffenen Rorps Abmiral Cepmour's und an ber Erfturmung bes Oftarfenals von Lientfin am 25. und 27. Juni baben biefe Eruppen bebeutenben und ehrenvollen Untbeil gebabt. \*)

Bewegung im Sinter. lande ber Rolonie.

Jugwischen hatte es fich aber auch im Sinterlande ber Rolonic ju regen begonnen. Es handelte fich gunachst noch nicht um einen planmaßig vorbereiteten und geführten Aufruhr, wohl aber machte fich bas in China jo gablreiche Raub. gefindel die Lage nugbar, um unter ber Firma ber Bogerbewegung fein Sandwerl ju treiben. Chinefifche Golbaten machten mit biefem Gefinbel gemeinfame Cache; auch fehlte es nicht an Bogeragitatoren, Die burch bas Land gogen und in Bort und Schrift und gefälschten Raiserlichen Defreten, welche bie Bernichtung aller Europäer befahlen, fur ibre Sade arbeiteten. Die Bevolferung, welche, mit ber Ernte beschäftigt, junachst fein Interesse an ber Bewegung gehabt hatte, gerieth, als bie Nachrichten von bem Gefechte bei Latu und ben blutigen Rampfen im Norden fich verbreitet batten, innerhalb weniger Tage in einen Juftand bochgrabiger Erregung. Bas feitens ber Beamten gegen bas Auflobern ber frembenfeinblichen Bewegung gefchab, war nur Schein ober gefchab unfreiwillig und barum ungureichenb.

Detadement in ber Etabt Riantidon.

In Berudfichtigung biefer Umftanbe wurde bie Chinefentompagnie nach ber Stadt Riauticon vorgeschoben und noch um 110 Mann bes III. Geebataillous und 2 Mafdinengewehre bes Matrofen-Artillerie. Detachements verftartt. Ihre Aufgabe war junachft ber Schut von Leben und Eigenthum ber bortigen Deutschen. Gie follte ferner durch ihre Unwesenheit ein weiteres Borbringen ber Unruhen auf bas Schutgebiet verhuten, bas Sinterland beobachten und endlich nach Möglichfeit einen feindlichen Angriff bort auffangen und gurudweisen.

Saltung bee dinefi. fden Gouberneurs.

Entfernung ber Enrebaer ane bem Innern.

Bas bie Stellungnahme Duan fchih fai's in biefer fritischen Beit angebt, fo gog er es vor, fid ber befonnenen Saltung ber Gouverneure ber Dangtfe. Drovingen augufchließen. Er verftant es - mit ber Begrundung, er muffe feine Truppen im Norden von Schantung an ber Grenze von Tichi li gegen bas Eindringen ber Boger aufstellen, und fonne baber fur die Gicherheit ber Europäer nicht mehr eintreten bie Fremden einen nach bem andern aus bem Innern ber Proving zu entfernen. Mm 28. Juni mußten bie Gifenbahnbeamten Raumi verlaffen; bie Bergwertsbeamten waren bereits vorher unter militarifcher Estorte von Da Bge fort in Sicherheit geleitet worben. Die protestantischen Miffionare verließen ihr Arbeitsfelb; von ben fatholifden blieb eine fleine Babl auf ihrem Poften.

Um 3. Juli erflatte bas beutsche Gouvernement bem Gouverneur Duan ichih fai, daß es bereit und entichloffen fei, im Rothfalle felbft bie Ordnung in ber Proving

\*) Der 23. Juni batte bem Detachement große Opfer gefoftet. Es fielen an biefem Tage 1 Offigier, 1 Sergeant und 5 Maun; es wurden verwunder: 1 Gelbwebel, 1 Unteroffigier und 25 Mann, von benen im Laufe bes Tages noch 2 verftarben. Um 27. beim Sturme auf bas Arfenal murben 4 Mann bes Detachements vermundet.

und militarifche Befegung wichtiger Doffen anfrecht zu erhalten, nach anfänglichem Edwanten enticbloft fich barauf Dnau fdib tai, feine Truppen in ber Droving gurud. abalten und nicht an ben Rampfen im Rorben theilnehmen an laffen

Bu ben ermften Nadrichten aus bem Norben trat balt eine mabre aturb von Berüchten aus bem Sinterland über dinefifde Ernppenbewegungen und Borbereitungen zu einem großen Angriff auf Efingtan. Daß Eruppenbewegungen im innern ftattgefunden haben, ftebt außer Zweifel. In unmittelbarer Rabe bes Schutsgebiets waren ferner Bogerbanden gefeben worben, und bie ichon vorhandene Erregung ber chinefifchen Bevölferung murbe burch bie Bublerei von Agitatoren noch gesteigert. Chinesische Raufleute und Diener entflohen aus Efingtau. Lag und Racht liefen allerhand Alarmnachrichten ein, Die fich allerdings vielfach als bas Ergebniß nervofer Uebertreibung berausstellten, benen meiftens aber boch irgend eine beachtenswerthe Thatfache ju Grunde lag. Auf Die Deutsche Bevolferung von Efingtau blieben biefe Berhaltniffe nicht obne Birfung; es wurden Baffen ausgegeben; freiwillige Schiegubungen fanben ftatt; Die gefammte Barnifon murbe gur Uebung häufig alarmirt und machte baran anschließend Uebungen im Belande, Bertheibigungsftellen murben vorbereitet und ausgebaut, bie in Tientfin befindlichen Eruppen bes Gouvernements Riautschon wurden gurudberufen.

Ende Juli trat ein Umfchlag in ber Lage ein. Es ließ fich febr flar erfennen, bağ Duan ichih fai nach bem, was mittlerweile vorgefallen, gewillt war, folange Rube zu halten, als er bie Macht bagu befaß.

Es mar beutscherseits beichloffen worben, ben Bahnban bis gur Stadt Riautschon Conpoce Babnbane. unter allen Umftanden folange als möglich unter militarifchem Schute burchzuführen. Bu biefem 3mede murben an ber gangen Linie entlang fleine Stappenmachen poftirt Die Thatigfeit bes in Riautschon befindlichen Detachements batte fich auch vielfach auf bewaffnetes Ginschreiten gegen Raubgefindel auszubehnen.

Die Monate August und September verliefen verhaltnifmäßig rubig. In Folge fortgesegter fremdenfeinblicher Umtriebe und Begereien bes Unterpräfeften von Eff mo wurben bie Chinesentompagnie und 50 Geefoldaten von Riauticon nach Efi mo verlegt, mahrend Riautschou burch eine Rompagnie bes III. Seebataillons befest wurde. Die Birfung ber Detachirung nach Efi mo war gut. Der auffaffige Rreisbeamte murbe abberufen und burd einen neuen erfett, nach beffen Gintreffen bas Detachement Anfang Ottober aus Ifi mo gurudgezogen wurde.

Um 4. September murbe gang unerwartet eine Reiterpatrouille von 20 Mann von einem aus 400 bis 500 Mann bestebenden Bogerhaufen in ber Gegend von Lan tfun angegriffen. Zwei Tage barauf murbe bie aus 1 Unteroffizier, 9 Mann bestebenbe Stappenwache in Lan tfun von etwa 100 Bogern angegriffen. Mit ben bortigen Ungeftellten ber Bahngefellichaft gufammen wiefen unfere Goldaten Diefen Angriff blutia ab.

Das Detachement\*) in Pefing febrte, nachdem von ihm bis jum 24. August jebe Rachricht gefehlt batte, am 18. September nach Efingtan gurud.

Unfang Oftober 1900 wurde feitens bes Gouvernements mit bem dinefifden Abtommen gwifden Bouverneur vereinbart, daß alle in der 50 - Rilometerzone noch befindlichen dinefifchen bembeutiden und bem

Genverneur

\*) Bahrend ber Belagerung in Deting find gefallen 7 Serfolbaten, verwundet 20; von lepteren erlagen noch 5 ihren Berlegungen.

Detadement in

2Bieberaufnahme

ber Babu. und Berg.

bauarbeiten.

Truppen gurudgesogen wurden und ber Schut ber Babubauten - vorläufig bie Raumi pon ber bentiden Befagning Tfingtau's, ber Edun ber beigbauliden Arbe in Ma sie bagegen von bem dinejijden Gouverneur ausgeübt werden follte. An is Rampte bei Kanni, beffen murbe ein ffartes gemischtes Detadement bis Raumi vorgescheben. De Detarbementefubrer hatte ben Befehl, guar rutfichteles gegen Die verhandenen Berg, und Rauberbanden vorangeben, aber Die fenbatte friedliche Bevollerung at film und lenterer jeben gewunschten Schug fur ibre Arbeit angebeiben gu laffen Ge jon fich, bag namentlich bie Dorfer um Raumi berum von gablreichen Bogern und Raubern befest waren, welche auf die vorbeireitenden Patrouillen ichoffen, Diefe nicht unerheblich verwundeten und energischen bewaffneten Biderftand leifteten. Rachbem biefe Dorfer erfturmt und ibre Umwallungen geschleift, auch Baffen und Munition ausgeliefer maren, trat foweit Rube ein, bag ber Babuban auch in biefer Gegent wieder aufgenommen werden tonnte. Gine gweds Biederaufnahme ber bergbaulichen Arbeiten abgefandte Expedition ift Ende November 1900 in bem Bergwerfs reviere von Ma Bie eingetroffen.

Yage am Edluffe Des Berichtejabre.

Es barf nunmebr, fowohl im Sinblid auf Die bergeitige militarifche Lage als auf Die vertraglichen Bereinbarungen mit bem dinesischen Gouverneur, mit großer Bahricheinlichkeit barauf gerechnet werben, bag bie Proving Schantung vor einer Periobe friedlicher Entwidelung ftebt, welche gleichmäßig ber einbeimischen Bevolterung und ber beutschen Rulturarbeit zu Gute fommen wird.

### Abschnitt II. Die innere Entwickelung.

Rapitel 1. Grundbefig.

Veitende Grundfage.

Bei ber Bergebung von Land ift auch in biefem Jahre an ben Grundfagen festgebalten worben, welche bie Erreichung bes Lanberwerbes ju angemeffenen Preifen für bie jenigen wie fur bie fünftigen Roloniften, bie Berhinderung ungefunder Landfpefulation und Die dauernde Betheiligung ber Wesammtheit an ber Berthfteigerung bes Bobens bezwecken und in ben Dentschriften fur 1898 und 1899 eingehend bargelegt find. Jene Grundiage baben fich bisber in einer gweijabrigen Sanbhabung burdaus bemabrt.

L'anderwerb

Der Landerwerb feitens bes Gouvernements ift ftetig weitergeführt worden, Des Gonvernemente. foweit fich Die Nothwendigfeit bagu fur Die Zwede ber Ctabtanlage ergab. 3m Oftober 1899 wurde aus sanitaren Grunden bas Dorf Dber. Tfingtau angefauft und abgebrochen; aus bemfelben Grunde mußte bas Dorf Ja pau tau fallen. Un ber Stelle, an welcher letteres ftant, fint große Bauplate fur europaifch angelegte Bobnungen ausgelegt und baben jum Theil icon Raufer gefunden. Dem Landerwerb ift bier fast burchweg die Bebauung auf bem Guge gefolgt. In biefer gunehmenden Unfiedelung dinefischer Girmen - nur biefe fommen bei La pau tau in Betracht, mabrent bie Kulibevolferung fich überwiegent in bem neugegrundeten Alecten Sai tung tichen niedergelaffen bat - fpricht fich jedenfalls bas Bertrauen ber dinesifden Raufteute aus, bag bie Rolonie ihnen bauernben und fohnenden Erwerb bieten werbe.

Für Forftsmede wird gur Beit ein Streifen mit einem Aladeninbalte von 100 ba erworben. Die Berhandlungen wegen Antaufs bes fur Eifenbabngmede migen Terrains sowie ber Landereien fur Die Anlage ber Bafferleitung, gaternements und ber neuen Chinefenstadt Zai tung tiden find im Gange Swood ber Grunderwerb bis jest nicht bie geringften fachlichen Schwierigkeiten bei Bevollferung ergeben bat, fo bedarf es boch fiets recht langwieriger Berband. angen, bis die Raufer in aller Form befriedigt find. Im Rabmen ber bei ber Beffpergreifung bes Plages aufgestellten Landpreise fanden bie Entschadigungen in freng gerechter und liberaler Beife fatt Die gerechte und wohlwollende Bemeffung ter Entichabigungsanspruche ber Landbefiger bat nicht am wenigsten bagu beigetragen, bas Bertrauen ber einheimischen Bevolferung gum Gouvernement gu narfen.

Eine lebhafte Rachfrage nach Land bat fich auch im fogenannten Induftrie. viertel gezeigt. Diefes ift in ber Rabe bes fleinen Safens gelegen, wird bon ber Gifenbahn burchschnitten und grengt an die Sauptverbindungeftraße ber Europäerstadt mit ber Chinesenniederlaffung La pau tau und bem Safengebiete. Für Die Berladung ber gur Berarbeitung bestimmten Materialien find bier bie gunftigften Borbedingungen gegeben

Much in bem für Europäer vorbebaltenen Theile bes Bebauungsplans haben mehrfach Landvertäufe stattgefunden, wenngleich bier naturgemäß bie erften Berfteigerungen bas Bedürfniß nach Land in ber Sauptfache für einige Zeit hinaus befriedigt hatten.

Die private Bauthatigfeit ift in Bezug auf Miethebaufer in biefem Theile ber Stadtanlage geringer und langfamer gewesen, als es im Intereffe ber Beschaffung guter und billiger Bohnungen fur bie neu jugiehenden Guropaer munschens. werth ift. Die Miethspreise fur Europäerwohnungen find gur Beit noch unverhaltnif. mäßig boch, wenngleich von einer eigentlichen Wohnungenoth nicht mehr bie Rebe ift.

Seit Ende September 1899 bis gum 1. Oftober 1900 find im Gangen 90 959 qm Canb für 80 809,07 Dollar vertauft worden. Befonderen wirthicaft. lichen Bedürfniffen wurde burch ben Abichluß gabireicher Pachtvertrage über Grund. finde, welche im Eigenthume bes Gouvernements verbleiben, Rechnung getragen.

Das Ratasteramt bes Gouvernements bat seine Sauptaufgabe, bie gufammen. bangende Spezialaufnahme bes Gebiets von Du nui fan bis zur Linie Ru fcban-Ru ichan fo (etwa 3 000 ha) zur Anlage bes Ratafters beziehungsweise Grundbuchs, bezüglich ber Kleintriangulation vollständig, bezüglich ber Polygonifirung zum größten Eheil erledigt Es fonnte baber bie Aufnahme bes oben ermabnten, vom Gouvernement angutaufenden und aufzuforstenden Gebiets von 400 ha Große, in dem Die Iltie. berge, ber Bismard. und Moltfeberg liegen, ichon im Anschluß an bas trigono. metrifche und polygonometrifche Det erfolgen.

Für einen Theil bes Stadtgebiets in ber Große von 20,8 lia ift ichon ein Katafter nach preußischem Mufter angelegt. Die Gelbarbeiten werben bis Ende biefes Jahres soweit gefordert fein, daß jum 1. April 1901 von ber gangen Europäerstadt und ber Chinesenstadt Sa pau tau bas Ratafter angelegt fein wird, und von biefem Gebiete genaue Rarten in großen Magftaben (1:1000 beziehungeweise 1:500) vorliegen werben.

Panbverfaufe.

Private Bauthätigfeit.

Ratafteramt.

14 —

Die Uebertragung ber burch Landverfäufe verurfachten Ergangungen bee Be banungsplans in bas Belande bilbete ebenfo wie bie Erledigung ber beim Landamt gestellten Antrage auf Bertauf von Land - foweit biefe technischer Art waren auch in Diefem Jahre eine wefentliche Anjgabe bes Amtes. Die Pargellen murten in der Dertlichfeit vermarft, vermeffen, und die jum Berfauf und gur Gintragma in das Grundbuch notbigen Unterlagen geferfigt.

3weds ftanbiger Ergangung und Berbefferung ber von ber Bermeffung Rigutidou aufgenommenen Rarte von Tfingtau und Umgebung im Mafftabe 1:6250 und ber Rarte ber Ginflufgone und bes Sinterlandes werben vierteljabrlich Beitrage geliefert

Grundbud.

Spetbefen. perbaltniffe.

Die Gintragungen in bas Grundbuch, bas auch fur Chinefen im Ctabt. gebiete Ifingtau eröffnet ift, erfolgen prompt. Der Grundfredit wird von Europäern und Chinesen in bescheibenem Umfang ausgenust. Bisber fint fur 63 europäische Eigenthumer 13,8 ha in bas Grundbuch eingetragen. Der erfte Erwerbspreis aller biefer Grundftude betrug rund 169 000 Dollar. Diefelben find mit 49 000 Dollar Spotheten belaftet. Auf 2,8556 lia Grunbftude von 36 dinefifden Gigenthumern jum Erwerbspreife von 29 505,16 Dollar find 6 400 Dollar eingetragen.") Die Preife fint fur bie Grundftude ohne Bebaube gegablt. Es fehlt augenscheinlich noch an Gelbgebern. Der Grund bierfur ift, bag bas einzige ortsanfaffige beutide Weldinftitut, Die Deutsch . Mfiatifche Bant, Grundftude nicht beleiben barf, einbeimifche beutsche Banten aber wohl bie Rurefcwankungen und fonftige Unficherheiten fürchten. Reuerversicherung ift nicht obligatorisch und ein sonstiger absolut zuverlässiger Unbalt fur Zagen nicht gegeben. Es fehlt alfo an einem feften Magftabe fur ben Berth ber Grundftude. Rach Gintritt ftabilerer Berhaltniffe wird es aller Borausficht nach auch an Gelbgebern nicht fehlen.

Der Binsfuß ift bisher bementsprechend boch, überfteigt übrigens aber nicht bas in anderen Plagen ber Rufte ubliche Dag. Sichere erftftellige Supothefen werden mit 8 Progent verginft.

3wangeversteigerungen von Grundstuden find nicht vorgetommen.

#### Rapitel 2.

#### Berfebrewefen, Sandel und Gewerbe.

Birtbidaftlider Charafter bee Berichtejabre.

Muf bem Bebiete bon Sandel und Berfehr baben fich naturgemäß die brudenben politischen Berhaltuiffe bes Berichtsjahrs am ichwerften geltend gemacht. Erogbem tonnen - banf ber, icon in ber Ginleitung bervorgebobenen, verboppelten Thatiafeit bes Gouvernements und ber privaten Unternehmer - auch in biefem Jahre Fortidritte verzeichnet werben.

Die Schantung Gifenbahn Befellichaft, über beren Begrundung in ber vor Coantung Gifengabrigen Denfichrift nabere Mittheilungen enthalten find,\*) bat im Laufe bes Beichtejahre ihren Gig, unter Errichtung einer Zweigniederlaffung in Berlin, nach Sjingtau verlegt und ift demgufolge in bas Sandelsregifter bes Raiferlichen Gerichts m Tfingtau eingetragen worben. Der Borffant ber Gefellschaft bat feinen Gin in Berlin behalten, Die fur ben Bau und Betrieb ber Babn von ber Gefellichaft eingefette Betriebsbireftion in Efingtan ift burch weiteres Berjonal verftarft worben

Rach bem fur bas Jahr 1900 aufgestellten Arbeitsplane follten burch bie Bauabtheilungen I und II von Efingtau und von ber Stadt Riauticou\*\*) Die Erbund Mauerarbeiten ber Strede Tfingtau-Raumi fowie ber größere Theil ber Bruden und bes Oberbaus Diefer Strede nebft ben fur bie erforberlichen Bahnhofsanlagen und einem Sulfsgleise zwischen Riautschon und Ea pu tou (13 km) bergestellt werden. Eine britte Bauabtheilung follte Die Borarbeiten auf ber Strede Raumi Wei bfien derartig fordern, daß ber Grunderwerb bewirft und mit ben Erbarbeiten begonnen werben tonnte. Durch eine vierte (Studien.) Abtheilung follte über Bei bfien binaus Die Bahnlinie erfundet und ber Angriff der Borarbeiten bis Efing tichou ju borbereitet werben. Diefem Bauprogramm entsprechend war bie Bersendung bes Oberbaumaterials fur etwa 100 km und etwa ber Salfte bes fur bie Gefammtbabn erforberlichen Bagen. und Lofomotiv. Paris burch monatlich abzufertigende Dampfer mit je 4 bis 5 000 t in Ausficht genommen.

Diefer Arbeitsplan mar nach allen Richtungen bin auf bas nachbrudlichfte Storungen burch bie in Augriff genommen worben, als feine Ausführung burch Unruhen geftort murbe, welche im Innern von Schantung bereits im Dezember 1899 ausbrachen und beren Berlauf bereits oben im Abschnitt I geschildert ift. Dafelbft und in ber Ginleitung \*\*\*) ift auch fcon über bie burch bie politische Lage erzwungene zweimalige Gin. nellung ber Gifenbahnarbeiten jenfeits ber Stadt Riautichon im Januar und im Juli 1900 fowie über die alsbalbige Berwendung ber bort vertriebenen Beamten und Arbeiter auf ber Strede Tfingtau-Riautichou berichtet. Durch bie verftartte Thatigfeit auf letterer Strede ift es erreicht worben, bag bie Erbarbeiten vollständig, Die Mauerarbeiten jum größten Theil, im Befentlichen mit Ausnahme einiger größerer Bruden, fertiggestellt und bie Stationshochbauten foweit geforbert worben find, daß ihre Bollenbung im Frubjahr 1901 erwartet werben fann. Mit der Montirung ber Bruden ift sowohl von Efingtau als von Riautschou aus vorgegangen worben; bie Errichtung von provisorischen Dammen an ben Stellen, an welchen bie Gertigstellung ber Bruden bis jum Frubjahr 1901 fich nicht ficher erwarten lagt, ift im Bange. Mit ber Schienenlegung ift gleichfalls von Efingtau und von Riautichou aus in auf einander guftrebender Richtung begonnen worden; bas Gleis batte Ende November 1900 von Tfingtan aus km 32, von Riauticon aus rudwarts km 52 erreicht, fobag ber Oberban ber gangen Strede bis auf 20 km fertiggeftellt mar. +)

\*) Deutschrift 1899 Geite 13.

") Gur bas Folgenbe vergl. Die Rartenflige in Unlage 2.

\*\*\*) Bergl. oben &. 5, 6, 8 u. 10.

Arbeiteplan für

Unruben.

Tertidritte im Berichtsjabre.

<sup>1)</sup> In ben oben angegebenen Summen ift nicht enthalten eine Sicherungehnpothet, welche auf ben Grundftuden eines privaten Unternehmers ju Bunften bes gistus fur bie Quiduffe eingetragen ift, mit benen er fich gweds Beichaffung von Wohn. und Arbeiterbaufern betheiligt (vergl. Titel 3 ber Einmaligen Musgaben bes Etats fur 1900 und bes Etatsvoranichlags fur 1901). Bei biefer Spoethel ftebt noch nicht feft, in welcher Sobe fie valibirt.

<sup>3)</sup> Siehe Anlage 2. - Rachtrag: Rach ber lepten, am 31. Dezember 1900 eingegangenen Prabtung war bas Gleis von Tfingtan bis km 37, von Riautidon ans bis km 16 verlegt, fobak unn jum Bufammenfdluß ber Strede nur noch 9 km fehlten.

16 -

Beitpunft ber Betriebseröffnung Tfingtan-Riantidon.

Bei biefem Ergebniffe barf, wie fcon in ber Ginleitung mitgetheilt, falls nicht unerwartete Störungen eintreten, Die Betriebseröffnung ber 74 km langen Stiede Efingtau Riauticou im Frubjahr 1901 mit Giderbeit erwartet werben.

Betriebematerial.

Das bierfür erforderliche Betriebsmaterial befindet fich gum größten 3bei bereits an Ort und Stelle. Bis Ende November 1900 waren 8 Lofomotiven und 226 Bagen fowie 3 Baggonfrabne verschifft, von benen 6 Lofomotiven und 170 Bagen angelangt, waren. 4 Lotomotiven und 90 Bagen waren in ben in Efingtau und in La pu tou errichteten proviforischen Wertstätten burch größtentbeils dinefifche Arbeiter unter europäischer Leitung betriebsfähig montirt worben.

Edulung dinefifden Babnperfonals.

Um bas fur ben Betrieb erforderliche Derfonal an Stationsbeamten, Schaffnern, Bremfern, Babnwartern u. f. w. aus Chinefen beschaffen gu fonnen, ift im Berbite 1899 mit Errichtung von Unterrichtsfurfen vorgegangen worden, in welchen junge Chinesen in ben fur ben Betriebsbienft erforberlichen Borfenntniffen und Berrich tungen burch praftische Unterweisung geschult werben. Dieser Unterricht, ber febliefe lich in Tfingtau vereinigt war, bat fich auf Deutsch, Rechnen, Telegraphiren und Unweifung im Betriebs. und Stationebienft erftredt; er ift von mehreren Beamten ber Gefellicaft ertheilt worben, die fur Stellen im Betriebsbienft in Ausficht genommen find, und benen fur ben Sprachunterricht und als Dolmetscher Miffionsgeiftliche gur Seite ftanben. Un ben Rurfen haben fich 13 junge Chinefen, mit einer Ausnahme fammtlich aus Schantung und meift Miffionsichuler, betheiligt, und gwar nach ben Berichten ber Inftruttoren überwiegend mit gutem Erfolge. Durch ben Ausbruch ber dinesischen Birren bat auch die Gifenbabuschule eine Unterbrechung erlitten, ba fich bie Mehrzahl ber Schüler im Juli 1900 von Tfingtau ins Junere geflüchtet bat; es ift jeboch anzunehmen, bag bie Alüchtlinge fich wieber einfinden werben, nachbem fich bas Berbaltniß ber dinefifden Beborben in Schantung gut Berwaltung bes beutschen Schutgebiets ingwischen geflart und befestigt bat.

Ubfommen mit bem dinenifden Gouberneur.

Letteres ift, mas bie Unternehmungen ber beiben Schantung. Befellschaften anlangt, in forberlicher Beife burch bas ichon in Abichnitt I ermabnte Abtommen gefcheben, welches im Ottober 1900 zwifden ben Gouverneuren bes Schutgebiets und ber Proving Schantung getroffen worben ift; banach follen bie beutschen Arbeiten innerhalb ber 50 . Rilometergone burch ben Bouverneur bes Schungebiets, barüber binaus burch bie dinefischen Behorben geschütt werben. Es barf mit Bestimmtbeit angenommen werben, bag ber Betrieb auf ber Strede Tfingtau-Riautschou, welche vollständig innerhalb bes beutscherseits zu schügenben Umfreifes liegt, ausreichend Sicherheit genießen wirb.

Bird bas Abfommen dinefischerfeits burch Gemahrung ausreichenben Schuges ber beutschen Arbeiten im Junern bon Schantung eingehalten, fo barf erwarter werben, bag auf Grund ber im Jahre 1900 unterbrochenen Borarbeiten bie Strede über Riauticon binaus icon im Laufe bes Jahres 1901 fraftig geforbert werben wird.

Chincfifde Poftverbinbung.

Die im Borjabr eingerichtete dinefifde Doftverbindung gwifden Tfingtan und bem Innern ift in Folge ber politifden Unruhen ingwifden theilweise wieber eingegangen. Da faft fammtliche Europäer gur Beit bas Innere ber Pro ving verlaffen haben und ber Sandel fo gut wie gang barnieberliegt, ift ber burd bas Berfagen bes Rurierbienftes angerichtete Schaben nicht erheblich.

Ueber bie Entwidelung und ben Umfang bes beutiden Pofiverfebre ift gu perichten:

Die Postverbindungen bes Schupgebiets werben burch bie jeden 4. bis 6. Lag von Schanghai über Efingtau, Sichifu nach Lientfin und gurud fabrenten Dampfer ber Mheberei M. Jebsen in Apenrade bergesiellt. Der Gabrplan wird thunlichft fo eingerichtet, baf in Schanghai Anschluß an Die großen europaischen Poftbampfer, namentlich an bie beutschen Reiche Boftbampfer ftattfindet. Daneben werben gelegentlid auch bie beutschen Rriegsschiffe fowie ein. und auslaufende Grachtbampfer gur Pofibeforberung benugt.

Bur Erleichterung bes Poftverfebre ber am Gifenbabnbau beschäftigten Beamten iff am 23. Juli in Ea pu tou, bem Safenorte ber Ctabt Rianticou, eine Doft. agentur eingerichtet worben. Die Dienstgeschäfte werben von einem beutschen Ginwebner mabrgenommen und beichranten fich junachft auf die Unnahme und bie Ausgabe von Brieffendungen und auf ben Bertauf von Postwertbzeichen. Gine weitere Ausbehnung bes beutschen Poftwefens erfolgte im September burch die Ginrichtung einer Relopofistation in Riautichou, welche im November 1900 in ein beutsches Poftamt umgewandelt murbe. Die Annahme und Ausgabe von Poftjendungen erfolgt in bemfelben Umfange wie bei bem Boftamte in Efingtau. Die Berbindung gwifden Jüngtau und ben beiben neuen Doftanftalten wird gwifden Efingtau und Ja pu tou burch ein jeden zweiten Zag verfehrendes Dampfboot des Gouvernemente, von Za pu tou nach Riautschou burch Militarpatrouillen bergestellt.

Die Buführung ber Sendungen an bie in Li tfun und barüber hinaus liegenden Eruppentheile erfolgt in ber Weife, bag vom Poftamte in Tfingtan nach Bebarf - in ber Regel nach Ankunft jeber Poft, minbeftens aber alle 3 Tage - eine Botenpost nach Li tfun abgefertigt wird; von bort erfolgt bie Beiterbeforberung burch Militarpatrouillen.

Die Sahl ber Theilnehmer an der Ctabt. Fernfprecheinrichtung in Tfingtan Fernfprecheinrich ift auf 40 geftiegen.

Die besondere Gernsprechanlage bes Gouvernements umfaßt 31 Sprechftellen mit rund 75 km Buführungsleitung.

Die Babl ber vermittelten Gesprache betrug im Durchschnitte täglich 231.

Eine wichtige Berbefferung ber telegraphischen Berbindungen ift burch Die Legung eines beutiden Rabels von Tidifu nach Tfingtau und von Bjingtan nach Schanghai eingetreten. Sierburch ift bie Rolonie nnnmehr unmittelbar an die großen unterfeeischen Telegraphenlinien angeschloffen und bamit von ber Benugung ber dinefifden Landlinien unabhangig gemacht; wie unzuverläffig Die letteren gerabe in politifch erregter Beit fungiren, bat fich im Berichtsjahre jur Genuge gezeigt; um fo lebhafter ift bie nunmehrige Unabhangigfeit von ihnen zu begrußen. Die Eröffnung ber beutschen Telegraphenanstalt in Tfingtan erfolgte am 5. Oftober 1900.

Der beutsche Postverkehr bes Schungebiets ift ein außerorbentlich lebhafter, wie aus ber nachstebenben, Die Beit vom 1. Oftober 1899 bis 30. Geptember 1900 umfaffenden Ueberficht bervorgebt:

Dentider Poftverfebr.

Dentides Telegraphenfabel.

> Statiftif bes beutiden Pofiverfebre.

| Brieffendungen: |            |                            |            |                            |         | Padetfenbungen. |         |  |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--|
| ins             | einge      | gangen                     | aufgegeben |                            | ins.    | cin-            | auf     |  |
| gefammt         |            | darunter<br>eingeschrieben |            | barunter<br>eingeschrieben | gefammt | gegangen        | gegeber |  |
| Etud            | Etiid.     | €túd.                      | Stud.      | Stud.                      | Gtüd.   | Stud.           | Etiid   |  |
| 647 492         | $252\ 256$ | 5 889                      | 395 236    | 11 414                     | 3 098   | 2 509           | 589     |  |

| Postanweisungen: |                 |            |                 |            |                 | Beitungen: |         |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| insgefammt       |                 | ausgezahlt |                 | eingezahlt |                 | Gremplare  | Rummern |
| Grād.            | Betrag<br>Mart. | Stúd.      | Betrag<br>Mart. | Stüd.      | Betrag<br>Marf. | Stud.      | Stud.   |
| 5 098            | 497 044         | 1 167      | 46 764          | 3 931      | 450 280         | 607        | 19 631  |

Ediffeverfebr.

Der Schiffeverfehr im Bafen von Tfingtau entwidelte fich in ben einzelnen Quartalen bes Berichtsjahrs wie folgt:

|                       | Oftober<br>bis<br>Dezember<br>1899. | Januar<br>bis<br>März<br>1900. | April<br>bis<br>Juni<br>1900. | Juli<br>bis<br>September<br>1900. | Insgesammt<br>Ottober 1899<br>bis<br>September 1900 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. Dampfer:           |                                     |                                |                               |                                   |   |
| deutsche              | 32                                  | 27                             | 35                            | 46                                | 140   |
| englische             | 4                                   | 440                            | 5                             | 12                                | 22  |
| javanische            | .3                                  | _                              | 7                             | -                                 | 10  |
| dyinefifde            | 3                                   | -                              | -                             | =                                 | 3   |
| ruffijde              | 1                                   | 1                              |                               | -                                 | 5   |
| norwegische           | 1                                   |                                | -                             | -                                 | 1   |
| österreichische       |                                     | -                              | 1 march                       | 1                                 | L   |
| Summe der Dampfer     | 47                                  | 29                             | 47                            | 59                                | 182   |
| Netto Connengebalt    | 45 441                              | 24 760                         | 48 657                        | 91 938                            | 210 796   |
| Erhobene Gebühren S   | 1 135                               | 604                            | 1 215                         | 2 299                             | 5 253   |
| B. Segelfchiffe:      |                                     |                                |                               |                                   |   |
| dentsche              | - 1                                 | 1                              | _                             | 4                                 | 6   |
| amerifanifde          | 1                                   | 2                              |                               |                                   | 3   |
| dänische              |                                     | 2-44                           | 1                             | -                                 | 1   |
| Zummeter Segelfchiffe | 2                                   | 3                              | 1                             | 4                                 | 10  |
| Netto Connengebalt    | 3 166                               | 3 777                          | 1 651                         | 6 762                             | 15 356  |
| Erhobene Webühren S   | 78                                  | 95                             | 41                            | 169                               | 383   |

Dieje Siffern umfaffen nur die Schiffe europäischer Banart; baneben besieht em beträchtlicher Bertehr dinefifder Didunten.

Um 1. Juni 1900 murbe ein Safenamt eingerichtet, welchem Die Uebermadung bes gesammten Schiffsvertebrs, Die Beauffichtigung ber Leuchtiener und Geegeiden, fowie die Ausübung ber Safenpolizei obliegt. Un ber Spige bes Safen amts fteht ein Secoffigier als Safenfapitan. Derfelbe ift gleichzeitig Borftant Des Zeemannsamts. \*)

Ift nach ben vorftebenben Daten bie Entwidelung bes Schiffsvertebre ber jungen Rolonie auch burchaus nicht als unbefriedigent zu bezeichnen, fo barf boch nicht verfannt werben, baft die auf Diesem Gebiete wichtigfte Unfgabe noch in Angriff ju nehmen ift: Die Berftellung einer regelmäßigen Direften stanftige Berftellung Dampferverbindung zwifden Efingtau und bem Mutterlande, Die ein Umlaten ber Guter an anderen Ruftenplagen unnotbig macht und ten Ausfuhrbantel von der Aufficht und Kontrole der letteren befreit. Cobald nach ber Gertigfiellung ber Babulinie bis ins Innere ber Probing ber Banbel fich beben und ber gebachten Schiffsverbindung nugbringende Beichäftigung bieten wird, wird ber Ginrichtung berfelben auf Grund bes bereits bestebenden Subventionspertrags \*\*) naber in treten fein.

Der Sandel Efingtau's lagt fich feit dem 1. Juli 1899, Dem Tage ber Entwidelung ber Eröffnung bes dinefifden Bollamts, siffernmaßig überfeben.

Ueber bie gegenwärtigen chinefischen Solleinrichtungen in Tfingtau ift in ber vorjährigen Denfidrift berichtet. Die bort bereits betont \*\*\*), ift Dieje Regelung in ihren Einzeltheilen als eine provisorische anzuseben; Die beutiche Bermaltung ift nach wie vor bemüht, burch eingebende Ermittelungen ein abschließendes Urtheil über die praftischen Birfungen bes gegenwärtigen Bollabfommens mit China gu gewinnen, ebe zu einer endgultigen Abmachung geschritten wird. In jedem Galle aber wird ftreng an bem Grundfage festgehalten werben, bem bentichen Gebiete ben Strenger Greibafenunbedingten Freihafen. Charafter gu mabren.

Im Berichtsjahre bestanden bie im Schungebiete verbliebenen, nicht gur Ber Lage bes Sandele. jollung gelangenben Waaren fast ausschließlich aus Baumaterialien, Wertzeugen, Lebensmitteln, furgum aus ben Dingen, bie gum Unterhalte und gur Unterbringung ber europäischen Bevölferung bienen.

Die über bas Freihafengebiet geleitete Gin- und Ausfubr von und Durchgangebandel. nach China ift bis jest nicht erheblich; mit Ausnahme von Betroleum und einer geringen Menge von Baumwollwaaren, Sauten, Robgeflechten, wird er burch chinefifche Raufleute vermittelt. Immer wieder muß betont werben, bag erft von ber Eröffnung bequemer und billiger Berfebrewege im Innern fowie von ber Bebung ber Bobenreichthumer ber Proving fich ein Aufschwung bes Sandels und eine rege Betheiligung auch bes beutschen Raufmanns erhoffen läßt.

) Bergl. Dentidrift 1899 C. 12.

Satenamt

einer biretten 2 diffeberbindung mit Deutidland.

Sandele.

Bellverhaltniffe.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Bergl. Bertrag über die Unterhaltung bentider Poutamofiduffsverbindungen mit Duaien und Auftralien vom 30. Oftober 1898 - Art. I unter Mbf. 1 (Aufage 2 in Mr. 19 Des Marine verordnungsblatts für 1899).

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Bergl. Pentidrift 1899 &. 10

Aber auch noch aus anderen Grunden wurde es unberechtigt fein, ben un bebeutenben Biffern bes Waarenumfages ber Beit vom 1. Juli 1899 bis jum Gner bes Berichtsjahrs irgend einen Berth fur bie Beurtheilung ber fünftigen Entwidelung beigulegen. Im Anfange batte ber Durchgangsbandel unter ber Ueberfullung ber Martte burd bie reichliche Bufuhr vor bem 1. Juli, bem Tage ber Eröffnung bes Bollamte, ju leiben. Befondere dinefifde Sanbler batten bie Belegenbeit ber joll. freien Ginfubr ben Baaren über Tfingtau nach China eifrig benust und große Boffen namentlich an Baumwollenmaaren eingeführt, Die ben Bedarf auf langere Beit binans bedten.\*) Ginen recht ungunftigen Ginfluß auf Die Maufluft übten ferner ber Durch bruch des Hoang bo und die Ueberfluthung großer Theile der Proving im Grubjahr 1899 fowie die Durre des Spatfommers 1899 und die damit verbundene Topbue epidemie aus. Im Jabre 1900 wirften, trokbem bie Ernte und bie fanitaren Ber baltniffe im Innern jo gunftig waren wie feit langen Jahren nicht, die Unruben im Norden mit der Furcht vor bem Musbruche von Rriegswirren auch in ber Nachbarfchaft bes Coungebiets gufammen, um ben Sandel nach einem furgen Aufbluben labmjulegen. Immerbin ift, befonders in bem Cinfubrgefcbafte frember Bagren. ein nicht zu unterschätenber Anfang gemacht worben, wie aus ber folgenden Uebersicht bes Durchgangsbandels in der Zeit vom 1. Juli 1899 bis 30. September 1900 bervorgebt:

#### Mebersicht des Durchgangsbandels über den hafen von Tfingtau.

| A. Werth des Gefammthandels mit dem dinefischen Gebiete.   | Bom 1. Juli 1899 bis 30. Sept. 1900 ungefähr Dollar |
|--|---|
| Werth der Gesammteinsuhr an Waaren fremden Ursprunges<br>Werth der Gesammteinsuhr an Waaren dinesischen Ursprunges | 815 000<br>3 250 000<br>2 550 000                   |
| Schänwerth bes Gefammthandels  | 6 615 000   |
| B. Einzelne wichtigere Waaren.   |   |
| 1. Einfuhr fremder Waaren:   |   |
| Baumwollenwaaren   | 127 500   |
| Baumwollengarn   | 384 000   |
| Petroleum  | 122500  |
| Metalle  | 15 000  |
| Unitinfarben   | 4 750   |
| Nadeln   | 1 300   |
|  |   |

<sup>&#</sup>x27;) Bergl. Pentidenift 1899 & 10.

|  | Vom<br>1. Juli 1899<br>bis<br>30. Sept. 1900<br>ungefähr<br>Dollar. |
|--|---|
| 2. Ausfuhr, von Waaren nach Deutschland: Borsten   | 24 500<br>2 350<br>6 750  |
| 3. Einfuhr chinefischer Waaren und Ausfuhr nach chinefischen<br>Säfen:  Bambusstangen, Porzellan, Papier | 700 000   |

Bon ben beutschen Raufleuten wird jest in erfter Linie barauf bingearbeitet, Robgefiecht. Sanbel. tas Robgeflechtgeschäft über Efingtau ju leiten. Der Mittelpunkt biefes Weschäfts in ber Proving Schantung ift Scha bo, bas 4 Tagereifen auf bem Landwege von Lichifu entfernt ift. Gine birefte Dampferlinie verbindet jeboch bie beiben Plage von bem etwa 15 km von Scha bo entfernten Bu tou pai aus. Coweit bie Strobgeflechte in unmittelbarer Rabe von Efingtan bergeftellt werben, follten fie jest idon billiger fich bierber legen als über Echa bo nach Tichifu verichiffen laffen. Rach ber Gertigstellung ber Gifenbabn bis Wei bfien wird ber Sauptmartt Echa bo nur etwa eine Sagereife von Tfingtau entfernt fein. Durch ein Rebengleis von Bei bfien in bas Ber; ber Etrobborteninduftrie binein muß bie Gefammtprobuftion fich nach Tfingtan gieben.

Den Roblen und Strobgeflechten werben bie anderen Ausfubrartifel, beionders Geide, folgen; die Borbedingungen fur die Unbahnung und die Bebung ber Ausfuhr find Die bereits an anderer Stelle betonten: billige Gifenbabnfracht, niebrige Safen - und Berladungegebubren und birette regelmäßige Dampferverbindung mit bem Mutterlande.

Gur Die gewerbliche Entwidelung war auch im Berichtsjahre Die Bauthatigfeit bas befruchtende Clement Die in ber vorfahrigen Denfichrift\*) besprochenen großen Biegelofen find bem Betrieb übergeben und mit Auftragen überbauft. Bu ben bestebenben zwei Buchbruckereien ift eine britte getreten.

Einem fcon feit langerer Beit fublbar gewordenen Bedurfniffe wird in nachfter Beit burch Eröffnung einer Apothete genügt werben. Bieber mußten fammtliche Argneien aus ber Apothefe bes Gouvernementslagarethe bezogen werben, Die ben Anforderungen faum noch gerecht zu werben vermag

Mothete.

Gewerbliche

Entwidelung

<sup>&</sup>quot;) Bergl. Denfidrift 1899 Anlage 2

Spetchvefen.

Gin im September 1899 erbifnetes grokes Spetel bat fich eines übergus regen Zuspriche zu erfreuen gebart. Ein gweiter flattlicher Sorielban gebi f. Bollendung entgegen.

22

Gieffritate Belenderma.

Die eleftrifche Belenchtung ift feit Mai 1900 in ber Ctabt betrieb matia. Die Romeifion ift einer bentichen wellellichaft verlieben worben in genugenter Bernetodingma ber Rechte bes Genvernemente ion ber Rollbaurne. In Elette bei jegigen provijorifden Zentrale wird die Anlage einer großeren im mouttrieviertel geplant.

Bergban.

gur die funftige gewerbliche Entwidelung fommt, wie ichen an ben Berjabren betont, in erfter Linie ber Bergbau im Sinterlande in Betracht,

Bergwerte. Rongeffion

Dasselbe Spnbifat, welches ju bem Gifenbahnunternehmen in Schantung gufammengetreten war, batte fich gugleich auch gur Errichtung von beutich dinefifden Bergbaugesellschaften gebildet. Ibm ift am 1. Juni 1899, gleichzeitig mit ber Gijenbabntenzeifion, auch eine Rongeifion gum Bergban in ber Proving Echantung ertheilt morten, burch welche ber Rongeffionar auf Die Dauer von funf Jahren die ausschließliche Berechtigung erhalten bat, in bem Webiete, welches fich auf beiben Seiten ber in ber Gifenbabntonzeffion bezeichneten Gifenbabnlinien in einer Breite von je 30 gi (etwa 15 km) erftredt, nach Roblen und anderen Mineralien, fowie Petroleum gu fourfen und auf Grund ber gemachten Junde bie Berleibung bes Bergwerfseigenthums gu beantragen.

Edantung Bergban-Wefellidaft.

Bur Ansübung biefes Mechtes batte bas Conbitat fich verpflichtet, innerbalb pon 3 Monaten eine ober mehrere beutich dinefifche Gefellschaften unter ber Form einer Rolonialgesellichaft zu bilben. Dieser Berpflichtung entsprechend ift, nachbem burch bas Reichsgefen vom 2. Juli 1899 bie Bilbung von Rolonialgefellschaften im Edungebiete von Riantiden ermöglicht worden war, am 10. Oftober 1899 unter ber Bezeichnung . Chantung Bergban . Gefellichafte eine Kolonialgefell fcbaft erricbtet worden, welche ihren Gis in Ifingtan bat und beren Gintragung in bas Sanbeleregifter bes Raiferlichen Berichts bes Schutgebiets eingeleitet ift. Die Gefellichaft befigt ein Grundfapital von 12 Millionen Mart, wovon 3 Millionen Mart bei ber Grundung eingegablt worben find. Das Rapital ift in Antheile von je 300 Mart Rennwerth eingetheilt; bei ber öffentlichen Zeichnung ber Untheile in fowohl Deutschen wie Chinejen Die Betbeiligung zugefichert.

Umfaua ber Rengeffien

Das ber Wejellichaft burch bie Rongeffion ertheilte Recht erftredt fich raumlich ledialid auf die nachfte Umgebung ber auf Grund ber Gifenbabnfongeffion in Chantung ju errichtenden Babulinien Außerhalb biefer Dreißig. Li Bone ift ibr ein Borrecht por anderen Unternehmern nicht ertheilt. Ihr Recht ift ferner zeitlich begrengt einerseits burd bie Grift von 5 Jahren, mit beren Ablanf Die ausschliefliche Muthungs berechtigung innerbalb ber Dreißig-Li Bone erlifcht, und andererfeits baburch, bak Die Meideregierung Die Berleibung bes Bergwerfseigentbums fur Gelber, auf benen nicht innerbalb einer weiteren frift von 10 Jahren ein ordnungemäßiger Bergwerfe betrieb eröffnet ift und aufrecht erbalten wird, unter ben in ber Rongeffion bes Maberen festgesegten Modalitäten gurudzugieben befugt ift,

Berpflichtungen ber Gefellidaft.

Mis Beitrag gu ben Aufwendungen bes Reich's fur bie Safenanlagen in ber Riautschoubucht und gu ben allgemeinen Berwaltungstoffen bes Schungebiets bat pie Wefellichaft fich jur Entrichtung einer Abgabe aus ben Erträgniffen bes Unter gehmens verpflichtet, welche ebenfo mie Die Gifenbahnabgabe in bem Dage fteigen ioll, ale bie gu vertheitende Jahrestividente ben Betrag von 5 Brogent überfteigt.") Die Wefellichaft bat fich außerdem verpflichtet, aus ben von ihr gewonnenen Roblen 30 Berlangen ber Reichsregierung Die Beduriniffe ber Raiferlichen Marine vorab ja befriedigen und ihr fur alle bon ibr bezogenen Roblen einen Borungebreit, ber 5 Brogent unter bem jeweiligen Marftpreis fur Roblen ber gleichen Qualitat in Enngtan liegt, ju gewähren.

Die Organisation ber Schantung Bergban Gesellichaft ift in ber Beife vollzogen worben, bag bie Direttion, ber fanungemäßig bie Bertretung ber Befellichaft obliegt, und ber Berwaltungsrath ihren Gig in Berlin baben. In Bjingtau ift für bie in Schantung vorzunebmenden Arbeiten von ber Wefellichaft eine Bergbau. Direttion eingesest worben.

Bereits por Errichtung ber Gesellichaft waren von verschiedenen Gruppen, Die nich fpater zu bem bie Rongeffion nachfuchenten Sondifate vereinigten, Bergwerts-Expeditionen in bas Innere von Schantung entfandt worben, um ben Umfang und bie Abbamwurdigfeit ber bisber nur im Allgemeinen befannten Roblenlager ber Broving zu untersuchen und um insbesondere zu ermitteln, ob auf bem von ber Bahnlinie junachft zu erreichenden Roblenreviere von Bei buen mit Errichtung eines Bergbaubetriebs in europaifdem Ginne vorgegangen werben fann.

Unter Benugung Diefer bon ibr übernommenen werthvollen Borarbeiten bat bie Schantung Bergbau Gefellichaft alebalb nach ibrer Begrundung bie Bergbauarbeiten in Schantung nach brei Richtungen planmagig betrieben, um

1, ben Umfang und bie Abbamvurdigfeit ber innerbalb ber Dreifig. Li. Bone vorhandenen größeren Mineralvorfommen festguftellen,

2. Die Berleihung bes Bergwerfseigenthums auf Grund ber nachgewiesenen Borfommen friftgemäß nachzusuchen, und

3. Die Aufschluffarbeiten im Wei bfien-Reviere jum Abichluffe gu bringen.

Babrent bie Unruhen im Dezember 1899 und Januar 1900 gwar vorüber. Eterungen burch bie gebende Erschwerungen ber Bergbauarbeiten mit fich brachten, jedoch ibre Fortfegung nicht binderten, trat mit bem Ausbruche bes Borer Aufftandes in Norbebina eine lang andauernde Unterbrechung fammtlicher Arbeiten ein, indem, wie oben im 216ichnitt I berichtet, auf ben Rath bes dinefischen Gouverneurs Anfangs Juni 1900 bas gesammte Bergbaupersonal fich in ben Machtbereich bes beutschen Schutgebiets jurudziehen mußte. Erft Ente November 1900 bat fich, auf Grund bes bereits erwähnten Abtommens gwijchen ben beiben Gouverneuren, eine Bergwerts. Expedition wieber in bas Innere von Schantung begeben.

Eron biefer langen und vollftandigen Unterbrechung ift es gelungen, ben Bieberige Ergebniffe Arbeitsplan nach mehrfachen Richtungen fraftig burchguführen;

1. Die Reftftellung bes Umfanges ber größeren Mineralvortommen innerbalb ber Dreißig Die Bone barf auf Grund ber von ben Bergingenieuren erflatteten Berichte im Befentlichen als abgeschloffen bezeichnet werben. 3br Ergebnig lagt fich turg babin gufammentaffen, bag, in Uebereinstimmung

Praanifation

Heramerle: Erpeditionen.

Arbeiteplan.

Teftitellung Des Umfange Der Berfemmen.

<sup>&</sup>quot;) Die Abftufung ber Abgaben ift im einzelnen angegeben in ber Dentidrift 1899 2. 34.

Das Roblenfelb pon Bei bfien.

Begreugung ber

Telber.

mit ben Angaben, Die v. Richthofen in feinem Werte über China made eine Reibe von umfangreichen Steinfoblenlagern in ber Proving Schanting nachgewiesen worden ift, von benen mebrere in ben Bug ber Babulime von Tfingtan bis Eff nan fu, andere in die Dreifig. Li. Bone ber Babn pon Eff nan fu nach bem Guben ber Proving fallen. Cbenfo find mebrere grote Eisenerglager innerhalb bes Quges biefer beiben Babulinien festgeffelle

- 2. mit ber Begrengung ber Bergemertielber ift burch einen Martideite begonnen worben, ber junachft bas Wei bfien Revier foweit vermeffen bal baß bie Berleibung bes Bergwerlseigentbums nachgesucht werben fann 6 find Schritte gescheben, um fur bieje Berleibung ein ber Sachlage em iprechendes, einfaches Berfahren gu fchaffen;
- 3. ber Schwerpunkt ber Bergbauarbeiten lag und liegt voraussichtlich auch fur bie nachfte Bufunft auf bem Roblenfelde von Bei bfien. Unter fraftiger Fortsegung ber bon ben Soubitategruppen begonnenen Aufichtusarbeiten ift die Schantung. Bergbau. Gesellschaft bemubt gewesen, fich burch umfangreiche Bobrungen Gewißbeit barüber zu verschaffen, ob ber Roblen porrath biefes Gelbes einen europäischen Bergbaubetrieb ermöglicht. Es find ju biefem 3wede mit Benugung von zwei Dampf - und mehreren Sand Bobrapparaten einige Berfuchsichachte und eine größere Angabl von Bohrlochern getrieben worden, wobei mehrfach Steintoblenflose von abbauwurdiger Machtigfeit burchfunten wurden. Man war mit ber Teitftellung ber Ausbehnung Diefes Borfommens beschäftigt, als die Arbeiten im Juni 1900 unterbrochen werben mußten. Ihre Wiederaufnahme und ibr möglichft balbiger Abicbluß bilben bas nachfte Qiel, bas nach bem Bieberbeginne ber Arbeit mit allen zu Gebote ftebenden Mitteln erftrebt

Das Berhalten ber dinejifden Bevolterung ift ben beutiden Bergbauarbeiten gegenüber im Allgemeinen bisber freundlich gewesen. Auch seitens ber dinefifden Beborben find ben Bergbauarbeiten Schwierigfeiten nicht bereitet worben. Die vorbin erwähnten Abmadungen, welche im Frühighr 1900 gwischen bem Betriebsleiter ber Gifenbabn und bem dinefischen Gonverneur ber Proving getroffen worben find, baben fich auch auf ben Bergbau erftredt und zur Bereinbarung von Regulativen geführt, Die als eine ausreichenbe Grundlage ber gegenseitigen Begiebungen angesehen werden fonnen, wenn fie dinefischerseits eingehalten werben.

Thatigfeit bee ftaat. liden Bergbeamten.

Außer ben Ingenieuren ber Schantung. Bergbau. Gefellichaft bat auch ber bem Bouvernement beigegeben gewesene staatliche Bergbeamte das Innere von Schantung jum Studium ber Minerallagerstatten bereift. Diefe Reifen find abgeschloffen, ein Bericht über bas Ergebnift wird in ber nachsten Beit veröffentlicht werben.

#### Rapitel 3.

Juftigwefen und allgemeine Bermaltung.

Juftigorganifation.

Die Organisation ber richterlichen Beborben\*) ift im Berichtsjahr unverandert geblieben. Die im Borjahre geschehene Ginfebung ber Begirtsamtmanner als richterliche Beamte fur Die chinefifche Bevolferung bat fich bewährt.

') Bergl. Dentidriften 1898 C. 12 und 1899 C. 15,

In ber europäischen Bevölferung bat fich ber Uebergang jum Rechte bes Burgeriden Befegbuche und feiner Rebengefege bisber obne Schwierigfeiten vollzogen.

Das Grundbudwefen bestimmt fich verläufig noch nach ber Berordnung vom 2.9.98; eine endgültige Regelung, Die bei ben vorläufig vorliegenden einfachen Berbaltniffen noch nicht drangt, wird nach Cammlung weiterer Erfahrungen in Die Wege geleitet werben. Ueber Die bisherige umfangreiche Thatigfeit Des Grundbucbrichtere ift bereits oben im Rapitel "Grundbefig. gebandelt.")

Die Sahl ber bei bem Raiferlichen Gericht eingebenden Cachen bat mit bem Brogenthatigteit gesteigerten Berfehr fich erheblich gemebrt. Der baburch auch fur Die Laien Beifiger biefes Berichts vermehrten großen Arbeitelaft baben fich biefelben mit bantenswertber Bereitwilligfeit unterzogen. Insbefondere baben Die gabtreichen Bauarbeiten gu einer Angabl von Prozeffen geführt, die zumal bei ber Ungewandtheit ber dinefifchen Prozefibetheiligten ziemlich umfangreich waren.

Ronfursverfahren find brei eröffnet; bavon find zwei auf gewiffenloje Weichaftsführung ber Gemeinschuldner gurudguführen, mabrent ber britte, noch unbeendete beionders burch außere Ungludefalle und mangelude Erfahrung Des Wemeinschuldners verurfacht zu fein icheint.

In bas Sanbelsregifter find 9 neue Firmen feit bem 1. Oftober 1899 eingetragen worben. Die Uebermittelung ber Auszuge bes Sandeleregiftere ber Rolonie an alle beutschen Sandels. und Bewerbefammern und verwandten Berbande erfolgt feitens bes Reichs.Marine. Amts jabrlich einmat bebufs Befauntgabe an Die beimathliden Intereffentenfreife.

Anfragen von Privatleuten über Rechteverhaltniffe bes Edut. gebiets werden vom Gerichte ftets bereitwilligft beantwortet In Cachen, Die eines Bertreters por Gericht bedürfen, fann ben in Dentichland mobnenden Parteien nur empfoblen werden, Blantovollmachten beigufugen und ihre Ausfüllung bem Michter ju überlaffen. Erwünscht mare im Intereffe ber Rechtspflege bie Nieberlaffung eines Rechtsanwalts. Bur Beit ift bas Publifum auf ben Rath ber Beamten bes Gerichts angewiesen, ber in allen ftreitigen Angelegenbeiten naturgemäß nur mit außerster Burudbaltung ertbeilt werben fann.

Bom Bürgerlichen Gerichte murben feit feinem Besteben i Todesurtheile gegen Tobesurtbeile gegen Chinefen gefällt; 4 weitere find von bem militarischen Gerichte ber Chinefentompagnie verbangt worben. In allen Fallen bandelte es fich um Bandenranb unter Mitführung von Baffen. Scharfe Etrafen entsprechen bem einheimischen Rechte und find ein Webot ber Rothwendigfeit. Die buchtenreiche Rufte begunftigt bas Raubwefen ungemein. In ber Regel gieben bie Banben, Die fest organifirt fint, übers Land ober fabren in Dicunten weit übers Meer und überfallen webrloje Dorfer. Die Rauber pflegen burch Schiefen auf ber Etrafe Die Bewohner einzuschuchtern und dann bei reichen Leuten in Die Webofte einzudringen. Widerftand wird burch Gewalt gebrochen; Lodtung ber Ginwohner, Martern ber Leute, Die ben Berfied ibres Gelbes nicht angeben wollen, auch Generbrande find oft mit Diefen Beberfallen verbunden

Grundbudmeien

Renfurie.

Sandeleregifter.

Rechteausfunite.

dinefifde Ranber.

Die nach dinefifdem Rechte gulaffige Tobesftrafe ift bas einzige Mittel, biefe Ber brecher, Die jum Theil im Schuggebiet ihren Gig baben, abzuschrecken.

Wefangnifmefen.

Die gegen Europäer erfannten Freiheitsftrafen mußten bisber in ziemlich mangelbaften Raumen vollstrecht werben. Durch bie Ginrichtung eines neuen Gefängniffes bas jum 1. November 1900 bezogen wurde, ift ausreichend Abhülfe geschaffen.

Das Chinesengefängniß ift febr mangelbaft, ein Renbau wird fobald wir möglich in Angriff genemmen werben.

Eine wirthichaftliche Rubbarmachung ber Befangenenarbeit erfolgt in ber Beife. baß die dinefifden Gefangenen neuerdings beim Stragenbau beschäftigt werben und bas Abfubrwefen beforgen, fur bas freie chinefifche Arbeiter nicht gu haben find Den europäischen Befangenen ift bisber mit Rudficht auf ibre Befundheit Aufen arbeit im weitesten Umfange gestattet worben.

Medtemiffenidaft. liche Arbeiten.

Bon miffenschaftlichen Arbeiten im Bereiche bes Juftigwesens ift begonnen worben mit einer Ueberfegung bes Wefegbuchs ber Efding. Dynaftie und ber nachträglich ergangenen Erlaffe ber Raifer (La tiching lu ti). Angerbem wird bas jur gerichtlichen Entscheidung gelangte Sandelsgewohnheite recht gesammelt, um es fpater burch Drudlegung bem Publifum juganglich ju maden. Mittheilungen von einschlägigen Entscheidungen auch nichtbeutscher Gerichts bofe in Oftafien werben ftets mit Dant entgegengenommen.

Mllgemeine Bermaltung. Menerganifation ber Poligei.

Peligeiamt für ben

Auf bem Gebiete ber Polizei bat im Laufe bes Berichtsjahrs eine neue und burchgreifende Organisation ftattgefunden. Die mit ber fortschreitenden wirthidaftliden Entwidelung bes Schutgebiets unausbleiblichen Begleitericheinungen ließen eine folde als nothwendig ericheinen. Die angestrengte Bauthatigkeit batte, wie bereits in ber Dentidrift fur 1899\*) erwähnt, Caufende von dinefifden Arbeitern - Rulis - angeloct Gine forgfältige Ueberwachung berfelben ift erforberlich, um nicht Gesundheit und Gicberheit ber Einwohner bes Stadtfreises Tfingtau gefährben ju laffen. Deshalb murbe junachft fur biefen Stadtfreis, welcher bie neue Ctadt-Etabtfreie Tfingtan. anlage und 28 Dorfer ber naberen Umgebung umfaßt, ein eigenes Polizeiamt gefchaffen, welches fewohl ordnungs. als wohlfahrtspolizeiliche Aunktionen ausübt.

Gur ben Polizeidienft find geschulte Rrafte aus Deutschland berangezogen worben. Daneben mußten abtommanbirte Unteroffiziere und Manuschaften bes III. Seebataillons auch weiter in großerer Angahl Berwendung finden Das Gonvernement beabsichtigt, mit ber Beit einen größeren Stamm von dinesischen Boligiften berangubilben, um bamit bie Rommanbirung von Seefolbaten gum Polizei Dienste theilweise entbehrlich zu machen. Material bagu foll in erfter Linie bie Chinefentompagnie liefern.

Eiderheits. perbaltniffe.

Die Sicherheitsverhaltniffe liegen im Stadtfreife gegen Ende bes Jahres 1899 ju wünschen übrig. Durch bie feitbem getroffenen Magregeln repreffiver und praventiver Ratur ift eine mefentliche Befferung, befonders in Efingtau und Sa pau tau, ergielt worden.

\*) Deutschrift 1899 @ 20.

Auf bem Gebiete ber Gesundheitspoligei außerte fich Die Ebutigleit Des Geinneheitevolige Boligeiante inebejondere in folgenden Magregeln: Berbot ober boch möglichfte Ginidrantung bes Wohnens von dinefifden Arbeitern im engeren Stadtbegirte von Sfingtau; forgfältige Uebermachung bes Wefundheitszustandes ber Chinejen, namentlich ber arbeitenben Bevölferung; Jolirung von Personen, Die mit auftedenden Rrantbeiten behaftet find, wenn augangig, Abschiebung nach ibrer Beimath; unnachnicht. lides Ginfdreiten gegen Bobenverunreinigung, Rontrole ber Reinlichfeit auf ben Grundftuden, besonders den Sofraumen; Beauffichtigung bes Abfubrwefens, Hebernahme ber gatalien. und Mullabfuhr in eigene Regie. Dazu tommen bie Rontrole ber Rahrunge. und Genugmittelhandler in Bezug auf Beschaffenbeit ber Baaren und Reinlichkeit im Betrieb und die Beauffichtigung ber Biebftallungen.

Die Thatigfeit bes Begirtsamts Tfingtau bat fich bis jest nur auf Die bes Begirferichtere erftredt, Diejenige von Li tfun verbindet Rechtsprechung mit Berwaltung. Un Swilfachen famen vor bem Bezirfsamte Tfingtan 52 Ralle, au Straffachen 407 jur Berhandlung; Die richterliche Thatigfeit Des Begirfsamts Lit fun war geringer.

218 leitenber Bedante bei ber Bermaltung ber eingeborenen Bevölferung murbe ber Grundfag befolgt, Die Chinefen an Die neuen Berhaltniffe gu ge. wöhnen, ohne fie in ibrem patriardalifden Bufammenleben und ber ihnen von jeber guftebenden familiaren Autonomie mefentlich gu beichranten. In dinefifde Privatverhaltniffe fowie die innere Leitung Burudbaltung gegen. ihres Gemeinmefens wird grundfatlich nicht meiter eingegriffen als Die öffentliche Ordnung und Giderheit bes Gebiets und ber perfonliche Bunich bes Betheiligten verlangt. Die Bewohner mablen wie von jeber felbft ihren Ortsvorfteher und ihre Dorfalteften; fie ftellen Balb. und Safenwachter an; ihnen bleibt bie Regelung bes Rachtwächterbienftes überlaffen Rach wie vor thun fich bie einzelnen Samilien zu Rlanverbanden mit felbitgemablten Rlanalteften gujammen, benen bie Regelung ber Familienverbaltniffe obliegt. Daneben bestellt bas Begirfsamt gemiffe Bertrauensleute in ben größeren Dorf. verbanben, Die fur Die Rundgabe und Berbreitung ber amtlichen Befanntmachungen forgen, fowie uber Die Ausführung ber Amweifungen bes Begirtsamts gur Aufbefferung ber Wege, ju Landesmelivrationen, gur Damm. und Wildbachverbauung machen.

Das bis jest befolgte Spftem bat fich bemabrt; Schwierigfeiten mit ber Landbevolferung find in feiner Beije gu Lage getreten. Bu einer gru bfaglichen Tefflegung ber Berwaltungsform bat noch feine Beranlaffung vorgei gen. Bichtiger als bie Rodifizirung ericbeint junachft die allmabliche Eingewöbnang ber Chinesen in bie neuen Berhaltniffe und bie Cammlung an Erfahrungen über bie beste Form ber fünftigen Regelung.

Rur fur bas engere Ctabtgebiet Tfingtan fint in ber Chinejenordnung vom 14. Juni 1900 bestimmte Grundfage niedergelegt. Das Gebiet ift in 9 Diftritte fur bas Etabtgebiet getheilt mit Borftebern an ber Spige. Die allgemeinen Borfdriften gur Anfrechterhaltung ber Giderheit und Ordnung und fur bie Erhaltung ber öffentlichen Gejundheit beschränken fich auf Diejenigen Puntte, die bei einem Bufammenleben von

Begirfeamter.

Leitenber. Bermaltungegedanfe gegenüber Den Chinefen.

Brivatverhaltniffen.

Memabrung bee Enfteme.

Europaern und Chinefen unter allen Umftanden gefordert werden muffen. Die Bei ordnung ift in erfter Linie auf Berantaffung ber Chinefen felbft erlaffen, die eine Regelung ber Berbaltniffe in ber Art, wie fie getroffen ift, wunfchten.

Ueberücht ber wich tigeren Bererdnungen aus bem Berichte jabre.

Nachftebend folgt ein Bergeichniß ber wichtigeren im Berichtsfahr auf bem Gebiete ber Bermaltung erlaffenen Berordnungen:

> Berordnung, betreffent Die Ginfubr und Kontrole von Opium vom 23. Januar 1900;

> Berordnung über ben Schut ber Bermeffungezeichen vom 14. Marg 1900, Chinesenerenung für bas Stadtgebiet Tfingtan bem 14. Juni 1900; Berordnung, betreffend Ordnung des Polizeiwesens in Efingtau vom 14. Juni 1900;

> Polizei Berordnung, betreffent die Anzeigepflicht bei anftedenben Rranf. beiten vom 5. Juli 1900.

Umteblatt.

Geit bem Juli 1900 erscheint einmal wochentlich bas oben erwähnte "Umte blatt für bas beutide Riautidon-Webiet., welches gur Aufnahme fammtlider Berordnungen und Befanntmachungen bes Gouvernements bestimmt ift. Die wichtigeren berfelben fowie alle, welche bie dinefifche Bevolferung angeben, werben neben bem beutiden Terte auch in dinefischer Sprache abgebrucht.

#### Rapitel 4.

Rirden: und Edulmefen. Biffenichaftliche Arbeiten.

Dentide Edule.

Pehrbetrieb.

Die beutiche Schule, über beren Begrundnug und Organijation in ber vorjabrigen Dentichrift berichtet ift\*), bat im Berichtsjahr erfreuliche Fortidritte gemacht.

3m Winter 1899 1900 nahmen 13 Rinder am Unterrichte Theil. 3m Laufe des Commers 1900 bat die Coullergabl ftandig zugenommen, obwohl 3 Rinder Die Schule verließen; fie ift jest auf 18 gestiegen und gwar 11 Rnaben und 7 Mabden. Das Alter ber Rinder bewegt fich gwifden 5 und 12 Jahren, bie meiften befinden fich im Alter von 6 bis 10 Jahren. Die Eltern ber Rinder leben mit einer Ausnabme fammtlich in Tfingtau. Es besteben jest 3 Rlaffen - Die oberfte mit 3, Die zweite mit 6, die britte mit 9 Rindern --, bie aber gum Theil gemeinschaftlich unterrichtet werben Die Unterrichtsfächer find: Religion, Lefen, Schreiben, Deutsch, Rechnen, Geschichte, Geographie, Naturgeschichte, Beichnen, Gingen; außerbem für Rlaffe I Englisch und grangofiich. Die erfte Rlaffe erhalt wochentlich 26, Die gweite 22, die britte 15 Stunden. Der Unterricht wurde gunachft noch jum größten Theil von bem Leiter ber Edule, bem evangelischen Pfarrer, ertheilt. Außerbem betbeiligte fich je ein Mitglied ber fatholischen und ber Berliner Miffion baran. Mit Beginn bes neuen Eduljabre (Anfang September 1900) hat ber aus ber Beimath

") Denfidrift 1899 &. 17.

entiandte Elementarlebrer feine Thatigfeit begonnen Die Mitwirfung ber Weiftliden, Die bis babin in banfenswerther Bereitwilligfeit ben Unterricht übernommen batten, wurde baburch in ben meiften Sachern entbehrlich.

Das Schuljabr beginnt mit tem September und verlauft in Trimeftern: Berbit pis Weibnachten, Weibnachten bis Oftern, Oftern bis Anfang Juli. Die Bauptferien fallen in die Regenzeit mabrend ber Monate Juli und Huguft.

Allem Unschein nach wird bei bem fich schnell fteigernben Buguge von beutiden Familien auch Die Babl ber Schulfinder rafch machfen. Es wird bald, wenn and vielleicht noch nicht im fommenden Jahre, Die Anstellung eines afademijd gebilbeten Lehrers fich als nothig berausstellen; benn ichon jest ift bie Schule uber ben Rahmen einer Bolfsichule hinausgewachsen. Lettere wird weiterhin bie Grundlage bleiben, aber babei gilt es, Die Schule ben Unforberungen entsprechend weiter ju entwideln, fo bag allmablich bas bereits in ber porjabrigen Denfichrift gestedte Biel, Ertheilung ber Berechtigung jum einjährigfreiwilligen Dienfte erreicht wirb. Jugleich wird fich bie Rothwendigfeit ergeben, eine befondere Madchenabtheilung für bie Oberflaffe gu bilben

Mit bem Baue eines neuen Schulhauses, bas ben begrundeten Erwartungen Reues Schulbaus. binfichtlich ber Bunahme ber Schulergabl Rechnung trägt und auch bie Wohnung für einen Lehrer enthält, ift begonnen worben; Die Fertigstellung Des Bebaudes, Die fur Grubjahr 1901 geplant ift, wird zugleich mit ber bann möglichen Berbefferung ber Lebr. und Unschauungsmittel einen erheblichen Fortschritt fur ben gangen Unterricht

Die Thatigfeit ber Miffionen rubte im Innern von Schantung in ber letten Beit vollständig; viele Miffionare fuchten in Tfingtau Buflucht. Die fathelifden Miffionare haben jum Theil fich bem beutiden Expeditionsforps als Dolmetider angeschloffen.

Die verschiedenen Miffionsgesellschaften haben nunmehr an verschiedenen Theilen ber Chinesenstadt Rapellen errichtet und balten bort regelmäßig Gottesbienft fur bie Eingeborenen ab. Der allgemeine evangelifd protestantische Miffioneverein und bie tatholifche Miffionegesellschaft besorgen neben ibrer Miffionethatigfeit auch bie Geel. iorge ber Truppen und ber Gemeinde; Die Berliner Miffionsgesellschaft fuhrt bie vom Gouvernement begrundete Schule fur bie Chinefen mit gutem Erfolge weiter.

Für ben Gottesdienft ber Militar. und Sivilgemeinde ift eine Rapelle errichtet und am Beihnachtsabend 1899 eröffnet worben.

Für miffenichaftliche Beftrebungen in ber jungen Rolonie mar inmitten ber Unruhe und politischen Erregung bes Berichtsjahrs begreiflicherweise feine fonberlid gunftige Beit. Immerbin bat auch auf biefem Gebiete bie Arbeit nicht gerubt; vielmehr find in verschiedenen Berwaltungszweigen, soweit Seit und Rraft irgend verfügbar waren, wiffenschaftliche Beobachtungen und Studien geforbert worden:

Auf Die miffenschaftliche Erforidung ber dinefischen Rechtsquellen wird großer Berth gelegt; Die einschlägigen Arbeiten find bereits im vorigen Rapitel erwähnt\*).

Miffione. gefellichaften.

Rapelle.

Miffenichaftliche Beftrebungen.

Erforidung ber dinefifden Medte. quellen.

<sup>\*)</sup> Bergl. Rapitel 3 &. 26.

Metcerelegifd. aftrenemifde Etation.

Die meteorologiich aftronomifche Station feste im verfloffenen fabre ibre Thatigfeit wie im Borjabre fort. Die Babl ber meteorologischen Inftrumente wurde um einen Anemograph vermehrt. In Aussicht genommen ift die Bef giffing eines felbfregiftrirenden Regenneffers und eines ebenfolden Authmeffere. Gur bie aftronomiiden Beobachtungen wurden neu beichafft; eine aftronomiide Benbeiner mit Rontaftvorrichtung, ein Regiftrirchronometer und ein Chronograph. Die neu an gelegte Buderei ber Station wurde burch eine großere Bahl fachwiffenschaftlicher Werfe bereichert.

Der Bericht ber Station über Die Witterungsverhaltniffe im Riautschongebiere vom Oftober 1899 bis einschlieftlich Ceptember 1900 ift in Anlage I wiedergegeben.

Berbarium.

Die von bem verftorbenen Miffionar Taber angelegte Pflangenfammlung\* ift im Laufe bes Berichtsjahrs burch bie Arbeiten bes Gouvernementsapotheters vervollständigt worben.

Bafteriologifde Unterindungen.

Bafteriologifche Untersuchungen murben in bem bafur eingerichteten previforifchen Laboratorium in großer Angabl vorgenommen. Gie betrafen jumeift Darmthopbus und Malaria; über ihre Erfolge ift im Rapitel . Gefundheitswefenberichtet \*\* ).

#### Rapitel 5.

#### Gefundbeitewefen.

Die Rraufbeite. faden und bie gu ibrer Befampfung Magnabmen.

In bem Nachtrage gur vorjährigen Denfichrift, welcher ben Wefundheitsbericht verbaltniffe, ibre Ur. bis Mitte Dezember 1899 enthalt\*\*\*), tonnte bereits festgestellt werben, bag Die Darmtophusepidemie, die im Ottober 1899 ihren Sobepunkt gehabt hatte, im 211getroffenen fanitaren nehmen begriffen war. Im Rebruar 1900 bat fie ihr Ende erreicht.

> Seit April 1900 find nur noch gang vereinzelt Erfrankungen an Darmtophus aufgetreten (7 bei ben Bejahungstruppen). Die Anftedungsorte waren jum Theil Efingtau felbft, jum Theil Dorfer in der Umgebung, besonders aber die dinefifde Stadt Rigutidou, welche von unferen Truppen im letten Sommer wieder langen Beit befett werben mußte. Außer Darmtophus fpielten fur bie Rrantenbewegung nur noch Rubr und afute Darmfatarrbe fowie Gefchlechtsfrantheiten eine nennenswerthe Rolle. Die ersteren Erfrankungen traten, wie in ben vorhergebenden Sabren, namentlich in ben Commermonaten auf, baben fich aber gegen fruber ver ringert. Gur bie Entstebung ber Darmfrantbeiten waren im Allgemeinen bie in ber vorigen Dentschrift bargelegten Berbaltniffe maggebent. Die gegen fie getroffenen fanitaren Magnabmen bestanden in Affanirung bes Bobens, Darreichung einer ent iprechenben Berpflegung und Gorge fur beffere Unterfunft.

Die Befampfung ber Weichlechtsfraufbeiten fließ auf große Schwierigfeiten reswegen, weil einerseits eine ftrenge Rontrole ber Profituirten nicht möglich ift, und andererseits bis jest ein Sofpital feblt, in welchem Die geschlechtsfranfen Grauen bis jur Seilung untergebracht werden fonnen.

Malariaerfrantungen find im legten Commer nur gan; vereinzelt beobachtet worden und zwar nur in ber form eines leichten Wechselfiebers, bas fich fofort auf Chinin verlor und in feinem Galle ernftere Storungen binterließ. Um ber Entwidelung von Mostitos ju begegnen, wurden bei ben Erdaufichuttungen Sumpfbildungen möglichft zu vermeiben gesucht und porbandene Tumpel mit Betroleum begoffen.

Geit Schluß ber Berichterstattung ber vorjährigen Dentschrift (18. Dezember 1899) erfranften an Darmitphus 18, an Rubr 77, an afutem Darmfatarrh 374, an Malaria 8 und an Gefchlechtsfrantheiten 221.

Es ftarben insgesammt 27 Mann (18 Promille), barunter an Bermundungen in Gefechten 21 (14 Promille), aus anderen Urfachen 6 (4 Bromille) und gwar an Rubr, Lungentuberfuloje, Blutvergiftung, Schabelbruch, Lebererweiterung und Rudenmartentzundung je 1.

Bas die Magnahmen zur Berbefferung ber allgemeinen hygienischen Berbaltniffe betrifft, fo fteht obenan bie in ber Ausführung begriffene Anlage einer jentralen Bafferleitung, über welche unten im Rapitel "Technische Unlagen" eingebend berichtet wird.\*)

Betreffe ber Boben. und Bobnungsverhaltniffe wird auf Rapitel 6 und 7 verwiefen.

Die gegemvärtig fertiggestellte Ranalisation bient nur jur Abführung ber Regemväffer, mabrent bie Gafalien 2c. burch bas Tonnenftiftem befeitigt werben. Die dinefifden Abfuhrunternehmer baben nicht bas geleiftet, was fie verfprochen, fie machten fich ber größten Unordnung und Unfauberfeit fculbig, und als fie beswegen icharfer unter Aufficht genommen wurden, ftellten fie einfach ben Betrieb ein. Die Abfuhr ift vorläufig jo geregelt, bag bie Aborteimer in eiferne Tinen entleert und ber Inhalt fortgefahren wirb. Es ift beabsichtigt, fur bie Bufunft Die Fatalien und Sauswäffer getrennt von ben Regenwäffern burch Ranalisation abguführen.

Abgesehen von einer gewiffen Ginseitigfeit in ber Beruflegung mit Gemufen ift eigentlich nur barüber gu flagen, bag bas Gleifch im Commer gu frifd genoffen werben muß, bevor es genugend ausgehangen bat. Bur Abstellung Diefes Uebelftandes ift bie Errichtung einer Schlachthofanlage mit Rublraum in Musficht genommen.

Das alte Baractenlagareth wurde noch bis gegen Ente bes Jahres 1839 benugt und dann endgültig als Rranfenanstalt aufgegeben. Das im Bavillonspftem auf. geführte neue Lagareth ift jur Beit jum größten Ebeil fertiggestellt und in Benugung Das neue Lagareth.

\*) Bergl. miten G. 38.

Boben . unb Bobuungsverbalt.

Entfernung ber Megenwäffer unb Ubfallftoffe.

Ernabrung.

Aranfenpflege.

<sup>\*)</sup> Giebe Dentidrift 1898 G. 26 bis 38,

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Siebe unten Rapitel 5 G. 32.

<sup>\*\*\*)</sup> Dentidrift 1899 &. 23.

genommen. Bereits zu Unfang bes Berichtsjabrs murbe ber erfte großere Daviuon it vollenbet, welcher eine Belegungsziffer von 39 Betten bat. Er enthalt neben 2 großen Rranfenialen ju je 16 Betten 7 Einzelgimmer, Bannen, Braufebab und Baidein richtung, I Geschäftszimmer fur ben Chefarzt und mehrere Wohnraume fur bas Lagarethperfonal. Gerner wurden beim Lagarethbaue vollendet bas fogenanme Remifengebaude und bas Baichbaus. Bu Anfang bes Berichtsjahrs begonnen und nunmehr fertiggestellt ift außerbem ein weiterer größerer Krantenpavillon (II) mit einer Grundflache von 893 gm gur Aufnahme von gufammen 35 Betten Reben zwei großen Galen und 3 Einzelgimmern enthalt bas Gebaube einen befonderen Operationsfaal nebst Berbandraum und Berbandmittelraum, ferner eine Wohnung fur einen Affiftengargt und 5 Bimmer als Wohnraume fur bas Lagaretbperfonal.

Nach Ausbruch ber Unruben follte Die Berftellung ber weiteren Krantenpavillons und ber übrigen Gebaude berartig beschleunigt werben, bag bei Gintritt ber falten Sabredgeit bas Lagareth jur Aufnahme einer größeren Rrantengabl fabig fein fonnte. Bu biefem 3mede murbe bie Ausführung eines weiteren großeren maffiven Pavillons (IV) fur 30 Betten bei einer Grundflache von 664 gm in Angriff genommen. Das Gebaude ift foweit gedieben, bag es bereits bezogen werden fonnte. Angerbem find augenblicklich noch im Bau begriffen eine gefonderte Speifeanstalt fur bas Lagarethperjenal und bas bafteriologische Laboratorium. Der biernach ned geblenbe Pavillon III ift im Projett fertiggestellt; Die Berbingung feines Banes foll bemnadift erfolgen. Es wird ber größte ber maffiven Rrantenpavillons mit besonderer Abtheilung fur Mugen., Ohren. und Beiftestrante, mit Rontgenfabiner und Bohnungen fur einen verheiratheten Lagarethinfpeftor und zwei Affiftengargte, towie einem geräumigen Betfaal und weiteren Bohngelegenheiten fur bas bort be ichaftigte Lagarethperfonal. Das Gebaude foll ebenfo wie Pavillon II Riederbrud-Dampfheigung erhalten. Das vorhandene Ranalifirungsfyftem wurde bem Bachfen ber Unlage entsprechend erweitert und die Berftellung von befestigten Sahr- und Jugwegen in Angriff genommen. Gur bie vorläufige Bafferverforgung bes Lagarethe find 3 Brunnen angelegt, von denen der ergiebigfte mittelft Drudpumpe ein Sochreservoir gur Berforgung ber auf ben unterften Terraffen ftebenben Webaube fpeift. Rad Bollenbung ber Bentralwafferleitung tann bas bislang in Berwendung genommene Robrney an Diefelbe gebrauchsfähig angeschloffen werben. Nachdem die Eleftrigitats. werte ihr Rabel am Lagarethgrundstude vorbeigeführt baben, ift in Ausficht genommen, Bebanbe und Strafeneingange eleftrifd ju beleuchten.

Poliflinifde Epred.

Die poliflinifche Sprechstunde fur Chinefen ift auch weiterbin im fo funde fur Chinefen, genannten Efi me Liftinbaufe abgehalten worden. Gin Sofpital, in bem auch Chinefen in Rrantheitefallen batten Aufnahme finden tonnen, fehlt leider immer noch, boch besteht bie Aussicht, bag die evangelische Miffion in Diefer Begiehung Abbulfe ichaffen wird.

Bafteriologijde Unterfudungen.

Die flinische Diagnose bes Darmtophus wurde durch gablreiche Untersuchungen, welche in bem im vorigen Jahre eingerichteten provijorifden bafteriologifden Laboratorium vorgenommen murben, in einwandfreier Beife beftätigt. Cbenfe wurde bei ben Malariaerfranfungen ber Rraufbeiteerreger auf Grund ber bafteriologifden Untersuchung festgestellt. Es wurden ftete nur Die großen Parafiten ber beimifden Tertiana gefunden. Der Parafit ber tropifden Malaria fonnte in feinem Jalle nachgewiesen werben, fobag bas Bortommen ber tropischen Malaria in Riauticou vorläufig in Abrede gestellt werden muß.

In einigen Krantheitsfällen (3 in der Befannig und 1 in der Bivilbevolferung), fammtlich aus bem Frubjahre biefes Jahres stammend, wurde ber Parafit bes Rudfall. fiebers (Recurreng. Spirille) gefunden. Die Erfrantungen verliefen topiid und gunfing

In Folge ber bis jest getroffenen fanitaren Dafinahmen, vor Allem burd Catmifelgerunden Mffanirung bes Bobens, burch Anlegung neuer Brunnen und burch ftrenge Uebermachung berfelben, bat fich im letten Jahre bereits eine Abnahme ber Darmertrantungen (Tophus eingeschloffen) nachweifen laffen. Es fiebt ju erwarten, bag, fobalb bie großeren fanitaren Magnahmen, wie gentrale Bafferleitung, Ranalifation, Unterbringung ber Befagung in ben neuen Rafernen, Aulage von Krantenbaufern fur Chinefen u. f. w. burch. geführt fein werben, ber Gefundheitszustand in Riauticon ein guter werben wird. Allerbings werben mabrend ber Commermonate Die Darmfatarrbe, ebenfo wie an ber gangen chinefifchen Rufte in ber beißen Beit, immer eine Rolle fpielen.

Als wichtig und erfreulich ift hervorzuheben, bag die Malaria bei der Gestaltung ber gefundbeitlichen Berhaltniffe bis jest taum in Betracht gefommen ift.

#### Rapitel 6.

#### Bauwefen und technifche Unlagen.

Satten bis jum Berbfte bes Borjahre eingebende Untersuchungen und Borarbeiten noch einen großen Theil ber Thatigfeit bes Baupersonals in Unspruch über Die Arbeiten im genommen, fo traten im Berichtsjahre bie eigentlichen Bauarbeiten in ben Borbergrund. Im Safenbau wurde nach dem Gintreffen ber erften in Deutschland beichafften Gerathe und Baumafchinen\*) nach vorläufiger Uebertragung ber Arbeiten an eine Samburger Firma mit ber planmäßigen Berftellung ber ben Safen einichließenden Damme begonnen Diefelben' find beute foweit geforbert, baß fich bereits ein flares Bilb von bem fpateren Safenbeden erfennen lagt. In bem fleinen (Boots. und Leichter.) Safen fonnten fcon im verfloffenen Berbfte Leichter. und fleinere Ruftendampfer an ber gur Beit nabegu vollendeten Labebrude im Schute ber Mole lofden und laben. Die Sauptaufgabe bes Sochbaues, joweit berfelbe vom Fistus unternommen murbe, bestand mit Rudficht auf bie Ungulänglich. feit ber vorhandenen Lager in ber Schaffung von gefunden Unterfunfteraumen für bie Truppen und fur Rrante.

Heberblid Berichtsjabre.

<sup>\*)</sup> Siehe das Bergeichnig bes Inventars in der Dentschrift 1899 G. 24 Anmertung. Biergu find im Berichtsjahre bingugetreten beziehungsweise in Auftrag gegeben: I großer Communbagger mit Propeller und 2 Pumpen, 1 Heiner Schwimmbagger, 2 Baggericuten, 1 Elevatoripuler, 3 Dampframmen mit Pontons jur herftellung ber Jundamente ber Quaimauern, 2 Lofomotiven von 90 cm Spurweite.

Die einzelnen Refforts der Bauverwaltung. Abtheilung I. Hafenbau. Arbeiten am großen Hafenbeden. Ueber die Thatigkeit der Refforts der Bauverwaltung ift im Gingelnen gut verichten:

zusammen rund . . . . 62 600 cbm

Bruchsteine verbaut, welche von verschiedenen Unternehmern, zur Salfte von einem Chinesen, an ben felfigen Ufern ber Innenbucht gebrochen und in fleineren Schiffegefäßen — Sampans und Leichtern — zur Anlieferung gebracht wurden.

Im Anschluß an diese Steinschüttung ist am flachen felsigen Nordstrande ber Hafeninsel auf 148 m Länge eine Betonmauer hergestellt, deren auf 5,0 m N. N. liegende Krone eine Breite von 2,20 m hat und deren Seitenwände außen einen Anlauf von 8:1, innen einen solchen von 3:1 zeigen.

Die Schüttung ber landseitig belegenen Umschließungsbämme bes Safenbeckens ift von 2 Angriffspunkten aus aufgenommen und fraftig gefördert worden. Bon einem berselben ist ber große Damm, welcher bas Safenbecken auf der Ost- und Norbseite in der Gesammtlänge von rund 2690 m begrenzt, auf 1645 m Länge vorgetrieben, von dem anderen aus sind zur Begrenzung des aufzuschüttenden Sasengeländes auf der Südwestseite desselben ein 275 m langer Steindamm erbaut und im Anschusse daran auf der Nordwestseite von dem im Ganzen rund 740 m langen Abschlußbamm eine Strecke von rund 550 m fertiggestellt worden

Das zur Serstellung bieser Damme verwendete Steinmaterial ist ben im Borjahre bereits angelegten Steinbrüchen am Bismardberge und am Strande unweit bes Hafens, sowie einem im Juni des Berichtsjahrs neu angelegten Bruche subststilch des Dorfes Hau pau tau entnommen; im Ganzen sind für 2 465 m Damm rund 128 300 obm verbaut worden.

Mit bem Aufhöhen des zukunftigen Safengelandes ift in der Nähe des Steinbruchs am Strande ein kleiner Anfang gemacht worden, indem durch planmäßiges Verbauen eines Theiles des in diesem Bruche gewonnenen Abraums — rund 3 800 cbm — eine Fläche von rund 950 qm geschaffen worden ift, welche zur Lagerung der Roblen und sonstiger Vetriebsmaterialien sofort gute Verwendung finden wird.

Um die in großen Mengen erforderlichen Stein., Ries und fonstigen Baumarrialien möglichst in der Mute des intnustigen Sauntarbeiteseldes bequem aus den Satisfegefäßen entladen und wohlfeit ans Land bringen in tonnen in am Judrande ber Safeninsel eine aus 18 Jochen bestehende erferne Brude von 6 in Breite und 115 m Länge erbaut worden.

Außerbem ist an ber sidweftlichen Ede bes aufzuhöhenden Safengelandes auf 13 eifernen Jochen eine 60 m lange. 5 m breite Brucke erbam, welche einerseits um Entladen ber im ben Laubetrieb ersorderlichen Robien und sonftigen Betriebsmaterialien, andererseits aber hauptsächlich dazu dienen soll, die aus ben Steinbruchen geförderten Bruchsteine schnell und billig in Schiffsgefäße verladen zu können, in welchen dieselben sodann nach den Berwendungsstellen geschafft und baselbst verstürzt werden können.

Die in ber vorjährigen Denkschrift bereits erwähnte\*), jum Vetrieb einer großen Landerglode bestimmte, elektrische Primärstation von 120 Pferbestärken ist bis auf bie Montage ber Opnamomaschinen fertiggestellt. Die Laucherglode selbst und bie biese tragenden Schiffsgefäße sind fertig montirt und zu Wasser gebracht. Die vollständige Fertigstellung der ganzen Anlage ist Ansang 1901 zu erwarten.

Die am Ende des Borjahrs in Angriff genommenen Arbeiten zur Serstellung des kleinen (Boots, und Leichter) Hafens in der Ta pan tau. Bucht\*\*) nebst Rebenanlagen sind — soweit die Witterung es zuließ — in allen Theilen rüstig sortgesett und gesördert worden. Der nörbliche Wellenbrecher ist auf eine Länge von rund 300 m bis zur Höhr von 4 m über N.N. fertiggestellt und auf weitere rund 70 m bis Niedrigwasser, das ist bis 1 m über N.N., vorgeschüttet. Der sertige Theil hat eine Kronenbreite von 5 m und Böschungen von  $1:2^{1/2}$  auf der Außenseite beziehungsweise  $1:1^{1/2}$  auf der Innenseite. Zur Serstellung dieser Teinschüttung sind erbaut worden:

Das theils durch Abtrag, theils durch Auftrag geschaffene Userplateau ist in einer Größe von rund 2,5 ha fertiggestellt und zur Anlage von Lagerplaten, sowie zur Errichtung von Lagerhäusern hergerichtet. Zur Herstellung dieses Plateaus sind rund 54 000 ehm Boben — zum größten Theil Felsboden — bewegt worben.

Die auf einem Uferpfeiler und 8 im Baffer stehenden Pfeilern ruhende, 160 m lange und 12,4 m breite eiferne Labebrude einschließlich der auf derfelben verlegten 3 normalspurigen Sisenbahngleise nebst Weichen war beim Schlusse bes Berichtsjahrs soweit fertiggestellt, daß sie alsbald dem Berkehr übergeben werden konnte.

Ebenfo ift bas Anfchlußgleis ber Schantung Gifenbahn annabernb iertig verlegt und follte furz nach Schluß bes Berichtsjahrs in Benugung genommen werben, vorläufig allerbings nur für bie Zwecke bes Gifenbahnbaus felbft,

Safenbruden.

Lauderalode.

Berftellung bes fleinen Safens.

Yabebrude.

Eifenbabne aufdlufgleis.

<sup>\*)</sup> Bum Folgenden vergl. ben Plan in Anlage 4 und bas Lichtbild in Anlage 5.

<sup>\*)</sup> Denfidrift 1899 Geite 21, Anmerfung.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Bum Folgenden vergl. ben Plan in Anlage 4, fowie bas Lidtbilt in Anlage if.

um bas auf ber Brude gelofchte Schienen. und Betriebamaterial auf Die Strede begiebungeweife jum Babnbofe ju beforbern

Safeneinfahrt.

Bur Bertiefung ber Safeneinfahrt und zweier je 80 m breiten Rinnen gu beiben Seiten ber Brude find rund 92 300 ebm - in Baggerichuten gemeffen ichwerer Lebm und Schlidt gebaggert worben, welche binter bem Bellenbrecher gwijchen ber Safeninsel und bem Safenriffe verfturgt wurden.

Un Bauten in ber Tfingtan. Bucht find ausgeführt worden eine Boots aufichleppe im Anfchluß an Die bereits vorhandene Gouvernementswertstatt und bie Damenbrude. Beibe Bauten fint nabegu vollendet. Die geneigte Schleppbabn ber Bootsichleppe ift 116 m lang.

Lendttburm Du nui fan.

Der Bau bes Leuchthurmes") Du nui fan ift fertiggestellt; Die Montage ber Laternen und bes Leuchtapparats wurde im November 1900 beenbet; Die inbetriebiegung bes Leuchtfeuers bat am 1. Dezember 1900 ftattgefunden.

Mbtbeilung 11. Etragenban.

Die Unlage ber Europäerftadt Tfingtau bat im Berichtsjahre bebeutenbe Fortidritte gemacht. Bang besonders rege war die Bauluft in ber Chinesenftadt La pau tau, wo icon ein bicht bebanter Stadttheil entstanden ift. Um eine weitere Ausbehnung zu ermöglichen, mußte bas zwischen Tfingtau und La pau tan gelegene Landgebiet für die Bebauung ausgelegt werben.

Ranalinftem.

Da bie gur Abführung bes Regenwaffers bestimmten Ranale im engeren Stadtgebiete von Tfingtan gwifden Bismard. und Friedrichstraße im vorletten Berichtsjabre bereits in ber Sauptfache ausgebaut worben waren, fo hat nur bas erfte öftliche Entwäfferungefpftem eine Erweiterung um etwa 500 laufende Meter erfahren. Co find jest im Gangen 3 200 laufende Meter Ranal fertiggestellt. In Ja pan tan gebt ber Sauptabzugstanal mit einer Lange von 675 m ber Bollenbung entgegen.

Etragennep.

Das Strafennet ift ber fortidreitenden Bebauung entsprechend bebeutend vergrößert worben. Die Sauptvertehröftragen find im Planum fertig und gwar in Ifingtau rund 3 000 laufende Meter, in La pau tau rund 2 800 laufende Meter. Die Berbindungsftrage von Ja pau tau nach bem fleinen Safen war am Schluffe bes Berichtsjahrs im Ban begriffen.

Cowohl beim Ranal, als auch beim Begebau erschwert ber felfige Boben Die Arbeiten febr.

Etrafe nach Tiang fon.

Die Strafe nach Tfang fou ift in ber bisberigen Breite um 11/2 Rilometer weiter geforbert und bat jest bas Thal von Pang tichia tiun erreicht Diefer Theil bes Beges bot erhebliche Schwierigfeiten und erforberte unter anderem bie Unlage von 12 Bruden und Durchlaffen, Die jum Theil noch im Bau find. Der erfte Theil bes Beges, ber burch dinefifche Schubkarren gerfahren war, ift neu geschottert, mit ber Dampfwalze gefestigt und bat eine Rarrbahn aus Granitsteinplatten erhalten, bie fich gut bewährt bat.

Abtheilung III. Bodban innerbalb Tfingtau.

Bas ben Sochbau im Berichtsjabre betrifft, fo ift gunachft auf ben umfang reichen Lagarethbau ju verweifen, über welchen bereits im Rapitel . Befundheits. wefen. berichtet ift \*\*)

Das neue Edulbaus wurde in Angriff genommen und bas Wefangnif. gebaube fertiggeftellt. \*)

Bur Unterbringung von Munition für die in Oftafien ftationirten Schiffe Munitioneidurven. murbe bie Unlage von mehreren Lagerichuppen und hierzu junadit bie Berftellung pon Terraffen als Bauplanum auf bem gur Berfügung ftebenden, fart mit Ravinen burchzogenen und ziemlich fieil aufteigenden Grundftud ber Artillerieverwaltung erjerberlich. Rach Ginebenung Diejes Plages fam merft Anfang Juni 1900 Echuppen A gur Ausführung mit 3 000 gm Belegungeflache bei 10 m Liefe, eirea 30 m Yange um Lichten und einer nugbaren Sobe von 3,70 m. Gerner wurde an die Erbanung een 3 weiteren Schuppen in Große von A, Geicoffcuppen C, D, und E, grangen, bie jeboch noch nicht fertiggestellt find

Dem Projett einer größeren Schlachtbofanlage wurde burd Auffiellung Der Ediadtbeibereit. bierzu erforberlichen technischen Bebingungen und Ermittelung ber fich baraus ergebenden voraussichtlichen Bautoften naber getreten. Die allgemeinen bierbei in Betracht gezogenen Gesichtspunkte ichloffen fich an bas bereits früher erstattete marineoberärztliche, fowie bas fpegiell veterinarmiffenschaftliche Gutachten an; bei ber geplanten Unlage ber Schlachthallen fur Groß. und Rleinvieh foll bas beutsche Sallenfpftem unter Ermöglichung eines bireften Bufammenbanges mit bem Gebanbe für Brufvorrichtung, Ruttelmafche und Ruhlanlage gewählt werben.

Die Sauptbauthätigfeit außerhalb Tfingtau's erftredte fich im verfloffenen Berichtsjahre auf Die Ausführung bes in ber letten Dentidrift\*\*) erwähnten Projettes eines Rafernements junachft fur 2 Rompagnien bes III. Seebataillons. Der Bauplag mit einem ichonen Ausblid auf bie Gee befindet fich an ber Rlarabucht. Die Rafernen felbft, je fur bie Aufnahme eines Offigiers, ber Unteroffigiere und Mannichaften einer friegsftarten Rompagnie bestimmt, erftreden fich mit Front nad ber Gee in einer Lange von 110 m. Bei Bemeffung bes Luftraums fur bie Bewohner war von ber Borausfehung ausgegangen worben, bag berfelbe gegen bie beimischen Gebuhrniffe etwa bie Balfte mehr erhalten foll. Die einzelnen Raume fuhren auf ber Gub . (Cee.) Geite auf breite offene Beranben, mabrent gegen Norben, ber minterlichen Sanbfturme wegen, bie Korribore angelegt finb. Die Gebaube enthalten außer bem Rellergeschoffe bas bewohnte Erd. und Dbergeschoft. 3m Meußeren find Die Gebaube unter Berwendung von Granitwertsteinen zur Gervorhebung einzelner Partien glattgepust. Außer biefen Mannicaftstafernen find 2 Birtbichafts. gebaube angeordnet, welche bie Speifefale, Mannichafts. und Unteroffizierefuchen, fowie fonft erforberliche Wirthichaftsraume enthalten.

Gerner wurde an ber Rlarabucht ein Bobnhaus für den Rommiffar ber Chinefenangelegenheiten gebaut. \*\*\*) Daffelbe liegt in ber Rabe ber proviforifchen Bouverneurs. 2Bohnung. Um Abhange bes Iltisberges wurde ein fleines Bohn. gebaube für ben boberen Forftbeamten aufgeführt.

Abtheilung IV. Sedban außerbalb Tfingtan's. Rafernenbau.

<sup>\*)</sup> Bergl, bas Lichtbilb in Unlage 7a.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Siehe G. 31.

<sup>\*)</sup> Ueber biefe Bauten fiehe bas Rabere oben G. 29 bezw. C. 26.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Siehe Dentidrift 1899 G. 27; vergl. jum Folgenden bas Lichtbilb in Unlage 7b.

<sup>\*\*\*)</sup> Siehe bas Lichtbilb in Unlage 8a.

Außerbem wurden u. A. errichtet ein Polizeibaus fur den Marft Tai tung tiden und eine Leidenballe fur den Triedbof.

Mannichaftebaraden.

3m Laufe bes Frubjahres 1900 murben fur bas III. Geebataillon 4 Mann. ichaftebaraden mit Nebengebanden erbaut, fur bie Matrojenartillerie besylteigen 3 Baraden.

Rafernement in ber Ztabt Riantiden.

Das zur Zeit in der Stadt Kiantichon untergebrachte Detachement, geftebend in I friegestarten Kompagnie, soll, weil die jesigen Unterfunftsräume teunes wegs genügen, in einem massiven Kasernement untergebracht werden, bestehend aus 2 Mannschaftskasernen, I Wirthschaftsgebaude, I Krankengebaude, I Offizierswohngebäude mit Messe, I Pserbestall, sowie einem Bobngebaude und zugebörigen Nebengebäuden. Die Vergebung dieses Baues ist bereits erfolgt; seine Fertigstellung sollte noch bis Ende des Jabres 1900 zum größten Theil gescheben

Probiantmagazin.

Schließlich wurde ein Proviantmagagin aus Anlaß ber großen Anhäufung von Lebensmitteln fur Eruppen und Schiffe gebaut.

Tednifde Aufgaben. Bafferverforgung.

Unter ben technischen Aufgaben ficht nach wie vor die Bafferverforgung ber Stadt obenan. Huch in bem Berichtsjahr erwies fich bas in bem Brunnen gewonnene Baffer feiner Busammenftellung nach fast burdweg als ichlecht, und bie vorhandene Menge genugte nicht bem Bedürfniffe. Der Baffermangel von Anfang Mary bis Ende Juni 1900 war ein fchwerwiegender Mifftand. Wie in ber vorjährigen Dentschrift berichtet,\*) fucht bas Gouvernement Abhulfe burch Gerftellung einer gentralen Bafferleitung aus bem Sai po. Thale und bat gunadift bie Ergiebigfeit und Beschaffenheit bes bortigen Grundwaffers genau untersucht. Es fann nunmehr berichtet werben, daß die örtlichen Berhaltniffe ber Entnahmeftelle bie besten Borbebingungen fur unbedingt einwandsfreie Beschaffenheit bes Baffers gu Genuggwecken bieten. Bei Absentung von Abeffinierbrunnen fließ man bier in geringer Liefe gunachft auf eine gabe Bobenichicht, aus welcher fich tein Waffer pumpen ließ. Rachdem biefe Schicht paffirt war, gab ber Brunnen reichlich Baffer. Bei bafteriplogifcher Untersuchung bat fich bies Baffer als ganglich feimfrei erwiesen, fodaß mit Inbetriebnabme ber Bafferleitung die Nachtheile ber bisherigen Baffer. verforgung - zeitweifer Mangel und ichlechte Qualitat - befeitigt fein werben.

Zentrale Wafferleitung. Untersuchungen des Waffers.

Aneführung ber Anlage. Nachdem die vorjährigen Untersuchungen zu einem so befriedigenden Ergebnisse geführt hatten, ist an die Durchführung der technisch nicht leichten Anlage gegangen worden. Dieselbe ist nunmehr, nachdem die Lieferungen und Arbeiten vergeben sind, in der Ausführung begriffen. Es wird beabsichtigt, aus dem Grunde des Hai perklußbettes in der Rähe des Ortes gleichen Namens Wasser zu schöpfen. Zu diesem Zwecke werden quer durch das Austhal 50 Abessprierbrunnen geschlagen, welche, an eine gemeinsame Heberleitung angeschlossen, das Wasser in einen Sammelbrunnen sühren. Aus dem legteren schöpfen 3 Pumpen, welche das Wasser in ein Hochresevoir auf der Höhe hinter dem Lazareth fördern. Das Reservoir ist eine aus Cementbeton hergestellte Kammer, zum größten Theil in den Fels eingesprengt. Ein Ausgleichsreservoir in ähnlicher Ausssührung wird auf der Höhe hinter den neuen Kasernen hergestellt werden.

Die Felsarbeiten erschweren auch bier die Arbeiten ungemein. Bon dem Druckrebre, welches bereits früber hinausgesandt worden ist, sind rund 1000 laufende in verlegt; 2800 laufende in Rohrgruben sind ausgeboben; im Ganzen wird die Druckleitung eine Länge von 4,2 km erhalten. Die Abessprierbrunnen sind in Tsingtau augelangt; mit dem Abtäusen derselben ist begonnen; der Sammelbrunnen ist in Angriff genommen und die zu 213 fertiggestellt. Die Felsarbeiten für die Reservoire sind vollendet; die Betonirung ist dis über die Halpt binaus gesordert. Die einzubauenden Rohre, Schieber und sonstigen Vorsehrungen werden Anfang 1901 in Tsingtau eintressen, während die Pumpen und Losomobilen zu dieser Zeit zum Bergiandt bereit stehen.

Ueber die Anlage gur eleftrischen Beleuchtung ber Stadt ift bereits in bem Rapitel über die gewerbliche Entwidelung gesprochen.")

## Rapitel 7.

Die vorjährigen Regen hatten überall Sand und Boben an den Berbauungen ber Wasserisse und Bache zusammengespult. Die Anlandungen sind im Berichts, jahre mit Weidenstecklingen bepflanzt worden. Die Wasserläufe selbst sind, soweit in ihren Verzweigungen auswärts es möglich war, zur Uferbefestigung ebenfalls mit Weiden beseht worden. Diese Maßregel ist noch nicht überall durchgeführt.

Die Regenzeit des Jahres 1900 bat bereits beträchtliche Aufschützungs, tegel von Sand und Lehm in die Wassersläche über den großen Staudammen vorgeschieben. Diese Aufschützungen sollen im nächsten Frühjahre mit Weiben und Erlen bepflanzt werden. In dem alsbald aufwachsenden Weidenbusche wird der Wasserstrom aufgehalten und sest den groben und, dann sich verbreitend, auch keinen Sand ab. Das Borrücken des Aufschützungskegels und damit das Auffüllen des Fangramms wird verlangsamt, seine Wirksamkeit also verlängert.

Im Beginne ber meisten Wasserläufe liegen an den Berghängen große, bis über einen Heltar umfassende Boden. und Sandstächen ohne jeglichen Pflanzenwuchs in dunner Schicht auf dem Tels, der nactte Boden ist Neit einer vielsach einst mächtigen Decke; die Sandstäche, jüngstes Bermittelungsgebilde murben Granits, ist vor der Regenzeit 3 bis 4 cm dick, nach der Negenzeit, welche im Jahre 1900 in einer Nacht 121 mm Niederschlag gab, bei stärkerer Steigung ganz verschwunden. Hier ist durch Auflegen horizontaler Streisen von Grasplatten Halt geschaffen. Diese Arbeit ist noch nicht beendet.

Bu Anfang ber Regenzeit fertige Tlachen haben sich wahrend berselben gut gehalten; bas Gras sieht frisch und trägt Samen, vortheilhaft für weitere Begrünung bieser Orte. Beholzung durch Kiesernsaut ober Pflanzung ist barauf noch nicht überall gelungen, muß jedoch wiederholt versucht werben; selbst ber schlechteste Krüppelwuchs wird hier von großem Ruten sein.

Es find im Berichtsjahr etwa 235 Hettar, und zwar 95 Seftar mit Laubholz, 140 Seftar mit Nadelholz, angeschont worden durch Pflanzung und Saat; die in Anlage 3 beigefügte Karte giebt die Schonungsflächen an.

Bepftanzung ber Anfichuttungen von 1900.

Unpflanzen von Grasplatten.

Schonungen.

<sup>\*)</sup> Ciebe Denffdrift 1899 G. 30.

Bepftanjung der Anlandungen von 1899.

<sup>\*)</sup> G. oben G. 22.

Gerftgrenge.

Die Forfigrenge bat in ber Rabe bes Stadt. und Rafernengebiets noch nicht endgultig festgestellt werben tonnen. Die auf ber Rarte gegebene Gintheilung in Diftrifte und Rummerirung berfelben foll bie Drientirung bes Forftperfonals erleichtern.

Die Schonungeflächen find noch unterbrochen burch Blogen; es find bies Landftude, welche fur militarifche Zwede in Frage tommen, ftandige und zeitweilige Stein brude, ned bestellte Chinesenader, endlich nadte Ravinenftude, Die erft fur Unichonung befestigt werden mußten. Gin Theil ber Luden wird im nachsten grubjahre fich fchliegen

Camen und Pflangen murben aus Japan bezogen, insbesondere Maffenlieferungen an Cicheln, Laubholg und Riefernpftangen; Echantung. Cicheln und Beiben ftedlinge murben im Schutgebiete befchafft.

Die Bestellungszeit bilbeten nach Gingang bes erften Gichelfamens ber Monat Beftellungezeit. Dezember, bann, nach Unterbrechung burch ben Groft, bie Monate Februar bis Jun und bie erften Tage bes Juli. Die letten Bochen ber Beftellung nahm Riefern faat in Unipruch, welche im Schutgebiete nach Erfahrung bes Borjahre wegen Sparlidfeit ber Rieberichlage boch nicht bor Mitte und Enbe Juli aufgeht, baber

> Die Bertheilung von Caub. und Rabelbolg ift nach ber Bobengute und ferner nach bem Grundfate gescheben, Die Nabelholgflächen mit Rudficht auf Reuers. gefahr möglichft oft burch Streifen von Laubhol; ju unterbrechen. Die Chinefen brennen gern burres Gras an und geben burchaus forglos mit bem Reuer um.

zweckmäßig bis furg vor Beginn ber Regenzeit verschoben werben fann.

Die Rieberichlage bes Grubjahrs fielen in biefem Jahre reichlicher, bod auch nur nach mehrwöchentlichen Paufen. Der Boben war bei noch vorherrichenten tredenen Nordwestwinden nach etwa 8 Tagen auf Pflangtiefe wieber ftaubtroden. In Folge ber Erfahrung bes Borjahrs waren jeboch Borbereitungen getroffen, mit Begießen bem Fortichreiten ber Pflanzungen folgen zu tonnen. Die im vorigen Jahre erbauten Thalfperren lieferten in ihrem Strome bas Baffer, welches in mehreren Sundert Blechbuchfen (leere Petroleumbuchfen bes Bouvernements und ber Lager) an ben Bergbangen ben Pflangen zugetragen murbe. Die erwähnten Regen waren gwar felten, boch fo reichlich, bag Baffer genug von ben Bachen berunterfam, um ben verbrauchten Regen immer wieder aufzufüllen. Rach einem fehr ftarten Regen Ente Mai wurde bas Giegen eingestellt. Raffe Rebel wurden haufiger, bie Regenzeit bes Bochfommers war ergiebig.

Der Stand ber Schonungen ift befriedigend, ftridweise gut, nur bie Riefernfaat ift jum Theil fparlich aufgegangen.

Dem leitenben boberen Torftbeamten ftanben ale Auffichtsperfonal gur Berfügung: 2 Bulfsjäger und 6 Geefoldaten; von Mitte April an traten bagu noch 2 Seefoldaten, Anfang Mai ein Gartner.

Ein Ret von Fugwegen ift über bas Revier vertheilt: in ber weftlichen Balfte ift es fast gang in meterbreiten Steigen ausgebaut, in ber öftlichen wird co in biefem Binter fertig werben. Es ift zur Erleichterung bes Pflangen. und Baffer transportes und bes Forftichutes an ben fteilen Sangen angelegt. Die Steige fint burch Rivellement festgelegt mit Reigungsverhaltniffen, welche gestatten, fie in Butunft nach Bebarf burch Berbreiterung zu brauchbaren Sahrwegen auszubauen

Bur Bewinnung bes Bebarfs an Forftpflangen, Baumen und Straudern für Bepflangen ber Strafen und gartnerischen Anlagen ift an ben Iltisbergen ein Dilanggarten angelegt. Dies Lanbftud ift ziemlich geschütt gegen ben trodenen lalten Nordweft bes Binters, frei gegen bie von Gee antreibenden feuchten Rebel, und fur die Baffergewinnung burd ein vielverzweigtes Suftem von Ravinen in ber Mitte, jowie hauptfachlich burch ein Stanwert besonders geeignet. Gur Forft pflangen find außerdem fleinere Caatschulen nordlich und nordoftlich ber Iltis berge eingerichtet, um Die Pflanzungen nabe an ber Berwendungeftelle ju gieben. Undererfeits muß ber Pflanggarten immer mehr für Bucht von Stragen- und Gartenbaumen und Strauchern bergegeben werden, da nur febr wenig brauchbares Material in Japan und Oftafien zu haben ift und durch ben Seetransport arg beidabigt und theuer wird.

Mit bem Pflanggarten ift eine Berfuchspflangung einbeimischer Dbft. und

Beinforten verbunden.

Biffanggarten und Zaatidulen.

> Obit Berfuche pflanzung.

#### Rapifel 8. Bermeffung.

In ben Monaten November und Dezember 1899 wurden bie Bermeffunge. arbeiten in der Rolonie gu einem allgemeinen Abschluffe gebracht, jodaß bas Bermeffungsbetachement Ende Dezember Die Beimreife antreten fonnte. Ein Offigier ber Bermeffung blieb jedoch noch weitere 3 Monate im Riantschougebiet, um einige Anichlufarbeiten, wie die Aufnahme bes zu China gehörigen Theiles ber Rufte und bes Subabhanges bes Lau ichan von ber beutichen Grenze nach Diren bis zum Rap Da tan und der dinesischen Rufte sudlich ber zur Rolonie gehörigen Salbinfel Sai bfi bis gu einer Breite von 35° 52' Rord, auszuführen. Diefe Arbeiten wurden in erfter Linie gur Bervollständigung ber Geetarten gebraucht.

Rach Anfunft bes Bermeffungsbetachements in ber Seimath wurde bas gewonnene Material verarbeitet. Die topographischen und budrographischen Aufnahmen wurden burchgesehen und ausgezeichnet, Die Berechnungen geprüft und Die Bujammen, stellung bes gesammten Materials ju einer genauen Karte bes Gouvernements Riautschou in Angriff genommen. Außerdem werben die bodrographischen Aufnahmen noch speziell zur Berftellung von Seefarten verwerthet. Bur Beit find bieje Arbeiten fo weit vorgeschritten, bag im grubjahr 1901 bie topographische Rarte bes Riautschongebiets im Mafftabe 1 : 50 000, fowie eine Seefarte ber Riautschoubucht im gleichen Magitabe ericheinen wird. In turger Beit wird bann bie Berausgabe einer Geefarte im Magitabe 1 : 100 000 folgen, welche bie Unftenerung ber Rianticou. bucht von ber Infel Ticha lien tau aus enthalt.

Bei ber Bermeffung bes Riautschougebiets war von vornherein ber Grundfag festgehalten worden, die Aufnahmen fo genau vorzunehmen, bag burch fie, außer bem Material zu einer allen Anforberungen genügenden Karte, Die Grundlagen für ben Stadtplan, fur bie Unlage bes Ratafters und fur ben Safenplan gegeben wurden und daß fie ein endgültig abgeschloffenes Banges barftellen. Dementsprechend war auch die Ausruftung an Personal, Inftrumenten und Material reichlich bemeffen. Ueber bas Fortschreiten ber Arbeiten ift in beiben bisber vorgelegten Dentschriften

Mbidluß ber Mermeffinngen im Edungebiet.

Berarbeitung Des Materiale in ber Seimath.

11

und Bflangen.

Being ber Camen

Micberichlage.

Etanb

ber Edonungen Forftperfonal.

wetboden und die Technik der Arbeit soll im Nachstehenden kurz erläutert werden. Metboden und die Technik der Arbeit soll im Nachstehenden kurz erläutert werden. Alls Ausgangspunkt der Arbeiten wurde ein Bunkt, der astronomische Hauptpseiler des kleinen Observatoriums beim Strandlager, seiner geographischen Lage nach durch astronomische Beobachtungen seitgelegt. Die Breite wurde durch die mikrometrische Messung von Meridian-Zenithdistanzen nach der Methode Horrebow. Talcott, die Länge durch Chronometerübertragung der telegraphisch ermittelten Länge des Flaggstraß des englischen Konsulats in Schanghai bestimmt.

Jur Orientirung ber Aufnahme war ferner bas Azimuth ber Richtung Observatorium. Vismarchberg astronomisch ermittelt, und zwar durch Beobachtungen bes Polarsternes. Ju ben aftronomischen Beobachtungen wurden ein 21 em Universalinstrument zur Längenübertragung, außerdem 4 Marine Chronometer und ein nach Sternzeit regulirtes Chronometer verwandt.

Die Resultate find:

Obfervatorium Sauptpfeiler:

Breite = 36° 3' 58",84; Lange = 120° 18' 18",15.

Mimuth:

Objervatorium Bismardberg = N. 81° 43' 25",4. \*\*\*)

Ferner wurden umfangreiche Beobachtungen mit einem Deflinatorium zur Bestimmung der Misweisung angestellt und als Werth derselben (aus 435 Beobachtungen) 3° 48' West gefunden.

Die Messung ber Grundlinie fand in dem trockenen Alusbette bei Sai vo statt. Daselbst war aus Schienen eine Basisbrücke erbaut, auf welcher die Messungen mit einem für den Zweck der Marine besonders tonstruirten Stahlmesband für Basismessung und mit Mestlatten ausgeführt wurden. Die Länge der Grundlinie wurde aus 8 Messungen zu 952,0456 m — 7,52 mm †) ermittelt

Auf dieser Grundlinie baute sich die Triangulation, von dem aftronomisch bestimmten Hauptpfeiler als Koordinaten-Rullpunkt ausgehend, auf. Das Dreiecksnetz entbalt 110 trigonometrische Punkte, deren Bestimmung in Anbetracht der geringen Ausbehnung des zu vermessenden Gebiets nach der für die Punkte III. Ordnung bei der Königlich Preußischen Aufnahme üblichen Metbode erfolgte. Die Lage der Punkte ist im Gelände entweder durch Steinpfeiler, meistentheils noch durch darunter gelegte Platten oder durch Thourobhren bezeichnet, sodig diese Punkte für sernere Bermessungsarbeiten, z. B. zur Kleintriangulation für Katasterzwecke und Spezialaufnahmen, erhalten bleiben. Aus den Beobachtungen, die mit einem 13,5 em Universalinstrument ausgeführt worden sind, wurden geographische und ebene rechtwinkelige Koordinaten für die einzelnen Punkte berechnet. Die Höhen der Oreieckspunkte wurden durch trigonometrische Höhenmessungen bestimmt, die sich auf einigen

Nivellementspunften aufbauten. Die Höbenlage der letteren über den durch den Gegelnullpunft gebenden Horizont, der auch den Liefenmeffungen zu Grunde liegt, wurde durch Nivellement ermittelt.

In das durch die Triangulation der Bermeffung gegebene Dreiecksneg wurde bie gu ben Rataftervorarbeiten notbige Rleintriangulation eingeschaltet.

Die topographische Ansnahme wurde uberall ba, wo das wirthschaftliche Interesse eine möglichst detaillirte Wiedergabe des Gelandes ersorderte, mit Mestisch und Kippregel durchgeführt; dagegen wurde bei der Aufnahme des gebirgigen Landes bes Lau schan und Tung liu schui, das wenig bevolkert ist und nur geringen kulturellen Werth bat, ein einsacheres tachymetrisches Versahren angewandt.")

Die Seevermessungen erstreckten sich auf Lothungen, Ermittelung der Grundbeschaffenheit und theilweise auch auf Strombestimmungen in der Riautschoubucht und
im Gelben Meere bis zur Länge der Insel Tscha lien tau und dis zur Breite der
Insel Schui ling schan. Hierdurch ist das Material zur Herstellung einer Svezial,
farte der Riautschoubucht sowie einer Ansegelungskarte zu derselben gewonnen
worden. Die Lothungen wurden in der Weise ausgeführt, daß von einem mit sehr
geringer Fahrt dampsenden Boote ununterbrochen die Tiese des Wassers mit dem
Lothe gemessen und jede Minute durch Doppelwinkelmessung mit Ouintanten nach
trigonometrischen Punkten, die durch Baken weithin sichtbar gemacht waren, die Position des Lootes bestimmt wurde. Nur auf Tiesen über 25 m mußte zum Lothen
jedesmal das Boot zum Stillstande gebracht werden. Dies geschah dann jede zweite Minute unter gleichzeitiger Bestimmung des Ortes des Bootes in vorstebender Weise.

Als Nebenaufgabe waren ber Bermessung ber Bau und bie Einrichtung eines provisorischen Leuchtseuers nebst Wärterbaus auf ber Insel Ticha lien tau und die Einrichtung einer meteorologischen Station und eines Zeitsignals in Tsingtau zugefallen.

Seit dem Weggange der Be meffung funktionirt eine selbständige meteorologischastronomische Station, über deren Thätigkeit im Berichtsjahre bereits oben im Kapitel 4 gesprochen ist. \*\*)

#### Rapitel 9.

#### Steuern und Albgaben.

Der schon in ben Vorjahren aufgestellte Verwaltungsgrundsaus\*\*\*), bei der Er- Leitende Grundsaus schließung fistalischer Einnahmequellen möglichste Surückbaltung zu üben und jeden ber Steuerpolitik. farkeren Steuerdruck in der jungen Rolonie zu vermeiden, erbeischte im letten Jahre besondere Veachtung, da die erwerdsthätigen Kreise Tsingtau's obnebin durch die politischen Wirren empfindlich betroffen wurden.

Die Steuerpolitif des Berichtsjahres bat desbalb von neuen Auflagen abgesehen und fich barauf beschränft, einige der Bestimmungen über Abgaben, welche

\*) Die Mestischblatter fowie bie Rarte ber Gebirge Lau ichan und Jung fin ichni gelangen mit bit jufammenbangenten Darftellung bes Riantidongebiets (f. oben 3. 12 Anmert. \*) jur Beroffentlichung.

Topograpbijde Unfnabme.

Zeebermeffungen.

Triangulation.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Siebe oben Zeite 30 jowie Anlage 1.
\*\*\*) Bergl, Dentidvift 1898 & 20 und 1896 & 33.

<sup>0</sup> und 1899 E 33.

<sup>\*)</sup> Bergl. Denfidrift 1898 &, 17 ff. und Denffdrift 1899 &, 30 ff.

<sup>24)</sup> Eine gusammenhangende Darstellung der Vermeffung des Riautschongebietes befindet fich in

<sup>\*\*\*)</sup> Bergl. Deutschrift 1899. 2. 31.

Die gegebenen Resultate werden nach endgültiger Berarbeitung des gesammten aftronomischen Materials noch eine fleine Aendexung erfahren.

<sup>4)</sup> Bergt. Denfidrift 1898. E. 18.

bereits in der erften Steuerordnung vom 2. September 1898\*) feftgefest, aber 196 ber noch nicht in die Pragis übertragen waren, burchzuführen.

Jagbideingebabr. Chinefifche Grundfteuer.

Dies geschah mit ber Jagofcheingebubr und ber dinefischen Grund fteuer. Es ift gelungen, bas umfangreiche Material, bas vor ber Erbebung ber legteren gu fichten war, bis jum Unfang bes Jahres 1900 gu ordnen, fobaß im Januar mit ber Erbebung begonnen werben tonnte. Die Steuer wird balbjabrlich entrichtet, um bas dinefifche Reujahr und nach ber Camenernte; Die Einziehung ber für bas erfte Salbjahr fälligen Betrage bat fich ohne Schwierigkeit vollzogen.

Heberücht über Die Ginnabmen im Berichtejabre.

Ueber Die Befammtheit ber eigenen Ginnahmen Des Gouvernemente im Berichtsjahre giebt die folgende Ueberficht Aufschluß:

Nachweisung der vom 1. Ottober 1899 bis Ende September 1900 eingegangenen Einnahmen.

| yfd.<br>Nr. | Bezeichnung.                         | Betrag vo<br>1. Oftober 1<br>bis<br>31. März 19 | 899 | Bom 1. April<br>30. September 1<br>Hierin find b<br>geftundeten Bet<br>nicht euthalten | Summe. |         |     |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|--|--------|---------|-----|
|             |                                      | Dellar.   | Et. | Dollar.  | Et.    | Dollar. | 61  |
| 1.          | Landverfäufe                         | 30 295  | 09  | 20 293   | 99     | 50 589  | 08  |
| 2.          | Grundsteuern                         | 6 754   | 79  | 8 008  | 15     | 14 762  | 91  |
| 3.          | Miethen, Dacht, Biegelei-            | 4 807   | 41  | 5 503  | 27     | 10 310  | 68  |
| 4.          | Berichtsgebühren                     | 5 108   | 02  | 6 620  | 13     | 11 728  | 15  |
| 5.          | Standesamtsgebühren                  | 37  | 85  | 71   | 50     | 109     | 35  |
| 6.          | Rataftergebühren                     | 620   | 55  | 321  | 50     | 942     | 05  |
| 7.          | Gebühren für besondere Umtegeichäfte | 190   | 37  | 552  | 77     | 743     | 14  |
| 8.          | Gelbftrafen                          | 411   | 95  | 801  | 10     | 1 213   | 05  |
| 9.          | Edifffahrtsbetrieb                   | 2 361   | 29  | 4 202  | 32     | 6 563   | 61  |
| 10.         | Bleifchbeschau                       | 321   | 50  | 260  | 20     | 581     | 71  |
| 11.         | Jagofdeine, Baffenvertauf            | 605   |     | 608  |        | 1 213   |     |
| 12.         | Opinm                                | _   | _   | 1 291  | 91     | 1 291   | .91 |
| .50         | Summe                                | 51 513  | 82  | 48 534   | 84     | 100 048 | 60  |

(Mewerbeideine.

Für bie Folgezeit ift bie Ginführung ber bereits in Biffer 8 ber Steuerordnung vom 2. September 1898 vorgeschenen\*\*\*) Gewerbescheine für Die wenigen bort auf geführten besonderen Arten von Gewerben, wie Berfehre. und Gaftwirthaunternehmungen, Apothefen u. f. w., erneut in Erwägung gezogen worben. Bar im Unfang nicht damit praftifch vorgegangen, jo lag ber Grund ebenfo febr in bem Buniche.

1) Abgebrudt in ber Dentidrift 1898 2. 20.

\*\*\*) Ciebe Dentidrift 1898 3. 21.

Die erfte Riederlaffung von Sotels u. f. w. nicht burch ein umfangreiches Steueripfiem zu erschweren, als in der Rothwendigkeit, Der Berwaltung gur Durcharbeitung ber einzelnen Projette genugend Beit bebufs Cammlung von Erfahrungen am Plage felbft zu gewähren. Bon Sahrzeugen werben vorerft Die Boote, Sampans, Didunten u. f w getroffen werben, es bandelt fich dabei vorläufig weniger um Echaffung einer Ginnabmequelle als um bie Registirung und Rontrole ber Sabrzenge und Ginbammung von Strandraubereien. Die Webubren find fo gering gehalten, daß fie nur die Roften der Eintreibung beden werben; eine den Berbaltniffen angepaßte Erbobung Diefer Gebuhren bleibt ber Bufunft überlaffen.

Im Uebrigen muß immer wieder betont werden, was ichon in ben früheren Dentschriften ausgeführt ift,\*) bag nämlich bas im erften Stadium ber folonialen Entwidelung aufgestellte Steuerprogramm nicht als ein endgültig abgeschloffenes gelten foll und ber Ratur ber Cache nach nicht gelten fann. Reben ber Grund. fieuer und ben wenigen, bis jest baneben bestebenben besonderen Abgaben ift fruber ober fpater eine weitere Stenerart ins Huge gu faffen, bie ben Sandel und ben Geichaftsumjag als folden zu treffen bestimmt ift. Um bier bas Rich. tige, b. b. bas bem Aufbluben ber Rolonie am wenigsten Rachtheilige zu finden, haben bereits feit Langerem Borbereitungen und Berhandlungen unter genauer Berücksichtigung bes eigenartigen Weichaftslebens und ber gemischten Bevolferung bes Schutgebiets ftattgefunden. Gine Ginkommenfteuer in irgend einer form erscheint ichon bes. balb ausgeschloffen, weil es unmöglich fein wird, die Bobe eines Gintommens vom Ausländer, befonders vom Chinefen, jemals zuverläffig zu erfahren; eine Firmenfiener gestaltet sich in ihrer Birfung leicht ungerecht. Als febr erwägungswerth ericheint die Ginführung einer Stempelfteuer, Die ben Umfan bes Sandels in gerechtester Beise treffen wurde und 3. B. in der Rolonic Songtong fich trop aufang. lichen Widerspruches jest ber allgemeinen Bustimmung ber Raufmannschaft erfreut; boch verlangt eine folde Steuer einen fur ben Umfang ber Entwickelung febr ausgedebnten und tomplizirten Berwaltungsapparat. Die Raufmannichaft in Efingtan neigt im Allgemeinen einer befonderen Art Berkehröftener. 3u, nämlich einer Abgabe auf die Geschäftshäuser nach Maggabe ber von ihnen im Durchgangs. verfebre vertriebenen Baaren, die in Anlehnung an bas in ber grembennieberlaffung Schanghai's befolgte Spftem im Grunde auf einen beutscherseits erhobenen Buschlag ju ben dinefischen Bollabgaben binaustaufen wurde. Auch biefe Form hat trop ber Einfachheit und Mühelofigfeit ber Erhebung fur Die Rolonie gewiffe Bedenten: Gie entspricht - wenn auch nur hinsichtlich ber Transitwaaren - nicht gang bem gret. hafencharafter bes Schutgebiets und murbe vor Allem eine Anlehnung ber beutiden fistalischen Intereffen an bas dinefische Bollamt bedeuten, welche in Anbetracht bes provisorischen Charaftere ber gegenwärtigen beutsch. dinesischen Sollvereinbarung nicht als wünschenswerth erscheinen fann.

Die vorstebend in aller Rurge ffiggirten Gragen find mit ben Raufleuten in der Rolonie eingehend erörtert worden, und die Marineverwaltung glaubt, fie an biefer Stelle auch der Renntnifnahme der heimathlichen Intereffententreife behufs Klarung der Anschanungen und späterer Gewinnung möglichst praftischer Gesichts.

Das Etener. aultig abgeichloffence.

> Mbgabe bem Sandel.

in Grage femmende Formen ber Abgabe.

> Unbernug der Jutereffenten.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Bierdurch ertlart fich bie Abweichung ber Summengiffer in Zeile I biefer Tabelle gegenüber To in Rapitel I (oben 3. 13) fur Die Bandverfanfe bes Berichtsjahrs angegebenen Biffer.

Menbeftenerung.

Langere Griff obne Neubelaftung ben Sandel und (Memerbe

Reinerlei alebalbige punfte nicht vorentbalten ju follen. Gie betont jedoch ausbrudlich, daß es fich fur fie gur Beit nicht um die alsbaldige Ginführung einer oder ber anderen ber genannten Steuerarten bandelt, daß fie vielmebr in Anbetracht ber politifden und wirtbicaitliden Berbaltniffe bes legten Jabres auf bem ofiafiatifden Matt es als ibre Bflicht crachtet, bem Sandel und Bewerbe ber jungen Rolonie junadit eine geraume grift jur Biedererftartung obne ben Drud neuel Auflagen ober auch nur ber Beforgniß por folden gu gemabren. Es licat besbalb in ber Abficht ber Bermaltung, mit jeder Neubelaftung bes Banbels felange ju marten, bie neue wirthschaftliche Faftoren bem letteren zu gute gefommen fem werben. 211s ein folder Zeitpunft erscheint insbesondere berjenige, in welchem bi-Schantung Babn ein erhebliches Stud in bas Innere binein fertig gestellt und bann noch einige Beit vergangen fein wird, innerhalb welcher ber Sandel die Bortbei ber neuen Berfebreftrage fich zu eigen machen fann.

## Bericht der meteorologischen Station.

Im Allgemeinen verlief bas Berichtsjahr in Bezug auf Die Sauptelemente Der Meteorologie Allgemeine Ueberficht analog ben beiden Borjahren, immerhin tamen body einige Abweidbungen in ben einzelnen überbas Berichtsjahr. Monaten vor, welche jum Theil bestimment auf Die Wetterlage einwirften.

Der Winter 1899 1900 war burdweg falter als in ben Borjahren. Die innere Bucht war bemgufolge oft, namentlich im Januar, auf weite Streden mit Treibeis bebedt-Der Dichuntenverfehr nach Sang ton und Ja pu ton mar unterbrochen. Der Beginn bes Binters fiel im Berichtsjahr, ebenfo wie in ben beiben Borjabren, in bas lette Drittel bes Monats Rovember, bas Ende auf ben 25. Marg 1900. 1898 fant bie Temperatur am 23. Marg und 1899 am 12. Marg gum letten Male unter 00.

Die niedrigften Temperaturen maren:

1897/98 - 6,3° am 4, 111, 1898.

1898 99 - 7,5° am 14. 1. 1899.

1899/1900 - 11,0° am 2. 1, 1900.

Sturme traten mabrend bes Winters an 40 Tagen auf, von benen jedoch nur 3 Etarte 8 und mehr erreichten.

Das Frühjahr ftellte fich in Folge ber größeren Rieberichläge in ben Monaten April und Mai fur die Forit- und Landwirtbichaft bedeutend gunftiger ale bie Borjabre. Die Temperaturen waren milbe und angenehm, bie Winde wehten vorzugsweise ichon von Mitte Gebruar an mit leichten Starfen aus fudoftlicher Richtung; nur ein ichwerer Sturm am 26. Mai, ber von Morgens 9 Uhr bis Abends 9 Uhr webte und zeitweilig Starte 12 erreichte, richtete nicht unerheblichen Schaden an ben Sanfern an.

Die fogenannte Regenzeit, welche bie Monate Juni, Juli und Anguit umfaßt, ber lief normal. Die Gefammtniederschlagemenge betrug in Diefen 3 Monaten bei 39 Regentagen 466,6 mm gegen 269,7 mm an 35 Regentagen im Juni, Juli und Anguit 1899.

Die daratteriftischen Mertmale fur ben Beginn ber Regenzeit: Rebet und Dunft, traten in biefem Jahre nicht fo ausgesprochen bervor wie in den Borjahren.

Huch in Diefem Jahre war, wie in ben Borjahren, ber Ottober ber iconfte, fich burch meiftens flares Wetter auszeichnende Monat bes Jabres. Rur an 3 Tagen fielen leichte Regenschauer, Die Regenmenge war jedoch unmegbar.

Das Magimum ber Temperatur betrug 27,1%, bas Minimum 5,7% und bas Mittel 14,7°; babei mehte meift leichte Briefe aus verschiedenen Richtungen, nur an 2 Jagen webte ber Wind fturmifd, fo am 15. Morgens 7 Ubr 15 Min., wo er, nachdem er um 6 Ubr icon Ctarte 7 erreicht batte, von N. N. W. auf N. fprang und, nach und nach mehr gunehmend, um 10 Uhr 30 Min. Starfe 11 erreichte. Mit idmantenten Ctarten webte er tann bis Radmittags, bierauf auf Starte 5 abflauent, mabrent ber Racht bis nachsten Morgen 8 Uhr mit gleicher Starte. Um 8 Uhr am 16. frifchte er wieder jur Starte 7 auf und flante erft Abends 7 Uhr allmählich ab.

Ottober 1899.

Der Kendbtigfeitsgehalt ber Luft betrug im Mittel 62 Brozent. Der mittlere Baremeterstand betrug 764,9 mm. Der Monat Oftober war bennach in Bezug auf bie Fenching teit ber Luft ber trodenste von allen. Die barometrischen Schwankungen waren, wenn man von dem, vor dem Sturm am 15. auf 754,5 mm gefallenen Barometer absiebt, geringe

November 1899.

Dieser Monat weist die meisten beiteren Tage, namlich 12, auf. An 4 Tagen sim Ganzen 2,8 mm Regen. Am 26. trat ein zweistündiges leichtes Schneegestöber auf. Tagesallene Schneemenge war unmeßbar. Die Temperatur nahm allmählich gegen das Ende die Monats ab. Das Maximum betrug 19,7° am 1., das Minimum —1,8° am 30., das Mittel aber immerhin noch 8,0°. Die Winde, welche schon meistens aus nördlichen Richtungen webten, nahmen an 6 Tagen stürmischen Charakter an, sedoch nie Stärke 8 erreichend. Da Freuchtigkeitsgebalt der Luft war im Mittel 63 Prozent, also wenig senchter als der vordez gebende Monat. Auch die barometrischen Schwankungen waren geringe. Der Lustere nahm unter dem Einflusse der trockenen Nordwinde gegen das Ende des Monats zu. Mittlere Barometerstand 768,2 mm.

Dezember 1899.

Das erfte Drittel bes Monats brachte noch meift heiteres Wetter, im zweiten Drine bagegen begann ber eigentliche Winter.

Bei zum größten Theil bebedtem himmel und nörblichen Winden sant die Temperatur ftark, Regen und Schneegestöber batten die Herrschaft angetreten. Es fiel an 7 Lagen Regen und an 5 Lagen Schnee, im Ganzen 27,7 num gegen 8,5 num im Dezember 1898. Der Monat war and schne durch seinen allgemeinen Charafter und durch seine scharfen nörblicher Winde, welche an 9 Lagen stürmisch wehten, davon zweimal mit Stärke 8 und 9, weit un angenehmer als der des Borjahres. Die Temperatur nahm schon im zweiten Drittel start als Das Maximum war 14,1° am 6., das Minimum — 7,3° am 24. und das Mittel 2,9°.

Der Teuchtigkeitsgebalt ber Luft, ber in ben zwei ersten Dritteln im Mittel eines 71 Drozent betrug, stieg im letzten Drittel auf 94 Prozent im Mittel. Das Monatsmittel betrug 76 Prozent. Das Barometer stand zu Aufang bes Monats normal, ging gegen bie Mitte bes Monats, subliche Winde verursachend, auf 756,7 mm berunter und flieg bann wieder. Der mittlere Barometerstand war 766,6 mm.

Januar 1900.

Auch ber Januar war unerfreulicher als ber bes Borjahres, benn es stehen ten 14 heiteren Tagen vom Borjahre nur 4 gleichartige in biesem Jahre entgegen. Regen war nicht zu verzeichnen, jedoch siel an 7 Tagen Schnee, 1,6 mm. Die Temperatur stand burdweg viel niedriger als im gleichen Monat vorigen Jahres. Das Maximum betrug 5,2 am 21., das Minimum — 11,0° am 2., das Mittel — 3,8°.

Der Januar 1900 war ber tältefte Monat seit ber Besigergreifung: es wurden 31 Frosttage, bavon 20 Cistage, notirt. Die Winde, vorzugsweise aus nordwestlicher Richtung nahmen an 7 Tagen frürmischen Charafter an und brachten die Kälte noch mehr zur Geltung. Der Feuchtigseitsgehalt ber Luft betrug im Mittel 75 Prozent. Der Barometerstand war unt geringen Schwanfungen unterworfen und betrug im Mittel 771,9 mm.

Gebruar 1900.

Die Witterungsverhaltniffe im Februar waren annahernt bieselben wie im Janua. Bei jum größten Theil bebecktem Himmel fiel an einem Tage Regen und an 3 Tagen Schnee, welche eine Gesammtuiederschlagsmenge von 4,0 mm lieserten. Der meiste Schnee fiel in der Nacht vom 28. Februar jum 1. März, hierbei erreichte die Schneedecke eine Höhe von 61 mm und hielt sich etwa 5 Tage auf freiem Felde; in den Ackersurchen und an den Stellen welche ber Sonne weniger ausgesetzt waren, sag er eirea 10 Tage.

Wenn auch die Winde noch vorzugsweise aus nördlichen Richtungen wehten, so famen doch in der Mitte des Monats schon öfters füdliche Winde durch, welche ein Steigen der Temperatur bewirften. Das Maximum der Temperatur mit 14,3° fiel auf den 22., tak Minimum mit -7,5° auf den 4., das Mittel 0,7° war um 4,5° gegen den vorigen Monat gestiegen. Der Tendrigkeitsgehalt der Luft betrug im Mittel 70 Prozent, war also noch weiter zurückgegangen.

Das Barometer war, ben zwischendurch wechselnden Winden entsprechend, leichten Edwantungen unterworfen und bewegte sich zwischen 777,3 mm am 6. und 761,9 mm am 24. Das Mittel stellte sich auf 768,5 mm.

Das Wetter in diesem Monat war im Allgemeinen dem des Borjahres abnlich, boch lagen die Temperaturen niedriger. Regentage waren 5, Schnectage 2 zu verzeichnen, der gemessene Gesammtniederschlag betrug sedoch nur 3,2 mm. Die Winde, welche schon aus gesprochener die südlichen Richtungen innehielten, wehten an 10 Tagen fürmisch, sedoch alle nicht mehr als Stärfe 7 erreichend. Die Temperatur, die ihr Maximum mit 14,7° am 22. mid das Minimum mit -4,5° am 12. erreichte, stellte sich im Mittel auf 4,2°. Der relative seuchtigkeitsgebalt der Luft batte noch mehr abgenommen und erreichte ein Mittel von

67 Prozent.
Das Barometer, welches am 11. seinen höchsten Stand im Monat mit 773,5 mm erreicht batte, siel bis zum 13., also in 48 Stunden um 24,2 mm. Der Grund für dies rapide Kallen lag in einem barometrischen Minimum, welches über 28. Schantung lag und billich gerichtete Vewegung hatte.

Der Wind wehte zur Beit bes niedrigsten Standes (749,3 mm) am Mittag bes 13. mit Stärfe 7 aus S.O.; sprang bann Nachmittags zwischen 7 und 8 Uhr, als bas Minimum nach Oft weitergezogen war, in einem Gewitter auf N.N.W. um und wehte am nachsten Tage von früh bis Nachmittags gegen 6 Uhr mit Stärfe 7, ein ebenso rapides Steigen bes Barometers bervorrufend.

Barometers bervorrufend. Sieraus geht hervor, daß das Minimum nördlich von Tfingtau vorbeigezogen ift. Miederigen frand bas Barometer der Jahreszeit entsprechend niedriger und erreichte im Mittel 764,3 mm.

Der Monat April zeichnete sich burch meistens bedeckten Himmel unvertheilbaft aus gegen den gleichen Monat des vorigen Jahres, jedoch fam die größere Zeuchtigkeit, welche im Mittel 78 Prozent betrug, und die gefallene Regennunge, 30,8 mm in 6 Regentagen, dem Pflanzenwuchse sehr zu statten. Die Temperatur war den ganzen Monat über augenebm, erreichte am 27. ihr Mazimum mit 22,1°, am 7. ihr Minimum mit 2,0° und betrug im Mittel 10,5°. Der Wind, welcher zum größten Theil aus südlichen Richtungen wehte, machte nur an wenigen Tagen biervon eine Ausnahme. Stürmische Winde famen nur am 2 Tagen, am 1. und am 6., vor, wo sie kuze Zeit mit Stärke 8 aus N.W. beziehungsweise N. wehten. Der Barometerstand bewegte sich zum größten Theil in engen Grenzen, das Mittel beseselben betrug 761,4 mm.

Dieser Monat wies 7 heitere Tage und 9 Regentage auf. Es fiel im Ganzen an 9 Tagen 96,4 mm Regen.

Die Temperatur, welche im Mittel 16,1° betrug, bewegte sich zwischen 29,0° am 21. und 9,2° am 8. Die Winde wehten zum Theil mit mäßigen Stärken aus südöstlicher Richtung; stürmisch wehten sie an 2 Tagen, am 7. aus W. N. W. und am 26., den schon Singangs beschriebenen Sturm aus O. S. O. Stärke 12 bringent, welcher durch ein barometrisches Minimum über der Mongolei mit S. O. sortschreitender Bewegung hervorgerusen wurde.

Der Teuchtigkeitsgehalt der Luft betrug im Mittel 77 Brogent. Das barometrische Monatsmittel stellte sich auf 754,8 mm.

Monat Juni brachte wenig heitere Tage, benn es regnete an 11 Tagen, Die eine Regenmenge von 75,8 nun brachten.

Die Temperaturen gingen Mittags ichon im Mittel auf 23° berauf und machten, verbunden mit dem großen Fenchtigkeitsgehalte der Luft, im Monatemittel 82 Prozent, den Aufenthalt im Simmer recht unangenehm.

Die Winde wehten mit mittleren Stärken vorzugsweise aus subostlicher Richtung. Um 7. und 15. wehte der Wind für fürzere Zeit mit Stärte 8 aus O. S. O. beziehungsweise O.

Das Barometer ichwantte wenig und ftand im Mittel auf 755,n imm.

Mary 1900.

21pril 1900.

Mai 1900.

Juni 1900.

1:3

Juli 1900,

Auch biefer Monat zeichnete fich wie der bes Borjahres durch seine durchweg beben Temperaturen und viele Regentage aus. Das Maximum ber Temperatur betrug 32,3° am 24., das Minimum 19,7° am 3. und das Mittel 24,1°. Die Gesammtmenge bes Niebersichlags betrug bei einem mittleren Teuchtigkeitsgehalte ber Luft von 88 Prozent und 14 regnerischen Tagen 125,6 mm.

Das Barometer, welches am 14. mit 745,4 mm ben niedrigsten Stand bes gangen Jahres erreichte, batte seinen bochsten Stand im Monat am 1. und 2. mit 759,1 mm und stand im Mittel auf 752,0, biermit auch bas niedrigste Monatsmittel bes gangen Jahres barstellend.

Muguft 1900.

Der Monat Angust war ebenso beiß wie ber bes Borjahres. Die Extreme ber Temperatur waren 30,5° am 7. und 25. und 19,1° am 26. Es waren 14 Regentage zu verzeichnen, die einen Wesammtniederschlag von 265,8 mm brachten. Wenn auch die Menge des gefallenen Regens während des ganzen Monats in diesem Jahre nicht an die im gleichen Monate des Jahres 1898 gefallene Menge (418,4 mm) hinaureicht, so wurde doch in diesem Monate die größte bisher innerhalb 24 Stunden beobachtete Regenmenge gemessen. Es sielen von 7<sup>h</sup> a. m. des 27. die 7<sup>h</sup> a. m. des 28. 152,5 mm Regen, dazu wehte ein stürmischer Wind aus O. S. O. Stärfe 8.

Der Genebtigfeitsgebalt ber Luft betrug im Mittel 87 Prozent.

Das Baremeter fing wieder an ju fteigen und ftand im Mittel auf 754,1 mm.

And biefer Monat verlief annabernt fo wie ber bes Borjahres.

September 1900.

Die Temperatur, welche im Mittel 22,3° betrug, bewegte fich zwischen 30,0° und 11,6°. Un 5 Tagen traten leichte Regenschauer von fürzerer Dauer auf, welche im Gaugen eine Regennunge von 4,7 mm brachten.

Die Binde wehten mit geringen Stärfen aus allen Richtungen, aber schon ausgesprochener aus ber nördlichen Salfte ber Bindrofe.

Die relative Teuchtigkeit ber Luft betrug im Mittel 71 Prozent. Die Schwankungen bes Barometers waren geringe, ein weiteres Steigen gegen Ende bes Monats ftellt bas barometrische Mittel auf 760,1 mm.

Im Folgenden ift eine Bergleichsftatistit über die Witterungsverbaltniffe bes Jahres 1898 99 mit benen bes Jahres 1899 1900 gegeben.

# Uebersicht

über die

Wetterbeobachtungen in der Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1898 bis 30. September 1900.

### Uebersicht über d

|                    |                      | Oftober        |                             | Nov                          | em ber                 | Dele                      | Jani                                 |                        |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                    |                      | 1898.          | 1899,                       | 1898.                        | 1899.                  | 1898.                     | 1899.                                | 1899.                  |
|                    | ( Maximum            | 772,1 mm am 31 | 772,1 mm am 26.             | 773 <sub>1</sub> s mm am 28. | 774,7 mm am 29.        | 777,7 mm am 22.           | 773,4 mm am 1.                       | 777,3 mm am 21         |
| Barometer          | Minimam              | 753,2 * * 15,  | 754,5 » » 15.               | 761,1 " " 17.                | 759,0 × × 11.u.12.     | 759,8 * * 13.             | 756,7 * * 13.                        | 759,6 28.              |
|                    | ( Mittel             | 764,8 *        | 764,0 0                     | 767,2 »                      | 768,2 »                | 768,0 *                   | 766,6 >                              | 769,7 =                |
|                    | ( Maximum ) abfolute | 25,2° am 15.   | 27,1° am 5.                 | 17,8° am 14.                 | 19,7° am 1.            | 13,5° am 5.               | 14,1° am 6                           | 9,0° am 1              |
| Thermometer        | Minimum ( Größen *)  | 7,5 ° ≠ 26.    | 5,7° * 17. u. 25.           | -0,3° × 27.                  | -1,8° × 30.            | -5,5° v 13.               | -7 <sub>j</sub> a <sup>n</sup> ≈ 24. | -7,5° = 14.            |
|                    | Mittel               | 18,3 °         | 14,7 °                      | 10,7 °                       | 8,0 0                  | 3,2 0                     | 2,0 9                                | 1,1.0                  |
| Seitere Lage       |                      | 15             | 10                          | 12                           | 12                     | 17                        | 3                                    | 14                     |
| Trübe Tage         |                      | Ť              | 2                           | 7                            | 4                      | 2                         | 10                                   | 3                      |
| Sturmtage          | ****************     | 1              | 2 davon 1<br>mit Stärfe 11. | 1 aber unter<br>Stärfe 8.    | 6 aber unter Starfe 8. | 5 davon 3 unter Stärfe 8. | 9 bavon 7 unter Starfe S.            | 2 aber unter Starfe 8. |
| Eistage            | ************         | O              | 0                           | 0                            | 0                      | 0                         | 1                                    | 3                      |
| Arofttage          |                      | 0              | 0                           | 1                            | 2                      | 16                        | 15                                   | 23                     |
| Regentage          |                      | 2              | 3                           | 2                            | 4                      | 1                         | 7                                    | 3                      |
| Echneetage         | ***************      | 0              | 0                           | 2                            | 1                      | 3                         | 5                                    | 3                      |
| Commertage         |                      | .1             | 1                           | 0                            | 0                      | 0                         | 0                                    | ο                      |
| Mieberichlagsmenge |                      | 4,3 mm         | O,o mm                      | 7,4 mm                       | 2,8 mm                 | 8,5 mm                    | 27,7 mm                              | 1,2 mm                 |

#### Unmerfung.

Beitere Tage find folche, bei benen bie mittlere Bewolfung unter 2,0° liegt.

Trube Tage find folde, bei benen bie mittlere Bewolfung mehr ale 5,0 ° betragt.

Sturmtage find folde Tage, an benen ber Wind, fei es an ben Beobachtungsterminen ober auch sonft in ber Zwischengeit, Die Starfe 8 ober mehr erreicht. Bei Aufstellung biefer Tabelle find Tage mit Wint Mis Cistage werben biefenigen bezeichnet, an benen bie Temperatur ftets unter 11° bleibt, also selbst bas Magimum ber Temperatur negatives Vorzeichen bat.

Alls Frofitage gelten biejenigen, an welchen bas Minimum ber Temperatur unter 0° liegt, gleichviel ob bas Magimum über Rull ober ebenfalls unter Rull gewesen ift. Mithin werden auch die Eistage bei bei Begentage find folde Tage, an benen Regen gefallen ift.

Schneetage find folde Tage, an benen Schnee gefallen ift.

216 Commertage gelten folde, an benen bas Maximum der Temperatur 25° Celfine ober mehr beträgt.

") Chenje fann ein beiterer Lag auch ale Sturmtag gelten und wird bann fowohl bei ben beiteren ale auch bei ben Sturmtagen mitgegablt ze.

<sup>\*)</sup> Magimum und Minimum Thermometer find ern im Dezember 1898 in Gebrauch genommen; bis gn biefem Zeitpuntte find bie Magimum und Minimum Temperaturen aus ben Terminbenba

## Uebersicht über die Wetterbeobachtungen im Riautschouge der Ze

| 91 p     | àii               | W                            | nar                    | Tebi                   | inar                      | Jar                    | Dezember                  |                |  |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1899.    | Esca              | 1899.                        | 1900.                  | 1899.                  | 1900.                     | 1899.                  | 1899.                     | 1898.          |  |
| pm am 6, | 77a. m. s         | 773 <sub>1</sub> 2 mm am 11. | 777,3 mm am 6.         | 773,5 mm am 4.         | 779,8 mm am 24. u. 26     | 777,3 mm am 21.        | 773,4 mm am 1.            | 77,7 mm am 22. |  |
| · · 21.  | 749.              | 748,9 * * 31.                | 761,9 * * 24.          | 760,5 » » 24.          | 762,2 * * 12              | 759,s = 28.            | 756,7 * * 13.             | 50,8 * * 13.   |  |
| 7        | 764,              | 764,1 *                      | 768,5 •                | 767,2 *                | 771,0 .                   | 769,7 »                | 766,6 >                   | 68,0 >         |  |
| am 25.   | 14,7              | 19,0° am 28                  | 14,3° am 22.           | 12,4° am 26.           | 5,2° am 21.               | 9,0° am 4.             | 14,1° am 6                | 13,9 ° am 5.   |  |
| ² » 5.   | -1                | -1,1° + 2                    | -7,5° + 4.             | -6,10 * 9.             | =11,0° + 2.               | -7,5° + 14.            | -7,3° * 24.               | - 5,5 ° » 13.  |  |
| i.       | 4,2               | 7,00 %                       | 0,7 ° *                | 3,20                   | —3,8 °                    | 1,1 °                  | 2,0 °                     | 3,20           |  |
| s        | 6                 | 6                            | 8                      | 10                     | 4                         | 14                     | 3                         | 17             |  |
| -2       | 4                 | 5                            | 5                      | 7                      | 7                         | 3                      | 10                        | 2              |  |
| n        | 10 abn 2<br>Cinto | 7 aber unter Starfe 8.       | 8 aber unter Starfe 8. | 6 aber unter Starfe 8. | 7 bavon 6 unter Stärle 8. | 2 aber unter Stärfe 8, | 9 bavon 7 unter Starfe 8. | Starte 8.      |  |
| 0        | 0                 | 0                            | 3                      | 0                      | 20                        | 3                      | 1                         | 0              |  |
| 0        | .12               | 5                            | 23                     | 12                     | 31                        | 23                     | 15                        | 16             |  |
| Î.       | 5                 | 3                            | 1                      | 4                      | 0                         | 3                      | 7                         | 1              |  |
| 0        | 2                 | 1                            | 3                      | 4                      | 7                         | 3                      | 5                         | 3              |  |
| 2        | -0                | 0                            | Q                      | 0                      | Ū.                        | 0                      | 0                         | 0              |  |
| 1,6 mm   | 3,2 at            | 5,5 mm                       | 4,9 mm                 | 8,8 mm                 | l,s mm                    | 4,2 mm                 | 27,7 mm                   | 8,5 mm         |  |

die Maximum und Minimum Temperaturen aus den Terminbeobachtungen entmommen gen mitgezählt ze.

cs mehr erreicht. Bei Aufstellung dieser Tabelle sind Tage mit Windstarke 6 während der Wintermonate mit zu den Sturmtagen gerechnet, da sich der Wind bierbeit ist Rälte fühlba is Vorzeichen hat. falls unter Null gewesen ist. Mithin werden auch die Eistage bei den Frostragen mitgezählt.\*\*)

# Argehi der Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1898 bis 30. September 1900.

|                 | n v      | ril             | M               | a i                      | Juni            |                            | 31                           | ı1i                  | શાં તુ માં                  |                            |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10 <sub>x</sub> | (800.    | 1900.           | 1899.           | 1900.                    | 1899.           | 1900.                      | 1899.                        | 1900.                | 1899.                       | 22000                      |
| am              | man 6.   | 770,0 mm am 22. | 763,7 mm am 12. | 762,3 mm am 14.          | 762,2 mm am 17. | 762,0 mm am 1.             | 756 <sub>1</sub> 2 mm am 26. | 759,1 mm am 1. u. 2. | 759 <sub>1</sub> 3 mm am 26 | 758 <sub>0</sub> 000 - 500 |
|                 | + 21.    | 751,2 » » 6.    | 751,8 * * 31.   | 745,5 * * 6.             | 745,4 * * 3.    | 74S <sub>t</sub> s * * 23. | 745,7 * * 8.                 | 745,4 * * 14.        | 716,1 * * 10.               | 747.4 10                   |
|                 |          | 761,4 »         | 757,8 **        | 754,s »                  | 753,7 *         | 755,9 2                    | 751 <sub>7</sub> 2 *         | 752,0 "              | 754,s »                     | 751,                       |
| 4m 2            | a am 25. | 22,1° am 27.    | 28,9 ° am. 2.   | 29,0° am 21.             | 29,6° am 19.    | 27,2° am 25.               | 32,4° am 23.                 | 32,3° am 24.         | 31,1° am 18                 | 30 <sub>6</sub> = 500 7 0  |
| . 15            | 2 . 3.   | 2,0° × 7.       | 10,1 ° = 1.     | 9,2° * 8.                | 15,3 ° × 3.     | 13,9 ° » 5.                | 16,10 * 11.                  | 19,7 ° 2 3.          | 16,1 ° × 27.                | 19.1 - 3                   |
|                 | **       | 10,5 °          | 17,2 °          | 16,10                    | 21,4 °          | 19,4 °                     | 25,1 °                       | 24,1 °               | 25,0 °                      | $24\mu^{\alpha}$           |
| 6               | 8        | 3               | 8               | 7                        | 10              | 3                          | 3                            | 1                    | o -                         | - S                        |
| 9               | 17       | 8               | 2               | 6                        | 1               | 11                         | 2                            | -4                   | 1                           | *                          |
| er unt          | W        | 2               | 1               | 2 bavon 1 mit Stärfe 12. | Ü.              | 2                          | 0                            | σ                    | ti -                        | 1                          |
| 0               | Ø.       | 0               | 0               | 0                        | 0               | 0                          | 0                            | 0                    | 0                           | 11                         |
| 12              | -(1)     | 0               | 0               | 0                        | 0               | 0                          | 0                            | 0                    | 0                           | -0                         |
| 5               | Ť        | 6               | 5               | 9                        | 10              | 11                         | 16                           | 14                   | 9                           | .14                        |
| 2               | 11       | 0               | 0               | 0                        | 0               | 0                          | 0                            | 0                    | 0                           | . 0 -                      |
| 0               | 3        | 0               | 3               | 2                        | 13              | 6                          | 29                           | 27                   | 30                          | 31                         |
| nm              | Lw mm    | 30,8 mm         | 17,5 mm         | 96,4 mm                  | 105,6 mm        | 75,8 mm                    | 108,0 mm                     | 125,0 mm             | 55,2 mm                     | 205,8 m                    |
|                 |          |                 |                 |                          |                 |                            |                              | 1                    |                             |                            |

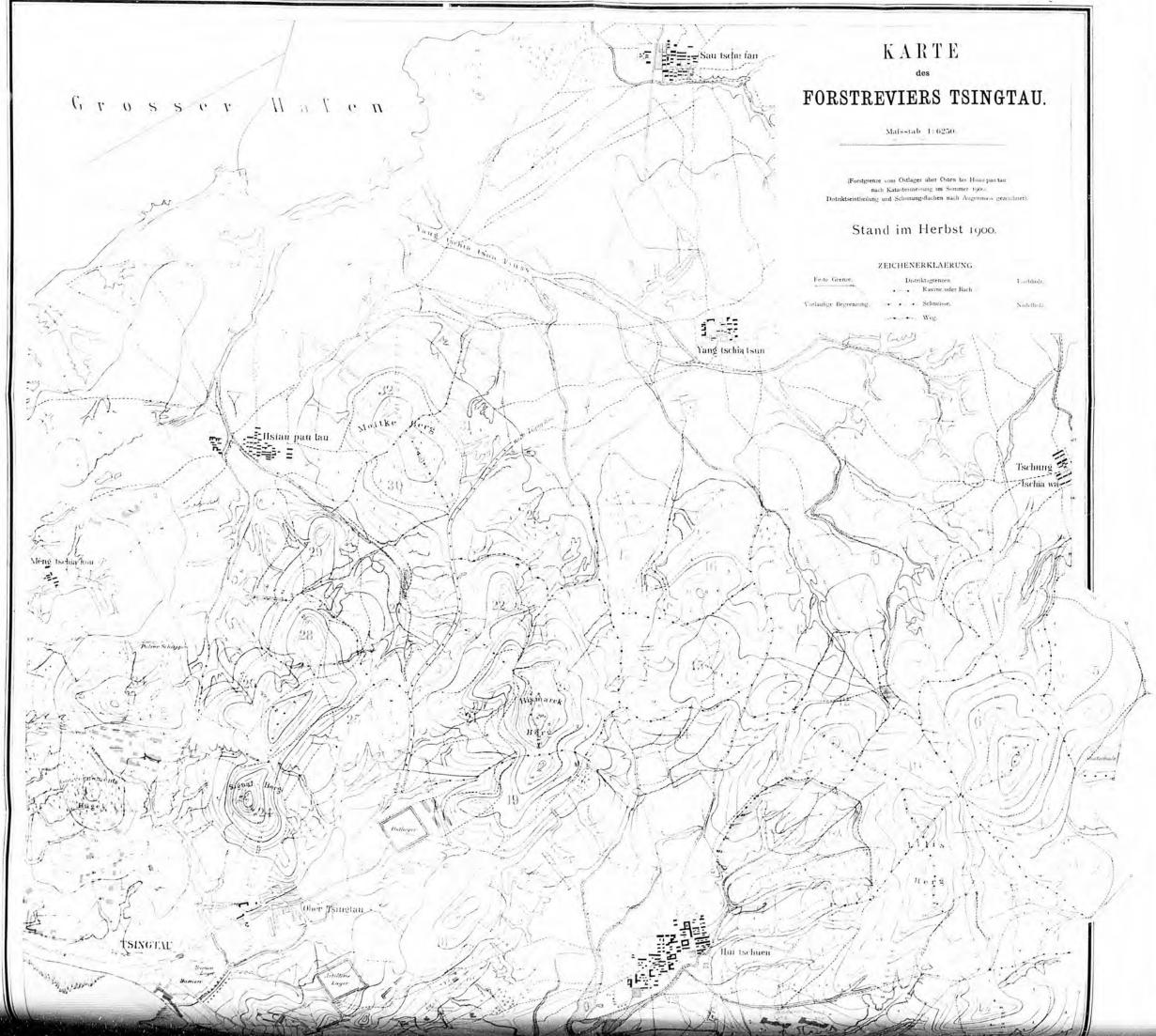
burd Balte fühlbar macht.

er 1898 bis 30. September 1900.

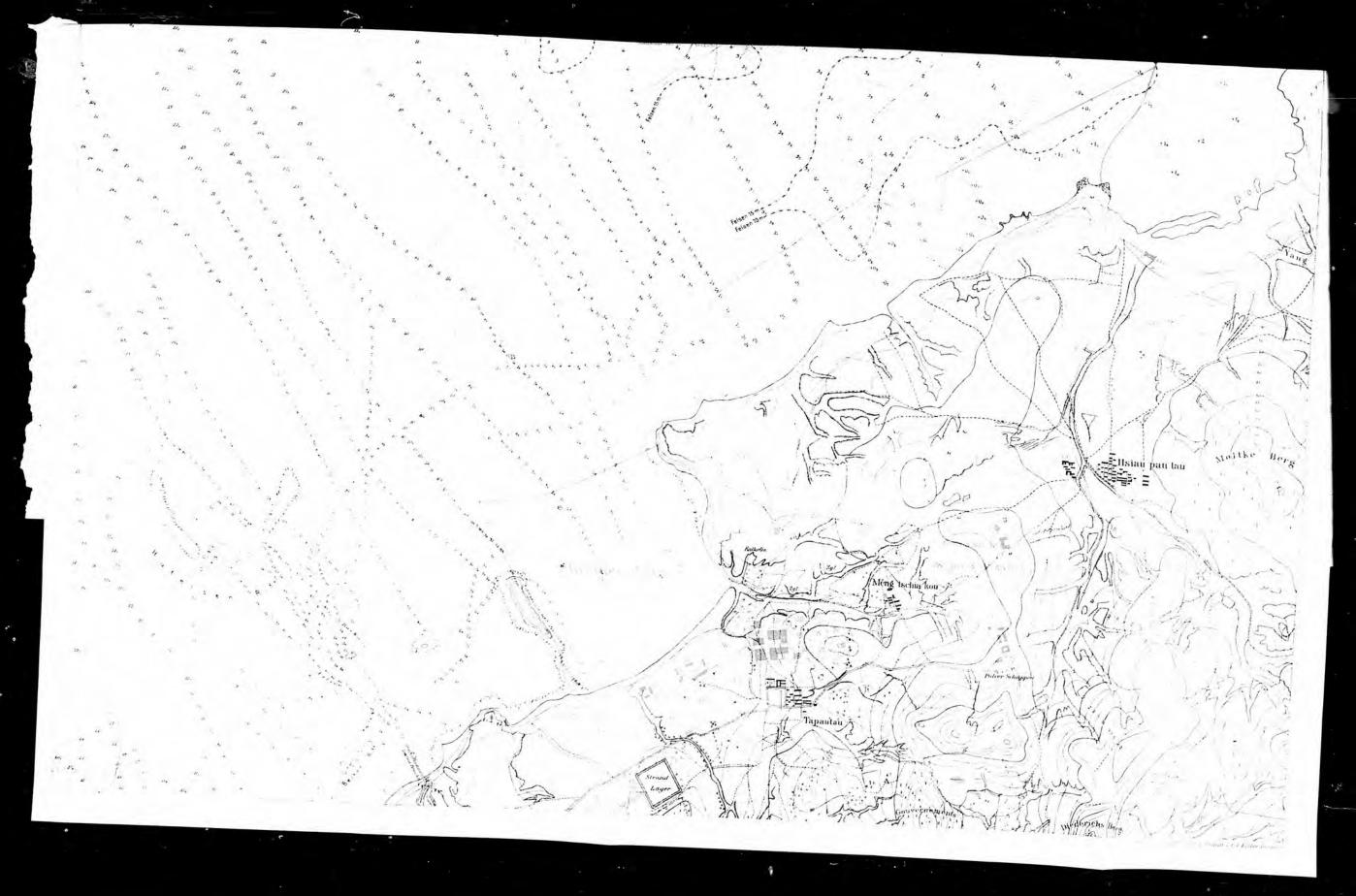
| a i                         | Juni            |                | Juli            |                      | A n g n st      |                        | September       |                 | Jahresüberlicht  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 1900.                       | 1899.           | 1900.          | 1899.           | 1900.                | 1899.           | 1900.                  | 1899.           | 1900.           | Oftober 1898<br>bis<br>einjahl. Zeptember 1899.  | Oftober 1809<br>bis<br>einscht. Zeutember 1900 |  |
| 762,a mm am 14.             | 762,2 mm am 17. | 762,0 mm am 4. | 756,2 mm am 26. | 759,1 mm am 1. u. 2. | 759,3 mm am 26. | 758,9 mm am 27. n. 29. | 766,7 mm am 28. | 768,: mm am 30. | 777,7 mm am 22./XII. 98.   | 779,s mm am 24, 1, n, 26 /1 (                  |  |
| 715,5 5 5 6.                | 715,6 * * 3.    | 748,8 * * 23.  | 715,7 * * 8.    | 745,4 * * 14.        | 746,1 * * 10.   | 747,4 * * 19.          | 755,0 * * 1     | 756,3 * * 1.    | 745,6 × × 3,/V1, 90,   | 745,4 * * 14, VII. (0)                         |  |
| 754,s *                     | 753,7 *         | 755,9 ≯        | 751,2 *         | 752,0 »              | 754,s »         | 754,1 **               | 761,1 *         | 760,1 *         |  |  |  |
| 29,0° am 21                 | 29,0° am 19.    | 27,2° am 25.   | 32,6 ° am 23.   | 32,3° am 24.         | 31,4° am 18.    | 30,5° am 7. u. 25.     | 29,1° am 6.     | 30,0° am 24.    | 32,6 ° am 23, VII, 99,   | 32,a am 24, VII, 00                            |  |
| 9,2° * S.                   | 15,3° × 3.      | 13,00 0 5.     | 16,40 * 11.     | 19,70 . 3.           | 16,1 0 , 27.    | 19,1 0 , 26.           | 11,10 * 30.     | 11,6 ° * 28.    | -7,5° × 14 1, 99.  | - 11,0° × 2./f, (0).                           |  |
| 16,10                       | 21,4 0          | 19,4 °         | 25,1 0          | 24,1 0               | 25,0 °          | 24,0 °                 | 21,8 °          | 22,3 °          | A COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE STAT | _  |  |
| 7                           | 10              | 3              | 3               | 1                    | 0               | 5                      | 6               | 9               | 109  | 71   |  |
| 6                           | Ŷ.              | 11             | 2               | 4                    | 1               | 8                      | 2               | 4               | 35   | 78   |  |
| 2 daven 1 mit<br>Stärfe 12. | 0               | 2              | i d             | 0                    | 0               | 1                      | 3               | 0               | 26   | 49   |  |
| 0                           | O               | .0             | 0               | 0                    | .0              | 0                      | 0               | 0.              | 3  | 24   |  |
| 0                           | 0               | 0              | 0               | 0                    | 0               | 0                      | O               | 0               | 57   | 83   |  |
| 9                           | 10              | 11             | 16              | 14                   | 9               | 14                     | 5               | 5               | 61   | 79   |  |
| 0                           | .0              | 0              | 0               | 0                    | 0               | 0                      | · O             | 0               | 10   | 18   |  |
| 2                           | 13              | 6              | 29              | 27                   | 30              | 31                     | 23              | 26              | 101  | 93   |  |
| 96,4 mm                     | 105,s mm        | 75,8 mm        | 108,9 mm        | 125,0 mm             | 55,2 mm         | 265,8 mm               | ii,s mru        | 4,7 mm          | 334,0 mm   | 638,7 mm                                       |  |













Schanning Euchhalm

Sudmeftl Abichlufidanim

Casebrucke

Steite gur Reparaturmerffatt und ju den Steinbruchen

Gr ferit n.



Batenriffe.

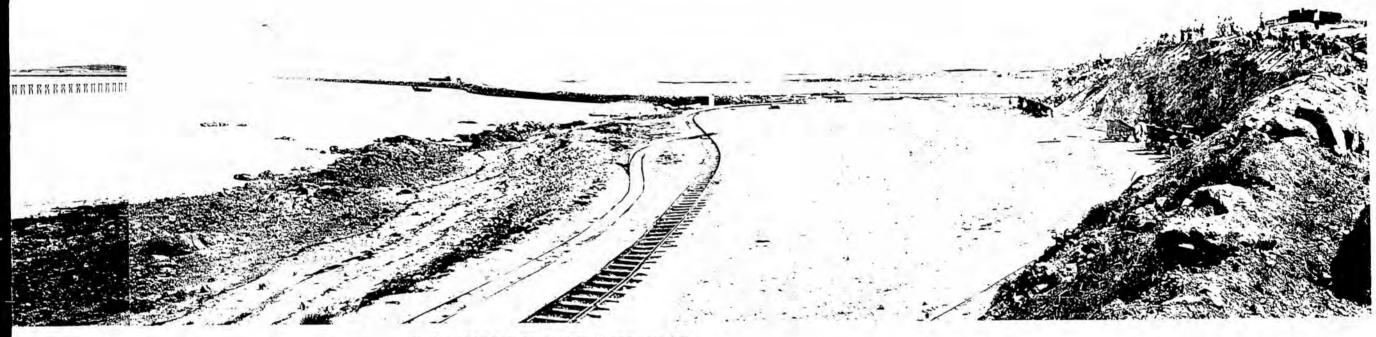
Verbindungedamm

Bafeninfel.

Mordwett

Unfanfull

Nordon Damm

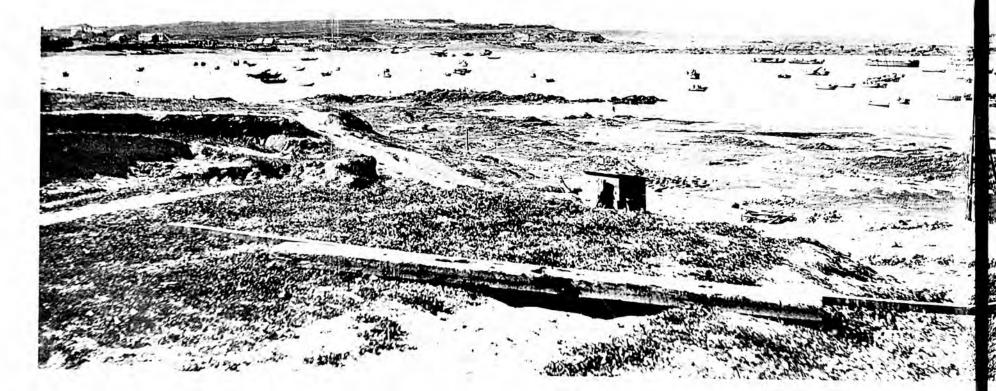


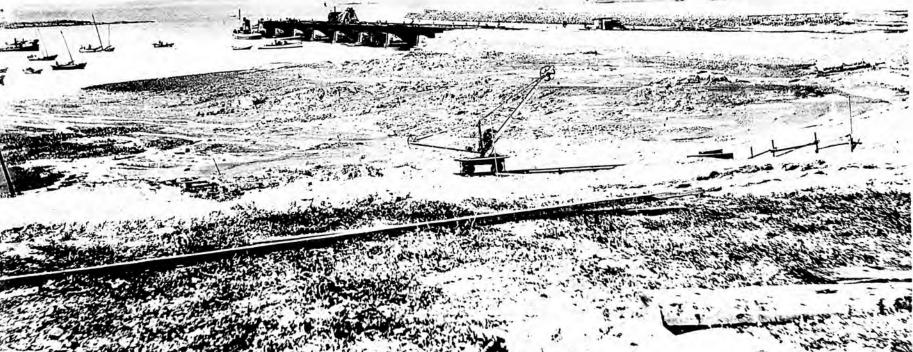
Nordon Damm

Steife in ben Steinbenden und im Reparatumvertfiatt

Rlingaten.

Anlage 6.



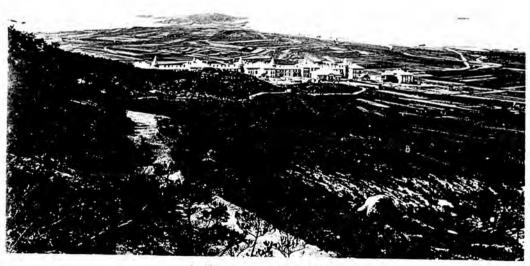


Ladebrucke.

Bafendamm.



a. Cenchtthurm Su nut fan.



b. Kafernen am Iltie Berg.



a. Dienstwohngebaude an der Klara Bucht.



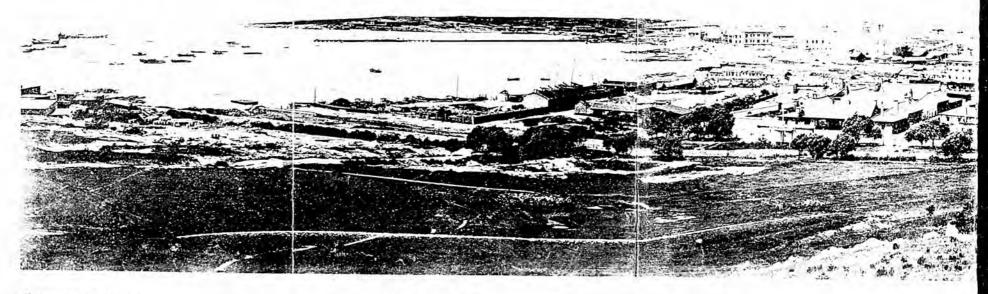
b. Villenbanten an der Biomardftrafie.



a. Griedrichftrafie.



b. Kaifer Wilhelm - Ufer.



Condendam Vn fin fan

Selbarullerie Kaferne

Paupibrucke

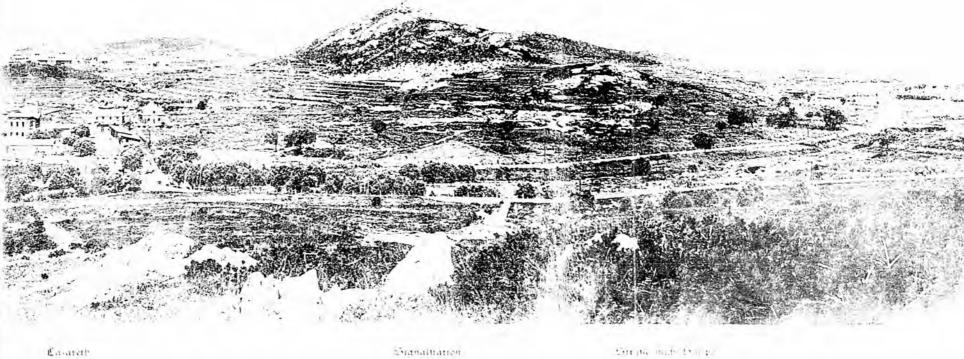
Yamen

Gefammtan ben Tfingtan.



Somernement spract

Kapelle.



Signalitation

Strate may be the pe

\$97.4 50.00

2D ASSISTANT SECRETABY, DIPLOMATIC, FEB 12 1901 Berlin, January 26, 1901. to the Secretary of State White German Foreign Commerce during calendar year 1900. C / C 1516.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, somary 26, 1901.

Sonorable John Nas,

Samurary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. Jackson's despatch No. 1322, of June 26, 1900, I have the honor to append hereto certain information compiled from an article in pesterday's issue of the "Berliner Correspondenx", with regard to the foreign commerce of Germany during the calendar year 1900, and am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Di While

Compiled from No. 11 of the Berliner Correspondenz of January 25, 1901.

| German Converce during calend | ar yea | 7 1900,   | 1899, - | Dis | jerenua. |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----|----------|
| Total Import in 1000 tarks    | -      | 5833312   | 5783628 | (4) | 496%.    |
| Total Export "                | -      | 4.) 55201 | 4368409 | (+) | 186952,  |
| Import of Precious Metals     | ~      | 276255    | 300532  | (-) | 2427     |
| Export of Precious Metals     | 1.5    | 140953    | 101300  | (-) | 20402.   |

The increase in the value of the <u>Imports</u> is due to the increased importation of waste (Abfälle), cotton, lead, iron, hides, wood, instruments, machines, wheeled vehicles, copper, paper, petroleum, ores, coal, tar, pitch and animals. The importation of drugs, etc., flax, grain, rubber, leather, linen, silk, wool, and various other articles has accreased.

The increase in the value of the <u>Exports</u> is mainly due to the increased exportation of cotton goods, iron, flax, grain, glass, wood, hops, instruments, machines, vehicles, copper, fancy goods, linen, bejects of art, paper, coal, pottery, vattle, zine and tin. The export of land, drugs, ores, hair, rubber, clothing, leather silk and wool has decreased.

\*Especially worthy of note is the decrease in importation of grain and other agricultural products during the past two years, altimate exportation of these articles has increased.'

Roughly steaking Germany's foreign trade during 1900 amounted to about 10,4 milliards of marks, as opposed to 10,2 in 1899, and 9.5 in 1898.

'The exportation of raw <u>sugar</u> has considerably increased, particularly, as is confirmed by the American statistics, the exportation of that article to the United States of America. The exportation of regined sugar has also increased.'

J.J.J.

DEPT OF STATE

FEB

1901

2NEASSISECRETARY

Solver

Indias y of the United Males

Derlin, January 26th. 1901. 1901

100 DODGE

10 the Secretary of Male

· lubject

Leave of absence during 1901.

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, January 26th. 1901. 1911

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honour to request leave of absence for sixty days to be availed of at such times during the current calendar year as may suit the convenience of the Ambassador.

I have the honour to be, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

2nd. Secretary of Embassy.

A. Tuwal Dodge

Approved:-

Aux Divlute Anobassador OFFICE SATE DIPLOME CONTROL OF STATE OF

· Subject

Parliamentary notes. Notice taken of the death of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland. Military pensions. Trusts.

J.

Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, Sugar 20, 1901.

Honoracls John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1911, of the 18th instant, I have the honor to report that the proceed-ings of the several German legislative bodies now in session, during the past week, were of but slight interest from an international point of view.

On January 25rd, at the opening of the session of the Reichstag, Count billow referred to the death of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland, — the members of the House being on their feet at the time, (the sustainary evidence of respect and sympathy on similar occasions,) — stating that 'during her long reign the Queen had always endeavored to maintain peaceful and friendly relations tetween Germany and England', and that 'not only the near relationship existing between the German Imperial House and the Royal English House, but the many economic, industrial and intellectual (Kulturel) interests which bound Germany and England together, permitted Germans to participate sincerely in the sorrow of the British people at the usuth of their respected and venerated (chrowinaig) queen.'

The same day, in the Prussian Abgeoranetenhaus, Mr. von Kröcher, the Prusident, spoke in similar terms.

On the 22nd instant the Reichstag discussed a resolution advocating the establishment of a central hursau of information (Zentral-Auskunftsstelle), to answer inquirtes in

regard to agriculture, industry, commerce and trade, the position taken by the Government being that such a bureau should as established by private interested parties, and, although the Government night contribute towards its support, be kept as just as possible free from official control and responsibility.

In the course of the astate upon the bill providing pension to the course of the astate upon the bill providing pension to the fauth-Asia) as attion, Court Bülow stated that the Government agreed with the House in thinking that the pensions now granted to the veterans of former wars were inadequate, and that he hoped to present a bill for the increase in such pensions during the current legislative session.

Among other subjects touched upon during the week, were the providing of chear small houses or apartments (Wohnungsgrage) for the laboring classes, the reported reju**is** of the postal arthorities in certain districts of Prussia to deliver mail matter addressed in the Polish language, the use of the English language by the Hamburg-America Line in its prospectuses and passenger tickets, the introduction of electric lighting in the passenger cars on governments railways in order to lessen the danger of the recurrence of accidents similar to that at Offenbach last Is vember, and the action of the so-called 'Coal Syndicate' in main taining the high price of coal. It is thought possible that the last subject may lead to the introduction of a hill controlling trusts, "Kartellen", or "Syndikaten".

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obsdient servant,

Integed 200

Enchassy of the United States.

Berlin Samuer in 1901.

Whate of the Secretary of State

Fourty so, 18 west to the "authorian"

Waurenverzeis n iss".

J.

DIF WILAIN,

Synopsis

# Embassy of the United States. . Berlin, January 20, 1911.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatches Nos. 1175, 1257 and 1483, of 1900, I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of a fourth sup lement to the "antlichen Waarenverzeichniss for the interpretation of the existing German customs tariff, which has just been published and which contains in a more convenient form certain alterations which have already been reported.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auch Dahate

Enclosures (in separate parcel): --

Three copies of the "Vierter Nachtray zu den antlichen Waurenverseichniss zum Zolltarif von 1. Januar 1895."

FEB

Portion

2D ASSIST

FEB

Profine

Profine 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY PLOMATIC, to the Secretary of State Expulsion case of Philip Lorenzen.

Tynopsis

( / 5 1519.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin samary -, 1904.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that upon being informed, on the Sist ultimo, that Philip Lorenzen had been ordered to leave Prussia by January 15th, the Embassy at once intervened in his behalf (F.O.No.858,) to the end that he might be permitted to remain until March first, and that he might not be molested pending the investigation of his case.

Lorenzen informed the Embassy that he was born in 1868, at Goting auf Föhr, and emigrated to the United States in 1884, where, as shown by papers in his possision, he auly became naturalized as a citizen. In November, 1900, he returned on a visit to his native place intending to remain until the Spring. Permission to do so was refused him, however, upon his making the usual application, and he reserved the order rejerred to alove. Lorenzen remained at Witsum auf Führ, and as nothing has been heard from him in the mean time it is presumed that he has not been molested.

Today the Embassy is in receipt of a note from the German Foreign Office in which it is stated that 'as Lorenzen emigrated when 16 years old, without having obtained a release from allegiance, and did not report for military service, the Prussian Government considered his expulsion as justifiable (generalizetigt), but that in view of the Embassy's intervention he would, by way of exception, be allowed to remain in Prussia

until the first of Felinary'. This information has at once been communicated to Lorenzen.

I am, Str. ver respectfully,

Tant erearent sermot,

Aut Dohite

DIPLOMATIC, 2D ASSISTANT SEGRETARY,

FEB 12 19.

FEB 12 1901

- Subject

Military case of Joseph Spiess.

/Instruction No. 1146, of January 11, 1901./

Synopsis

r /5 1520.

#### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, samary 20, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to injorn you that on the receipt, on the 26th instant, of your instruction No. 1146, of January 11th, the Embassy at once communicated with the U.S.Consulate General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, with regard to the case of Joseph Spiess, — of which nothing had been heard before, Consul General Guenther's letter of April 5th last, having apparently never reached the Embassy.

A report having been received from Frankfort today, a note has now been addressed to the Imperial coretyn Office asking for information as to the special circumstances of the case, which led to the arrest and detention of Mr. Spiess on a charge of evasion of military duty, although he protested and produced evidence of his American citizensity. The contents of any reply which may be received from the Foreign Office will at once be communicated to the Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsidient serpant.

Aut Diblice

DEP'T OF STATE FEB 1521. Embassy of . Bertin, 12 196 The Secretary of State MIREAU. White ussian Agrartanism. Count Bilow's declaration. J.

Lynopsis

( / C 1521.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, somery 30, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence (despatches Nos. 1506, 1517, et al.,) I have the honor to report that, in the Prussian Abgeoranetenhaus, on the 26th instant, in connection with the second reading of the appropriation bill for the Ministry of Agriculture, Count Bülow hade a declaration which was greeted with great approval by the Agrarian majority, and which has since been widely discussed in the press of all parties. This declaration was made in the name of the Prussian Ministry of State, in reply to a question put by a Conservative member, and was as follows:—

'Fully recognizing the aij icult situation in which agriculture is placed and inspired by the wish to improve its situation, the Royal Government is resolved to exert its influence in order to obtain adequate, that is to say appropriately increased (ausreichenden und deshalb entsprechena zu erhöhenden), protection for agricultural products. The Royal Government is, morsover, acing all in its power to expedite the new tariff bill'.

Practically this declaration is merely a repetition of what Count Billow had said before and what had been said by Count Posadowsky, in the name of the Chancellor, in the German Reichstag, but although there is nothing positive about the word "entsprechend", the press apparently takes it for granted that Count Billow has gone over to the Agrarian camp, and that the new tariff will have greatly increased auties on grain and other agricultural products. It has, however, long been regarded as certain that the new tariff will be protective and

that the duty on grain is to be increased, and it is not apparent, from this declaration alone, that there has been any material change in the situation made by it. The Prussian Landta,, as at present elected, is almost necessarily a Conservative too, and if the Government wishes to pass its measures (the Canal Linted Conservative, Agrarian, majority must be conciliated.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the despatches of the semi-official "Wolff's Agency" (which rarely publishes news from abroad without communicating with the German Foreign Office beforehand,) has given considerable prominence to the adverse Russian, Hungarian and other criticism of Count Bülow's declaration. One Berlin paper in commenting upon this, goes so far as to say that this is probably being done under instructions, in order that this criticism may, at the proper time, by availed of as argument against the extreme demands of the Agrarians.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aled D. White

DIPLOMATIC,

1522.

DIPLOMATIC,

FEB. 25 1901

FEBRUARY

February 2, 1911.

Surface

Parliamentary notes. Grain auties.

J.

Lynopsis

#### Embassy of the United States. Berlin samuer 2, 1901.

Tenorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No.1517, of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the consideration of the respective appropriation bills was continued in both the Imperial and Prussian parliaments during the past week.

In the Reichstag the "Salary of the Secretary" was at last voted, after having been under consideration for twelve days, during which Count Posulowsky was subject to constant attack from the Left of the house, the debate referring to all manner of social-political questions, including the probable increased grain duties, etc, and Count Bülow's declaration (despatch No. 1521,) in the Prussian Abgeoranetenhaus. In that house the discussion of the appropriations for the Ministry of Agriculture were concluded, after several agrarian speeches. The restriction of the importation of horses from the United States, and the introduction of ad valorem duties in the case of products imported from States where the ad valorem system prevailed, were among the subjects touched upon. In the Württemberg Diet the subject of grain duties was also discussed and a resolution was passed advocating their increase, and urging the Württemberg representatives in the Bundesrath to use their influence with the Imperial Government in favor of higher duties not only on wheat and rue, but also on barley and oats.

Among the new bills introduced in the Reichstag are those providing

providing for the construction of a railway in German East  $A_{Jriva}$ , and putting an internal revenue tax on champagne and sparkling wines.

I an, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut Dobite

DIPLOMATIC, 20 ASSISTANT SEGRETARY, FEB 25 1901

BUPFAUL of the United Males

Burfaul of the United Males

Berlin, February 4, 1911.

// White

to the Secretary of Male

· Subject

With regard to public accuments, etc., furnished the Embassy by the Imperial German Government.

/Instruction No. 1151, of January 23, 1901./

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, raprary 4, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your instruction No. 1151, of the 23ra ultimo. In reply thereto I have to state that the German Foreign Office furnishes regularly to the Embassy, as they appear, all statistical publications, certain industrial and commercial bulletins (similar to our Consular Reports), -- for the State and Treasury Departments, -- and the regular bi-monthly Prussian railway report, -- for the Interstate Commerce Commission, -and that these documents are at once forwarded to the Department. No other public documents or reports are furnished to the Embassy by the Foreign Office regularly. That Office has, however, never refused, upon special request being made for the same, to supply the Embassy with copies of printed parliamentary documents (current bills, resolutions, "White Books", etc.,) but as such documents are usually more quickly obtained from the Reichstag itself (upon personal application made by Mr. Jackson to its Director, Geheimer Regierungs-Rath Knack,) such requests are rarely made.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. White

BUREAU Matter State

Bulliant of the United States,

Berlin, February 4, 1901.

So the Secretary of State

Subject

New Prussian Canal Bill.

J.

Lynopsis

1 / 1524.

#### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 4, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of the new Prussian "Cannal Bill", -- the first reading of which was commenced in the Abgeordenetenhaus in this city, this morning, -- which have just been received from the Imperial Foreign Office in compliance with a request made by the Embassy (see despatch No. 1523, of today's date,) on the 19th ultimo.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. White

Accompaniments, in separate parcel: --

Three copies of printed document No. 23, Prussian "Haus der Abgeordneten, 19.Legislaturperiode, III. Session 1901" containing the "Entwurf eines Gesetzes, betreffend die Herstellung und den Ausbau von Kanälen und Flussläufen im Interesse des Schiffahrtsverkehrs und der Landeskultur, und die über die Kanalisirung der Weser von Hameln bis Bremen am 15.März 1899 zwischen Preussen und Bremen sowie zwischen Preussen, Braunschweig und Bremen und am 1.April 1899 zwischen Preussen und Lippe abgeschlossenen Staatsverträge mit den zugehörigen Schlussprotokollen", together with appendices (Anlagen) A to H.

DIPLOMATIC,

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

1525. FE: 25 18. Fi3 25 1901

Matternary of the United States.

Berlin, February 4, 19th.

Matternary 4 State

Mulicular Secretary of State

Lulyed Expulsion of Albert Meyer on account of his being a professional gambler.

J.

Tynopsis

( / 51525.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 4, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that it is stated in No. 5 of the official "Central-Blatt" for the German Empire, dated the first instant, that Albert Meyer, a waiter (Kellner) by occupation, who was born in Chicago, on February 15, 1378, was expelled on December 19th last, by order of the Prussian Police President of this city, in accordance with Sec.234 of the Penal Code, on account of his being a professional gambler. The Embassy has no further information with regard to this case, and, unless otherwise instructed, no action will be taken.

I am, Str. very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut D. White -

On Ruseau 1526. Reported maltreatment of American sailors by the master of the German bark "Pirat". /Instruction: No. 1069, of July 7, 1900./





Den Cridler

Pleis complaint

appears to have originals

with a report from the

Consult of Mantes.

I do not think it has

other way

other way

C / 5° 1526.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 5, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on July 20th last, of your instruction No. 1069, of July 7,1900, a note was at once addressed to the Imperial Foreign Office requesting that an investigation be made of the reported maltreatment of certain American citizens, sailors, by the master or the first mate of the German bark "Pirat". A reply to this note has today been received, and I transmit herewith the original copy of a report made by the Hamburg judicial authorities which was enclosed therein. This report shows that the matter was investigated at the instance of both the American and British Governments, and that in the opinion of the authorities concerned there was not sufficient evidence to call for criminal proceedings against either the master, Hirsch, or the first mate Jacobsen. It is claimed that a number of the men engaged as seamen were incompetent, and it is thought probable that the shipping agent is responsible for any fraud which may have been committed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Dololite

Enclosura: --

"Abschrift des Berichts der Stautsanwaltschaft beim Landgericht in Hamburg "--(original). Enclosure in Desporter N. 1526 - Beelin

senrift. Firmburg, den 4. November 1900.

ling von II. 3 9 d B .

Stantsanumltschaft

her dem Landyariente .

Mericht in Sachen o/a kapitan Hirsch .

Ever Hochwohlyenoren bericht ich in der nebenbezeith – nete Sache in Verfolg geneigten Auftrags vom 24. August und 3. September er. ( p. 83  $^v$  und 18  $^v$  ) gehorsamst , dass ich das Verfahren gegen die Beschuldigten , Kapitän Hirsch und Steuermann Jaconsen , eingestellt habe .

Der Sachverhalt ist im Wesentlichen folgender:

Die Bark "Pirat" der hiesigen Rhederei Laeisz ist unter Kapitän Hirseh im Mai 1899 von Hamburg zu einer Reise nach Bordeaux, Mazatlan, Guynas und Port Townsend gesegelt. Im Dezarber 1849 und Januar 1900 desertirte fast die gesammte Manuschröt in amerikanischen Hößen. Es liegt kein Verdacht vor, dass vorsehriftsvidrige Behandlung der Leute hierzu die Veranlassung gegeben habe. An Bord verblieben ausser Hirseh nur der 1. Steuermann Jacobsen, der 3. Steuermann Frömeke, der Matrose Nachtwey und der Koch Schliemann.

Als Ersats murden in Januar 1900 in Port Townsend zur 25chreise nach St. Nasaire in Frankreich 12 Leute angemustert , nobelien ,

Petersen , Pusse , als Matrose u. Zurmermann 25 \$Monatshewer ,

torr, Ver. Stanten " "

Velo, Englönder aus Canada als Matrose " "

reut , Ver. Staaten " " "

Buck

| such , Ver. Stouten als             | Matrose   | 30   | 8   | Monatahauer | , |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----|-------------|---|--|
| Willer , Doutscher od. Ver. Staaten | ji.       | 20   | *   | ,,          |   |  |
| Castillo , Peruaner                 | •         | 20   | ,   | "           |   |  |
| FRILING , Russe                     | *         | 20   | *   | •           |   |  |
| Brick aus Indien                    | 1. W      | 20   | "   | ,           |   |  |
| dehuson , Englander aus Canada      |           | 20   | "   |             |   |  |
| mailavy , Ver. Staaten als Leichtma | trose     | 17,  | ,50 | n & " .     |   |  |
| ( c.r. Musterrolle act 105 Nr. 2    | 0 - 30 10 | nd : | 32  | 1.          |   |  |

ender Heuerbaases, aber in Abwesenheit des verreisten Kapitäns.

Um Leute überhaupt zu bekommen, hatte wirsch sich verpflichtet,

den Heuerbaas 55 g für jeden Mann a eente der Heuer zu zahlen;

dies bestätigt Jacobsen ( p. 65 ). Die Leute unterschrieben bei

der Musterung die Musterrolle ( act 105 ), in welcher die Mo
natsheuer vermerkt ist, und ausserden die notarielle Urkunte

vom 16. Januar ( act 123 ), in welcher sie über den Empfang von

je 55 g Heuervorschuss guittirten. Die Guittung des Heuerbaases

vom 19. Januar ( act 126 ) weist aus, dass Hirsch demselben an

Vorschüssen und Auslagen für Beschaffung der Mannschaft 660 g

- 12 X 55 g gezahlt hat.

Au, See eryab sich wider Erwarten alsoald , dass nur Petersen wird Miler den Dienst auf einem Segelseni, verstanden ;von den Anderen waren Johnson , Trout , Buck , Dunlavy und Zelo unbefahren und entsprechend wenig leistungs Thiu . Dirsch gab diesen fün, deshalb Ende Januar bekannt , dass er ihre Monatsheuer nu? 12 % herabsetze .( § 34 der Sechwar sormuzig ). Dasu kam , dassder Dienst den Nichtseeleuten sehr schwer fiel , während die brauchvaren Leute – die beiden Steuerleute , Nachtweu , Getersen

und Miller - besonders harte Arneit hatten, weil sie die see minuische Arbeit für die Unnrauchbaren grossentheils mit verrich ton mussten. Hierdurch scheint unter der Mannschaft grosse Un-

Am 26. März , Nachts , fiel Souch beim Losmachen des zweite .

Ber der Ammusterung in St. Nazarre im Mai 1900 ergab sieh,
was die in der Heuer herabyesetzten Leute ber Anrechnung des
dem Heuerbaase gezalten Vorschusses von \$ 55 und geringer, au.
See ihnen gerwichter Lieferungen noch je 8 - 6 \$ dem Schiller
schuldeten ( s. die Abrechnung auf 123 ). Darauf haben die 11
Leute vor dem deutschen Vizektnsul in St. Nazarre ( p. 90 ),
former Trout und Buck vor dem amerikanischen Vizekonsul ebenda
( p. 6 ) und Johnson in Nantes vor dem dortigen deutschen ( p.
68 ) und englischen Fonsul ( p. 4 ) die Beschuldigungen erhondus:

1. dass Firsch sie bei der Abmusterung betrogen habe , in tem er ihnen statt empfangener 20 \$ , 55 \$ Vorschuss angerechnet
habe ,

2. dass Hirsch und Jacobsen während der Reise die Manuschaft fortgesetzt misshandelt und beleidigt hätten ,

5. dass South durch diese Behandlung zum Selbstmorde we - trienen worden set .

The Regierages von England ( p. 5 ) and von der Vereint: —

ten Stanten ( p. 5 ) haven beim Auswirtigen at the eine Unter —

suchung dieser Beschwerden nichgesucht . Der Beichsmansler int

von den betheiligten deutsenen Linguisten die erwachsenen Vor —

pange ( p. 88/100 ) und einen Gericht eine die erwachsenen Vor —

pange in diesem Bericht vertrafen meicht , dass die Behauptwein der Leute unbegründet seien , ist durch die hier ungestellter

mutteling

rmittelungen im Wesentlichen bestätigt morden .

Die Beschuldigungen sint nur in dem Protokoll über eine silliche Vernehmung des Gohnson (p. 4), dem Auschreiben des en lischen Begierungsvertreters (p. 5) und dem Vernehmungs – protokoll des Trout und Buck (p. 6) substantiert. Da diese protokolle nach f f 249/50 St. P. O. nicht verlesbar sein dür – ten, andererseits die in aller Herron Länder verstreuten Re – sehverdeführer durch gewähnliche Nittel nicht auffinden sind, wirde eine Anklage insoweit sehon aus formellen Gründen in der Hauptverhandlung seheitern.

Strafanträge im Sime les St. G. H. lieger nicht vor .

Die Beschultzungen gegen Jacksen – es wöre au f f 223,

293 St. G. B., viellercht auch au f 56 S. C. zu denken – si 1

20 wenig spezifiziert, dass ich imi als Beschuldigten nicht hone

bernehmen lassen. Hirsoh dagegen ist aus f f 222, 205, 205,

367, 268 St. G. B., f 96 S. C. verantwortlich vernormen worden.

( n. 46/47, 78/79 ). Als Zeugen ungden vernormen Nachtwey ( g.

23/26 ) und Fröricke ( p. 66/68 ) endlich , ferner Jacobsen un –

endlich ( n. 56/58 ) und endlich ( n. 64/65 ), comie Schlierung.

unerdlich ( p. 116/117 ). Veiter- immerstiel waren die Akte

des Seearite, betreffend den Tod des Souch ( Berakte Nr. 7229 ),

tie Musterrolle ( act 105 ), somie Abrechnungsbuch , notarielle

Terschussquittung ( act 1 & ). 2 p. die Osittung des Weuerbansen

( net 126 ).

Danneh hat sich aus & \$ 222 , 267 , 268 St. Ir. H. Thataer-Teht nicht ergeben , während auch 3 % 5f. G. H. 96 S.C.

1. Die Beschuldigung des Betrupes und der Urkunden folse

Musterung in St. Masuire neben dem echten blassrothen Papiers, it welchem sie über je 20 % Vorschuss Ouittung ertheilt hätter, in weisses in Maschinenschrift vorgelegt worden sei, nach ister sie über je 50 % quittirt hätten. Die Unterschriften auf insem letzteren seien aber gefälscht.

Es steht fest , dass mit dem blassrothen Papier die Must --

The Echtheit der Unterschriften auf Letzteren wird sowohl tirer die Beglaubigung als durch Schriftvergleichung mit der Wisterrolle und dem Abrechnungsbuch ausser Zweifel gesetzt.

Die mehr ach vertretene Behauptung , dass diese Beschultzplang ein Racheakt oder Erpressungsversuch der moralisch minderverthigen Mannschaft sei , entsieht sich meiner Beurtheilung .

Ich halte es jedenfalls wohl für möglich , dass den Leuten nicht
nemusst war , man werde ihnen 55 \$ Vorschuss aurechnen . Hirsch's
Angabe andererseits , dass er dem Neuerbaas für Rechnung je kon
Namnes 55 \$ gesahlt habe , wird durch die Cuittung des Heuer brasses und Jacobsen 's Bekundung ( p. 65 ) bestätigt . Da Gollusion swischen Hirsch und dem Heuerbaas nicht zu vermuthen ist ,
erscheint die Conjektur des Konsuls von Certson ( p. 86 ) , haze
fer Neuerbaas die Leute betrogen habe , nicht unbegrändet , zu mal wenn man die vom Berichterstatter referirte ( p. 86 ) und
fürch Frömeke's Angaben ( p. 67 ) gestützte Charakteristik im
Townsender Hemerbaasse für richtig hält .

2. Misshandlung und Veberschreitung der Disciplinargemalt.
Es ist durch Unfähigkeit, angeblich nuch Widersetslichkeit der Leute die Reise verzögert, Materialschaden verursacht und wiederholt

wielerholt soyar das lange von Miterbeitera gefährdet womien . ser sclohen Anlössen und ber dringenden Arbeiten haben die um poschiekten Leute von den Vorgesetzten und nuch von den geschiek. teren Kameraten gelegentliche File und Stösse erhalten . Degeen werden tisshandlungen mit dem Tauende , oder Fusstritte , te Commson ( p. 4 ) behauptet , von den Zeugen und Reschuldtytim in Abrede genormen . Zugestanden mird von Atrech , dass er opment den Zelow , als dieser die Wache nicht antreten wollte , est der Fand auf den Südwester geschlagen habe ( p. 85 , 92 , 47 how kormt Nachtwey's Bekundung ( p. 35 ) , doss Hirsch bei drinpowder Arbeit wohl kleine Pil'e und Stösse ertheilt , nesonders mer enmal einen gewissen Frank - ver dieses war , ist nicht justmustellen , jedenfalls nicht Souch , Buck , Trout oder dom or - negen Frechheit gegen den 1. Offizier geschlagen habe ( 7. W ). Dies sei seines Wissens , der einzige Fall gewesen , dass em Hann sur Strafe richtige Prügel hekam " ( p. 25 unten ). daconsen gestent , dass er den Souch enrud mit der Hand an den on' geschlagen habe , als dieser im ber einem Manöver erheblim perletat hatte ( p. 85 , 83) und dass er auch eonst manch-" I die Leute het der Arbeit geschlagen habe ( n. 57 unten , 58). nes enterrient Machtrey's Bekrouting ( n. 24/25 ).

Von allen diesen Vor allen qualifiziet sich keiner als nach 23 a St. G. k. verfolgbar ; nach 1 96 S. O. könnte nur die ... Whichtven bekundete Ertheilung von Prügel an Frank vielleicht Franz kommen , wehn Genaueres bezuglich derselben , insbeschere die Person des Geschlugenen , hötte festpestellt werden ...

hu' etwarye Verbalingurien bangu sich die Ermittelumen , u Strafanträge nicht vorlagen , nicht erstreckt .

3. Schon aus dem zu 2 Gesagten ergiebt sich die Unnöglichkeit einer Feststellung , dass Souch durch Misshandlungen derertip swi Selbstmorde getrieben worden sei , dass von fahrläsei er föltung die Rede sein könnte . Es erscheint aber nach den Feit stellungen des Seeamts und den diesseitigen Ermittelingen in mat uwahrscheinlich , dass Selbstmord und nicht nielmehr Unfall vorliegt . Für einen Unglücksfall spricht insbesondere , dass Souch her einem Segelmanöver über Bord kam und dass eine Schlinge von Tersing an Kliver nachher lang herunterhängend gefunden wurde , als wern der Stürzende noch versucht habe ,sich daran zu haltzu. Für einen Selbstmord hingegen spricht lediglich die Erklörung von Frout und Buck ( p. 6 ), dass South inverhalb 10 Stunden vor seinem Tode erklärt habe , er werde wegen der unerträglichen Behandling binnen 10 Stunden fiber Bord springen . Bei dieser Sochlige kann dahingestellt bleiben , ob jene Erkli mann auf Wahrhait wruht , oder aber - vofiir ranche Anzeichen gegeben sind - er longu ist .

Der Staatsammalt .

I. V.

ges: Brach.

DIPLOMATIC, 16 1527. FEC 25 190 Embassy of the United States, to the Secretary of State Subject Proposed German legislation with regard to the taxation of sparkling wines, and the trade in real and attificial wines generally. J. no agris. Lest. Typopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, February . 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies each of certain (two) bills which have recently been introduced in the German Reichstag by the Imperial Government, with regard to the taxation of sparkling wines, and the trade in wines and similar beverages generally.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

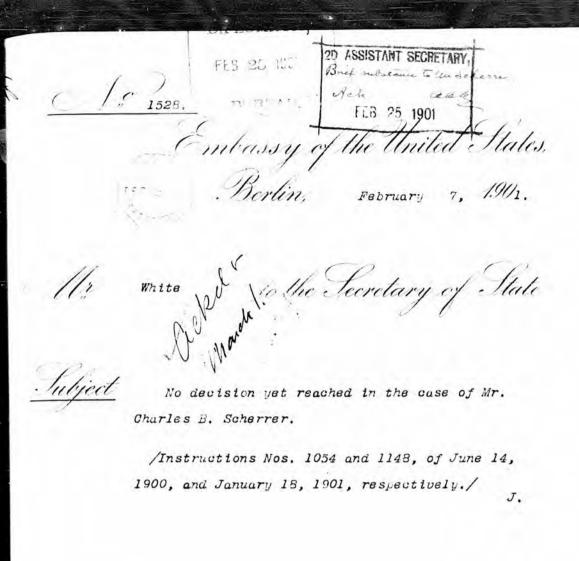
Aud Dollie.

Enclosures (in separate parcel): --

Three copies each of Reichtag printed documents Nos. --

127, dated January 31, 1901, containing the "Entwurj eines Schaumweinsteuergesetzes",

129, dated February 2, 1901, containing the "Entwurf eines Gesetzes, betreffend den Verkehr mit Wein, weinhaltigen und weinähnlichen Getränken".



Synopsis

1528.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 2, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

In reply to your instruction No. 1148, of the 13th ultimo, received this morning, I have the honor to report that, on the receipt on June 29th last of the Department's instruction No. 1054, formal written intervention (F.O.No.744,) was at once made in behalf of Charles Benjamin Scherrer, to the end that the money which had been paid on account of his non-performance of military service in Germany, be refunded to him. No reply having been received from the Foreign Office in the mean time, attention was again called to this case on September 10th (F.O.No.804), and this action was repeated on December 20th (F.O.No.849). The Foreign Office has, however, not yet replied. The papers which were sent with the original instruction were transmitted to the Foreign Office and they are still in the hands of the German authorities.

Delay in cases of this kind, (where there would appear to be no especial reason for unusual dispatch,) particularly when questions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine are involved, is not at all infrequent. The Embassy will continue to give attention to the matter and will again ask for a decision.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Aud D. Cohote

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY DIPLOMATIC, Berlin, Cell & to the Secretary of Military (desertion) case of Richard Simon.

Synopsis

( / C 1529.

### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, reprusry 8, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on December 18th last, the Embassy made intervention with the Imperial authorities (F.O.No.847,) in behalf of one Richard Simon, the case having been brought to its attention by Consul General Cole, who had also brought it to the attention of the Royal Saxon authorities at Dresden.

Simon had emigrated to the United States in 1889, at the age of 15, to live with his father, who was said to have been a naturalized American citizen, and who died in May, 1890, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Simon returned to Germany on a visit in 1894, (after having resided in the United States for about five years,) reported to the local authorities at Zittau and was immediately taken up for military service. A few days later, however, he deserted and succeeded in returning to America. In October, 1896, he took out naturalization papers in Chicago. Last autumn he again came to Germany, having in his possession a passport which had been issued to him by the Department of State under date of September 24, 1900. Almost immediately after his arrival in Saxony he was arrested as a deserter and confined in the military prison in Dresden.

As it proved impossible to present any documentary evidence of the American naturalization of Simon's father, the Embassy confined itself to asking that Simon might obtain the most favorable treatment practicable, and that in any case, as he was now an American citizen himself, he should not be compelled to perform military service, but should at least be released upon the expiration of the period of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced as a deserter.

Today I am in receipt of a note from the Foreign Office in which I am informed that, in view of the action taken by the Embassy, His Majesty the King of Saxony has remitted the unex, ired portion of Simon's sentence, and that as his American citizenship is recognized he will not be called upon for military service.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Aux D. White

( / c )

PLB 25 1901 FEE 22 12

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin February 9, 1911

Mr White

to the Secretary of State

<u>Subject</u>

#arliamentary notes. Canal bill. Anti-Semitism. Wine bills.

Synopsis

( / C 1530.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honor to report that, after a debate lasting for four days, the Prussian Canal Bill (see despatch No. 1524,) was referred to a special committee, on the 7th instant What its ultimate fate will be, still appears uncertain, as the speeches of the Conservative leaders indicate that the present bill is not looked on with much more favor than was that which was rejected two years ago. This time, however, the members of the Government have advocated its passage with more positiveness than was then the case.

During the past week, as well as that preceding it(see despatch No.1522), both the Abgeordnetenhaus and the Reichstag have been occupied in considering the respective budgets, the discussion of those for the departments of Justice being enlivened by anti-semitic references to the number of Jewish States(District) Attorneys in the Prussian service, to the recent Sternberg trial in this city, and to the Konitzer murder case, where "ritualistic" murder has been charged.

The wine bills (see despatch No.1527,) were on the order of the day in the Reichstag yesterday, — that with regard to a tax on domestic sparkling wines being referred to a committee, the discussion of the other being continued to today. The taxation of sparkling wines was one of the meas-

ures suggested by the Reichstag itself, last year, in order to provide funds for the increase in the Navy. (See despatch No. 1267.)

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Debute

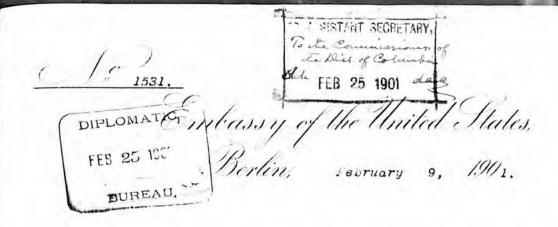
Embussy of the United States.

Berlin, February 9, 1901.

Subject

Transmitting Berlin Street Cleaning Report.

Synopsis



Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1126, of December 20, 1899, I have the honor to transmit herswith a copy of the administrative report of the Municipal authorities of the City of Berlin, on the cleaning of the streets during the fiscal year 1899, which has today been placed at the disposition of the Embassy by the Magistracy of the City.

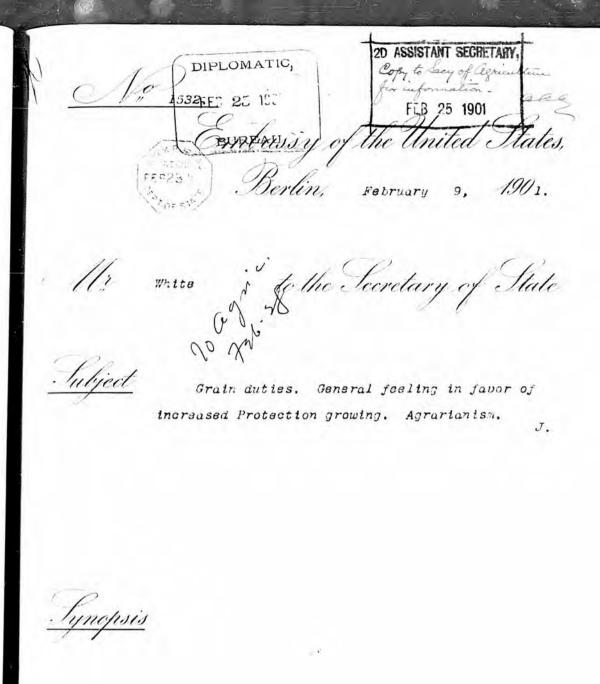
I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. White

Enclosure: --

"Verwaltungs-Bericht des Magistrats zu Berlin für das Etatsjahr 1899. No. 34. Bericht über das städtische Strassenreinigungswesen."



## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to previous correspondence with regard to grain duties, and the general subject of the new German customs tariff and the negotiation of new commercial treaties, I have the honor to report that it is becoming more and more evident that the feeling in favor of increased protection is growing, not only in Agrarian but also in industrial circles. At this time of the year many of the principal economic associations hold their annual meetings, and the questions referred to always appear upon the order of the day. Several chambers of commerce have also passed resolutions with regard to these questions, and although everything industrial is opposed to any 'undue' increase in the grain duties or the duties on other agriculture products or what are called "Lebensmitteln", the general sentiment in favor of more protection is undoubtedly on the increase.

During the past week the German Agricultural Council (Landwirthschaftsrath) held its 29th annual convention in this city, and (it is said) for the first time in its history the Chancellor was present at its banquet. On the 6th instant, at this banquet, Count Bülow spoke again with regard to his duty'to protect equally the three great productive agencies, — agriculture, industry and commerce', — declaring in addition that concern for agriculture was not only a duty, but that he would act in the interest of agri-

Conneil were in the main technical, opportunity was taken to and clare that it favored'substantially (wesentlich) increased duties upon all agricultural products', and 'the enactment of a Double-Tariff' with fixed minimum rates below which no special treaties could be negotiated. The Council further advocated, in order to combat the Foot and Mouth disease more successfully, a stricter control at the frontier of all ruminating cattle and their products, etc., as well as when thought desirable the prohibition of the importation of the same.

At the general meeting of the Central Union of German Industrialists (Zentralverband deutscher Industrieller), the leading protectionist society and that most active in the work of preparing for the new commercial treaties, a resolution was also passed in favor of increased duties on agricultural products, although it was at the same time declared that this increase must not be so great as to conflict with the interests of industrialists and thetr employes. This association passed a resolution in favor of the Canal bill, a matter to which the agrarians generally are not yet reconciled.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Aux Dobite

20 ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FEB 28 100

FIB 28 1901

Fib 30 1

Subject

Expulsion case of Ernst Wiese.

Synopsis

( / 533.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreary 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that the Foreign Office has today notified the Embassy that, in view of its action in his behalf, permission has been granted Ernst Wiese to remain in Prussia until the first of next October. The Embassy had intervened on the 11th ultimo, (F.O.No.870,) after Wiese had called and stated that after having been called upon to appear before the local police authorities on several occasions and having said that he was unwilling to again become a German subject, he had just been told that he must leave Prussia within three months. Wiese was born in Bremerhaven in 1870, and had emigrated to the United States where he became naturalized as a citizen in 1899. In October, 1900, he returned to Germany under a contract for two years, but he was willing to leave upon the expiration of the lease of his apartment in October.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Aug De Rite

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 28 100" Embassy of Charles B. Scherrer's military fine to be refunded. /Instructions Nos. 1054 and 1148, of June 14, 1900, and January 18, 1901, respectively./

Tynopsis

( / 1534.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 13, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1528, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day been notified by the Foreign Office that the amount paid by his mother (623,31 marks) on account of his failure to perform military service, in the case of Charles Benjamin Scherrer, has been ordered to be refunded. The Foreign Office, in its note, calls attention to the fact that Scherrer's name was formerly "Schaerer". This fact, — as his mother's name has probably not been changed, — is likely to have been one of the causes for delay in this case.

The (eight) original enclosures in your instruction No. 1054, of June 14th last, are returned herewith.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud DWhite

Enclosures (eight) as mentioned,

DIPLOMATIC, FEB 28 190 Pyreau States.

Berlin, reprisery 14, 1911. FEB 28 100 to the Secretary of Mate White Expulsion from Prussia of the Mormons, Lewis T. Cannon and Jacob Müller. J. Tynopsis

( / 1535.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreary 14, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that in December last, (F.O.Nos. 341 & 848,) under general instructions from the Department (No. 584, of September 12, 1898), intervention was made in behalf of Lewis T. Cannon and Jacob Müller, American citizens who had been residing in Cologne, "in the capacity of missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (otherwise known as the Mormon Church)", who had been found "lästig" (troublesome -- objectionable) by the local authorities "because of the preaching and practice" of their religion, and who had consequently been expelled from Prussia. In the case of Mr. Müller, who had no present intention to return to Germany, the request was made that the order for his expulsion might be recalled, so that he might not be liable to arrest and punishment in case he ever found it desirable to make another visit. Mr. Müller is a naturalized American citizen, of Württemberg origin, and is about sixty years old. Mr. Cannon, however, who is a native American citizen, wished to be allowed to return to Prussia as a student in case he should not be permitted to do so as a missionary.

Today the Embassy is in receipt of a note from the Imperial Foreign Office in which it is stated that the Royal Prussian Government does not consider it practicable ("anginging") under the circumstances, either to recall the orders of expulsion or to permit Cannon to stay in Prussia as

a student. This information has at once been communicated to Mr. Cannon, who was at Zurich, Switherland, when last heard from, and he has been asked to communicate, to Mr. Müller whose address is not known to the Embassy.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Hed Debute

DIPLOMATIC, 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

FEB 28 1901

FUREAU.

BUREAU.

Burling of the United Males.

Berling February 14, 1911 1.

White White Cordary of Male

Subject.

Report upon the wase of Richard A. Skalusit.  $/ {\it Instruction No.~1127,~of~November~6,~1900.}/_{\it J.}$ 

Synopsis

( / s. 1536.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreary 14, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt on November 22nd last of your instruction No. 1127, of the 6th of the same month, a note was addressed to the German Foreign Office (F.O.No. 833,) containing a copy of the papers accompanying your instruction, and reciting the information given in the same with regard to the case of Richard A. Skalweit.

Today I am in receipt of a note from the Foreign Office, from which it appears that one Richard A. Skalweit, writing from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, ( No.515 Penn Avenue,) under date of July 5, 1900, applied for permission to join the German troops in China as a volunteer; that he stated that he had been in the United States since 1893, had acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language, and was proprietor ("Desitzer") of the Berlitz School of Languages and a Professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania; and, that, on August 12, 1900, a telegran was sent him, advising him to join a shipment of horses which were to go from San Francisco, and to report at the Head warters of the Expeditionary Corps in East Asia. In its note the Foreign O, ice goes on to say that 'It seems that Skalweit took this advice and went to San Francisco and that he took some photographs of the guns there for his amusement. Shalweit's reported statement that he was a Lieutenant in the German Army may possibly have been occasioned by a misunderstanding arising from his having perhaps used the expression "Reserve of fizier-Aspirant". What Shalweit is reported to have said about himself is otherwise correct. He is on the military rolls as a "Vize-feldwebel der Landwehr", he had qualified for appointment as a "Reserve-Offizier", and leave had been granted him to go to North America and remain absent from Germany until January 22, 1902.'

Awaiting your instructions before making any further representations in this matter, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sue Delite

Subject Warles Saur renounces his American citizenship.

J.

Synopsis

( /e ) 1537.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreary 15, 1901.

Homorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that I have today been notified by the United States Consul at Stuttgart that one Charles Saur has formally declared his intention to renounce his American citizenship and to again become a subject of the Kingdom of Württemberg. Mr. Saur surrendered his American papers, and they are transmitted herewith for such disposition as may be found proper.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsaient servant,

Aud Deblite

Enclosures: --

Certificates of Charles Saur's --

Declaration of intention to become a citizen, in the District Court of Barton County, at Great Bend, Kansas, April 25, 1879,

and

Naturalization, in the Criminal Court of Jackson Co., at Kansas City, Missouri, July 8, 1384.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Pobruary 16, 1901. to the Secretary of Much · lubject Receipt acknowledged of the Department's (January) instructions, to include No.1156. Lynopsis

C / 1538.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 16, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1514, of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1143 to 1156, both inclusive, dated during the month of January, 1901, and of un-numbered (separate) instructions dated the 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 14th, 18th, 21st(2), 26th, 29th and 30th of the same month.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Hud Diblite

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DIPLOMATIC, C  $\int C$  1539. FEB 28 100 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 10, 1901. to the Secretary of State Parliamentary notes. Wine bills. China. Military pensions. Taxation of distilled liquors. J.

( /s 1559.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 16, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1530, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to report that on that date the second of the Wine Bills, that with regard to the trade in wines, etc., was referred to the same special Reichstag committee as had been the bill for the taxation of wines, the day before. The object of this bill, as was that of the so-called "Vinosine" bill (see desptch No. 186, of November 21, 1896), is to restrict the adulteration of wine, and to more nearly define what is meant by "pure wine".

During the current week the Reichstag has again been occupied with the Budget. On the 13th instant, the China deficiency Dill(despatch No. 1464, of November 24, 1900,) was passed on its second reading, and it passed its there reading yesterday, appropriating in all about 153000000 marks. After a speech by Baron Richthofen, a resolution restricting the activity of Missionaries in China was rejected, there being in his opinion no practicable way in which it could be carried out. The Social-Democrats who brought in the resolution aesirea to forbid the missipharies to interfere in the economic, social or political affairs of the Chinese Empire and its inhabitants, or to acquire in any way the character of a Chinese official. A resolution calling upon the Government to use its influence to the end that notice Christians be protected in the exercise of their religion by the treaties eventually to be concluded with China was passed, the desired "indemnity"

was granted to the Chancellor of the Empire, provision was made for the return to the regular army of the officers and men now constituting the Expeditionary Corps, upon their return to Germany, and the question of providing special pensions for the troops taking aprt in the Chinese campaign was allowed to rest for the present, in view of Count Bülow's declaration that the Government intended regulating anew the whole matter of military pensions. (Despatch No.1517.)

In the Abgeoranetenhaus the consideration of the Prussian appropriation bills continues, the debates being of no especial interest from an international point of view.

The Government has introduced a bill in the Bundesrath amending but slightly the existing law (of June 24, 1887, and June 16, 1895,) with regard to the taxation of distilled spirits. This law (Branntweinstewergesetz), unless legislative action is taken, becomes ineffective on September 30, 1901.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Debute

1540.

FEB 28 1901

FEB 28 1901

Borlin, V February 15, 1911.

White White Secretary of Male

Subject

Agriculturists Week. Agrarianism. Protection.

Grain duties.

J.

Synopsis

1540.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 16, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that, as usual, the proceedings of the "Agriculturists Week" (see despatch No. 1189, of February 17, 1900,) were begun by the Agrarian League (Bund der Landwirthe), which held its 8th annual meeting on Monday, the 11th instant. At this meeting the speakers (Baron Wangenheim, Dr. Roesicke and Dr. Hahn, Members of the Reichstag, and others,) were possibly a shade less violent than in former years. They all, however, spoke against the policy of the two late Chancellors of the Empire (Count Caprivi and Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst,) and served notice upon the present Chancellor that they would not be satisfied with mere promises, but that they expected deeds to follow words. A resolution was passed declaring that the fate of German agriculture was dependent upon the new tariff and the future treaties of commerce and demanding equal protection for all agricultural products, and the meeting declared itself as strongly favoring the enactment of a maximum-minimum tariff in which the minimum rates, particularly in the case of grain, should afford sufficient protection. One speaker stated that the League's motto must be that 'No one in the German Empire should have the right to purchase any article at a price lower than it cost to produce the same article in his own Fatherland'.

The 26th General Convention of the Association for Economic Reform was held on the 12th and 13th instant. Here too "Protection" was the catch word, by protection being meant pspscially the protection of agricultural products. From the published reports of the proceedings it appears that, for the first
time in several years, no reference was made to the subject of
bimetallism.

The meetings of the other associations were occupied with the discussion of questions of a more technical character. At that of the German Agricultural Society (Landwitthschaftsgesellschaft) it was announced that a prize had been offered for something (Ersatz) to take the place of Corned-beef, etc., and it was decided that an engineer should be sent to the United States for the purpose of studying American agricultural machines.

Other popular meetings (on last Wednesday there were thirty in Berlin alone,) are being held throughout the country, under the auspices of the Social Democrats and Radicals, to protest against the increase in the duties on grain. The Government, however, without comitting itself positively to anything, appears to wish to conciliate the Agrarians in every practicable way. Evidence of this is shown by the recent order that owing to the scarcity of fodder and straw-bedding in certain parts of the country (the Prussian Brovinces of West Preussen, Posen, Pommern and Schlesien, and elsewhere,) specially reduced freight rates will be allowed in the case of such produce intended for the districts in juestion, until the first of next July.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

L'w. DiColite

The state of the United States

A. Sortin, February 16, 1911.

White to the Secretary of Male

Julject

Transmission of German statistical publications.

/Instruction No.1155, of January 30, 1901./

Tynopsis

If, as may possibly be the case, the German Statistical Ofthe has already notified our Treasury Bureau of Statistics that
this willing to send its publications directly to Washington by
open mail, the circumstances are slightly different, and these
sublications might arrive a few days earlier if the change sugested were adopted.

No. 1541.

## Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 15, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your instruction No. 1155, of the 30th ultimo. At present the publications of the Imperial Statistical Office are sent the Embassy immediately after their appearance, and they are forwarded to the Departments of State and of the Treasury (for the Bureaus of Foreign Commerce and Statistics, respectively,) in the next pouch leaving for Washington. Mail pouches leave the Embassy every Saturday as a general rule, although owing to the irregularity in the sailing dates of the Bremen steamers during the winter there is occasionally no pouch sent for two weeks. The instructions of the Department will of course be complied with if you so direct, but I am of the opinion that the publications of the Statistical Office reach Washington much more promptly under existing conditions than they would if sent by mail directly. I am of the opinion that if I were to comply with the request of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics considerable confusion would be caused here (in the German office,) as the method suggested is unusual, and that, for a time at least, the Eureau would receive the German publications very irregularly if at all.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Dobite

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FEB 28 100 Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 16, 1901. White Was to the Secretary of State Military (expulsion) cases generally: those of C.O.F. Zahl and M.F. Schaaf in particular. /Instructions Nos. 1157 & 1159, of February 5,1901./

J.

( / 5 1542.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 16, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your instructions Nos. 1157 and 1159, referring respectively to the expulsion cases of Charles (Otto Fedor) Zahl, and Max Friedrich Schaaf, and in this connection to report that the Embassy's despatches (Nos. 1509 and 1510,) with regard to these cases contained practically the whole (not a summary) of the Foreign Office's notes in question. Of late the Foreign Office has refrained from entering upon any discussion of such cases. The position taken by the Royal Prussian authorities is that it is to be presumed that any one who emigrates from Prussia without having performed military service, emigrated for the purpose of evading such service, the age of the person in question at the time of his emigration not being taken into account. The Prussian authorities hold that no such person should be allowed to settle in Prussia or to make a prolonged visit in that country while still of an age when, had he remained a Prussian subject, he might be called upon for military service. They consider that the provisions of the Bancroft treaties are sufficiently complied with if the person in question is allowed to visit his former home and to remain there a few weeks, and of late years, in certain parts of the country, expulsion orders have become more or less frequent. The question of having obtained permission to change allegiance, does not appear to influence the case, the idea be ing

years residence alroad and naturalization in a foreign country, to return to his native place and to there sojourn, free from the duties and obligations of other men of the same age who have lived there continuously. It sometimes happens, of course, that local officials show too much zeal and that there is real hardship connected with a case of expulsion, but it must not be forgotten that the number of persons expelled or otherwise molested on account of their not having performed military service is relatively very small when considered in connection with the great number of American citizens of German origin who visit their former homes every year.

In Germany a record is kept of every male child born in the country. At the beginning of each calendar year official notice is published to the effect that all males born during the twentieth preceding calendar year are to report for examination as to their fitness for military service. At the end of the proceedings are taken against all those who have failed to report ("A---- und Genossen") and they are all sentenced to pay a fine or undergo imprisonment, and warrants are issued for their arrest. When such a person returns from the United States or any other country, unless the fact of his change of nationality is recorded and his name has been taken from the lists, he is liable at any time to be called upon to pay the fine, -the same being almost invariably refunded, in the case of an American citizen, upon intervention being made by the Embassy. In Zahl's case he was probably sentenced several years before he became a citizen of the United States.

In this connection I beg to call attention to Mr. Kasson's despatch No. 124, of January 6, 1835, and to the enclosures therein. [ F. Cas. 1885, p. 392]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

MAR 5 18 1

MAR 6 1906

Mar 6 1906

Mar 7 1906

Mar 7 1906

Mar 8 18 1

Mar 8 1906

Mar 8 18 1

Mar 9 1906

Mar 1 18 1

Mar 1

J.

Lynopsis

/ C 1543.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreory 20, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, late on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, of your telegram of the same date, (the text of which is appended hereto,) and to inform you that on Monday, I sought and obtained an interview with Baron Richthofen, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Baron Richthofen, while appearing to be of the opinion that it would be advisable to reserve for general agreement the question of the enlargement of the foreign settlements in China, said that the subject had not yet been fully discussed, and that he was not yet in a position to make any positive statement with regard to the views of the Imperial Government. He promised to communicate with me further on this point at an early date.

In this connection I have the honor to append hersto the text of your telegram, received this morning, with regard to General Chaffee's not participating in Count Waldersee's proposed expedition, and am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Her Dobile

Text of telegram received February 16, 1901.

White,

Ambassador,

Berlin.

February 16th, 2 p.m. Obtain as fully as possible the views of Foreign Office on the question of the advisability of reserving (R) for general agreement the enlargement of foreign settlements in China. Equity seems to require that these arrangements have an international character.

Hill, Acting.

Text of telegram received February 20, 1901.

White,

Ambassador,

Berlin.

February 19th, 5 p.m. This Department has received a dispatch from Minister Conger relating to Count Waldersee's proposed expedition and saying; (quote) I have this day informed my colleagues that joint negotiations being in progress, and military operations limited by terms of joint note to territory now occupied, I thought no offensive operations should be (not) undertaken by forces of one or more of signatory powers, without the Governments of all agreeing. I restated position of United States, as not committed to any further military operations, and statea that those now contemplated might disturb harmony, threaten concert and jeopardize negotiations. Colleagues replied; military was under direct control of respective Governments. (End of quote.) These representations of Mr. Conger were in accordance with his instructions, and have received the approval of the President. General Chaffee has been instructed by the War Department not to join in any expedition to the interior.

Hay.

Coxe Recit to Decit DIPLOMATIC, TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER BUREAU. Received 10.45 A. N. S. S. A. T. S. C. Received 21 A. M. S. S. A. T. S. C. Received 21 A. T. S. C. Received 22 A. T. S. C. Rec From Berlin,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

February 21, 3 P. M.

Imperial Government shares the opinion of the Department that it would be desirable if the arrangement for enlarging foreign settlements in China should have an international character, and it is not opposed to making this question the subject of a general agreement.

WHITE

DIPLOMATIC to the Secretary of State · lubject Enlargement of foreign settlements in China. Text of telegram. J. Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, secreary 21, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1543, of yester-day's date, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt to-day of a memorandum from Baron Richthofen, stating that --

'The Imperial Government shares the opinion (die Auffassung wird getheilt) of the State Department at Washington, that it would be desirable if the arrangements for enlarging the foreign settlements in China should have (trügen) an international character, and, so far as it is concerned, it is not at all opposed to making this question the subject of a general agreement.'

While appending hereto the text of my telegram informyou of this fact, I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. White

Text of telegram sent: --

February 21st, 3p.m. -- Imperial Government shares the opinion of the Department that it would be desirable if the arrangements for enlarging foreign settlements in China should have an international character, and it is not opposed to making this question the subject of a general agreement.

MAR 6 1901

Mar 6

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, February 21, 1900

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :--

I have the honor to request that I be allowed, at such time or times during the present year as may prove to be most in accordance with the needs of the service here, the usual leave of absence, for sixty days.

As it is possible, on account of my youngest daughter's health, that it may be best for me to go to the Riviera for a short time in March, I would respectfully request that your answer be cabled me.

I remain, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Alex De hise

154.6. Embassy of the United States. to the Secretary of State No new navigation tax (but extra port dues) to be levied at Stettin after April 1, 1901. /Instruction No. 1160, of February 6, 1901./ Join Treat. Feb. 1. Tynopsis

( / s 1548.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 21, 19110.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on the 18th instant, of your instruction No. 1160, the Embassy directed the United States Consul at Stettin to inform it if any new tax had recently been imposed for the purpose of keeping up and lighting the newly deepened fairway between Swinemunde and Stettin, and, if so, to ascertain and report as to the date of the law or regulation under which the new tax is imposed. Mr. Kehl's reply has today been received. In it he states that "no new tax" has recently been imposed for the purpose mentioned, but that, as reported by him to the Department under date of February 7th, "on and after April 1, 1901, extra Port Dues (for maintaining the new deep water way between Swinemunde and Stettin,) would be collected", under a regulation dated, Berlin, December 30, 1900. Mr. Kehl also states that he has already communicated the substance of this new regulation (which was issued in the names of the Prussian Ministers of Public Works, of the Interior, and of Commerce,) to the Department. An effort will, however, be made to procure a copy of the same for the use of the Bureau of Navigation, of the Treasury Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aug Die Lie

DIPLOMATIC, 20 AT MITAL SECRETARY, M/R 10 10 The the Secretary of Militon H. Hart renounces American citizenship. J. Tynopsis

( / 5° 1547.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 22, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith the certificate of the naturalization of Milton H. Hart, (in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California, on April 8, 1896,) which has today been sent the Embassy by the United States Consul at Stuttgart, and to inform you that Mr. Hart has renounced his American citizenship in order to avoid expulsion from Württemberg. Mr. Ozmun reports that Mr. Hart was born at Eppelsheim, Rhein Hessia, February 9, 1872, that he emigrated to the United States in 1888, and that he returned to Germany in September, 1899, "on account of the ill health of his father, who -- he says -- induced him to remain in Germany at least until his father's death".

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Debute

One enclosure.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY £ 1548. MAR 11 198 to the Secretary of White Grain duties. Germany's commercial relations with Russia. J. Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, Petruary 22, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the last paragraph of the Embassy's despatch No. 1521, of the 30th ultimo, and to other correspondence with regard to the probable increase in the German grain duties, I have the honor to report that "Wolff's Agency" has given unusual prominence to an article which appeared a few days ago in the St. Petersburg "Handels- und Industriezeitung", in which reprisals are threatened in case the new German tariff rates on grain are increased to such an extent as to interfere with Russian trade. The appearance of this article, and its publication at length in the 'inspired' papers, -- just as the German press generally was endeavoring to impress upon the public the advantages which must accrue to Germany (either in the increase of her export of iron, etc., to Russia, or in the doing away with the compensatory duties on sugar exported to the United States,) by the disturbance in the commercial relations between the United States and Russia, -- has created considerable excitement. It is here believed that the publication of the article was inspired by Mr. Witte, and it is thought that tts the prominence given it in Germany is in accord with the wishes of Count Billow to discourage the extreme demands of the Agrarians. The agrarian papers, however, call upon the Government to maintain the interests of the German people as against threats from abroad, and express great irritation against the liberal papers, accusing them of acting as attorneys for foreign countries'in their efforts to convince the public that a

'Substantial'increase in the grain duties would lead to a tartis war which might be disastrous to German industries. Attention is called to the fact that the increased importation of grain from the United States might do more harm to Russian trade than would the increased German duties, and it is suggested that the Russian grain trade might be encouraged by the granting of special freight rates upon railways under government control. The difference in the tone adopted by the the Russian press when referring to the commercial relations with the United States, and to those with Germany, has not been without its effect, but it is, of course, much too early to predict that there will be any radical change in the anticipated position of the Government. It is announced from time to time that the work of fixing the new tariff rates is being proceeded with in the several government offices concerned, as rapidly as possible, and it is assumed that the new tariff will be much more protective than that now in force, but as yet no intimation has been given as to what Count Billow is willing to consider "adequate protection".

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Aux Debute

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY 24 m 1 / 1/2 MAR 11 1901 interesty of the United Males

Parliamentary notes. Compensation of members of the Reichstag.

C  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} C$   $\frac{1}{1549}$ .

# Embassy of the United States, Berlin, February 23, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1539, of the 16th instant, I have the honor to report that the consideration of the appropriation bills is the progressing, in the several committees, and in the Reichstag and Abgeordneterhaus, and that it is probable that they will as usual all be enacted before the end of the German fiscal year, March 31st. It is announced that another China appropriation bill has been preplaced and submitted to the Bundesrath (before going to the Reichstag,) calling for an additional hundred million marks.

During the past week the proceedings of the various German legislative bodies have been almost wholly of domestic interest alone. In the Prussian Abgeoranetenhaus a resolution was passed advocating the formation of a Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, to replace the somewhat antiquated and not altogether representative 'Association of Business Elders', the body which is now recognized by the authorities as representing the convercial interests of this city. In the Reichstag on Wednesday (the usual "Schwerinstag", or private members' day,) the vote upon the question of the consureship exercised by the police over theatrical and other perfesentations, disclosed the fact that a quorum was not present, and on attention being called to the fact, the House was obliged to adjourn. The absence of members has for several years been a subject to which considerable attention has been

given, and as a matter of fact a quorum is present only upon rare occasions, when the order of the day contains something of especial interest or importance. Ejjorts have repeatedly been made to provide compensation for members of the Reichstag in one way or unetter, and in the second session on Wednesday, which succeeded the first after a short interval, a resolution was referred to a committee by an almost unantmous vote, advocating granting free railway transportation to Members, and providing for their compensation at the rate of 20 marks per dism, said compensation to be paid only when a member was actually in attendance at the sessions of the House, and when he was not receiving compensation for attendance in some other legislative body sitting concurrently. The Prussian Landtag (Herrenhaus and Abgeoranetenhaus,) it will be remembered, also sits in Berlin at the same time (as at present) as the Reichstag does, and there the compensation of members was introduced some time ago.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Aux D. Cohite

Synopsi

20 AT TALE SPORTINGY.

Expulsion of Karl George Schiele.

February 20, 1911.

Lecretary of

( / C )

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, secreary 25, 1901.

Honorable Joir Say,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on December 22nd last, the Embassy made intervention in behalf of Karl George Schiele, to the end that the order expelling him from Prussia might be recalled. Schiele had brought his case to the attention of the Embassy personally. He was born in Leipzig in 1876, and had on exigrated in 1891 to the United States, where he became naturalized as a citizen in 1899. He returned to Germany in October, 1900, in order to visit his parents at Leipzig, and under contract with the Deutsche Garvin Machine Company, of New York, to remain in Berlin for two years. Under date of December 16, 1900, he received an order from the Berlin jolice authorities to leave Prussia within fourteen days.

Nothing having been heard from the Foreign Of ice in the mean time, the Embassy again called attention to the case on the 12th ultimo, Schiele having informed it that the police had again ordered him to go and had threatened him with a fine on account of his not having complied with the first order.

Today the Embassy is in receipt of a note from the Moreign Office in which it is stated, 'under existing (cowaltenden Umständen) circumstances it is considered by the Royal Prussian Government that the order expelling Schiele is justifiable (gerechtfertigt)', and that consequently the carrying out of the same will be proceeded with, although Schiele will not be punished on account of his not having obeyed it at once.

This information has been communicated to Mr. Schiele, and he has been informed that the Embassy, to its regret, can do nothing further in his behalf.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsatent servant,

Aud Bloking

MAR 10:2

MAR 10:2

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, February 26, 1911 1.

White to the Secretary of State

Subject

Navigation tax at Stettin.

/Instruction No. 1160, of February 6, 1901./

Synopsis

To A part later of the first of

<u>( ); 1551.</u>

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 25, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

3/

Referring to its despatch No. 1546, of the 21st instant, the Embassy transmits herewith three copies of the Stettin "Amts-Blatt", of January 11, 1901, which have just been received from Consul Kehl, and which contain (on page 6,) the tariff regulations for the use of the newly deepened fairway between Stettin and Swinemunde.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aco D. White

Enclosures: --

Three copies of the "Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Stettin," January 11, 1901, containing the "Tarif für die Schifffahrtsabgaben auf der vertieften Wasserstrasse zwischen Stettin und Swinemunde", dated, Berlin, December 30, 1900.

### Amts-Blatt

### ber Roniglichen Regierung gn Stettin.

Stild 2.

Ausgegeben ben 11. Januar

1901

Inhalt ber Beiet-Sammlung, S. 5. — Ausreichung von Zinsscheinen, S. 5. — Tarif für die Schifflahrtsabgaben und ber vertieften Wassertraße zwischen Stetten und Innemminde, S. 6. - Markte und Labenpreise pro Dezember 1900, S. 6, 7, 8, 9. — Bereinigung der Gutsbeziele Barnimseunow A., D. und E., S. 7. — Ueberlicht anktedenber Krantheiten, S. 10. — Prüftungsternten für Lehrands Präparanden und Afpiranten, S. 7, 8, 9. — Abänderungen ze bes anntichen Baarenverzeichnisses, S. 9. — Underellbare Postzenden betr., S. 9. Berloolung Pommerider Mentendriefe, S. 11. — Rechnungsabschilde der Kasse der Landesversicherungs-Anstalt Pommern pro 1899, S. 12. Projeßagent Biper in Pölig betr., S. 12. — Personal-Nachrichen, S. 12.

Gefes - Cammlung.

beiben Saufer bes Canbtags. 24. Dezember 1900.

(Rt. 10246.) Rachtrag ju ber Urfunde vom 1. Oftober 1898, betreffend bie Stiftung ber Rothen Rreug-Dledaille. Bom 12. Dovember 1900.

Husgegeben gu Berlin ben 27. Dezember 1900.

Berordnungen und Befanntmachungen 1) bochfter und höherer Behörben,

10) Befanntmadjung. Die Bineicheine Reihe III Dr. 1 bis 20 ben Edulbverfdreibungen ber Breniden fonfolibirten 3 1/9: pormale 4 pro: entigen Staatsanleihe von 1881 über bie mien für die Zeit vom 1. Januar 1901 bis 1. Dezember 1910 nebst den Erneuerungsscheinen i bie folgende Reihe merben bom 1. Dezember 1900 ab von der Kontrolle der Staatspapiere hierbit, Oranienftrage Dr. 92/94, Bormittags von 9 1 Uhr, mit Ausnahme ber Conn- und Seftrage ber letten brei Beichaftstage jebes Monats, megereicht werben.

Die Binefcheine find entweder bei ber ontrolle ber Ctactspapiere felbit am halter in Empfang zu nehmen oder durch Regierunge Baupttaffen, fowie in Frant: rt a. Wl. durch die Arcistaffe zu beziehen. Ber bie Empfangnahme bei ber Ronelle felbit wünicht, bat berfelben perfonlich er burch einen Beauftragten bie gur Abbebung neuen Reihe berechtigenben Erneuerungsideine Brifdeinanweisungen) mit einem Bergeichniffe ju ergeben, gu meldem Formulare ebenba und in mburg bei bem Raiferlichen Boftamte Rr. 1 un-

nummeriste Marte als Suprangebeicheinigung,

jo ift bas Bergeichnig einfach, municht er eine aus-(Fr. 10245.) Berordnung wegen Ginberujung ber brudliche Beicheinigung, fo ift es boppelt parate legen. Die Marte ober Empfangsbeicheinigung in bei ber Ausreichung ber neuen Binsicheine jurud.

> Durch bie Boft find bie Ernenerungsicheine an bie Rontrolle ber Staatspapiere nicht einzusenben.

> Wer bie Binsidjeine burch eine ber oben ge. nannten Provingialfaffen beziehen will, bat berfelben Die Erneuerungsicheine mit einem boppelten Bergeich: niffe einzureichen. Das eine Bergeichniß mirb, mit einer Empfangsbeicheinigung verfeben, fogleich gurudgegeben und ift bei Aushandigung ber Binsicheine wieber abzuliefern. Formulare gu biefen Bergeich-niffen find bei ben gebachten Provingiallaffen und ben bon ben Roniglichen Regierungen in ben Umts. blattern zu bezeichnenden fonftigen Raffen unentgeltlich zu haben.

> Der Ginreichung ber Schuldverichreibungen bedarf es jur Erlangung ber neuen Binsicheine nur bann, wenn die Erneuerungsicheine abhanden gefommen finb; in biefem Falle find bie Schuldverichreibungen an bie Rontrolle ber Staatspapiere ober an eine ber genannten Brovingialfaffen mittels besonberer Gingabe einzureichen.

Berlin, den 12. Rovember 1900. Sauptvermaltung ber Stantsichuiden. non Doffmann.

Borftebenbe Befanntmadjung wird mit bem De merfen jur öffentlichen Renninig gebracht, bag formulare gu ben fraglichen Bergeichniffen auger bei ber Roniglichen Regierungs-Bauptfaije hierjelbit bei fammitlichen Roniglichen Rreis- und Foritfaffen bes Begirfe unentgelilich verabfolgt werben.

Stettin, ben 22. November 1900. Ronigliche Regierung. Dox Stebat.

Zarif Die Schiffighrisabgaben auf ber vertieften Bafferftrage swifdjen Stettin und Sminemunde.

Rur Die Benuhung ber vertieften Bafferftraße smifden Steitin und Eminemunde ift gu gablen:

A. pon ben über Swinemunbe feemarts eintommenden und in ber Richtung auf Stettin über bas Daff gebenden, fowie von ben in umgelehrter Richtung über bas Daff und Emine ununde feemaris ausgebenden Scefchiffen, und

I. von jedem ebm Rettoraumgehalt ber Dampfer und ber Geeleichter ein Bufdilag von 20 % ju bem Swinemunder Safengelb;

II. von jeder Tonne (gu 1000 kg) ber an Borb eines Dampfers, Seglers ober Geeleichters beforberten Guter

1. bei Schiffen von 2000 bis einschlieglich 2500 chm Mettoraumgehalt . . 6 Pf., 2. bei größeren Schiffen ..... 12 Bf.,

B. - außer ben Abgaben unter A - pon jebem ber öffentlichen Arbeiten. ebm Bruttoraumgehalt berjenigen auf Beriten an ber unteren Dber neugebauten Geefchiffe, welche ungeleichtert (ohne funftliche Bebung burd Prabnie u. bergl.) eine tieffte Gintaudjung

12)

pon mehr ale 5,5 m haben, bei ber ene 

Befreinugen.

1. Schiffe und Guier, welche bem Ronige, ! Staate ober bem Reiche geboren ober au folieflich fur beren Rechnung beforbert werte find bon allen unter A und B,

2. Segelichiffe von ben unter A 1 bezeichne Abgaben befreit.

Bemerfungen.

1. Angefangene Tarifeinbeiten (Rubitmeter Tonnen) gelien als voll.

2. Die einzelnen Abgabenbetrage merben polle 10 Bf. nach oben abgerundet.

3. Die Abgaben gu A I und II merben von !-Schiffen, biejenigen unter B von ben Berg

4. Diefer Zarif tritt am 1. April 1901 in &: Berlin, ben 30. Dezember 1900.

Der Finang-Minife Der Minifter In Bertretung: Bebnert. Thielen. Der Minifter fur Sanbel und Gemerbe.

In Bertretung: Lobmann.

In Bertretung: von Cecbach.

Stettin, ben 7. Januar 1901.

3) bes Roniglichen Provingial. Schul-Rollegiume.

und reip. ber Roniglichen Regierung.

und Barnimecunom E ju einem felbfiftanbigen Guts.

Der Regierungs-Brafibent.

Befanntmachung. Roniglidgen Braparanden-Unftalt ju Daffoie bie Aufnahme von Boglingen ftatt, welche im zweiichrigen Lehrgange fur ein Schullehrer . Ceminar rorbereitet werben.

Die Schüler berielben leben im Erternat, b. b. haben für Bohnung und Roft felbit gu forgen. Junge Leute, welche minbeftens 15 Jahre alt

2) bee Roniglichen Regierunge Brafibenten fünd und bas 17. Lebensjahr noch nicht über-Schritten haben, fonnen gegen Bablung eines je 13) Des Konigs Majeftat haben mittelft Aller. 3 Monate im Boraus ju entrichtenben Schulgelbes bodifen Erlaffes vom 12. Dezember v. 3. ju ge- pon jafrtich 36 Mt. an bem Unterrichte theilnehmigen geruht, bag bie im Rreife Pprit belegenen nehmen, wenn fie geiftig und torperlich für ben Butebegirfe Barnimscunom A. Barnimscunom D Cehrerberuf geeignet ericheinen.

In Mitteln gur Unterftugung find ber Anftalt begirte mit bem Ramen "Barnimscunow A" per-ffur jeben ihrer Schuler jahrlich burchichninlich 90 Mt. übermiefen; außerbem mirb bas von ben Schülern eingehende Schulgelb gur Unterfifigung Bebürftiger unter ihnen verwendet merben. Heber bie Bobe ber ben Gingelnen hiernach gu gemährenden Unterftugungen wird nach Bedürftigfeit und Burbigfeit entichieben merben.

Bur Prüfung ber aufzunehmenden Praparanben ift Termin auf ben 21. Rebruar 1901 in bem Unitalisgebaube ju Maijow anberaumt.

Unmelbungen biergu find ipatenens bis jum 21m 21. Februar 1901 findet bei ber 31. Januar 1901 an ben Borficher ber Inftalt, Beren Gromber in Maffom, frei einzufenben. Der Melbung find folgende Beugniffe beigningen:

1. ein Taufichein,

2. ein Impfichein, ein Beuguiß über mieberholie 3mpfung und ein Gefundheitegengnig von einem jur Fuhrung eines Dienfrüegeis berechtigten Argte,

2) bes Ronigliden Regierungs Brafibena Breit

von Getreibe, Bulferfruchten, Rartoffeln, Stroh, Deu, Fleifch, Sped, Egbutter und in

|          | Weigen.  | Roggen.  | Gerfte.   | Safer.   | 17                   |
|----------|--|--|---|--|----------------------|
| Mame -   | gut. mittel. gering.   | gut. mittel. gering.   | gut. mittel. gering.  | gut. mittel. gering                                  | g. m                 |
| Stadt.   | M & M & M &  | Me of Me of Me of  | Me of the of the of   | Es toften je 100                                     | 111                  |
| 2 Anflam | 14 26 14 14 14 02<br>14 65 14 55 14 45<br>15 — 14 50 14 —<br>14 40 — —<br>14 41 —<br>——————————————————————————————————— | 2 13 18 13 05 12 92<br>5 12 85 12 75 12 65<br>14 — 13 50 13 —<br>13 40 —<br>13 24 13 14 13 04<br>13 27 12 86 12 76<br>13 14 — —<br>12 90 —<br>13 25 13 — 12 76<br>28 13 44 13 32 13 20<br>13 26 13 — | 13 66 13 52 13 38<br>14 20 14 — 13 80<br>15 — 14 — 13 —<br>14 40 — — — —<br>13 66 — — — —<br>5 — — 13 66 — — —<br>6 — — 13 52 — —<br>10 15 12 14 50 13 50<br>13 35 — — — 13 42 13 12 — —<br>12 10 — 12 10 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 75<br>55<br>60<br>64 |

und refp. ber Roniglichen Regierung. Tabelle

im Regierungsbegirt Stettin fur ben Monat Dezember 1900.

|                | gictung |         |               |                 |                 | _      | 310    | i f ch.        |        |                  |   |         |                       | 7       |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|------------------|---|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| lenfriich      | te.     | ŒB:     | Stron.        |                 |                 | :Kinds |        |                | 1      |                  | (Secure                                 | (file   |                       |         |
| Epeije:        |         | Rat.    |               | Beu.            | 1111            |        |        | Edmei:         | Ralb:  | ý .trt=<br>n: Is | Sord (hieha.)                           | butter. | 191 7                 | Nummer. |
| bohnen meiße). | Linfen. | toffein | Richt- Arumm  |                 | Groß:<br>handel | Beule. | Bauch. |                | 1      |                  | 196.44.7                                |         |                       |         |
|                | -       |         |               |                 | -               |        |        |                | E 8 1  | eitet            |   |         |                       | 100     |
| gta m          | in      |         |               |                 |                 |        |        | je 1           | Rilegi | a m m            |   |         | 1. Educat<br>(ii) End | oute    |
| . 4            | M s     | the of  | the of the of | 1 16 4          | 1 M 4           | Men    | ull of | May            | Me of  | oth of           | 1.16 1                                  | 1 1     | M 4                   | =1      |
| 35—            | 45 -    | 4 40    | 5 86   5 36   | 631             | 101-            | 1 35   | 1 15   | 144            | 140    | 140              | 170                                     | 230     | 5 40                  | 1       |
| 25 —           | 50 -    | 284     |               | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1   | 115 -           | 140    | 120    | 1 20           | 1 10   | 1.20             |   | 2.23    | 4 19                  | 2       |
| 26 -           | 36 -    | 3 80    |               |                 | 105 -           | 1 50   | 1 10   | 1 10           | 1 10   | 1 10             |   | 3 10    | 4 20                  | 13      |
| 25 -           | 50 -    | 4.03    |               |                 | 100 -           |        | 1-     | 1 25           | 1 25   | 1 20             |   | 217     | 5 02                  | 5       |
| 23             | 51 -    | 3 13    |               |                 | 120 -           | 1.30   | 1 15   | 115            | 125    | 1 15             |   |         | 402                   | 1       |
| -1-            | 1-1-    | 3 -     | 7 7 7 7 7     | 5 50            |                 |        | 115    |                | 135    | 1 15             |   |         | 3 60                  | 13      |
|                | 1       | 3-      |               |                 | 130 -           |        |        | 130            | 105    | 1 20             |   |         | 5 20                  | 18      |
|                |         | 3.75    |               |                 | 12250           |        | - 95   | 1 30           | 1 15   | 1 15             |   |         | 353                   |         |
| 25 -           | 44 -    | 3,12    |               |                 |                 |        |        | 1 20           | -76    | 1 10             | The second second                       |         |                       |         |
| 20 40          | 24 40   | 3 30    | 475 450       | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 100-            |        |        |                | 1 10   | 1.10             |   |         |                       |         |
| 23 50          | 133 62  | 4 20    |               |                 | 11060           |        |        |                |        | 1 15             | V 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |         |                       | 1       |
| -              |         | 270     |               |                 | 110 -           |        |        |                | 113    | 1 15             |   |         | 485                   |         |
| 27/50          | 42 -    |         |               | 100             |                 |        |        | and the second | 1.20   | 1 17             |   |         |                       |         |
| -              | 1       | 3 30    |               | 450             |                 | 1 30   |        |                | 1.20   | 110              |   |         |                       |         |
| 22 —           | 43 50   |         |               |                 |                 |        |        |                |        | 118              |   |         |                       |         |
| 25             | 1       | 3 90    | 5-4-          | 8-              | -1              | 1 20   | 1 110  | 1,10           | 200    |                  | rungse                                  |         |                       | 1-      |

bildung, fomte uber bie Subrung,

Der Befcheinigung ber Driebeborbe, bag er eines Behramte nachgemiefen haben. über Die bagu nothigen Mittel perfuge.

mir ben Zwed ber Brufung ausgefertigt find, und Rreisichulinipeftor ber Snnobe, in welcher fie fie wenn bies ausbrudlich barauf bemerh ift.

Die an Brufenben baben fich, fofern fe nicht einen abichläglichen Beicheib erhalten, ohne meitere Aufforderung am 20. Februar 1901, Rad. mittags 4 libr, im Anftalisgebaube au Raffom ju melben.

Eine besondere argtliche Untersuchung bleibt verbebalten.

Stellin, ben 21. Dezember 1900. Ronigliches Provingial-Schulfollegium pon Bommern. v. Malbabn.

13) Befanntmadjung.

folgenden Lagen fiatifindenden Entlaffungs. Prufung | Brufung empfangen merben. am Ceminare ju Boelis muiben nach ben Borfdriften ber Allgemeinen Beitimmungen bes herrn 5. felbfigefertigte Brobezeichnungen und Brobe

3. ein Beugnit aber Die Dieber genoffene Gub Mintfere ber geiftlichen, Anterrichts und Rebigine Singelegenheiten nom 15. Oftober 1872 auch hid 4. Die Erflarung Des Batere ober an beffen Stelle in Ceminarien gebilbete Lebramts - Afpirante bes Radiftverpflichteten, bag er bie Mittel jur jugelaffen, melde bas 20. Lebensjahr gurudgelet Unterhaltung bes Schulers mahrent feines und burch Beugniffe ihre fittliche Unbeicholtenbeit Braparanben Lebrganges gemabren werbe, mit und ihre forperliche Befahigung jur Bermaltune

Diejenigen Aipiranien, melde bie Rulaffung it Diele Beugniffe find fiempelfrei, wenn fie nur biefer Prufung munfchen, haben uns burch ben Bern aufhalten, nachfolgenbe Papiere:

1. bas Taufgeugnis (Geburtsichein),

2. bas Bengnif eines jur Suhrung eines Dienft fiegels berechtigten Argtes über normalen Ge junbheiteguftanb,

3. ein amtliches Beugnig über bas fittliche Bei halten bes Afptranten,

4. einen felbftgefertigten Lebenslauf, ipateftens bis gum 7. Februar 1901 eingureichen und fich bemnadit am Tage por ber Brufung, ben 27. Rebrnar, Radmittags 5 Uhr, in Bebaube bes Roniglichen Ceminars in Boelig eingufinden, wo fie von bem herrn Geminar-Direfter Bu ber am 28. Rebruar 1901 und ben Rath fe bie naberen Anmeilungen fur bie abguhaltenbe

Bei biefer Borftellung find

Roch 2) bes Roniglichen Regierungs-Brafibenten und relp. ber Roniglichen Regierung. Tabelle. über bie Bobenvreile nerichiebener Riftralien im Megierungsbezirf Stertin fur ben Monat Bezember 1907

|               |                |    | ehl<br>perie |     |                  | Sher | ften: |    |       |      |         |      | 11   | Reis              |      |                   | Ra  | ffee.        |   |         |    |                     | 211 |     |
|---------------|----------------|----|--------------|-----|------------------|------|-------|----|-------|------|---------|------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|--------------|---|---------|----|---------------------|-----|-----|
| Rame          |                |    | ng a         |     | III agreement to |      |       |    | jen-  |      | fer: bi |      | rie. | Java              |      | Java              |     | Java<br>nelb |   | Speife. |    | Schwe:              |     |     |
| ber<br>Gindi. | Weizen. Roggen |    | gesi.        | Gra | mpe.             | Gr   | üğe.  | 6r | iițe. | Cot  | iike.   |      |      | mittler<br>(roh). |      | mittlet<br>(roh). |     |              |   |         |    | Gcmul;<br>(hiefig.) |     |     |
|               | M              | 4  | J.           | O.S | LH               |      | M.    | 4  | 0.7   | o ft | et i    | e 1  | R    | 3.0               | ara  | -                 | Ma  |              |   | -       |    |                     |     |     |
|               | BUTEN.         | 1  |              |     | Line             |      | Line. | -5 | Life  | 4    | INLA    | - 69 | LOCI | +1                | ulli | 4                 | unu | 1            | M | +5      | Me | 4                   | M   | ابد |
| Stenin        | 100            | 26 | -            | 26  | 4                | 38   | _     | 28 | -     | 43   | -       | 38   | _    | 38                | _    | 45                | 2   | 50           | 3 | 13      | _  | 20                  | 1   | 7   |
| inflant       | 400            | 30 | -            | 25  | -                | 40   | -     | 35 | -     | 40   | _       | 50   |      | 50                | -1   | 45                | 2   | 60           | 3 | 60      | _  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| ammin         | politi         | 25 | -            | 22  | + 100            | 45   | -     | 35 | -     | 38   |         | 48   |      | 48                | -    | 50                | 2   | 60           | 3 | 30      | _  | 20                  | 1   | 3   |
| Ut-Damm       | -              | 25 | -            | 25  |                  | 40   | -     | 30 | -     | 40   | _       | 40   |      | 40                | -    | 40                | 2   | 50           | 3 | 30      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| Demmin        | 100            | 34 | -            | 30  | -                | 35   | -     | 35 | -     | 45   | -       | 45   | -    | 50                | -    | 40                | 2   | -            | 2 | 40      |    | 20                  | 1   | 7   |
| dollnom       | -              | 30 |              | 24  | -                | 60   | -     | 40 |       | 40   |         | 40   | -    | 50                | -4   | 50                | 2   | 63           | 3 | 60      | _  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| breifenberg . | -              | 29 | 1            | 23  | -                | 45   |       | 35 | -     | 48   | -       | 45   | -    | _                 | -    | 55                | 2   | 75           | 3 | 35      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| Breifenhagen  |                | 30 |              | 25  |                  | 55   | -     | 30 | _     | 50   | -       | 50   | -    | 60                | -    | 60                | 2   | 80           | 3 | 50      |    | 20                  | 1   | -   |
| abes          | ~              | 24 | -            | 23  |                  | 45   | -     | 31 | -     | 43   |         | 37   | -    | 40                | -    | 45                | 2   | 70           |   | 40      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 5   |
| Rangard       | -              | 27 | -            | 25  | -                | 55   | -     | 40 | -     | 45   |         | 50   |      | 50                | -    | 45                | 3   | 50           | 3 | 80      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 4   |
| dajewalf      | -              | 30 | -            | 25  | -                | 55   | -     | 40 |       | 50   | -       | 55   | -    | 50                | -    | 50                | 2   | 80           | 3 | 85      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 4   |
| dyrip         |                | 30 | -            | 27  | -                | 40   | -     | 35 | -     | 45   | -       | 45   | -    | 45                | -    | 45                | 2   | 30           | 2 | 80      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| stargard      |                | 29 | -            | 27  | -                | 45   | -     | 35 | -     | 45   | -       | 45   | -    | 45                | -    | 45                | 2   | 25           | 3 | 10      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 5   |
| reprom a. R.  | -              | 26 | -            | 22  | -                | 50   | -     | 50 | -     | 50   | -       | 50   | -    | 50                | -    | 60                | 2   | 80           | 3 | 70      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |
| ledermanbe.   | -              | 21 | -            | 21  | -                | 45   | -     | 38 | -     | 40   | -       | 45   |      | 45                | -    | 43                | 1   | 90           | 2 | 50      | -  | 20                  | 1   | 5   |
| Mollin        | -              | 28 | -            | 23  | -                | 55   | -     | 33 | 44    | 45   | -       | 45   | -    |                   | -    | 45                | 2   | 80           | 3 | 60      | _  | 20                  | 1   | 6   |

idriften gu überreichen, Die Beichnungen nach | Den 28. Muguft, Radmittage o Uhr, im beenbeter Brufung gurud gu erbitten.

Stettin, ben 21. Dezember 1900. Ronigliches Provingial-Schul-Rollegium von Ponimern. v. Dalbabn.

Befanntmadjung.

Bu ber am 29. Anguit 1901 und ben Seminar ju Bhris werden nach ben Bor- werden muß. ifien ber Allgemeinen Bestimmungen bes Berrn nifters ber geiftlichen, Unterrichts- und Mebiginalgelegenheiten vom 15. Oftober 1872 auch nicht Seminarien gebilbeten Lehramts - Afpiranten elaffen, melde bas 20. Lebensjahr gurudgelegt burch Beugniffe ihre fittliche Unbescholtenbeit und forperliche Befähigung jur Bermaltung eines ramtes nachgewiesen haben.

ich aufhalten, nachfolgenbe Papiere :

bas Taufzeugniß (Geburisfdein),

bas Bengnig eines jur Ruhrung eines Dienfifiegels berechtigten Urates über normalen Befundheitszuftanb,

ein amtliches Beugniß über bas fittliche Berhalten bes Mipiranien.

einen felbftgefertigten Lebenslauf.

Bebaube bes Roniglichen Seminars in Poris Ein Befcheib auf die Bemerbung wird nur bann einzufinden, mo fie von bem Berrn Semingr-Direftor olgen, wenn bie Bulaffung jur Brufung abgelebnt Reboner bie naberen Anmeifungen fu: Die ab suhaltenbe Prufung empfangen merben.

Bei biefer Borftellung find:

5. felbfigefertigte Probezeichnungen und Brobe-

ju überreichen, die Beichnungen nach beenbeier Brufung aurud gu erbitten.

Ein Befcheid auf Die Bemerbung mird nur bann enben Tagen flattfindenben Entlaffungs-Brufung erfolgen, wenn die Bulaffung jur Prufung abgelebnt

Stettin, ben 21. Dezember 1900. Adnigliches Provingial-Schulfollegium von Bommern. v. Maltabn.

4) ber figl. Brovingial. Steuer. Direftion. Befanntmadjung. 18)

Unter Bezugnahme auf § 12 bes 2.3.6 Diejenigen Afpiranten, welche bie Bulaffung ju bringe ich jur öffentlichen Renntnig, bag bie von er Brufung munichen, haben uns burd ben bem Bundesrath neuerdings beichtoffenen, mit bem m Rreisschullnspetior ber Synobe, in welcher 1. Januar 1901 in Wirfung treienben Abanberungen und Ergangungen bes amtlichen Baaren-Bergeichniffes bei ben Abfertigungeftellen eingefeben merben fonnen. Stettin, ben 27. Dezember 1900.

Der Provingial-Steuer. Direfter. Rabler.

5) ber Raiferlichen Ober-Boftbireftion.

19) Bei jeber Dber-Bofibireftion befieht ein eftens bie jum 8. Muguft 1901 eingu- Ausschuß jur Eröffnung unbefteftbarer Bofifenbungen. en und fich bemnachft am Tage por ber Brufung, In blefen Ausschuf werben von ben Boftanfialten

d 2) bee Ronigliden Regierunge-Brafibenten und refp. ber Ronigliden Regierung. Befanntmadjung.

Bemag ber Inftruftion gur Ausführung bes Gefetes über bie Raturalleiftungen für die bemaffnete im Frieden vom 13. Februar 1875 und ber bagu ergangenen abandernben Beffimmungen bes tes vom 21. Juni 1887 werben hiermit bie fur Die Bergutung verabreichter Fourage maggebenben dichnitte ber bochften Tagespreife mit 5 Prozent Muffchlag fur ben Monat Degember 1900 gur offentn Renntniß gebracht.

| Rame<br>bes      | 3                          | der a                            | Breis<br>50 | betr<br>kg                       | ăgi f  | ŭr                               | be Mr.                  | Rame  | 3                     | Der P                      |                       | beira<br>kg                | gı j      | ür                         |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Hauptmarktortes. | Da<br>M                    | fer<br>1                         | E           | roh                              | A.     | eu<br>4                          | Laufende                | des<br>Hauptmarftories.   | S                     | afer                       | 51                    | roh                        | D.        | en                         |
| Stettin          | 7<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6 | 24<br>84<br>70<br>88<br>70<br>48 | 3 2 3 2 2 3 | 08<br>47<br>02<br>58<br>50<br>15 | 322322 | 32<br>44<br>89<br>63<br>89<br>63 | 7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11 | Greifenhagen<br>Labes<br>Phrih<br>Stargard 1. Pom<br>Uedermünde | 6<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6 | 72<br>50<br>83<br>66<br>83 | 1<br>3<br>3<br>3<br>2 | 45<br>22<br>15<br>28<br>50 | 1 3 2 3 2 | 97<br>29<br>89<br>11<br>55 |

bildung, fomte über bie Subrung,

ber Befdeinigung ber Driebeborbe, bag er eines Lebramis nachgewiefen haben. über bie bagu notbigen Mittel verfage.

wenn bies ausbrudlich barauf bemerft ift.

Die an Brufenben baben fich, fofern fe nicht einen abidilaglichen Beicheib erhalten, ohne meitere Aufforderung am 20. Februar 1901, Rad. mittags 4 Uhr, im Anftaltsgebaube au Daffom an melben.

Eine befondere aratliche Interfudung bleibt porbebalten.

Steilin, ben 21. Dezember 1900. Ronigliches Provingial-Schulfollegium von Bommern. v. Malbabn.

15) Befanntmadjung.

folgenden Tagen fratifindenden Entlaffungs. Prufung | Prufung empfangen merben. am Ceminare in Poelis muben nach ben Borichriften ber Allgemeinen Beitimmungen bes herrn

3. ein Beugnit aber Die Dieber genoffene Ghab Mirthers ber geifflichen, Anterrichts und Redigine Eingelegenheiten vom 15. Oftober 1872 auch fricht die Erftarung bes Baters ober an beffen Stelle in Geminerien gebilbete Lehramts - Afpirante bes Radifiverpflichteten, bag er bie Mittel jur augelaffen, melde bas 20. Lebensjahr gurudgeleg Unterhaltung des Schulers mabrent feines und burch Beugniffe ihre fittliche Unbefcoltenbei Braparanben-Behrganges gemahren merbe, mit und ihre torperliche Befahigung jur Bermaltune

Diejenigen Afpiranten, melde bie Bulaffune Diefe Benanifie find ftempelfrei, wenn fie nur biefer Brufung munichen, haben uns burch ben Bern fur ben Rwed ber Brufung ausgefertigt finb, und Rreisfdulinfpeftor ber Snnobe, in welcher fie fic aufhalten, nachfolgenbe Papiere:

1. bas Taufzeugnis (Geburtsichein),

2. bas Beugnif eines jur Ribrung eines Dienft fiegels berechtigten Arates über normalen Ge funbbeitsauftanb.

3. ein amtliches Beugnig über bas fittliche Ber halten bes Afpiranten,

4. einen felbftgefertigten Lebenslauf,

ipateftens bis jum 7. Februar 1901 eingureichen und fich bemnachft am Tage por ber Brufung, ben 27. Rebrnar, Radmittags 5 Uhr, im Bebaube bes Roniglichen Seminers in Boelig eingufinden, wo fie von bem herrn Geminar-Direfte: Bu ber am 28. Rebruar 1901 und ben Rath fe bie naberen Anweifungen fur bie abguhaltente

Bei biefer Borftellung finb

5. iclbfigefertigte Brobegeichnungen und Brobe

Roch 2) bes Roniglichen Regierungs-Prafibenten und refp. ber Roniglichen Regierung, Tabelle iber bie Labenpreife perichiebenei Biftualien im Regierungsbegirf Steitin fur ben Monat Degember 190

|               |     | ur e  | chi    |         |     | Gier | ftene |       |      |      |       |      |     |      | 92   | eis          |      | Ra  | ffee. |                |           | d    | ~ 1  | 7.         |
|---------------|-----|-------|--------|---------|-----|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|--------------|------|-----|-------|----------------|-----------|------|------|------------|
| Rame<br>ber   | be  | reitu | na a   | ue      |     |      |       | -     | wei; | 179  | 750.1 | iķe. | Đi  | rie. | -    | nva<br>itler | mit  |     | (in   | ge:            | Spe<br>Ea | ife: | Sd)  | r=<br>mul; |
| Giabi.        | 374 | jen.  | Neg    | titeti. | Gra | upe. | Gr    | iihe. | 1    |      |       |      |     |      | (10  | oh).         | (ro  | h). | Boh   | inten<br>nen). |           |      | (hie | 16.        |
|               |     |       |        |         |     |      |       |       |      | o ft |       | e 1  |     |      | 200  | m m          |      | 5   | 12    | 100            | 1         |      |      |            |
|               | M   | 4     | ust.   |         | ill | +    | de    | -3    | JIL  | ᅱ    | M     | ch   | AL. | -1   | utte | -1           | NE   | 1   | M     | ન              | itte      | +    | M    | 4          |
| Stenin        |     | 26    | -      | 26      |     | 38   | _     | 28    | _    | 43   | _     | 38   | _   | 38   |      | 45           | 2    | 50  | 3     | 13             | -         | 20   | 1    | 70         |
| Inflam        | 4   | 30    | -      | 25      | -   | 40   | -     | 35    | _    | 40   | 100   | 50   | _   | 50   |      | 45           | 2    | 60  | 3     | 60             |           | 20   | 1    | 6          |
| Sammin        |     | 25    | Page 1 | 22      | -   | 45   | -     | 35    |      | 38   | -     | 48   | _   | 48   | _    | 50           | 2222 | 60  | 3     | 30             |           | 20   | 1    | 3          |
| Ili Damm      | -   | 25    | -      | 25      | -   | 40   | -     | 30    | -    | 40   | -     | 40   | -   | 40   | _    | 40           | 2    | 50  | 3     | 30             | _         | 20   | 1    | 6          |
| Demmin        |     | 34    | -      | 30      | -   | 35   | -     | 35    | _    | 45   | _     | 45   |     | 50   |      | 40           | 2    |     | 2     | 40             |           | 20   | 1    | 7          |
| Hollnom       | 100 | 30    | 8      | 24      | -   | 60   | -     | 40    |      | 40   |       | 40   | _   | 50   | _    | 50           | 2    | 69  | 3     | 60             | _         | 20   | 1    | 6          |
| Breifenberg . | -   | 29    |        | 23      | -   | 45   | -     | 35    | -    | 48   | -     | 45   | _   |      | _    | 55           | 2    | 75  | 3     | 35             | -         | 20   | 1    | 6          |
| Breifenhagen  |     | 30    | -      | 25      | -   | 55   | -     | 30    | -    | 50   | -     | 50   |     | 60   | _    | 60           | 2    | 80  | 2     | 50             |           | 20   | 1    | -          |
| abes          |     | 24    | -      | 23      | -   | 45   | -     | 31    | -    | 43   |       | 37   | -   | 40   | _    | 45           | 2    | 70  | 3     | 40             | _         | 20   | 1    | 5          |
| Rangard       |     | 27    | -      | 25      | -   | 55   | -     | 40    | -    | 45   |       | 50   | _   | 50   | _    | 45           | 3    | 50  | 3     | 80             | _         | 20   | 1    | 4          |
| Bajewalf      | -   | 30    |        | 25      | -   | 55   |       | 40    | -    | 50   | -     | 55   | -   | 50   | -    | 50           | 2    | 80  | 3     | 85             | -         | 20   | 1    | 4          |
| dyrip         |     | 30    | -      | 27      | -   | 40   | -     | 35    | -    | 45   | -     | 45   | -   | 45   | -    | 45           | 2    | 30  | 2     | 80             | _         | 20   | 1    | 16         |
| Stargarb      |     | 29    | -      | 27      | -   | 45   | -     | 35    | -    | 45   | -     | 45   | _   | 45   | -    | 45           | 2    | 25  | 3     | 10             | -         | 20   | 1    | E          |
| reptom a. R.  |     | 26    | -      | 22      | -   | 50   | -     | 50    | -    | 50   | _     | 50   | -   | 50   | =    | 60           | 2    | 80  | 3     | 70             | -         | 20   | 1    | 16         |
| ledermunbe .  | -   | 21    | -      | 21      | -   | 45   | -     | 38    | -    | 40   | -     | 45   |     | 45   | -    | 43           | 1    | 90  | 2     | 50             | -         | 20   | 1    | 5          |
| Wollin        | -   | 28    | -      | 23      | -   | 55   | -     | 33    |      | 45   |       | 45   | -   | -    | -    | 45           | 2    | 80  | 3     | 60             | _         | 20   | 1    | 16         |

feriften ju überreichen, Die Beichnungen nach ben 28. Muguft, Radmittage o Ubr, im beenbeter Brufung gurud gu erhitten.

Ein Befcheib auf die Bemerbung mirb nur bann igen, wenn bie Bulaffung jur Brufung abgelebnt rben muß.

Stettin, ben 21. Dezember 1900. Ronigliches Brovingial-Schul-Rollegium von Pommern. n. Malbabn.

Befanntmadjung. Bu ber am 29. Muguft 1901 und ben nben Zagen ftattfinbenben Entlaffungs. Brufung Seminar gu Phris merben nach ben Boriffien ber Allgemeinen Bestimmungen bes herrn mifters ber geiftlichen, Unterrichts- und Debiginglgelegenheiten vom 15. Oftober 1872 auch nicht Ceminarien gebilbeten Lebramts - Mipiranten elaffen, welche bas 20. Lebensjahr jurudgelegt burch Beugniffe ihre fittliche Unbefcholtenheit und

fich aufhalten, nachfolgende Papiere :

torperliche Befähigung jur Bermaltung eines

bas Taufzeugniß (Beburtsichein),

ramtes nachgemiefen haben.

bas Bengnig eines jur Führung eines Dienftfiegels berechtigten Urgtes aber normalen Befundheitszuftanb.

ein amtliches Beugnig über bas fittliche Berhalten bes Ufpiranien,

einen felbftgefertigten Lebenslauf,

Bebaube bes Roniglichen Seminars in Porin einzufinden, mo fie non bem Berrn Seminar Direftor Reboner bie naberen Unmeifungen fur bie ab auhaltenbe Brufung empfangen werben.

Bei biefer Borftellung find:

5. felbitgefertigte Probezeichnungen und Brobefdriften

gu fiberreichen, bie Beichnungen nach beenbeier Brufune jurud ju erbitten.

Ein Befcheib auf die Bewerbung wird nur dann erfolgen, wenn bie Bulaffung jur Brufung abgelebni merben muk.

Stettin, ben 21. Degember 1900. Adniglides Provingial. Edulfollegium von Bommern. v. Malhahn.

#### 4) ber Rigl. Brovingial Steuer Direftion. 18) Befanntmadjung.

Unter Bezugnahme auf § 12 bes 2. 3. 6. Diejenigen Afpiranten, welche bie Bulaffung ju bringe ich gur öffentlichen Renntnig, bag bie pon Briffung munichen, haben uns burch ben bem Bunbegrath neuerdings beichloffenen, mit bem en Rreisfdulinfpeltor ber Synobe, in welcher 1. Januar 1901 in Wirfung tretenden Abanberungen und Ergangungen bes amtlichen Baaren-Bergeichniffes bei ben Abfertigungeftellen eingesehen merben fonnen.

Stettin, ben 27. Dezember 1900. Der Provingial-Steuer-Direfter.

Röbler.

#### 5) ber Raiferlichen Ober Boftbireftion.

19) Bei jeber Dber-Pofibireftion beftehr em effens bis jum 8. Mugnit 1901 eingu- Musichuß gur Eröffnung aubefielbarer Boffenbungen. en und fich bemnachft am Tage por ber Brufung, In blefen Ausschuf merben von ben Poitanfialien

d 2) bee Roniglichen Regierunge-Brafibenten und refp. ber Roniglichen Regierung. Befanntmadjung.

Gemag ber Inftruftion gur Ausführung bes Gefeges über bie Raturalleiftungen fur die bemaffnete im Frieben bom 13. Februar 1875 und ber bagu ergangenen abandernben Beffimmungen bes ges vom 21. Juni 1887 werben hiermit die fur die Bergutung verabreichter Fourage maggebenben hichnitte ber hochsten Tagespreise mit 5 Prozent Aufichlag fur ben Monat Dezember 1900 gur offent-Renntnik gebracht.

| Rame<br>bes     | e.                         | Der 9                            |        | betr<br>kg                       | ägt f  | ür                               | oc Mr.                  | Rame                   | 7                | der 4                      | Sreis<br>50      | betre<br>kg                | igt f     | iir                        |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Hauptmarkortes. | \$0<br>M                   | ıfer<br>≠                        | EI     | roh                              | .42    | cu<br>4                          | Laufende                | des<br>Hauptmarkories. | .Sc              | ifer                       | 81               | гой                        | D         | eu                         |
| Etettin         | 7<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6<br>6 | 24<br>84<br>70<br>88<br>70<br>48 | 323223 | 08<br>47<br>02<br>58<br>50<br>15 | 322322 | 32<br>44<br>89<br>63<br>89<br>63 | 7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11 | Greifenhagen Labes     | 6<br>6<br>6<br>6 | 72<br>50<br>83<br>66<br>83 | 1<br>3<br>3<br>2 | 45<br>22<br>15<br>28<br>50 | 1 3 2 3 2 | 97<br>29<br>89<br>11<br>55 |

Absender troß ber forgfülligften Bemühungen nicht liche Thatfache bat ihren Grund vornehmlich barin möglich ift. Bei bem Ausichus werben burch Beamte, bag bie Auffdriften ber Genbungen entweber gang meldie für biefe ihre Thatigleit noch besonders gur lich fehlen ober unvollftandig find, und bag ber 25 Umipperidmiegenbeit verpflichtet fint. fdmmtliche fenber fich entweder gar nicht ober fo unvollftandig Cendungen junadit unter Benugung won Abreg. (Borname ohne Buname und Abreffe) genannt bebuchern ze, nochmale genan barauthin geprutt, ob bag auch bie Rudgabe ber Genbungen an ihn nie ber Empfanger ober Abfenber nicht boch ermittelt bemirft merben fann. Befonbers oft fehlt bie merben fannte. 3h bies nicht ber Gall, fo merben ichrift bei Poftfarten, mas erflarlich ift, wenn me Die verfaloffenen Briefe geoffnet und fofern ber Mb. baran benft, in melder Eile biefe oft in ber fender aus ber Unterfdrift erfichtlich ift, mit beffen Schalterhallen, auf Sahnhofen, Musfichtspunften u Abreffe verfeben, nachbem bie Bricie felbft wieber gefchrieben merben, um von ben Abfenbern foglete burch ein amiliches Siegel verfchloffen marben finb

find in Diefem Jahre inegesammt 2022912 Gen- und ber Bernichtung anbeimfallenben Polifendunge Dungen an bie Queichuffe eingefandt worben. Bon ergeben, zu vermeiben, fann bem Bublifum nic biefen Cendungen tounten an die von ben Hus. bringend genug die Beachtung folgender Bint fcuffen ermutelten Abfenber 984732 Ctud gurudgegeben merben, mabrent 1038 180 Stud ober rund 51 % ber eingefandten Genbungen endgültig unbestellbar geblieben find und beingemag nach einer gemiffen Lagerfrift haben vernichtet merben muffen. Rach ben gemachten Erfahrungen ift bie Bahl ber im Reichs-Poligebiet enegultig unbestellbar bleibenben Cenbungen im Berhaftniffe gur Gefammigahl ber aufgelieferten Gendungen feit Jahren im Steigen begriffen bie Bunahme ift befondere bei ben Poft-

alle Diejenigen Sendungen eingejandt, beren Be- farten jowie bei ben Drudfachen, Gefchaftspapieren hellung an ben Empfanger by. Mudgabe an ben und Maarenproben bervorgetreten. Diefe undrfrem Unannehmlichfeiten, welche fich für Abfenber un offentliduen Stotifif für bas Ralenderjahr 1899 Empfanger ber endgultig unbestellbar bleibenb:

1. Man Schreibe bie Abreffen fo beutlich und vo! ftanbig wie irgend möglich. Dies gilt !fonbers von ben nach großen Stabien g richteten Genbungen;

2. man gewöhne fid baran, auf ober in all Polifendungen bie eigene Abreffe anzugebe 3. man befdreibe bei Polifarten ftets zuerft :

Mufidrifieseite und bemnachft erft bie Rudfen 4. man gewöhne fich baran, Die Briefichaften :

Roch 2) bes Königlichen Regierungs-Prafibenten und refp. der Roniglichen Regierun 21) Rachitebende Heberficht antiedender Rranfheiten: m 30, Dezember 1900 bis 5. Januar 1901.

| ## 1990   1990 | Menieru  | Cho     |         | Por  |         | Dat   | m- | Flei         | - 1         | Nücti      | all=    | Mafe              | ern.        | Sdy                               |                       | Dy             |         | Kin  | t•<br>er. | Genic        |
|--|--|---------|---------|------|---------|-------|----|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------|-----------|--------------|
| Antlau   | Q1819.   | 3ug.    | Copesi. | 3na. | Lobesf. | 3ug.  |    |              |             | -          | Zobesf. | 3ng.              | Tobest.     | Bug.                              | Lobeef.               | 3na.           | Tobesf. | Sug. | Lobesf.   | Вид.         |
|  | Cammin Demmin Oreifenberg Greifenhagen Mangarb Pantow Randow Regenwalbe Saahig Stettin | 1111111 |         |      | 111111  | 1 1 1 |    | 111111111111 | 11111111111 | 1581111111 |         | 9 - 1 - 1 7 - 1 7 | 11:11:11:11 | 1<br>1<br>1<br>8<br>16<br>2<br>16 | -<br>3<br>1<br>1<br>2 | 5 1 6 7 6 35 1 | 1 1 2 2 | =    | 1         | 111111111111 |

wird hiermit gur öffentlichen Renninig gebracht. Sieuin, ben 10. Januar 1901.

Der Regierungs: Brafibent.

prufen, ob fie fammilid mit Auffchrift perieben 10211. 10322. 10326. 10465. 10482.

Etettin, ben 2. 3anuar 1901. Raiferlidje Ober Boitvireftion. Rlibm.

#### 6) ber Ronigl. Rentenbant Direttion.

Befanntmadning.

Bei ber heute nad Mafgabe ber \$\$ 39, 41 und 47 bes Gefettes num 2 Mars 1850 megen Er 3205, 3211, 3252, 3366, 3672, 3719, 4277, 4345. richtung von Rentenbanfen im Beifein ber Abgeordneten 4689. 4822, 4830. 5026. 5066. 5140. 5188. 5397 ber Provingial-Bertretung und eines Rotars ftattgehabten öffentlichen Bertoofung Pommerscher Nenten-briefe find die in nachfolgendem Berzeichnisse auf 7176, 7255, 7391, 7731, 7825, 7852, 7945, 8219. geführten Rummern gezogen worben. Sie werden 8274. 8359. 8405. 8465. 8612. 8772. 8877. 8935. ben Befitern mit ber Mufforderung gefündigt, ben 9165, 9403, 9442, 9459, 9492, 9804, 9833, 10045, Rapitalbetrag gegen Quittung und Rudgabe ber 10093, 10137, 10206, 10411, 10579, 10611, 10621, ausgelooften Rentenbriefe im fursiabigen Buftanbe 10630. 10810, 10829. 10897. 10954. 11047. 11235. mit ben bazu gehörigen Roupons und Tatons vom 11293. 11365. 11380. 11416. 11664. 11745. 11775 1. April 1901 ab in ben Borminagsftunden von 11865. 12055. 12079, 12093, 12104, 12375, 12387. 9 bis 12 Uhr in unferem Raffenforate, Augustaplay 12408, 12507, 12683, 12815, 12982, 13000, 13001. Rr. 5, ober bei ber Roniglichen Rentenbant-Raffe gu Berlin - Rlofterftrage Rr. 76, I - in Empfang ju nehmen.

Den unter I aufgeführten Rentenbriefen Litt. A., C., D. und E. muffen bie Roupons Gerie VII Rr. 6/16 und Talons, ben unter II aufgeführten 15386. 15510. 15570. 15575. 15576. 15617. Rentenbriefen Litt. F., G., H., J. und K. die Litt. D. zu 75 Mt. Rr. 201. 399. 447. 577. Insscheine Reihe II Rr. 4/16 und Anweitung beis 650. 825. 922. 994. 1166. 1187. 1318. 1322. 1345. gefügt fein.

Bom 1. April 1901 ab bort die Berginjung diefer Rentenbriefe auf. Inhaber von ausgelooften und gefündigten Rentenbriefen fonnen Die gu realifirenben Rentenbriefe unter Beifugung einer porichriftsmäßigen Duittung burd bie Boft an unfere Raffe einsenden, worauf auf Berlangen die Ueberfendung ber Baluta auf gleichem Bege auf Befahr und Roften bes Empfangere erfolgen wirb.

Rentenbriefe ber Proving Bommern. Berloofung am 14. November 1900. Auszahlung vom 1. April 1901 ab bei ben Ronig

lichen Rentenbanf-Raffen ju Stettin und Berlin. 1. 4 %ige Rentenbriefe. Litt. A. zu 3000 Mt. Nr. 55. 97, 160, 190 248, 376, 453, 909, 1023, 1094, 1134, 1162, 1188 1260. 1378. 1401. 1500. 1568. 1571. 1591. 1724 1753. 1839. 2105. 2119. 2137. 2282. 2496. 2572 5368. 5369. 5370. 5371. 5372. 5373. 5374. 5375. 2814. 3046. 3186. 3236. 3300. 3367. 3552. 3570. 3767. 3977. 4031. 4171. 4233. 4238. 4265. 4387. find fammtlich gefündigt. 4568, 4626, 4654, 4664, 4710, 4934, 5020, 5030, 5130, 5250, 5269, 5496, 5528, 5655, 5701, 5823 5891, 5945, 5970, 6095, 6225, 6398, 6543, 6579, 6990, 7128, 7181, 7200, 7427, 7516, 7558, 7619, 7653, 7773, 7998, 8065, 8085, 8120, 8165, 8209, 8278, 8323, 8420, 8655, 8798, 8867, 9096, 9164, 358, 496, 690,

regelmäßig por ber Einiteferung baraufhin ju , 9176, 9439, 9477, 9505, 9529, 9918, 10011, 10140

Litt. B. zu 1500 Mt. Nr. 58, 186, 199, 250, 298. 437. 483. 523. 552. 608. 685. 892. 902. 1413, 1521, 1526, 1695, 2003, 2038, 2159, 2333, 2354, 2357, 2635, 2692, 2805, 3037, 3045, 3047 3061. 3152. 3163.

Litt. C. in 300 Mt. Mr. 38, 40, 529, 801. 1027, 1336, 1466, 1488, 1548, 1668, 1715, 1748, 1806. 1847. 1898. 2028. 2033. 2092. 2148. 2255 2286, 2328, 2514, 2546, 2576, 2636, 2787, 3171 5477, 5479, 5506, 5509, 5855, 5966, 6043, 6138, 13223, 13254, 13354, 13368, 13454, 13495, 13537, 13539, 13559, 13594, 13631, 13640, 13646, 13647, 13660, 13691, 13869, 13887, 13896, 14010, 14067, 14102, 14197, 14339, 14360, 14860, 14913, 14915. 14917, 14930, 15042, 15119, 15265, 15266, 15369,

1521, 1593, 1732, 1991, 2047, 2084, 2261, 2466, 2546, 2554, 2957, 3069, 3112, 3141, 3293, 3397, 3570, 3598, 3617, 3663, 3730, 3766, 3835, 3874, 3898, 3904, 3968, 3989, 4044, 4157, 4305, 4517, 4550, 4554, 4573, 4620, 4653, 4809, 4828, 5209, 5238, 5288, 5439, 5527, 5553, 5792, 5998, 6311, 6339, 6347, 6368, 6371, 6529, 6533, 6691, 6823, 6928, 6942, 6974, 7167, 7266, 7276, 7301, 7409, 7451. 7498. 7559. 7644. 7798. 7803. 7825. 8046. 8209, 8237, 8251, 8388, 8465, 8499, 8632, 8690, 8806, 9121, 9125, 9133, 9250, 9481, 9741, 9932, 10111, 10249, 10330, 10376, 10385, 10486, 10515. 10536, 10734, 10798, 10808, 10824, 10955, 11156, 11279, 11299, 11315, 11343, 11527, 11653, 11681, 11696, 11736, 11794, 11840, 11901, 12109, 12121, 12151, 12171, 12224, 12227, 12306, 12309, 12359. 12490, 12524, 12529, 12546, 12594, 12599.

Litt. E. ju 30 Mit. Mr. 5365. 5366. 5367. Die Rentenbriefe Litt. E. Rr. 1 bis inff. 5375

11. 31, "nige Mentenbriefe. Litt. F. 3u 3000 Mt. Nr. 351, 420, 937. 1138, 1190.

Litt. G. in 1500 Mt. Mr. 234, 654, 685. Litt. H. ju 300 Mtf. 9tr. 59. 112. 215. 336.

Litt. J. ju 75 Mt. Rr. 93. 227. 262. 272. 292, 311, 314, 322, Litt. K. su 30 Mt. Nr. 110. 129. 133. Stettin, ben 14. Rovember 1900. Ronigliche Direftion ber Rentenbanf.

#### 7) anderer Behörben.

Befanntmachung. 28)

gebrudte Redmungsabichluß unferer Raffe fur 1899 Greifsmald; jum Berichtsaffeffor: bie Referend wird geman \$ 18 Abjan 2 ber Cagungen gur bijent- Baul Danow, Dr. Cofte, Biebm, Dr. Merte liden Stenning gebrucht.

Ewilli ben 15. December 1900

Der Borftalib ber Landes Berficherungeauftalt Bommern. Denbard.

jum mundliden Berhandeln por bem Roniglichen Amtsgericht ju Bolit ift gurudgenommen morben. Stettin, ben 5. Januar 1901.

Der Landgerichts-Brafibent.

#### Berfonal-Radrichten.

Seine Majeftat ber Raifer und Ronig haben geruht, die Wiederwahl bes Rammerherrn von Denden auf Beiftenom jum Direftor bes Anclamichen Lanbichaits-Departements fur Die Dauer von Diatarifchen Gerichtsichreibergehulfen bei bem Amts feche Jahren gu beftatigen.

Stettin, ben 24. Dezember 1900.

Bulow in Stettin ift vom 1. Januar 1901 ab Robleng. in ben Rubestand getreien. Stettin, ben 28. Dezember 1900.

Der Dber-Prafibent. Unflam ben Charafter als Baurath mit bem perfon von Stettin nach Lauenburg i. Bom. liden Range ber Rathe IV. Stlaffe Allergnabigit gu verleiben gerubt.

Dem Ablagewärter bei ber fisfalifchen Ablage in Biegenort, fruberen Dberfignalmaaten Bees, ift bas Umt eines Safenmeifters im bortigen fisfalifden

Safen nebenamitid übertragen worben. Der bisber auf Brobe angestellte Baugemertichul-

Baugemerfichule ernannt worden.

Der bieber auf Brobe angestellte Mafchinenbauboberen Dlafdinenbaufdule ernannt morben.

3m Rreife Raugard ift fur ben Standesamis begirf Augustwalbe ber Militar-Invalide Mulle: in Augustwalbe jum Stanbesbeamten und ber Bebret Rluge ebendafelbit jum Stellvertreter Des Glundes. beamten ernannt.

Berfonal Beranberungen im Begirt bes Oberlanbesgerichts ju Stettin fur ben Monat Dezember 1900.

Es find ernannt: jum Landgerichtsrath: bi Der in ber Ertra-Beilage ju biefem Stud ab. Lanbrichter Reep in Stettin und Albrecht Dr Stange; jum Referenbar; Die Rechtsfundibat Busin, Riemd, Reiper, von Lepell; ;:: Rotar: ber Rechtsanwalt Runde in Stolp i. Bon mit Anweisung feines Bohnfiges in Stolp i. Bom jum Gerichtsvollzieher: Die Gerichtsvollzieher fr. Um trags Berth in Schivelbein, Rendahl in Tempel Die bem Rendanten a. D. Guffan Biper gu burg, Def in Cammin i. Bom., Billberg : Bolis unterm 24. Rovember 1899 ertheilte Erlanbnig Barth, Grusbat in Rugenwalbe, Bielinsti Barth, Grusbat in Hugenwalbe, Bielinsfi Rummelsburg i. Bom., Engelmann in Alt-Damm, Bimmermann in Barwalbe i. Bom., Roffes in Daffom, Schluter in Greifenberg i. Bom, Bollensborf in Stepenis, Bille in Bahn. Billgitt in Polgin, Unger in Labes, Ramrath in Dramburg, Pfandt in Polit, Preus in Fid-bichow, Sawatti in Reuwarp, Reimann in Lauenburg i. Bom., Lud in Rorlin a. Beri Rabtte in Bart a. D., Bisniemsti in Rallici. Dener in Loip, Schallod in Regenwalbe; jum gericht in Bollin: ber Referenbar Berd; jum Umisanmalt bei bem Umtsgericht in Bollnom: ber Bei Der Ober-Prafibent. geordnete Dinglaft Dafelbit; jum Gefangen Der Archivdireftor, Gebeime Archivrath Dr. von auffeber in Greifsmalb: ber Militaranwarter

Es find verfett: ber Amterichter Danich oon Labifdin nach Denftettin, Die Berichtsfdreiber. gebulfen Mififtenten Schunemann bon Rorlin Geine Majeftat ber Raifer und Ronig haben a. Berf. nach Demmin und Dend von Demmin bem Roniglichen Rreisbauinfpeftor Freube in nach Gart a. D., ber Gefangenauffeber Bleines

Es find geftorben: Die Landgerichterathe Deus in Stolp i. Bom. und birfchfelb in Stettin, ber Umtsgerichtsrath Junghans in Stolp i. Bom.

Es find mit Benfion in ben Ruheftand ver-jeut: ber Gerichtsichteiber, Gelretar haad in Stral. und, bie Berichtsdiener Tobias in Swinemunde und Betersborff in Greifsmalb.

biener Draeger in Stettin ift jum Koniglichen Es find auf ihren Antrag aus bem Jufit; Baugewerfichulbiener an ber hiefigen Koniglichen bienfte entlaffen: bie Referenbare Dr. Rutiche: und Dr. Secht.

Dem Erften Staatsanwalt Beichert in Star Schuldiener Bontow in Stettin ift jum Koniglichen garb i. Bom. ift bei feinem Uebertritt in ben Rube-Dafchinenbau-Schuldiener an ber hiefigen Roniglichen fiand ber Charafter als Geheimer Juftigrath verlieben.

Redigirt im Bureau der Roniglichen Regierung. Drud von F. Geffenland in Statiu. Dierbei ein Anzeiger und eine Ertra Beilage.

Combassy of the United - Hates Ineritation is, well, a free of

C / C 1552.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, February 26, 1911.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on the 12th ultimo, of your instruction No. 1142, of December 29, 1900, the accompanying requisitorial letter in connection with a law suit relating to the suspension of payments by Castillo and Company, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, was transmitted to the German Foreign Office with a request for its execution.

Today these papers have been duly returned to the Embassy, together with a report of the action taken by the German authorities at Hamburg, and the same are enclosed herewith. The amount of the expenses incurred by the authorities mentioned is, as stated by the Foreign Office, 4.60 marks, and this amount, in the absence of other instructions, will be paid by the Embassy and charged for in its next contingent account. In this connection attention is called to the fact that no check (see the instruction above referred to,) to meet the necessary expenses in the matter, has as yet been received.

I am, Str,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Datile

Enclosures as mentioned.

MAR 18 1901

Contrass y of the United States,

MAR 18 1901

Engage

MAR 18 1901

MAR 13 is

BUREAU

Minte to the Secretary of State

Subject Expulsion case of Albert Ehrenstroom.

J.

<u>Lynopsis</u>

( / C 1553.

## Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Parriary 26, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to injorm you of the receipt today of a note from the Imperial Foreign Office in which it is stated that the expulsion of Albert Ehrenstroem is considered as justifiable (gerechtfertigt) by the Royal Prussian Government, but that in view of the Embassy's intervention in his behalf, permission is granted him to remain in Prussia until the first of April next.

Ehrenstroem's case had been brought to the attention of the Embassy by the United States Consul at Magdeburg, and on December 29th last, a note had been adaressed to the Foreign Office requesting that permission might be granted for him to remain in Prussia until July 1, 1901, An order to leave the country had been given him by the local police authorities at Magaeburg, and Consul Bashr had been informed, under date of December 21st, that the order had been issued because under instructions from the higher authorities, Germans who were formerly liable to be called upon for military service and who had returned after having acquired American citizenship, were to be permitted to remain in the country jor only a limited time, the length of stay being determined by existing conditions and the purpose of their sojourn ("weil nach höherer Anweisung ehemaligen wehrpflichtigen Deutschen, welche nach Erwerbung des amerikanischen Bürgerrechts hierher zurückkehren, nur ein Aufenthalt von beschränkter, nach

den obwaltenden Umständen und den Zweck ihres Aufenthaltes zu bemessender Dauer zu gewähren ist").

Ehrenstroem was born in Germany and when 13 years of age was taken by his parents to the United States, where he duly became naturalized as a citizen. He is now about 22 years old. Not long ago he returned to German, in order to help his father in his business, both father and son professing an intention of returning to the United States eventually. He was at first ordered to leave the country by the first of February. He claimed, however, that he desired to go back as soon as practicable, but that he would not have earned sufficient money to enable him to do so by the date set, and that he would like to be permitted to remain until the first of next July.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud D. Cohite

As regards the profession of an intention to return to P.S. the United States, the experience of this Embassy has shown that, in great numbers of cases, such profession is simply one of the many subterfuges resorted to by a certain class of persons who endeavor to enjoy the advantages of both countries without discharging the duties of either. In the present case the Imperial Government doubtless took into consideration the fact that the father was settled in what has every appearance of being a permanent business, and that the son left the United States, almost immediately after his naturalization, in order to come over to help in the business. The whole matter has certainly the look of an attempted prostitution of American citizenship to personal interests in Germany.

My own impression is that, under these circumstances, it will be utterly in vain for the Embassy to make any further effort to secure a permission for the young man to remain in Germany after the first of April.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY DIPLOMATIC, MAR 16 11 11 MAR 16 1901 Embussy of the March to the Secretary of Mule White

China. Text of telegram. Territorial integrity.

( / C 1554.

### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 2, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegram, as follows: --

which was handed to the Chinese Minister on February 19th, is transmitted to you for your information and communication to the Government to which you are accredited:——'The preservation of the territorial integrity of China having been recognized by all the Powers now engaged in joint negotiation concerning the injuries recently inflicted upon their Ministers and nationals by certain officials and subjects of the Chinese Empire, it is evidently advantageous to China to continue the present international understanding upon this subject. It would be therefore unwise and dangerous in the extreme for China to make, arrangements, or to consider any proposition of a private nature, involving the surrender of territory or financial obligations, by convention with any particular Power, and the Government of the United States, aiming solely at the preservation of China from the danger indicated, and the conservation of the largest and most beneficial relations between the Empire and other countries, in accordance with the principles set forth in its Circular Note of July 3, 1900, and in a purely friendly spirit toward the Chinese Empire and all the Powers now interested in the neyotiations, desires to express its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency and very extreme danger to the interests of China, of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the Powers now engaged in negotiation'",

and to inform you that I have at once communicated the text of the Memorandum in question to Baron von Richthofen, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs.

I am, Str, very respectfully,

Your obscient servant. Aud Dibliete

DIPLOMATIC, 2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY, to the Secretary of State Parliamentary notes. Appropriation bills. Cost of the China-Expedition. "Strandungsordnung". J.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States,
Berlin, Maron 2, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:--

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1549, of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to report that the supplemental appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1901, recently introduced, calls for the appropriation of an additional 120,682,000 marks for the "China-Expedition", of which amount a little more than a hundred million marks is for the Army, and 17,500,000 marks for the Navy. Among the other subjects for which money is asked in this new bill, are the acquisition of ground in Pekin for the enlargement and protection of the German Legation' (100,000 marks), 'for the increase in the allowances granted to the officials of the Legation and Consulates in China' (60,000), and for the purchase of a Legation building in Berne' (163,500 marks). An appropriation of 95,000 marks is also asked for for the enlarging of the official residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of 224,000 marks for the renovation of the Chancellor's palace.

In the Reichstag a bill amending the existing law with regard to the destruction of wrecks and other hindrances to navigation, has been read and rejerred to a committee. In connection with the military appropriation bill the duelling question was again discussed at length, the Polish question was again referred to, and a demand was made that higher prices should be paid for cavalry remounts and higher duties charged upon horses imported from America.

In the Prussian Abgeordenetenhaus a bill making the city of Berlin and its suburbs a Prussian Province independent of the Province of Brandenburg, has just been introduced. This bill is not looked upon with favor by the radicals who fear that its affect upon the liberal city government may be unsatisfactory. The discussion of the appropriation bills continues in both committee and House, and the consideration of the Ganal Aill — the fate of which is still conjectural — is being proceeded with in committee.

A new pension bill, affecting the status of all military veterans, has been prepared and submitted to the Bundesrath. Its terms have, however, not yet been made public.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

the Debite -

2D AS SISTANT SECRETARY,

Con Brand 16 1901

MAR 16 1901

Berlin, March 4, 1901.

// White

write to the Secretary of Mate

Subject

Robert Weichsel, jr., recognized as U.S. Vice Consul at Magdeburg.

/Instruction No.1141, December 27, 1900./

Synopsis

Consular Bureau

C / 5° 1556.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, Maron 4, 1901.

Honoraile John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt, on January 12th last, of your instruction No. 1141, of December 27, 1900, application was at once made for the recognition of Robert Weichsel, junior, as Vice Consul of the United States at Magdeburg, and that I have now been notified by the German Foreign Office that such recognition has been granted. This information has been communicated to Mr. Weichsel and the certificate of his appointment forwarded to him through the usual channel.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aud Dibblic

MAR 18 1901

MAR 18 1901

MAR 18 1901

March 4, 190

<u>Synopsis</u>

( / ° 1557.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Maron 4, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the first instant of the Department's instruction No. 1164, of February 18th, and to inform you that the United States Consul at Stuttgart was at once directed to report with regard to the action taken by him in the case of Louis Schmidt. It will be remembered (see the Embassy's despatch No. 1295, of July 7, 1960,) that this case was referred to Mr. Ozmun as it had appeared that he had already taken action in the matter. The Embassy, consequently, did not bring it to the attention of the Foreign Office, and no communication in regard to it is awaited from the Imperial Government.

Today a letter is received from Mr. Ozmun, in which he states that 'he succeeded in obtaining the release of the fine & attachment of Louis Schmidt's property, but it turned out afterwards that the money could not be recovered, the same having been collected by the government prior to the naturalization of Louis Schmidt, which fact he reported to his attorney J.B. Noppman' (under date of January 15, 1901). Mr. Ozmun was informed by the Württemberg Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on January 8th, that a part of the fine in the case in point was collected in 1889, while Schmidt did not become an American citizen until 1900. The remainder of the fine (147.83 marks) has been remitted.

If the Department directs, the case coula still be brought

to the attention of the Imperial Government, but I am convinced that nothing would be gained thereby. Schmidt was still a subject of Württemberg at the time his fine was actually collected, and the decision of the authorities is strictly in accordance with precedent.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Auch D. White

MAR 16 1901

March 4, 1901.

White White White

Subject

Acquiescence of the Imperial Chancellor in the recent American memorandum on especial grants by the Chinese government to various powers.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, March 4th, 1901.

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:--

Referring to my despatch, No. 1554, of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that in a conversation day before yesterday with Count von Buelow, Chancellor of the Empire, he expressed to me in the most explicit manner his full acquiescence in the views expressed in the memorandum which you had recently communicated to the Chinese Minister at Washington regarding private concessions by China to various powers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut D. White

ED A J TALL ST BITTERY. Embassy of the United States.

North Maron 5, 1901.

To the Secretary of State DIPLOMATIC, Albert Winkler considered hopelessly insane. /Instruction No.1163, of February 14, 1901./

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States,
Berlin, March 5, 1911.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1163, of February 14,1901, -- on the first instant, -- the United States Consular Agent at Königsberg was at once directed to investigate and report upon the case of Albert Winkler. Today a reply from Mr. Erkhardt has been received. He reports that Winkler actually is, as stated, confined in the asylum at Allenberg and that he found admission there through his brother-in-law, August Böhm of Königsberg, who pays his expenses. MR. Eckharat also says that he has communicated with Mr. August Selbach of Hoboken, Winkler's friend, with regard to the case.

Winkler, who had previously been placed under curatelle by the local court, is considered by the asylum authorities as hopelessly insane.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Auch D. Cohite

( ) c 1559.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, Maron 5, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1163, of February 14,1901, — on the first instant, — the United States Consular Agent at Königsberg was at once directed to investigate and report upon the case of Albert Winkler. Today a reply from Mr. Erkhardt has been received. He reports that Winkler actually is, as stated, confined in the asylum at Allenberg and that he found admission there through his brother—in—law, August Böhm of Königsberg, who pays his expenses. MR. Eckhardt al—so says that he has communicated with Mr. August Selbach of Hoboken, Winkler's friend, with regard to the case.

Winkler, who had previously been placed under curatelle by the local court, is considered by the asylum authorities as hopelessly insane.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obeatent servant,

Auch D. Cohite

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, to the Secretary of State Symposis M. Australia Publications of the Zollbeirath. Preparations for the enactment of a new German customs tariff.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, march 5, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence with regard to the work of the so-called "Zollbeirath" in preparing for the enactment of a new German customs tartiff, and in particular to the Embassy's despatches Nos. 466, 719, 1000 and 1229 (during the past two years or so), and the enclosures therein, I have the honor to transmit herewith one copy of the second edition of the volume containing a systematic compilation of the tariffs of the world with regard to textile industries. It has now been decided to issue further editions of this ("A") and the four other similar ("L,C,D, & E") volumes, and to take note of all changes in the various tariffs as they occur. Should the Department care to have it done, the Embassy will arrange to forward these publications, in any desired number, as they appear.

It has recently been announced in the Berliner Politische Nachrichten, the semi-official news organ of the Prussian Ministry of Finance, that the tariff bill has been completed by the Imperial Treasury and will now be at once communicated to the Federated Governments. Its consideration will therefore soon take place in the Prussian Ministry of State (Cabinet), and before long in the Bundesrath as well. It is not thought likely that the text of the bill will be made public before the Bundesrath has passed upon it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aul De hite

Accompaniment (in separate parcel): --

One copy of a "Systematische Zusammenstellung der Zolltarife des In- und Auslandes. A. Textileindustrie." C 1561.

Combass y of the United Plates.

MAT 22 To.

White to the Secretary of Mate

Subject

German duty of sugar of milk -- Milchzucker.

/Instruction No. 1165, of February 20, 1901./

Synopsis

15 1561.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 6, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of the Department's instruction No. 1165, of the 20th ultimo.

At present Sugar of Milk -- "Milchzucker" -- is classified by the Amtlichen Waarenverzeichniss as coming under position 5m of the German customs tariff and upon its importation is admitted free of duty. Milchzucker is not, however, especially mentioned in the tariff, and consequently it appeared possible that it might, without legislation but through a decision of the Bundesrath, be re-classified and put under position 25x (Zucker) with a duty of 40 (raised from 36 by the last sugar tax law, of May 27, 1896, Sec. 80,) marks per 100 kilos. Action of this kind was taken not long ago in the case of Most (See page 13, No.37, of the 4th Supplement to the Amtlichen Waarenverzeichniss, copies of which were forwarded in the Embassy's despatch No. 1518, of January 26th last).

Upon inquiring of Mr. von Körner, the Director of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, Mr. Jackson was informed that Germany was prevented by the Commercial Treaty with Austria, of December 6, 1891, from making any change in the classification of Milchzucker, and that consequently that article would remain on the free list until December 31, 1903. Mr. von Körner further said that in the proposed new customs tariff Milchzucker would no longer remain on the

free list, but he was of course unable to say what duty would be charged. It is understood that the manufacture of Milch-zucker has been begun in Württemberg, by at least one company.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut D, While

MAT 22 in (1) Was 92 1901

Interest of the United States,

Berlin wars 6, 19th.

Subject

German East-African Railway Company.

<u>Syncpsis</u>

( / 1562.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, March 6, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

As you are probably aware, the German Government has repeatedly asked for an appropriation for the construction of a railway in German East Africa, and that the Reichstag has not considered the proposition with favor. The request was, however, again made this year (see despatch No. 1522), although there was no evidence that there had been any change of opinion in the Reichstag. In the Budget Committee the matter was referred to, but no discussion at length took place, as it was understood that the Government was comtemplating making arrangements with private interested parties for the construction of the line in question, — from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro.

The Chancellor has now made a communication to the Bundesrath to the effect that his efforts in the direction indicated have now been successful and that an agreement has been made with Deutschen Bank and the Discontogesellschaft, in accordance with which these corporations undertake to provide the necessary capital and to organize a company for the construction of this railway, the Government undertaking to guarantee the interest upon the capital invested. This agreement is of course subject to the approval of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, and the measures necessary to secure the same are to be taken at once, so that the guarantee may be given before the 30th of June next. The agreement contemplates the granting of a concession to the East-African Railway Company for ninety three years and stipulates that the railway shall

be completed within five years, the Chancellor having authority to grant an extension in the event of unexpected difficulties teing encountered.

I am, Sir, pary respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aux Dobite;

MAN 22 1901

MAN 22 1901

MAN 25 15

MAN 26 17

MAN 26 15

MAN 26

Mr write to the Secretary of State

Parliamentary notes. Appropriation bills.

Count Bülow's speeches upon Germany's foreign relations (with Great Britain and Russia), and her commercial policy. Commercial attaches to Consults. Sucharine. The attack on the German

Emperor, in Bremen, on March 7th.

J.

Synopsis

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1555, of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that on Monday the 4th instant the Reichstag passed upon its first recaing a bill providing for the introduction of Post Office "letter boxes" in order to facilitate and expedite the delivery of the mails, and that it finished the consideration on second reading of the military appropriation bills and the internal revenue tax bills. In connection with the subject last named Baron Thielmann, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, announced that, in accordance with the wishes of the Reichstag, a bill had been prepared and would shortly be introduced, providing for the taxation of Saccharine. He also said that the new Branntweinstevergesetz would be introduced in the Reichstag (see despatch No. 1539,) before Easter.

On the 5th and 6th instant the subject under consideration in the Reichstag was the Foreign Office appropriation, and early in the session on the 5th, the Imperial Chancellor, Count Bülow, made a formal acclaration with regard to Germany's foreign relations generally and those with Great Britain and Russia in particular. He stated that the relations with England had undergone no change owing to the Emperor's recent visit to that country at the time of the death of Queen Victoria; that this visit had no political significance; that the granting of the highest Prussian decoration to Lord Roberts was not a political act, and was not inconsistent with German neutrality in the war now going on in South Africa;

tion had inspired friendly feelings in England. He also said that in his opinion there was no point where German and Russian interests conflicted to such an extent that it was impossible, with mutual good will, for the two countries to live together in peace. He referred to the traditional friendship between Germany and Russia, and said that it was his highest aim to maintain this friendship and to preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all countries at the same time. Germany was an independent country and no one's vassal. Consequently her policy must be entirely that which was of the greatest advantage to her, and in working along these lines she was not to be influenced by threats or by dynastic relationship. Germany was no more dependent either politically or commercially upon foreign countries than they were on her, and she demanded !absolute parity'. A translation of this speech, taken from the London Times of March 6th, is appended hereto.

Count Bülow spoke again later in the debate, with regard to Germany's commercial policy, reiterating what he had said with regard to the 'indispensableness' of an increase in the grain duties, while declaring at the same time his interest in German industries. (The duty on steel and iron is also to be increased.)

Baron Richthofen, the Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs, spoke on several occasions, defending certain German consular officers against charges that they had been remiss in declining to give information to business men who desired to import into Germany articles which they might have purchased in the country itself, end stating what action had been taken in behalf of German subjects accused of violating neutrality in the Transvaal, and giving other information with regard to actions growing out of the war in South Africa. It is evident that popular sympathy throughout Germany is still strongly on the side of the Boers.

150,000 marks (or twice as much as the item in last year's bill,) was appropriated for the purpose of sedning abroad convercial experts, similar to those now attached to the Consulates General at Buenos-Aires, Constantinople, New York and St.Petersburg, and

and that Germany had no reason to complain if the visit in ques-

On March 6th, the "letter box" bill was passed on third read-

On the morning of March 7th, the announcement by the Presiassault
aent of the Reichstag with regard to the attack made on the Emperor the evening before in Bremen, gave occasion to a patriotic
demonstration, similar action being taken in the Prussian Abyeoranetenhaus. The naval appropriation bill was passed on second reading on the 7th instant.

The proceedings in the Abgeoranetenhaus during the past week have been practically without interest from a non-Prussian point of view, the domestic educational and other appropriation bills being unasr consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut Debute

# THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.

The Imperial Chancellor said 5

Dr. Schädler has raised the subject of the interior of the Emperor to England. This mornthere in the newspapers that I was expected
to deriver a great speech on this subject.
(laughter); has I shall contine myself to a few
observations which will be of no great length and
which, above all, will deal only with the facts of
the case. The visit of his Modern the Emperor
to England was, first of all, neither a political
visit nor a matter of Court ellipseth; it was a
purely human act. Following a human and, as
Dr. Schädler has justly observed, a nowe impulse
of his heart, the Emperor proceeded to the doubbed of the late Queen of England, and desired to
attend her to her last resting-place. How long
the grandson should remain at the death-bed of
his grandmother and whether he should be present
at her funeral or not—that was entirely a matter
of feeling and had in the second content of feeling and the fineral or not—that was entirely a matter

attend her to her last resting-place. How long the grandson should remain at the death-hed of his grandson the rain was entirely a matter of feeling and had to be decided solely by the feelings of the Emperor. (Hear, hear.) The fact that the English Royal Family and the English people welcomed with warm gratitude the visit of the Emperor, coming as it did in a time of sadness and grief for England and the fact that both the Royal Family and the people gave public and lively expression to their gratitude—surely that was explicitled—and intelligible and was perfectly proper.

"If beyond these entirely human feelings the desire was manifested on this occasion in England to cultivate pacific and friendly relations with Germany there is, from the political point of view, no reason to take that amiss. (Laughter on the Left.) We, too, can only desire that it may be youchsafed to Germany and England to cooperate in peace and to labour for the promotion of peace. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of course, perfect and permanent parity of rights as between the German and the English people is the condition sine qua non of all association and of all co-operation between the two countries. I said this two months ago, and I repeat it to-day. In our relationship to England there has been no political change since I declared here—it was, I think, in the middle of December—that we should be most willing on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute parity to live with England, has cleared the path for the continuance of this kind of normal and good relations between Germany and England, that can only be for the advantage of both-countries and of the peace of the world. No doubt, as the previous speaker observed, there are many points of contact. They touch each other at many points of contact. They touch each other at many points, which makes them feel that they ought to be good neighbours. Powers.

Powers.

"Now as regards the change in the occupancy of the Throne in England to which Dr. Schädler alluded, this change has involved no change in the relations subsisting between Germany and England. There were, perhaps, people who boped that this change would unfavourably affect Anglo-German relations. These expectations have not been fulfilled, and this is another point which is to the advantage of the relationship between the two countries and to the advantage of tranquillity in general.

another point which is to the advantage of the relationship between the two countries and to the advantage of tranquillity in general.

"Dr. Schädler went on to say that the visit of the Emperor to England could not be reconciled with the neutral attitude which we observe towards the South African troubles; and, indeed, I have recently seen that the newspapers have often been attempting to establish a parallel between the visit of the Emperor to England and the refusal to receive President Kruger. (Hear, hear.) There is no such parallel, since the contemplated journey of President Kruger to Berlin was ostensibly designed to force us in an unusual way to intervene in the South African troubles, while the visit of his Majesty the Emperor to England had nothing to do with the South African war. It is (true that certain attentions were paid to his Majesty the Emperor acted in any way contrary to the interests of his country in accepting these attentions and in returning them. With reference to the bestowal of the Black Eagle on Lord Roberts, Dr. Schädler himself acknowledged that it is for the King of Prussia alone to determine whether he shall confer it. We are here dealing

with a constitutional right of the Crown, a personal prerogative of the Crown, established, if I am not mistaken, by Articlo 50 of the Prussian Constitution. For the rest, Lord Roberts is not a political personage, and the distinction which was conferred upon him had no political significance. (Murmurs.)

"Dr. Schädler also touched upon our relations to Bussia, and he expressed the desirest hat I should carefully cherish the links which connect us with Russia. There could hardly, I thinks be any advice which is so unnecessary in my case, I am theroughly convinced that it is one of the first duties of our policy to cultivate the most

to Russia, and he expressed the desire that I should carefully cherish the links which conject as with Russia. There could hardly, I think; be any advice which is so unnecessary in my case. I am theroughly convinced that it is one of the first duties of our policy to cultivate the most friendly and neighbourly relations with Russia. (Approval on the Right.) On this score I have never left any room for a doubt, either in the language I have employed in addressing this House or, above all, in my actual condact. I am thoroughly convinced that on most points German interests and Russian interests pursue parallel paths (Seite an Seite gehen) and that there is no point where, with good will on both sides, German and Russian interests need cross each other. (Cheers on the Right.) Great and momentous interests unite these two Empires, which, as I once said before, are separated by no differences which are essential or really protound and above all by none which involves an insurmountable harrier between them. But here, too, we demand complete parity. Germany is no more dependent on foreign countries than foreign countries are on us, and this applies both to politics and to compare.

complete parity. Germany is no more dependent on foreign countries than foreign countries are on us, and this applies both to polities and to commerce.

"In two quarters there has been some discussion regarding an article which appeared in a Russian journal and which deaft with our fainer Tariffs Bill and with the effect of that Bill upon Russo-German commercial relations. Dr. Schädler dwelt upon some amiable personal reforences to myself contained in that article. Of these I shall take no notice, partly because I hold with the view that as a rule it is best to settle differences of opinion between Governments that are on friendly terms by diplomatic means and not by newspaper controversy, and partly because I really count it an honour to be attacked abroad on the ground that German agriculture is not for me a quantité négligeable, as it certainly is not. (Cheers on the Right.) But as regards the facts, all I have to say about that article is this. We all know that economic like other relations between great countries can only be satisfactory on the basis of mutual compromise; while, on the other hand, it is the right and the duty of every Government to' consider carefully how far it can go in the way of concessions without prejudice to the interests of its own country. If we consult the interests of our own country, if we emphatically maintain and guard those interests, this implies no infinical feeling towards those who have been our commercial friends (Handels/reunde) in the past and who, I hope, will continue to be so in the future; it implies no act of hostility against friendly Powers; and we strongly cherish the hope that it will be possible in this as well as in other regards to arrive at an understanding.

"But, as I have already said, the sole basis of such an arrangement must always he perfect reciprocity and the perfect independence of our own country. If from any quarter, he it south, north, west, or cast, the idea should be put ferward that we are going to be the docile followers of any foreign Po

would force us into being vassals if only we remain true to ourselves.

"Our foreign policy, now and eyer, is not determined by love or hatred, by dynastic considerations, or by family connexions, but solely by the interests of the State, calmly and coolly weighed. Our foreign policy is not determined by family relationships. "Great Sovereigns have no relatives in polities," was another of Frederick the Great's sayings, and the maxim, which is equally in accordance with the demands of a cool and rational policy and with the duties of the Sovereign of a great country towards his people—that maxim is as applicable to-day as it was 150 years ago. People know little of his Majesty if they think that his attitude is governed by any motives save the most conscientions solicitude for the well-being of the Empire, for the safety and for the future of the Empire. And I may add that it would be a very false estimate of myself if any one supposed that I could be induced to support any policy save a national German businesstike policy. That policy I would describe as follows:—Good and friendly relations with all Powers who wish to live in peace and friendship with us; but, at the same time, entire maintenance of our political and economic independence, to which the German people has an inalienable right, won by its struggles, its labour, and the high scale of its civilization." (Cheers.)

DIPLOMATIC,
MAN 22 102
BUREAU

Synopsis

1564

Berlin March 9th. 1901. 18

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C ..

Sir:-

Referring to previous correspondence with regard to similar cases, I have the honor to enclose herewith the Certificate of Naturalization of one Emil Steger in the County Court of Peoria County at Peoria, Illinois, on November 3rd. 1900, which has this day been received at the Embassy from our Consul at Stuttgart. Mr. Ozmun writes that Mr. Steger intends to give up his American nationality and become a subject of the King of Wurtemberg.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aul. D. While

MAT 25 17

Matter 11

Matter 25 17

Matt

Subject

Expression of the President's sympathy and congratulations, upon the occusion of the assault on the German Emperor, at Bremen, on March 6, 1901. Text of telegram.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your telegraphic instructions, as follows: --

"Convey through appropriate channel fitting expression of the President's sympathy for the Emperor's painful accident and his sincere congratulations upon His Majesty's escape from more serious injury",

and to inform you that I have at once acted in accordance with the same and have communicated with Baron Richthofen, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Afjairs.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obsdient servant,

Aux Debute

1-17 1 TEC 18 THRY 10 155m. MAS 22 12 Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March o, 1901. Julijed Ambassador White to go on leave on March 11th. Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin March 9, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the morning of the 7th instant, of the Department's telegram, as follows:--

"Leave granted as asked(?). Hill",

to express my appreciation of this prompt compliance with my request, and to inform you that I propose leaving Herlin for Italy, on the evening of Monday, the 11th instant, and that during my absence the Embassy will be in charge of Mr. John B. Jackson, as Chargé d'Af aires ad interim.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Aut Dohile

| 7             |         | RAM RECE |                                  | Ti Got            |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| i di          | FIREAU  | From     | Dore le L<br>Villo A<br>Received | 11 1901.          |
|               | CC0"    |          | MAR 11                           | 1901 Exercise 5 h |
| Va c/         | kson it | aker     | Charge                           | Lemor m           |
|               |         | ie)hi    | te                               |                   |
|               |         |          |                                  |                   |
| DEPARTMENT OF |         | 10       |                                  |                   |
| CHIEF CLIRKS  | OTHER   |          |                                  |                   |
|               |         |          |                                  |                   |

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, March 12, 1901. Mr Jackson to the Secretary of State Julject Mr. White on leave. Mr. Jackson in charge. Text of telegram. Mr. Jackson asks authority to render accounts, etc. Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Ambassador's despatch No. 1566, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to confirm his telegram sent you yesterday afternoon, as jollows: --

"Leave for Italy tonight. Jackson takes charge orrow. White ". and in this connection to request that, in the event of Mr. White's absence being prolonged beyond the first of next month, the bankers of the Department of State in London may be instructed, by telegraph, to honor my drafts for the contingent expenses of the Embassy, and that I may be authorized to render the quarterly accounts as usual.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

At Backen

DIFLOMALIC, WAR SS T / C 1568. Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Maron 12, to the Secretary of Andrews Julged Military case of Joseph Spiess /Instruction No. 1146, of January 11, 1901./

Tynopsis

1 / 1568.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1520, of January 29th, last, I have the honor to report that a note has now been received from the German Foreign Office in which it is stated that Joseph Spiess had been legally (rechts-kräftig verurtheilt) sentenced on account of evasion of military duty, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest, upon the strength of which he was actually arrested in Rödelheim, on April 5, 1900, but that as he produced evidence to show that he was an American citizen he was set at liberty the next day.

Under the circumstances I am of the opinion that Mr. Spiess would not be notested while making a <u>visit</u> to Germany, but that he would not be permitted to make any prolonged stay at or near his native place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your oledient servant,

Ahul3 -cru?

Embassy of the United States. Mr James to the Secretary of State Subject

Escelpt acknowledged of the normal (February) instructions, to include No. 1168. Lynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1532, of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions numbered from 1137 to 1168, both inclusive, dated during the month of February, 1901, of a Circular dated the 8th, and of un-numbered (separate) instructions dated the 5th, 6th(3), 13th(2), 14th(2), 18th, 19th, 21st, 26th and 28th(2) of the same month, and to be, Sir,

Your obsdient servant,

Thul 3 Saction

MAR ZO . Will Zo the United States, Berlin, March 12, 1901. Mr Jackson to the Secretary of State Subject Expulsion case of Leopold P. Moore.

Synopsis

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, March 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that on the 14th ultimo intervention was made in behalf of one Leopola P. Moore, (F.O. No. 895,) to the end that he might be permitted to remain in Prussia until April 15th next.

Moore was born at Wirsitz, Prussia, in 1843. He left
Germany in 1831, and arrived in the United States in 1835,
not becoming naturalized as a citizen, however, until March,
1900, having made several journeys to Japan in the mean
time. He returned to Germany for the first time in July,
1900, for the purpose of visiting relatives. During his sojourn in Berlin he had been called to the Police Preidency
on several occasions, and eventually, on February 6th, he
was ordered to leave Prussia within two weeks. He stated
that he wished to be allowed to remain for two months longer,
as it would cause him pecuniary loss to be compelled to go
before settling certain matters.

Today the Embassy has been notified that, in view of its action, permission will be granted Moore, by way of exception, to remain here until April 15th as requested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson

On Rucceay CH LOMATIC, Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 15, 1901. Jackson Subject Pforzheim. The Baden authorities consider the transfer of Baden territory from the district of the American Consul at Kehl, to that of the Consul at Stuttgart, Württemberg, as undestrable. Cohresto Shillgart-Cehr 16 1901 Tynopsis Consular Bura APR 3 1901

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, March 15, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that Director von Körner read to ms, at the Forsign Office this afternoon, a communication which had recently been received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Baden. In this communication Minister von Brauer referred to a notification which had been made to him by the United States Vice and Acting Consul at Kehl, Baden, to the effect that Pforzheim and the surrounding country in the Grand Duchy would no longer be included in the Kehl Consular district, but would hereafter come within that of the Consulate at Stuttgart.

It is presumed that this transfer was suggested by the fact that the railway connections between Pforzheim and Stuttgart are much better than are those between Profzheim and Kehl, and that consequently it would be much more convenient for Pforzheim merchants to do business with the Consulate in the former place. There are, however, other matters which must be considered, and which in the eyes of the Baden Government are of greater importance. It will be remembered that the Consul at Stuttgart receives his exequatur in the name of the Württemberg, while those in Baden, in accordance with a special arrangement, receive exequatur in the name of the Empire (thus making it possible for them to act in cases where the parties concerned are resident in the "Reichsland"). The Consul at Stuttgart has, however, no official status in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and if Pforzheim is in future to be included

in his district, an additional exequatur, either from the Imperial or the Paden authorities, must be applied for and granted before he is authorized to act.

The Baden Government hopes, however, that the proposed change will not be made. The individual States comprising the German Empire, particularly the southern states, attach a great deal importance to the sovereign rights still reserved to them under the Imperial Constitution, and the Baden authorities feel that it would not be at all desirable to have Baden territory included in the Consular district of an American Consul living, not in Baden, but in Württemberg — an independent sovereign State.

Under the circumstances and at the request of the Foreign Office, I have directed the Acting Consul at Kehl, Mr. Max Adler, to continue to regard Pforzheim as belonging to his district and not to that of the Stuttgart Consulate, until further instructions are received from the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson

Med 26 1.

· Subject

Peter P. Eusthoi not to be persitted to make desired visit to Pressia.

/Instruction No. 1144, of January 1, 1901.)

Tynepsis

C / C 1572.

# Embassy of the United States. Berlin, march 14, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to report that on January 21st, last, upon the receipt of the Department's instruction No. 1144, of the 5th of the same month, the Embassy brought the case of Peter P. Rusthoi to the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office in the note (F.O.No.876), a copy of which is appearant hereto.

Today a reply to the Embassy's note has been received, in which it is stated that Rusthoi 'is under sentence (bestraft) on account of his evasion of military duty, and that the Royal Prussian Government is not in a position, under existing circumstances (obwaltenden Umständen), to grant the (von ihm erbetene Aujenthaltsgenehmigung) permission requested by him to make the desired visit.' The papers in the case have been returned by the Foreign Office, and the same are enclosed herewith. Mr. Rusthoi has been in ormea that without instructions from the Department the Embassy would not feel authorized to take further action in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures: --

Mr. Rusthoi's certificate of naturalization, with authentication. Copy of the Enlassy's F.O. Yo. Bld, of January 21, 1901.

## " Note Verbale.

"The Embassy of the United States of America, acting under instructions from its Government, has the honor to invite the attention of the Imperial Foreign Office to the case of Peter P. Rusthoi, and to request that if found convenient and proper, permission may be granted him to visit his mother, Helene Rusthoi, who is seventy-one years cla, and who resides in Bramdrup, Schleswig.

"Rusthoi was born in Moltrup per Hadersleben on May 3, 1873, and emigrated when about seventeen years old to the United States, where (as shown be the certificate enclosed, the ultimate return of which is requested,) he duly became naturalized as a citizen. It is more than ten years since Rusthoi, who is now a letter carrier in the United States Postal Service at Chicago, has seen his mother or visited at his former home.

"An early and favorable reply would be greatly appreciated."

MIRES DEPORTAGE Descare Alle Alles Perlin. Servin 15, 1901.

Mr Jackson to the Secretary of State

Subject Charles Hollmann recognized as U.S.Consular Agent at Wiesbauen.

/Instruction No. 11.00, of January 2., 1901./

Synopsis

C / 5° 1573.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 15, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to inform you that on the receipt on the 2nd ultime, of your instruction No. 1150, of January 22nd, application was at once made for the formal recognition of Charles Hollmann as Consular Agent of the United States at Wiespaden, and that today a note has been received from the Foreign Office in which it is stated that the desired recognition has been granted in the name of the Empire. This information has been communicated to Mr. Hollmann and the certificate of his appointment forwarded to him, through the usual channel.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAR 23 10 Enkassy of the United States. Berlin, March March Thanks for sympathy, on the occasion of the assault on the German Emperor at Bremen.

Tynopsis

Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to the Ambassador's despatch No. 1565, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to report that I am today in receipt of a note from the Imperial Foreign Office in which I am informed that the German Ambassador in Washington has been instructed to convey to our Government an expression of the sincere gratitude (aufrichtigsten Dank) of the Imperial Government for the evidence of friendly sympathy (fraunaliche Sympathie-Bezeugung), on the occasion of the assault on the German Emperor, at Bremen, on March 6, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chul B Shapon

Embassy of the United States Berlin, March 16, 1901. Jackson to the Secretary of State Parliamentary notes. Count Götzen. Tynopsis

Entersy of the United States. Berlin, Maron 15, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1363, of the 9th instant, I have the honor to report that during the past week the Reichstag has proceeded with the consideration of the (colonial, railway and interior) appropriation bills, on second reading, and that the consideration, on first reading, of the supplementary, China-Expedition, bill (despatch No. 1555,) -- with regard to which a separate report will be made, -- began yesterday and continues today. As usual the colonial estimates were the subject of a prolonged debate and of much fault-finding on the part of the Left, but nothing was said which appears to me to be of especial interest from an international or American point of view. Those opposed to "Colonies" on principle, will always find arguments in support of their views, and will always claim that such possessions can never be made profitable. The appointment of Count Sötzen, as Governor of German East Africa, has just been formally made and he leaves for Dar-es-Salaan in a jew days, much being expected of him, especially now that the building of the East African Railway is practically assured.

In the Prussian Diet considerable progess has also been made with the "Etats" (Budget). In committee the consideration of the Canal Bill continues, its chances of becoming law being generally thought to grow less and less.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient serount,

DIPLOMATIC, TO STORY FAPE 2 121 Embussy of the United States, to the Secretary of State Jackson China. Count Bülow's speech in Reictstag. The Triple Alliance.

Lynopsis

Mo. 1576.

(mbassy of the United States of America Bertin Maron 18, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's recent despatches, Nos. 1555 and 1575, I have the honor to report that the first and second readings of the supplementary appropriation (China-Expedition, etc.,) bill took place on the 15th and 16th instant.

Count Billow spoke in introducing the bill and later in the debate, on the afternoon of the 15th. An article from the London Times of the 16th instant, containing a translation of a considerable portion of his remarks, is appended hersto. Count Bülow reviewed the history of the negotiations in China since his last speech (Mr. White's despatch No. 1460, of November 21,1900,) in the Reichstag on the subject, stating that considerable progress had been made. He stated that an envoy was to be sent to the German Emperor to express regret for the murder of Baron Ketteler, but that the Emperor had declined to receive the same before the termination of the negotiations in Pekin; that in the opinion of many experts the import duties could be considerably increased and provision made in this way for the payment of indemnity, without interfering with Chinese trade; that 'Manchuria was not included in the Anglo-German agreement (see my despatches Mos. 1435 and 1441, of October, last); that German interests were not represented there, but that in common with other nations Germany would oppose the giving away of any valuable asset before arrangements had been made to compensate all the creditors; and that Count Waldersee would not remain in

China

China a single day longer than the necessities of the case demand. Germany, from the very beginning of the troubles in China, had considered it as of the first importance to preserve the concert of the Powers, and in several instances had sacrificed her own opinion (unter Aufopferung eigener Gesichtspunkte) to this end.

In his speech Count Bülow also made the statement that the 'absolutely unshaken stability of the Triple Alliance' (völlig unerschütterten Bestand des Dreibundes) made it certain that Austria-Hingary and Italy would act with Germany in China and elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obsdient servant,

in the city.

There are

#### CHINA.

### COUNT VON BÜLOW IN THE REICHSTAG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 15 The Reichstag entered to-day upon the disis of the supplementing estimates for the anapolition for the committ year lint. There exists almost to 121,021,000 marks 000,065,160), an enumeral with 152,750,000 15, 1901, for the married year 1800. There was a very moderate greature of members in the Home, and the same salieries were only alone half rull. Count. the lalow of once rose to make an elaborate trement on Chinese policy, The Imperial Chancellor said :-

Sinco I last had the honour to describe in this House the negotiations which are in progress with China and regarding China, these negotiations have advanced, slowly indeed, but steadily, and we have got a good deal nearer a settlement of Chinese affairs. When I say that progress has been slow I do not mean to criticize either the representatives of the Powers in Peking or the Governments. To bring many heads under one hat is always difficult, even if the heads belong to diplomatists, (Laughter.) In the present instance it is not only the representatives of the Powers in Peking who have to arrive at an understanding; their decisions have to be ratifed by their Governments ; and, particularly in China, views and aspirations and interests are eccasionally divergent. It is not always easy to

bring about an agreement. .

the

"Let me first give a very brief summary of the progress of the negotiations. I duly communicated to this House the draft of the Note on which all the representatives of the Powers in Peking have agreed. Against certain provisions of that draft objections were subsequently raised by certain Governments. Ultimately, however, it was possible, by mutual compromise and by means of a general understanding, to arrive at an agreement. The Note signed by all the representatives of the Powers, with the authorization of all their Governments, was preseated to the representatives of China, who intimated that they were prepared and authorized to accept the conditions of peace embodied in the Note and to give their signature to these conditions. Their signatures were duly given.

The definitive text of the collective Note exhibits very few alterations as compared with exhibits very few alterations as compared with the staft which I formally communicated to the Rejekstag. It contains 12 articles of peace instead of the original 11, a new article having been added in connexion with Article 3 dealing with reparation for the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation. Article C, in addition to the obligation to pay an indemnity, now lays down the obligation of China to adon, under the of the Japanese Legation.
to the obligation to pay an indemnity, now lays
to the obligation of China to adopt, under the
control of the Powers, financial measures suitable
the indemnity. In Article 2 the for providing the indemnity. In Article 2 the severest appropriate penalty for the crimes committed is demanded instead of capital punish-

ment."

The presentation of the js.nt Note, Count von Balow proceeded to say, closed the first stage of the negotiations so far as the Powers were concerned. The next phase was the negotiations with China. Here there were two main points—advanta providence of the cruity combined. squate punishment of the guilty combined the the formalities of satisfaction; and, condy, material indemnification for the Powers secondly, material indemnification for the Powers and for those who suffered during the Chinese touble. As regards the first point, Count von Balow recapitulated the well-known principles by which the German Government had been Bilow recapitulated the well-known principles by which the German Government had been guided, and then dealt in particular with the special mission which the Chinese Court proposes to send to the German Emperor. A few days ago the German Government had despatched the German Government had owing telegram to Peking :-'His Majesty is satisfied y

"His Majesty is satisfied with Prince Clain (the Chinese Imperial Prince who will head the special mission), in view of the information you have given regarding the position of that Prince. But the expiatory mission can, of course, only be sent after China has complied with the collective demands of the Powers. demands of the Powers-that is to say, after has either given effect to these demands or has rendered their execution certain. On the part and, what of China of China and, what is more important, on the part of Germany, it would be inconsiderate conpart of Germany, it would be inconsiderate conduct towards the other parties to the contract if the mission were to be despatched at an earlier date. Will you, therefore, intimate to Prince Chun, as well as in other competent quarters, that so soon as the relations of Germany and China have been placed on a proper feeting (in feater Form)—that is, so soon as the present

the manner in which the war expenses are to be determined? (2) In drawing apsistatements of these costs will the Governments proceed in accordance with rules upon which they have agreed, or will each Government make an estimate for itself? (3) Will a demand be made in common for a lump sum or will the demands be presented separately? (4) The representatives of Italy and Austria raised the question whether the indemnity for the expenses of the war was to include indemnities for soldiers killed or wounded during the siege of the Legations, or whether these claims were to be presented in Peking by the vertices and it therefore asked the advice of the Powers. The answer given to the Chinese during the siege of the Powers. A similar question was mosted with regard to Admiral seyment's column. I defined our views on these floating and an instruction addressed to the Gorman Anton addressed and the following terms:—

Three more ne ion of punishments has now in the settled, and a commission of experts neith been partition of the events of last summer. The Governments can no longer refrain from answering without delay the four questions commerated above. With reference to question 4, we at present think that compensation for soldiers killed or wounded in Peking and in the column of Admiral Seymour—a compensation which evidently Italy and Austria-Hungary urgently decises are like for worth of the column. evidently Italy and Austria-Hungary urgently desire—really forms part of the war indemnity, but that, if possible, the representatives of the Powers in Peking ought to obtain a separate pre-liminary satisfaction (Voruble/riedigung) of these claims. With reference to question 3, we think it right in itself as well as in consonance with the community of action hitherto maintained that a common demand should be made for a lump sum. With reference to the second question, we record With reference to the second question, we regard as acceptable a proposal of the Italian Govern-ment to the effect that the claims of private individuals should be settled in accordance with dentical principles by a mixed commission in Thina. On the other hand, in the case of the var indemnity to be paid to the various States, dentical the attempt to agree upon fixed rules of pre-cedure must be regarded as hopeless. All that can be done, therefore, is that each State should lay down its actual expenditure as accurately as possible, and should inform the other Governments of the amount. To determine the total amount of the demands to be made upon China would be the next business. When this has been done it will be the trees? would be the next business. When this has been done it will be the turn of the Chinese Government to state how it proposes to raise these sums. If China, as may be anticipated, does not spontaneously make any proposals that can be accepted, the Powers will have to force upon her (oltroyleren) their financial scheme, with regard to which they must, of course, in the meantime have come to an agreement,

" Now, as to the question how long our troop " Now, as to the question now long our troops will have to remain in Chi-li. That, naturally, depends in the first instance upon the shape affairs may assume in Chi-li and in China, upon the further development of the military and political situation, and, above all, on the conduct of the Chinese. The duration of the occupation of Chi-li will very materially depend upon the loyalty with which the Chinese endeavour to fulfil the conditions of peace they have accepted. The acceptance of these conditions is, of course, not enough; mere pr. nises are not enough, nor shall we rest, satisfied with the most beautiful notes composed by Li Hung Chang real and serious beginning must be made with the fulfilment of the conditions of peace.

When we obtain guarantees for the conditions of peace. we obtain guarantees for the payment of demnity we shall withdraw the bulk of our

When we obtain guarantees for the payment of the indemnity we shall withdraw the bulk of our troops from Chi-li. It is no pleasure to us to remain in Chi-li. (Hear, hear.) It is only our duty. . When we obtain the requisite guarantees we shall leave Chi-li with the sineere and ardent desire to see no more of it for as long as possible (cheers and great laughter), at least so far as our soldiers are concerned. We only want our possible it and merchants and our missionaries to go there.

But we are not going to let ourselves be bowed out of Chi-li prenaturely by Chinese dodges and Chinese sophistries." (Hear, hear.)

(Hear, hear.) Count von Bülow proceeded to say that similarly the German chief command would only similarly the German chief command would only be maintained so long as the situation required it, and so long as the other Powers desired it. Count von Waldersee had achieved military success, and his tact had been universally acknowledged.

The Chancellor next referred at some length to the "divergences" which necessarily extend The Chancellor next referred at some length to the "divergences" which necessarily existed among the Powers in China, although they all desired to "consolidate the situation of China and to bring the international intervention speedily to a close." "There are Powers," he continued, "whose interests in China are essentially commercial, and there are other Powers which rather pursue political objects. We belong, in my opinion, to the first category. It was for this reason that we signed last October the Anglo-German Agreement, the tendency of which, as I pointed out at the time, is to maintain the integrity of China as long as possible, and, on the other hand, to engage ourselves in China only so far as is requisite for our commerce. The Anglo-German Agreement has no reference to Manchuria. ("Hear, hear," and sensation.) This is shown by the very wording of the Agreement. I stated before that nd sensation.) This is ording of the Agreement. shown by the very I stated before that

affecting China decided by the convent of the Powers; and that not in the way of nepatiation between Cabinet and Cabinet, but by the conference of their representatives to Petring, it is partly due to this form of doing business that the difficult questions which demanded their suitable six months ago have been brought consorting the manner, and that the percention relations of the Powers with one another have continued to be undisturbed. The Government of his Majesty the German Emerger has therefore. tinued to be undisturbed. The Government of his Majesty the German Emperor has, therefore no intention of initiating any other form of treat ment in the case of the question raised by ment in the case of the question raised by the Chinese Minister, or of putting itself in the place of the concert of the Powers. The German Government neconlingly recommends the Chinese Government to submit all its suggestions to the diplomatic conference in Peking, all the more because the allegations of the Chinese Minister are in direct contradiction to other statements which have reached the German Government from tenstworthy quarters."

BERLIN, MARCH 15.\* In concluding his statement on China in the Reichstag to-day, Count von Billow spoke of the relations of Germany with the other Powers, and

"German and Russian aims can very be exist together. There is no more question in China of sharp or even irreconcilable antagonism between the two Powers than there is anywhere else. But, on the other hand, it lies in the nature of things that we can with advantage work together with other Powers in China, as was the case with the Yang-tsze Agreement, owing to the similarity of our interests to British commercial interests. This agreement, however, could afford the Russian Government no ground for distrust of us, for it imposes on us no obligation of any kind to undertake any action whatsoever against any Power. Just as good as our relations with Russia and Great Britain are our relations with the United States, France, and Japan. . . . Our task is, amid the claims of the different Powers, to safeguard our neutrality, our independence, our peace, our great and lasting interests. All we are auxious for is to restore peaceful conditions to China as soon as possible, and to retain unimpaired our possessions and our trade interests. We wish by a just and loyal attitude to assuage existing differences, by co-operation with others to attain our common objects and secure compensation for the costs of an expedition rendered necessary by an outrage on the law of nations, and to maintain the free dom of our trade. For this policy I ask the sup-port of this honourable House." (Cheers.)

Replying to the speeches made by members of the Reichstag commenting on his

Count you Bulow said :-

" Herr Bebel has consured our expeditions in Pe-chi-li. Pe-chi-li. Those expeditions are the only means of re-establishing quiet and order in Pe-chi-li, the Chinese Government not being sufficiently the Chinese Government not being safficiently strong enough for the purpose. The troops in occupation have not only suppressed all insurrectionary movements in Peschi-li, but have prevented a general anti-foreign outbreak throughout the whole of China. Herr Bebel has expressed the opinion that in China we are working for English interests. This reproach has in a measure surprised me, conting from Herr Bebel, who is a supporter of good relations with Great Britain, I, too, am a friend of the best relations with Great Britain, but only within the limits of complete independence. I consequently declare emphatically that we support in China solely German interests, leaving it to the British to guard their own. Herr Richter has asked what is the position as regards the Manchucian Agreement. That I do not know, nor is it even known to certain Governments which are more consequed in the Manchucian Agreement than our cerned in the Manchurian Agreement than our-selves. It would moreover not have been in accordance with diplomatic usage nor to the advantage of German interests if we had betrayed advantage of German interests if we had betrayed to the Governments concerned too great a curiosity in this matter. When I learn anything of the Agreement's contents I will communicate them to Herr Richter with the greatest of pleasure. Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, our

Minister, has never urged that we should pursue an annexation policy in China.

"Herr Richter has spoken of 'the sudden departure of the Russian troops from Peking.'
No such thing took place. The Russian Government of the Russian troops from Peking.' departure of the Russian troops.

No such thing took place. The Russian Government informed us in good time, and in the most loyal manner, that they required part of their troops in Mancharia. They at the same time emphasized the fact that no more then than at any time before had they any idea of separating thomselves from the concert of the Powers, and

sent after China has complied with the collective demands of the Powers-that is to say, after she has either given effect to these demands or has rendered their execution certain. On the part of China and, what is more important, on the part of Germany, it would be inconsiderate conduet towards the other parties to the contract if the mission were to be despatched at an earlier date. Will you, therefore, intimate to Prince Chun, as well as in other competent quarters, that so soon as the relations of Germany and China have been placed on a proper feeting (in jester Form)-that is, so soon as the present negotiations have been concluded by the signature of the requisite agreements -his Majesty the Emperor will be glad to receive Prince Chun as chief of the explatory mission.

Count von Bulow next proceeded to deal with the question of the indemnity to be paid by China. He referred to the dilleulties which beset this question and which rendered it intelligible that all the Powers had not yet been able to agree upon a common programme. He was prepared, however, to submit to the House a definite statement of the German attitude towards this very important matter. The Chancellor said:—

"China has unconditionally recognized her obligation to give compensation for the datage resulting from the troubles. We accordingly claim indemnification for the cost and expenditure incurred by the German Empire, and also compensation for the damage inflicted upon private German residents in China. It has not yet been possible to obtain any clear estimate of the amount of the financial claims to be presented to China on this basis by us and other nations, but an estimate will probably be practicable shortly. When the amount has been fixed it will be possible to adopt a definitive decision with regard to the measures requisite for providing that amount. In the meantime, an attempt is being made to discover suitable means of securing, on the one hand, the earliest possible satisfaction for these demands of the Powers without, on the other hand, endangering the continued financial existence of the Chinese State. I would further mention, with regard to the standpoint of the German Government in this matter, that, with a view to preparing for the approaching negotiations of the Powers on this subject, Germans of experience who are acquainted with Chinese affairs have been asked to give their opinion and have sent in exhaustive and valuable reports.

" In accordance with the views of the German Government, which desired to avoid interference with the internal organism of the Chinese State, or, at least, to confine such interference to the smallest possible dimensions, the reports of the specialists consider European management or control of the whole financial system of China to be impracticable. They also reject the idea of employing the internal taxation of China for the payment of the indemnity. They take the view that the best and surest means of defraying these costs is to be found in the Maritime Customs, which are already organized on a sound basis. According to the view of the specialists, which is shared by foreign merchants engaged in the Chinese trade, a considerable increase in the Maritime Customs such as would be necessary would not involve any serious or permanent injury to foreign trade. Attention is called to the fact that these Customs, which it was originally intended should amount on an average to 5 per cent. ad valorem, are now equivalent to no more than 21 per cent. to 31 per cent. of the actual value, in consequence, among other things, of the depreciation of silver. The present scale of Customs is very considerably less than that which prevails, for example, in the neighbouring country of Japan. Some of the specialists recommend recourse to various other sources of revenue akin to the Maritime Customs.

"The conference of Ministers in Peking resolved on February 16 to ask instructions from their Governments regarding the following points—(1) Are the Governments agreed regarding

Powers," he continued, "whose interests in China are essentially commercial, and there are other Powers which rather pursue political objects. We belong, in my opinion, to the first category. It was for this reason that wo signed last October the Anglo-German Agree ment, the tendency of which, as I pointed out at the time, is to maintain the integrity of China as long as possible, and, on the other hand, to engage ourselves in China only so far as is requisite for our routimeree. The Anglo-German Agreement as no reference to Manchuria. (" Hear, hear, and sensation.) This is shown by the very wording of the Agreement. I stated before that this Agreement contained no secret arrangements or clauses and that we had published the whole of it. I can now add that during the negotiations which led to the conclusion of this Agreement we left no room for any doubt that we did not take it as applying to Manchuria. In Manchuria there are no German interests worth mentioning. It is not a sphere of German missionary activity; German traders or Germans of any class can only be found here and there in the trading centres of Manchuria. As regards the future of Manchuria-really, gentlemen, I can imagine nothing which we regard with more indifference. ("Hear, hear," on the Right.) On the other hand, it is our interest that at the present moment, and until her obligations to the Powers are settled, China should not unduly diminish her resources. China is in the position of a debtor of the Powers, who owes them a very large sum, and she is a debtor who is arranging with her creditors but has not yet got a settle ment. The creditors have an interest in seeing that the debtor does not give away too much in fraudem creditorum. We have, therefore, like other Powers, stated in answer to a question of the Chinese Government that at the present moment and so long as China has not fulfilled the conditions imposed upon her in the collective Note of the Powers we should regard with regret agreements which China should conclude, no matter with whom, in so far as her financial solvency might thereby be materially impaired. No other Government could take this reply of ours in bad part ; first, because the maintenance of one's own legitimate interests does not imply offence to any one, and, secondly, because all the Powers have made solemn declarations to the effect that they are not pursuing separate objects of any kind in China. "One of the reasons for our reply was the

circumstance that private companies have recently begun to take advantage of the present position of China in order to extract all sorts of concessions from the Chinese Government. If this went on in the present unrestricted fashion, China -the Chinese debtor-would come to resemble a squeezed lemon long before we had got a single drop of the juice. We, therefore, formulated our point of view in the present debated question by first of all urging the Chinese Government to make haste and fulfil all the conditions of peace which it has accepted, while for the rest we referred the Chinese Government in respect of its proposals, its desires, and its complaints to the diplomatic conference in Peking, which represents the Concert of the Powers. I see no reason why I should not read the despatch which I addressed a few days ago to our leading representatives abroad. It is as follows :-

""The text of a statement which was handed in writing to the Chinese Minister in Washington has been given me by the American Ambassador (in Berlin). It conveys to China the urgent advice to pursue, as she has hitherto done, the course of dealing with the Concert of the Powers, and not to conclude with a single Power agreements which involve the abandonment of territory, or which imply financial obligations. The latter way of doing business is characterized by the words "improper, inexpedient, and extremely dangerous."

their Governments regarding the following "The American statement apparently reprepoints—(1) Are the Governments agreed regarding sents the reply to some overture on the part

curiosity in this matter. When I learn anything of the Agreement's contents I will communicate them to Herr Richter with the greatest of pleasure. Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, our Minister, has never urged that we should pursue an annexation policy in China.

"Herr Richter has spoken of 'the sudden departure of the Russian troops from Peking. No such thing took place. The Russian Government informed us in good time, and in the most loyal manner, that they required part of their troops in Manchuria. They at the same time emphasized the fact that no more then than at any time before had they any idea of separating themselves from the concert of the Powers, and they laid stress upon the importance they attached to friendly co-operation with us in Eastern Asia as elsewhere. Here Richter thought that I had spoken in too general terms, Minister in any other country has given such detailed information about Chinese affairs as I am no narrator of stories but the responsible leader of our foreign policy. Herr Richter also said, in conclusion, that the German people was becoming more and more distrustful of our world policy. If Herr Richter understands by world policy a tendency to interfere in matters that do not concern us, I am a most decided opponent of such a world policy. But that we must advance our interests in Eastern Asia is a fact that has become historic. It was in that sense that I said three years ago that we must have our place in the sunshine, and I say to-day that we will keep that place in the sunshine, and not let ourselves be pushed into the shade.

Embussy of the United States. Berlin, March 18, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

I have the honor to report that, several days ago, a letter was received from Paris, from the "Sausage Department" of the Anglo-American Provision Company, complaining that the German customs authorities at Hamburg would not permit the shipment in bond through Germany of sausage intended for the Austrian market. I at once brought the matter to the attention of Dr. von Körner, the Director of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, and the same day he communicated with the appropriate authorities in the Imperial Home Office. He said that there had evidently been a misunderstanding at Hamburg, that the new meat inspection law did not prohibit the passage through Germany of meat in bond, and that steps would at once be taken to enable the shipment in question to be forwarded and to prevent further shipments from being delayed.

This information was duly committed to the Provision Company, and today I have received a letter from Paris, in which it is stated that permission had been granted at Hamburg to ship the sausage in question in bond, and the Embassy is thanked for the assistance renaered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

John B. Suckson

Embassy of the United States. . Berlin, March 20th. 1901. 1901 to the Secretary of State Passport application of Frederick Jaeger. His Jao d'enimient anne American naturalization.

Embassy of the United States.
Berlin, March 20th. 1901. 1901

The Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C..

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that Frederick Jaeger has applied to me for a passport through the Consul at Cologne under the following circumstances and to request your instructions in this case.

Jaeger was born in Germany in 1875. On December 5th, 1892, he emigrated to the United States. On September 9th, 1896, he was naturalized before the Court of Criminal Correction at St. Louis, Missouri and on May 17th, 1899, he obtained a passport, No.6410, at the Department of State, both of which papers are transmitted herewith. On May 18th, 1899, he returned to the place of his birth where he has since continued to live, having thus resided continuously in the United States for about six years and five months.

After directing the Consul to ascertain from the applicant whether the date of his emigration as given by him was the correct one and after the applicant's repeated declaration that it was such, I directed the Consul to inform Jaeger that as his naturalization took place before he had resided five years in the United States, it was irregular and that his naturalization certificate and old passport must be taken from him unless the Department should rule that his residence in the United States after his naturalization could be counted toward the period required for this. Jaeger was also informed that his papers would be retained by the Embassy for transmission to the Department pending

a decision in his case. In his application Jaeger states that he intends to return to the United States within two years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thuis 3. Jacksone

March 22, 1901.

Sackson & Who the Secretary of State

· Subject

New German Military Pension Bill.

Lynepsis

No 1579.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, Maron 22, 190 1.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence, and in particular to the Embassy's despatch No. 1539, of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of a bill introduced in the Reichstag on the 19th instant, regulating anew the subject of pensions paid the German military invalids and their families.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures: --

Three copies of printed document No. 211, Reichstag, II Session 1900/01, containing the "Entwurf eines Gesetzes, betreffend der Kriegsinvaliden und der Kriegshinterblieb-enen nebst Begründung".

№ 211.

Reichstag.

10. Legislatur = Periode. II. Seffion 1900/1901.

Berlin, ben 19. Marg 1901.

Im Namen Geiner Dajeftat bes Raifers bechrt fich ber Unterzeichnete ben beiliegenben

> Entwurf eines Gefeges, betreffend Ber: forgung ber Rriegeinvaliden und ber Rriegshinterbliebenen nebft Begrunbung,

wie folder vom Bunbesrath befdloffen worben, bem Reiches tage jur verfaffungemäßigen Beidlugnahme vorzulegen.

> Der Reichstangler. Graf von Bulow.

Un ben Reichstag. R. S. N. 1. 1868.

## Entwurf eines Befetes,

betreffenb

Berforgung ber Rriegeinvaliden und ber Rriege= hinterbliebenen.

Bir Wilhelm, von Gottes Gnaden Deutscher Raifer, Ronig von Breugen rc.

verorbnen im Ramen bes Reichs, nach erfolgter Buftimmung bes Bunbesraths und bes Reichstags, mas folgt:

Die Berforgung berjenigen Berfonen bes Golbatenftanbes und Beamten ber Militar- und Marineverwaltung, welche burch bie von beutschen Staaten vor 1871 ober von bem Deutschen Reiche geführten Feldzüge invalibe geworden find (Ariegeinvalide), sowie der hinterbliebenen aus solchen Feldzügen (Ariegehinterbliebene) bemist sich nach den in ben folgenden Baragraphen getroffenen Bestimmungen.

Gleiches gilt von ben Ungehörigen ber Rafferlichen

Schutztruppen und beren hinterbliebenen. Db eine militarifche Unternehmung im Sinne bieses Gesehes als ein Feldzug anzuschen ift, bestimmt ber Raifer.

I. Offiziere, einschlieflich Canitateoffiziere, Ingenieure ber Marine, Felbwebelleutnante und Ded: offiziere.

§. 2. Die Benfion wird ben Offizieren bis zu anberweiter gefehlicher Regelung nach ben bisherigen Bestimmungen gewährt.

§. 3.

Die Rriegszulage (§. 12 bes Gejetes vom 27. Juni 1871, Reichs Gejetol. G. 275) ift fur alle als Rriegsinvalide Anerfannten guftanbig und beträgt monatlich:

a) 100 Mart für Offiziere vom Sauptmann abmarts, b) 60 Mart für Offigiere hoberen Dienfigrabs.

Die Berfimmelungszulage (S. 13 bes Gefeges vom 27. Juni 1871) beträgt fur jebe Berfimmelung 90 Dart monatlich ohne bie Ginichrantung im Abi. 2 bes angeführten §. 13.

Rriegsinvaliben Offizieren, beren jahrliches Befammteintommen 3000 Mart nicht erreicht, tann im Salle volliger Erwerbsunfahigfeit vom Erften bes Monats ab, in welchem fie bas 55. Lebensjahr vollenden, eine Bulage (Alterszulage) bis gur Erreidjung biefes Betrags gewährt werben.

## 11. Unteroffigiere und Gemeine.

Die Benfion ber Unteroffiziere und Gemeinen beträgt je nach bem Grabe ber Erwerbeunfahigfeit monatlich in ber 1 Platte 2 Platie B. Rlaffe 4 Rlaffe

|                       | Rart.   | Mart.     | Mart.   |             |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| a) für Felbwebel      | . 100   | 75        | 45      | 30          |
| b) für Gergeanten     | . 75    | 60        | 36      | 24          |
| c) für Unteroffigiere | 65      | 50        | 30      | 20          |
| d) für Gemeine .      | . 60    | 45        | 27      | 13.         |
| Die Betrage ber       | Benfion | 5. Rlaffe | bleiben | wie bisher. |

Die Rriegszulage (§. 71 bes Gefetes vom 27. Juni 1871) beträgt monatlich:

für bie Ganginvaliben . . . . 15 Mart, für bie Salbinvaliben . . . . . 6 = .

Die Berftummelungszulage (S. 72 bes Gefetes vom 27. Juni 1871) beträgt für jebe Berftummelung 27 Mark monatlich ohne bie Ginschrantung im Abs. 3 bes anges führten §. 72.

Reben ber Penfion nach S. 6 ift bie Bulage fur Michtbenugung bes Civilverforgungsicheins fowie bie Ans fiellungsenticabigung nur fur biejenigen Unteroffiziere guflanbig, welche ben Anfpruch auf ben Civilverforgungsichein burd zwolfjahrigen aftiven Dienft erworben haben.

Banginvaliben, beren jahrlides Gefammteintommen 600 Mart nicht erreicht, tann im Falle volliger Erwerbeunfahigfeit vom Erften bes Monats ab, in welchem fie bas 55. Lebensjahr vollenben, eine Bulage (Alterszulage) bis gur Erreichung biefes Betrags gemahrt merben.

#### III. Beamte.

§. 11. Die Rriegszulage beträgt monatlich fur bie oberen

a) 100 Mart, wenn bie Benfion ber eines Sauptmanns ober eines Diffigiere nieberen Dienfigrabe entspricht; b) 60 Mart, wenn bie Benfion ber eines Difigiers

hoheren Dienftgrade entfpricht;

für bie Unterbeamten 15 Dart.

§. 12.

Die Berftummelungszulage wird ben oberen Beamten nach ben Gagen fur Diffgiere (S. 4), ben Unterbeamten nach ben Gagen fur Unteroffigiere und Gemeine (§. 8) gemährt.

§. 13.

Die Alterszulage tann ben oberen Beamten in gleicher Beife wie ben Offigieren (S. 5), ben Unterbeamten wie ben Unteroffigieren und Gemeinen (§. 10) gemahrt werben.

### IV. Sinterbliebene.

8. 14.

Die jahrliche Berforgung ber hinterbliebenen wird gemäß ben nachfolgenden Bestimmungen festgesett. Die Berforgung ift guftanbig:

1. wenn ber Kriegstheilnehmer an erlittener Bermun-bung ober außerer Kriegsbienitbeschädigung ver-storben ist: ohne Rudsicht auf die Zeit bes Tobes; 2. wenn ber Kriegstheilnehmer im Laufe bes Krieges

erfrantt ift ober eine innere Dienftbeidabigung erertraut ist oder eine innere Wienstoeigaoigung et-litten hat: sofern er in Folge ber Krantheit oder Dienstbeschädbigung vor Ablauf eines Jahres nach bem Friedensschlusse verstorben ist. Für die hinterbliedenen von Theilnehmern an den vor dem Intrastrecten bieses Geleges beendeten Feldzügen

ift dabei Bebingung, bag bie Ehe vor bem Jahre 1901 geschloffen gewesen ift.

Die jur Erreichung ber Berforgung ju gewährenben Bufchuffe (& 19 letter Sat) find insoweit nicht guftanbig, als bie Gefammtbeguge ber hinterbliebenen eines penfionirten Dffigiers, Beamten ober Golbaten vom Felbwebel abwarts an Bittwen- und Baifengelb, Beihulfen unb Bufchuffen die bem Berftorbenen nach biefem Gefege gu-ftandigen Gebuhrniffe überfteigen murben.

#### §. 15.

| 3   |           |       |
|---|-----------|-------|
| A. Bittmenbeihulfe  | 3         |       |
| (SS. 41, 94 und 95 bes Gefetes vom 27.  | Juni 187  | 1).   |
| Diefe beträgt für! Generale ober in Ger   | eralefiel | Iung  |
| 1. Die Wittibe eines Generals   | 2 000 9   | lart, |
| negenben Offigiers Stabsoffiziers   | 1 600     | *     |
|   |           |       |
|   | 1 200     | =     |
| 4. die Wittme eines Geldwebels, Biefelo   |           |       |
| gleichstehen Militarpersonen boet   | 600       | #     |
| 5. bie Bittwe eines Sergeanten, Untersoffigiers ober ber biefen Dienstgraben gleichstehenden Militarpersonen ober |           |       |
| gleichliegenorn Dennary   | 500       | =     |
| Unterbeamten 6. bic Wittwe eines Gemeinen   | 400       | 4     |
| p Gariabungaheihülfe  |           |       |

B. Erziehungsbeihülfe (SS. 42 und 96 bes Gefebes vom 27. Juni 1871). Diefe beträgt für:

1. jebes vaterlofe Rind

a) eines Generals ober eines Stabsoffiziers in Generals= ober Regimentstommanbeur=Stellung, falls gefetliches Wittwengelb gu-150 Mart, jtandig . . . . . . . . . . . . 200 = anberenfalls . . b) eines jeben anberen Offigiers ober 200

eines Dedoffiziers . . e) eines Goldaten vom Feldwebel ab= warts ober eines Unterbeamten . 168 = ; 2 jebes etternloje Rind

feit bauert.

a) eines Benerals ober eines Stabsvifigiere in Generals: ober Regimentefommanbeur=Stellung, falls gejegliches Baijengelb gufianbig . anderenfalls .

b) eines jeben anberen Difigiere ober eines Dedoffigiers .

e) eines Goldaten vom Felbwebel abmarte ober eines Unterbeamten .

C. Elternbeihulfe

158. 42 und 96 bes Gefetes vom 27. Juni 1871). Diefe beträgt für:

1. ben Bater ober ben Groffvater, Die Mutter ober bie Großmutter eines Difigiers ober Ded= 450 Mart,

225 Mart.

300

300

240

2. ben Bater ober ben Grofpater, Die Mutter ober bie Großmutter eines Soldaten vom Geldwebel abwaris

ober eines Unterbeamten Die Beihulfe fur Eltern ober Großeltern wirb gemabrt, wenn ihr Lebensunterhalt gang ober überwiegend burch ben Berftorbenen gur Beit feines Tobes befiritten worben mar und folange die Bulfsbedurftig=

§. 16.

Erreicht bas jahrliche Befammteinfommen ber Bittme eines Generals (§. 15A 1) nicht . 3 000 Mart, eines anderen Difigiers mit Musnahme ber Feldwebelleutnants 2 000 nicht .

offiziere nicht . . . . . . 1 500 . ,

jo fonnen die guftanbigen Bittmenbeihulfen bis gur Er= reichung bicfer Gage erhoht merben.

S. 17.

Den Wittwen von Kriegeinvaliben tonnen, auch wenn der Tod bes Chegatten nicht eine Folge ber Rriegebienft-beschiadigung ift, ausnahmsweise Wittmenbeihulfen in ber Urt gewährt werden, bag bas jahrliche Bejammteinfommen

a) ber Bittwe eines Generals (§. 15 A1) 3 000 Mart, b) ber Bittme eines anberen Offigiers mit Musnahme ber Feldmebel= leutnants e) ber Bittme eines Felbmebelleutnants ober Dedoffigiers . . . . . . . 1 500 d) ber Bittme eines Felbmebels, Bicefeldwebele ober ber biefen Dienft= graben gleichftebenben Militarperfonen ober Unterbeamten . e) ber Bittme eines Gergeanten, Unteroffigiers ober ber biefen Dienft= graben gleichfichenben Militar= perfonen ober Unterbeamten . i) ber Bittme eines Gemeinen . .

beträgt.

§. 18. Gur bie Bobe bes Berforgungegelbes ber Binterbliebenen von oberen Beamten ift bas gulett bezogene penfionsfahige Militarbienfteintommen biefer Beamten bergenalt maßgebend, daß, je nachdem es bem penfionefahigen Diensteinfommen einer ber im §. 15 A 1 bis 3 erauch bie fur hinterbliebene biefes Dienfigrabs juftanbigen Sabe gemahrt merden.

§. 17 finbet entiprechenbe Unwendung.

## V. Allgemeine Beftimmungen.

S. 19.

Soweit biefes Gefet nicht ein Anderes bestimmt, bleiben bie bisherigen gesetslichen Bestimmungen in Rraft. Die nach benfelben guftandigen Gebuhrniffe und Bewilligungen werben auf die nach biefem Gejege bewilligten Bezuge an-gerechnet. Die Mehrbetrage werben als Bufchuffe gemahrt.

Die Buidbuffe (§. 19 letter Sat) fteben ben Bezugen gleich, welche bas Wefet vom 27. Juni 1871 nebft Abanberungen und Ergangungen gemahrt, und unterliegen benfelben gefetlichen Beftimmungen.

Bei Anftellung und Beichaftigung im Civilbienfte find biefe Buiduffe jedoch nicht ber Rurzung unterworfen und beim Musicheiben aus bem Civildienfte mit einer Civilpenfion auf Diefe nicht in Unrechnung gu bringen.

Bei Berechnung des Bittwens und Baisengeldes nach den Gesehrt vom 20. April 1881 (Reichss-Gesehl. S. 85), vom 17. Juni 1887 (Reichss-Gesehl. S. 237) und vom 17. Mai 1897 (Reichss-Gesehl. S. 455) bleiben die Buiduffe unberudfichtigt.

§. 21.

Auf die Theilnehmer an ber zur Beit bes Erlaffes biefes Gefenes gegen China gerichteten Expedition tommen feine Bestimmungen gur Unmenbung.

3n welchem Umfang und bis ju welchem Beitpuntte biefes fattaufinden bat, bestimmt ber Raifer.

Die Bestimmungen biefes Befeges finden finugemaße Anmenbung:

1. auf biejenigen Berfonen bes Golbatenftanbes unb Beamten (§. 1), welche im Dienfte burd Schiffbruch invalide geworden find, fowie die hinterbliebenen ber aus gleichem Anlaffe Berfforbenen vorgebachter Mlaffen;

2. auf Die friegsinvaliben Dffigiere, Beamten und Dannichaften ber fruberen ichlesmig = holiteinichen Urmee und Marine fowie auf beren hinterbliebene;

3. auf bas fortan auf bem Rriegsichauplage befinblide Berjonal ber freiwilligen Rrantenpflege fowie auf biejenigen Deutschen, welche fid in einem Dienft-ober Bertragsverhaltniffe bei bem Reichsherre, ber Raiferlichen Marine und ben Raiferlichen Schutstruppen auf bem Kriegsichauplage befinden.

Soweit benfelben nicht ein höherer militarifcher Rang ausbrudlich verliehen ift, erhalten fie beziehungs-weife ihre hinterbliebenen bie für Gemeine aus-

geworfenen Sage.

Soweit bie Beguge ber Berfonen, welche unter biefes Bejet fallen, nach ben befichenben Bestimmungen aus ben Mitteln bes Reichs-Invalidenfonds ju beden find, werben auch die in diesem Gesehe vorgesehnen Zuschüse aus dem Reichs-Invalidensonds bestritten. Die für das Rechnungs-jahr 1901 ersorberlichen Deckungsmittel dürfen aus bessen Rapitalbeftanben bis jum Betrage von 13 Dillionen Darf über ben im Reichshaushalis . Etal für biefes Rechnungsjahr ausgebrachten Rapitaljufduß (Rapitel 18 Titel 2 ber Ginnahmen) fluffig gemacht merben.

§. 24.

des Reichohceres bemißt.

Dies Geset tritt vom 1. April 1901 ab in Kraft Nachzahlungen für eine rückliegenbe Zeit finden nicht statt. Urkundlich 2c.

## Begründung

311

bem Entwurf eines Gesetzes, betreffend Ber= forgung ber Kriegeinvaliben und ber Kriege= hinterbliebenen.

Die verbundeten Regierungen halten in Uebereinsstimmung mit der Erklärung des Reichstanzlers in der Sigung des Reichstags vom 24. Januar 1901 es nicht sur angängig, mit der Ausbesserung der Bezüge der Kriegssinvaliden und Kriegshinterbliebenen aus den bisherigen Kriegen noch länger zu warten. Diese Ausbesserung muß vielmehr als dringlich sosont in die Wege geleitet werden und die verbündeten Regierungen glauben hierbei auch den Absichten des Reichstags um so mehr zu entsprechen, als von diesem selbst die Kothwendigkeit und Dringlichkeit der Maßnahme wiederholt einmuthig anerkannt worden ist.

der Maßnahme wiederholt einmüthig anerkannt worden ist.

Auch der Umstand, daß der hierdurch bedingte Mehrsauswahrt ein erheblicher sein wird, kann für die alsbabige Durchsührung der einmal als nothwendig und dringlich anerkannten Ansbesierung kein Hinderniß bilden. Es darf vielmehr vertraut werden, daß auch in der, zumal bei der gegenwärtigen Finauzsage des Reichs nicht einsach gestalteten Frage der Deckung eine Berständigung über eine sachgemäße Regelung sich werde erzielen lassen. Für das Rechnungssahr 1901 ist in §. 23 die Entnahme der erssorderlichen Deckungsmittel die zum Betrage von 13 Milstonen Mark aus den Kapitalbeständen des Reichs-Invollensond vorgesehen. Diese Ant der Finanzirung läßisch sedog nur als vorsidergehendes, durch die augenblickliche Sachlage bedingtes Austunstsmittel rechtertigen; denn nach der zum 30. Juni v. 3. gemäß §. 14 des Gesches vom 23. Mai 1873 (Reichs-Geschl. S. 117) aufgestellten Bilanz, welche dem Reichstage demnächst zugehen wird, reichen die Kapitalbestände des genannten Honds schon zur Ersüllung der ihm bisher auferlegten Leisungen nicht mehr vollfiändig aus. Inzwischen hat der Reichstag in zweiter Leiung des Etatsentwurfs für 1901 bereits eine Erhöhung der Beihüsch aus Kriegsveleranen um 1 120 000 M. jährlich beschlossen. Bürden nun auch noch jene neuen Leistungen dem Honds ohne alleinungen der Kapitalbestände des Fonds, die nach ihrer Folge, daß die Kapitalbestände des Fonds, die nach ihrer

ursprünglichen Zweckbestimmung (§ 1 des Gesetze vom 23. Mai 1873) nur zur Sicherstellung der Ausgaben sür die Bersorgung der Kriegsinvaliden und Kriegsbinterbliedenen aus dem Kriege mit Frankreich dienen sollten, vorzeitig gänzlich erscheptt wären, und daß dann unverwittelt und mit einem Male eine nech sehr erhebtiche jahreliche Pensionslast auf allgemeine Reichssonds übernommen werden nüßte. Aufgabe einer vorsichtigen Finanspolitik wird es sein, einer solch bedentlichen Störung im Reichsshaushalte, und zwar so weit ersord rlich durch Erschließung weiterer Einnahmequellen des Reichs, vorzubengen. Die nähere Erwägung der in dieser Richtung eventuell zu ergreisenden Maßnahmen wird vorbehalten bleiben können.

Nachdem der Gesetzentwurf für die Berjorgung der Theilnehmer an der vijasialischen Expedition und ihrer Hinlerbiebenen vom Reichstag abgelehmt worden ist, ersscheint es geboten, durch den vorliegenden Gesetzentwurf auch die Berjorgung dieser Juvaliden und ihrer hinlerstiebenen in gleicher Weise zu regeln, wie die der Invaliden aus früheren Kriegen.

aus frugeren striegen.
Ebenjo erscheint es angezeigt, diejenigen Angehörigen ber Schuttruppen, welche in Folge friegerischer Unterzuehmungen invalibe geworben find, in ben Gesegentwurf miteinzubeziehen und auch ihren hinterbliebenen die Vor-

theile besselben zuzuwenden.
Endich soll, um die gesammte Kriegsversorgung dauernd einheitlich zu regeln, auch die Bersorung der Kriegsinvaliden und Sinterbliebenen zufunftiger Kriege in bietes Geset eingeschlossen werden.

## 3m Gingelnen.

I. Offiziere, einichlieflich Canitatsoffiziere, Jugenieure ber Marine, Feldwebelleutnants und Dedoffiziere.

Die Aufsuhrung ber Dectossigiere in ber lleberichrift beruft barauf, baß biese Angehörigen ber Marine bezügslich ber Pensionirung nach benselben Grundsähen behandelt werden, wie die Offiziere und bezweckt, die Anwendbarkeit ber Bestimmungen ber §§. 2 bis 5 auf sie außer Zweisel zu stellen.

Bu § 2.
In dem vorliegenden Einzelgeset erschien eine Aufsbesserung der Benssonen der friegsinvaliden Offiziere wegen der damit verbundenen grundsählichen Fragen nicht ausgängig; die Zweckbesimmung des Gesetes soll vielmehr für die Ofsiziere durch Ausbesserung der Kriegszulage und Verstümmelungszulage sowie die Gewährung einer Alterszulage erreicht werden.

Gegenüber ber hohen Bebeutung, welche die vorbildsliche, frendige Ausopierung von Leben und Gesundheit im Kriege seitens der Disigiere hat, kann die Kriegszulage nach ihrer bisherigen Bemessung als eine den jezigen Beitverhältnissen entiprechende Entschädzung nicht angesehne werden. Die vorgeschlagenen Sähe erscheinen geseinet, eine Besserung dieser Berhältnisse herbeizusühren.

Beitverhaltnissen entsprechende Entschädigung nicht angessehen werden. Die vorgeschlagenen Sate erscheinen geseignet, eine Besserung dieser Berhältnisse herbeizussuhren.
Die Kriegszulage soll allen den Offizieren gewährt werden, welche als Kriegsinvalibe anerkannt worden sind — ohne Rūdsicht auf den Zeitvunkt der Anerkennung als Kriegsinvalibe. Der Wegfall der bisher bestehenden Fristist um so mehr geboten, als sur die Kersonen der Unterstlassen eine solche Frist school bestanden hat.

Die bisherigen Beträge für Berfitimmelung und Pflegebeburftigfeit entsprechen in feiner Beije ber jetigen

Penfion.

Ariegegulage.

Berfrümmelungezulage.

Dem Ronigreiche Bauern wird gur Bestreitung ber gleichartigen Ausgaben, mit Ausnahme ber in Folge bes Krieges 1870,71 erwachsenen, alljahrlich eine Cumme über-wiesen, welche fich nach ber Sobe bes thatsachlichen Aufwandes fur Angehörige bes Reichsheeres und beren Sinterbliebene, im Berhaltniffe ber Ropfftarte bes Roniglich bagerijden Dilitarfontingente gu jener ber übrigen Theile des Reichsheeres bemißt.

§. 24.

Dies Gefet tritt vom 1. April 1901 ab in Rraft Nachzahlungen fur eine rudliegenbe Beit finden nicht ftatt. Urfunblich ac.

## Begründung

bem Entwurf eines Befetes, betreffend Berforgung ber Rriegeinvaliden und ber Griege= hinterbliebenen.

Die verbündeten Regierungen halten in Ueberein-jummung mit der Erflärung des Reichstanzlers in der Sigung des Reichstags vom 24. Januar 1901 es nicht für angangig, mit ber Aufbesserung ber Beguge ber Kriegs-invaliden und Kriegshinterbliebenen aus ben bisherigen Kriegen noch langer zu warten. Diese Ausbesserung muß vielmehr als bringlich sosort in die Wege geleitet werben und die verbundeten Regierungen glauben hierbei auch ben Absichten des Reichstags um so mehr zu entsprechen, als von diesem selbst die Nothwendigkeit und Dringlichkeit ber Dagnahme wiederholt einmuthig anerfannt worben ift.

Auch ber Umftand, daß ber hierdurch bedingte Dehr= aufwand ein erheblicher fein wird, tann fur die alsbaldige Durchführung ber einmal als nothwendig und bringlich anertannten Mufbefferung fein Sinbernig bilben. Es barf vielmehr vertraut werben, bag auch in ber, zumal bei ber gegenwärtigen Finanzlage bes Reichs nicht einsach ge-ftalteten Frage ber Dedung eine Berftändigung über eine sachgemäße Regelung sich werde erzielen lassen. Für das Rechnungsjahr 1901 ist in §. 23 die Entnahme ber erforderlichen Dedungsmittel bis jum Betrage von 13 Dillionen Marl aus ben Rapitalbestanden bes Reichs-In-validenfonds vorgesehen. Diese Art ber Finangirung lagt ich jedoch nur als vorübergehendes, durch die augendick-liche Sachlage bebingtes Austunftsmittel rechtsertigen; denn nach der zum 30. Juni v. J. gemäß §. 14 des Gesches vom 23. Mai 1873 (Reichs-Geschl. S. 117) aufgestellten Bilang, melde bem Reichstage bemnacht augehen wirb, reichen bie Rapitalbestanbe bes genannten Fonds icon gur Erfüllung ber ihm bisher auferlegten Leistungen nicht mehr vollständig aus. Inzwischen hat der Neichslag in zweiser Leinung des Etatsentwurfs für 1901 bereits eine Erhöhung der Beihülfen an Kriegsveleranen um 1 120 000. M jährlich beichtossen. Würden und auch noch jene neuen Leiftungen bem Fonds ohne anderweiten Musgleich Definitiv gur Laft bleiben, fo hatte bies ungeachtet ber allmählichen Abnahme jener Leiflungen gur ficheren Golge, daß die Rapitalbeftanbe bes Fonds, bie nach ihrer

uriprünglichen Bwedbestimmung (§ 1 bes Gleiches vom 23. Mai 1873) nur jur Sicherstellung ber Ausgaben für Die Berforgung ber Rriegeinvaliden und Rriegehinterbliebenen aus dem Rriege mit Franfreich bienen follten, vorzeitig ganglich erichopft waren, und bag bann muer-mittelt und mit einem Male eine noch febr erhebtiche jahrliche Penjionslast auf allgemeine Reichsfonds übernommen werden mußte. Aufgabe einer vorfichtigen Finangvolitif wird es sein, einer solch bedentlichen Storung im Reichshaushalte, und zwar fo weit erford rlich burch Erichtiegung weiterer Einnahmequellen bes Reiche, vorzubengen. Die nahere Erwagung ber in biefer Richtung eventuell gu ergreifenden Dagnahmen wird vorbehalten bleiben tonnen.

Rachbem ber Gefegentwurf fur Die Berforgung ber Theilnehmer an ber oftafiatifden Expedition und ihrer Sinterbliebenen vom Reichstag abgelehnt worben ift, ericheint es geboten, burd ben vorliegenden Gefegentmurf auch bie Berforgung biefer Juvaliden und ihrer Sinterbliebenen in gleicher Beife gu regeln, wie bie ber Invaliden aus früheren Rriegen.

Ebenjo ericheint es augezeigt, diejenigen Angehorigen ber Schubtruppen, welche in Folge friegerijcher Unternehmungen invalide geworben find, in ben Geschentwurf miteingubegiehen und aud ihren Sinterbliebenen bie Bortheile beffelben zuzumenben.

Endlich foll, um bie gesammte Rriegsverforgung bauernd einheitlich ju regeln, auch bie Berforgung ber Rriegsinvaliben und -hinterbliebenen gufunftiger Rriege in biefes Befet eingeschloffen werben.

#### 3m Gingelnen.

I. Offigiere, einichlieflich Santtatsoffiziere, Jugenienre ber Marine, Geldwebelleutnants und Dedoffiziere.

Die Aufführung ber Dedoffiziere in ber leberichrift beruht barauf, bag biefe Angehörigen ber Marine bezug-lich ber Benfionirung nach benfelben Grundfagen behanbelt werben, wie die Offiziere und bezwedt, Die Unwendbarteit ber Bestimmungen ber §§. 2 bis 5 auf fie aufer Bweifel au ftellen.

Bu §. 2. In bem vorliegenden Ginzelgeset ericien eine Auf-besserung ber Renfionen ber friegenwaliben Offiziere megen ber bamit verbunbenen grundfahlichen Fragen nicht augangig; die Zwedbestimmung bes Gefetes foll vielmehr für die Offiziere burch Aufbefferung ber Kriegszulage und Berfimmuelungegulage jowie Die Gewahrung einer Alterezulage erreicht werben.

Bu S. 3. Gegenüber ber hohen Bebeutung, welche bie vorbildliche, freudige Aufopferung von Leben und Gefnubbeit im uche, freudige Auspepterung von Levell nie Gefinichelt in Kriege seitens der Offiziere hat, sann die Kriegezulage nach ihrer disherigen Bemeisung als eine den jepigen Beitverhällnissen entsprechende Entschädigung nicht angesehn werden. Die vorgeschlagenen Sätze ericheinen geeignet, eine Besserung dieser Berhällnisse herbeizussühren. Die Kriegezulage soll allen den Offizieren gewährt werden und die Ariegezinnslibe auerstaut marben sind

werben, welche als Rriegsinvalibe anerfannt worben finb — ohne Rudficht auf ben Zeitpuntt ber Anerkennung als Kriegsinvalibe. Der Wegiall ber bisher bestehenden Frist ist um so mehr geboten, als für die Versonen ber Unterstaffen eine solche Frist schon bisher nicht bestanden hat.

Die bisherigen Betrage für Berfinmmelung und Berinmmelungegulage. Pflegebedürftigfeit emiprechen in feiner Beije ber jehigen

Penicon.

Rriegegulage

Miteretulage.

3. \$. 5. Ta bas vorliegende Gefest jum größen Theil Kriegs-invalide betrifft, welche fidt in hoherem Lebensalter befinden, so mußte in einer Ausnahmebestimmung dahin Vorforge getroffen werden, daß denjenigen Kriegsinvaliden, welche bei völliger Erwerbsunfähigteit nicht über entiprechenbe Mittel jum Lebensunterhalte verfügen, ein Jahreseintommen gesichert wird, welches fie vor bringenber Roth gu idhuten geeignet ift. Siergu merben bie vorge: ichlagenen Gabe im Allgemeinen ausreichen.

Unter Gesammteinfommen im Ginne ber §§. 5, 10, 16 und 17 des Entwurfs ift jede Art von Einkommen verstanden ohne Rucksicht auf die Quelle, aus der es fließt.

#### II. Dlannidaften.

Veniton

Bu S. 6. Die Bemeffung ber Benfionen ift in Anlehnung an die Grundfate der burgerlichen Unfallversicherung nach bem Grabe der Einbufe an Erwerbsfähigfeit feligesett. Daraus ergiebt fich, daß die Ausbesserung ben in höherem

Grabe Erwerbsunfähigen in erster Linie zu gute fommt. Für Juvaliden der 5. Pensionsklasse, beren Erwerbs-fähigkeit wenig ober gar nicht geschädigt ist, wird eine Ausbesserung der Pension als nicht dringlich erachtet.

Briegegulage.

Bu §. 7. Bud bier ericheint ber bisher gewährte Betrag in Rudficht ber im Rriege gu forbernben Leiftungen ungu-

Den Salbinvaliben burd Gemahrung einer entfprechenb niedriger normirten Kriegezulage gleichfalls eine mäßige Aufbesserung ihrer Bezüge ju Theil werden zu laffen, burfte ber Billigfeit entsprechen.

Bu §. 8

Berfimmuelungegulage. fiebe gu §. 4.

Gortfall der Bulagen für

Bei ben in ben §§. 6 und 7 fejigesehten hoheren Be-Fei den in den S. 6 und 7 jestgeleblen höheren BeNichtbenutung des Eivilkrichtbenutung des Eivilkriegen an Pension und Kriegszulage liegt lein Bedürsteil
vor, die Aufgellungsentschädigung.
Icheins sowie die Aussellungsentschädigung neben jenen Bezügen noch weiter zu gewähren. Auch ist der Fortsall dieser
in verschieden hohen Beträgen gewährten Zulagen im
Interesse einer gleichmäßigen Absindung geboten
Taß die Julage sür Nichtbenutung des Eivilversorgungsschein und die Anstellungsentschänzigung den über
zwält Telker gehienten Kriegsjungliden meiter gemachtet werden

amolf Sahre gebienten Rriegsinvaliben weiter gemahrt werben foll, ift in ben besonderen Dienstverhaltniffen ber gwolf Babre gedienten Unteroffiziere begrundet.

Bu §. 10

Mitereulage.

fiche zu S. 5.

### III. Beamte.

Bu §. 11 bis 13.

Die Boridriften fur bie oberen Beamten follen in finngemäßer Beife an die Aufbefferung ber Berforgung für Offiziere, bie fur bie Unterbeamten an bie fur Unter: offigiere und Dannichaften fich anschließen.

.16 211.

#### IV. Sinterblicbene.

9

Bu & 14. Dem Geschentwurfe liegt bie Absicht ju Grunde, Die Umfang ber Berechngung

erhöhte hinterbliebenenverforgung aud baun eintreten gu laffen, wenn ber Kriegsinvalibe nachweisbar an einer außeren

lagen, wenn der Kriegsinvallde nachweisbar an einer äußeren Kriegsbiensbefchädigung ober an den Folgen einer solchen, gleichviel zu welcher Zeit, verstorben ist.

In dem Wegfalle der bisher jur Beruchichligung äußerer Kriegsbiensbefchädigung festgesehten Frist liegt eine Neuerung, welche nach der Erfahrung einem dringenden Beschrinis entspricht.

Etwaiger migbraudilicher Musnutung ber vorgefehenen Bittwenverjorgung mußte burch Bestimmung einer Frififur bie Eheschließung ber Invaliben aus fruheren Felbgugen vorgebeugt werben.

Buftanbige Gebührniffe im Sinne bes legten Sages im §. 14 find die fammtlichen in ben §§. 2 bis einschließlich 13 bes Gefetes aufgeführten Bewilligungen. Dies wird besonbers hervorgehoben, ba anbernfalls bie burch bas Geseh beabsichtigten Wohlthalen einem großen Theil ber Bezugsberechtigten verloren geben murben.

Bu § 15.
Die Aufbesserung ber Dinterbliebenenbezuge ift bis zu hinterbliebenenbeihülfen. einer hobe vorgesehen, welche es ermöglichen wird, bag einer Dope vorgejehen, welche es ermöglichen wird, daß bie Wiltwen bei Verwerlhung ihrer eigenen Erwerbsfähigkeit eine gesicherte Lebenshaltung sühren und daß die Kinder angemessen erzogen werden. Die Nizendentenbeihülsen sind in Grenzen des durch die allgemeinen Verhältnisse gesennzeichneten Bedürfnisses aufgebessert.

Bu §. 16.
Die vorgeschlagene Bestimmung ist nothwendig, um Gemeiterung der Dinterjolden Offiziers zc. Wittwen, welche keine ober nur eine bliebenenbeihülfen.
sehr geringe Friedensverforgung genießen und nicht über entsprechendes Privateinkommen versügen, einen einigermaßen ficheren Lebensunterhalt gn gemabrleiften.

Ramentlich werben hierbei Wittwen von Difigieren bes Beurlaubtenftanbes in Frage fommen.

Ru S. 17.

Nach den bisherigen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen und Ansnahmsweise Erweitenach S. 14 Abs. 2 des Entwurfs haben die Hinterbliebenen rung des Umsauges der derstengen Kriegsinvaliden, welche in Folge innerer Kriegsbiensplösdigung später als ein Jahr nach dem Friedenssschung später als ein Jahr nach dem Friedenssschung serforden sind, sein Anrecht auf gesetzliche Verstorden sind, sein Anrecht auf gesetzliche Verstorden sind, sein konterbiliebenen bersenigen Kriegsinvaliden zu, deren Tod nicht die Folge einer Kriegsdiensbeschabigung gewesen ist. Biele solcher Juvaliden aller Diensgrade haben, zum Theil erst und dem Aussichen aus dem Heere, eine Ehe geschlossen, solcher Juvaliden aller Diensigrade haben, zum Theil erst nach dem Aussicheiben aus dem Heere, eine Eshe geschlossen, in vielen Fällen eingehen mulfen, um die ersorderliche häusliche Pflege sur ihren durch die Kriegsdienstheschädigung sieden Körper zu sinden. Es entspricht einem dringend empfundenen Bedufrinis, für alle diese bisher ohne Versenburgen Williams fameit sie nicht über forgungsrecht baffehenden Wittwen, soweit fie nicht über entsprechendes Privateintommen verfügen, durch bie vorgejebene Musnahmebestimmung gu forgen.

#### V. Mugemeine Bestimmungen.

Ru S. 19.
Unter Gebührnissen und Bewilligungen nach den bis- gablung der Infoinse, herigen gesehlichen Bestimmungen sind die Allio die Milität-Pensionse Malerie behandelnden Gesetz, also die Milität-Pensionse gesethe und beren Abanderungen und Ergangungen gu versteben. Insbesondere bleiben bier unberührt bie nach ben Friedens-Sinterbliebenengefetten vom 20. April 1881 (Reichs-Gejebbl. G. 86), vom 17. Juni 1887 (Reichs-

Bejegbl. S. 237) und vom 17. Mai 1897 (Reichs-Bejegbl. @ 455) guftandigen Gebührniffe.

Bu §. 20. Durch die Bestimmung bes Abs. 1 foll Hargestellt werden, bag auf die Buschüffe — insoweit burch dieses Geseh nicht besondere Bestimmungen getroffen sind — in allen übrigen Beziehungen, 3. B. Zulässigteit des Rechtswegs, Pfändung, die Bestimmungen des Militär-Pensionsgeses vom 27. Juni 1871 nehlt Abanderungen und Ersches vom 27. Juni 1871 nehlt Abanderungen und Ersches gangungen maggebend fein follen.

Die Festjegung bes zweiten Absabes ift nothwenbig, bamit nicht bie im Civilbienft angestellten beziehungsweise aus biefem penfionirten Rriegsinvaliben ber ihnen burd bies Gefen zugebachten Bohlthaten wieber verluftig geben.

Die Bestimmung bes britten Absabes foll etwaige 3meifel ausichliegen.

Rrantenpflege.

Durch Schiffbruch Berun. Die Ausbehnung ber vorstehenden Borfcpriften auf gludte und beren hinter- biejenigen Bersonen bes Soldatenstandes und Beamten, bliebene. Diesenigen Berinten bie Ghiffbruch invallbe geworben find, Ehemalige Angehörige ber welche im Dienste bie Sinterbliebenen ber que gleichem Anlasie ichteswig-bolicinichen sowie auf die hinterbliebenen ber aus gleichem Antasse bliebene. Berstorbenen vorgedachter Klassen ift billig, weil zwischen Berstonal ber beiebene. Berstonal ber bein burch einen solchen Schistbruch invallbe Gewordenen Berstonal ber freiwilligen ober Rorinerbauen with ben die Gemordenen ober Berftorbenen mit ben Kriegsinvaliden und ben im Kriege Berftorbenen fein Unterichied gemacht werben fann.

Die Ausdehnung auf die ehemaligen Angehörigen ber fruheren ichleswig-holfteinichen Armee und Marine fowie auf beren Sinterbliebene entspricht ber Bestimmung bes S. 4 bes Geseges vom 14. Januar 1894 (Reichs-Gesehll. S. 107).

Die Borfdriften über bie Berforgung ber Berfonen ber freiwilligen Rrantenpflege fowie anderer bei bem Reichs= heere, ber Raiferlichen Marine ober ber Raiferlichen Schuttruppen im Dienft= oder Bertrageverhaltnig auf dem Rriege= fauplate verwendeten Berfonen find neu in ben Entwurf aufgenommen.

Die freiwillige Krantenpflege ift militärisch organisirt. Ihr Personal ist auf bem Kriegsschauplage ben Kriegsgesehen und ber Disgiplinarstrafordnung für bas Deer unterworfen, und es werden von demielben jum Theil Diensperrichtungen gesorbert, bie mit erhöhter Gefahr für

Leib und Leben verbunden sind.
Sowohl in Beruchsidzigung dieser Berhaltnisse, als auch in Anbetracht des hohen Werthes der freiwilligen Rrantenpflege fur alle Theile ber bewaffneten Dacht ericheint bie gefestiche Regelung ber Berforgung biefer Perfonen geboten.

Ebenjo entipricht es ber Billigfeit, auch anberen im Dienft- ober Bertrageverhaltniß auf bem Rriegeschauplage verwendeten Berfonen Anfpruch auf gefehliche Berforgung beigulegen, wenn burch Dienftbeschabigung ihre Erwerbes fahigfeit aufgehoben ober geminbert ift.

Ueberfichten barüber, in welcher Beije bie Benfions: gebuhrniffe fich burch biefes Bejet gunftiger geftalten, fowie Dehrtoftenangabe find beigefügt.

## Schähungsweise Busammenftellung der Mehrkoften,

welche bem Reichs-Invalidenfonde gur Laft fallen.

|                     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |  |     | Für das Reich<br>Mart |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|--|-----|-----------------------|
| Zovako VV           | _ |   |   | _ | + | _ | П |   |   | _ |     |    |  |     | 2 200 000             |
| I. Offigiere zc     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |  | . 1 | 9 400 000             |
| II. Mannichaften .  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |    |  |     | 1 400 000             |
| III. Sinterbliebene | * | • | Ŷ |   |   |   | * | Œ | , | 6 | umi | ne |  |     | 13 000 000            |

Diefe fur bas Glatsjahr 1901 berechneten Dehrkoften werben fich ichon vom Glatsjahr 1902 ab und bemaddi weiter mit bem allmablichen Abfterben ber Kriegspenfionare und Kriegshinterbliebenen vermindern.

## Meberficht

briegs- und Berstümmelungszulagen, welche den vorhandenen friegsinvaliden Offizieren jest zustehen, gegenüber benen, zu welchen fie nach bem neuen Gefetzentwurfe gelangen werden.

| Libe.<br>Ar.                                 | Dienfigrad.   | Eş find<br>jeşt zu:<br>jiānbig<br>an<br>Kriegs:<br>zulage | werben<br>zuständig   | bas  | Bemertungen.  |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>0.<br>0.<br>7.<br>8. | Divisions-Kommandeur . Brigade-Kommandeur . Regiments-Kommandeur . Bataillons-Kommandeur . Sauptmann 2c. 1. Klasse . — nach Durchschnittsdienszeit — . Sauptmann 2c. 2. Klasse . Dberleutnant . | 750<br>750  | 720<br>720<br>720<br>720<br>720<br>1 200<br>1 200<br>1 200<br>1 200 | 420<br>420<br>420<br>420<br>632<br>450<br>450<br>450 | 1. Tie einsache Verstümmelungszulage beträgt in Jutunft 1090 Mart, also 480 Mart mehr als jest; die doppelte 2160 Mart, also 480 Mart mehr als iest u. i.w. (§ 4).  2. Denjenigen pensionerten Ofingeren, deren Gesammtentommen den Beitrag von 3000 Mart sährlich nicht erreicht, tann nach Vollendung dies 55. Lebensjahrs eine Miterszulage die zur Erreichung diese Verrage gewährt werden (§ 5). |

12 ind t Meber der Gebührniffe für friegsinvalide Unteroffiziere und Gemeine nod bem Gefetentwurfe gegenüber den Gebührniffen nach dem bisherigen Gefete.

|  |                | G             | debührniss      | e nach de                           | m bisheri   | gen Gefo        | pe jährlid                 | 5           | Gebührn            | isse nach   | bem Gefet                  | entwurfe     | jährlich      |   |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Grad der Dienst=<br>und<br>Erwerbsunfähigleit. | Dienfigrab.    | Per<br>Rlaffe | nfion<br>Betrag | Vers<br>frümmes<br>lungss<br>zulage | Für<br>Civilverfa<br>fc<br>An=<br>ftellungs,<br>entfdäbi=<br>gung | orgungs:<br>ein | Kriegs=<br>zulage<br>Wart. | Sm<br>Ganga | Penjion<br>(Rente) | Ber=<br>ftümme=<br>lung <b>s</b> =<br>zulage<br>War!. | Kriegs=<br>zulage<br>Wart. | im<br>Ganzen | Mehr<br>Wart. | Bemerkungen.  |
|  | 20.00          |               | Mart.           | Mart.                               | Mart.   | 21111           | _                          | 188         | 180                | _   | 72                         | 252          | 72            | 1. Die Berftummelungszulage beiragt bei einfacher Berftummelung 324 Mat jahrlich und für jebe weitere Berftummelung 324 Mart mehr (§. 8).   |
|  | Feldwebel      | V.            | 180             |                                     |   |                 |                            | 144         | 144                | -   | 72                         | 216          | 72            | 2. Die bisher gemanrte Bulage fur Richtbenugung bes Civilverjorgungsidein   |
| Salbinvalibe                                   | Sergeanten     |               | 144             |                                     | -   |                 | 2                          | 108         | 108                | 10  | 72                         | 180          | 72            | 2. Die bisher gemahrte Julage für Richtbenuhung bes Civilverforgungsichein<br>und die Unstellungsentichabigung tommen in Wegiall. Rur benjenigen Unter<br>offizieren bleiben diese Bulagen zuständig, welche ben Anfpruch auf be<br>Civilverforgungsichein durch 12 jahrigen altiven Dienst erworben haben. |
|  | Unteroffiziere |               | 108             | E                                   |   |                 |                            | 2           | 72                 | -   | 72                         | 144          | 72            | 3. Ganginvaliben, beren jahrliches Gejammteintommen nicht ben Beirag vo   |
|  | Gemeine        | 3             |                 | -                                   |   |                 |                            |             | 360                | -   | 180                        | 540          | 108           | 3. Ganzinwaliden, deren jährliches Gejammteinkommen nicht den Betrag vo<br>600 Mart erreicht, tann vom Ersten des Monals ab, in welchem fie de<br>55. Lebensjahr vollenden, eine Zulage (Alterszulage) bis zur Erreichun<br>dieses Betrags gewährt werden (§. 10).  |
| Ganzinvalide, theilweife                       | Feldmebel      | 1V.           | 252             | -                                   | 72  | =               | 108                        | 403         | 288                |   | 180                        |              | 108           |   |
| erwerbsunfahig, tauglich                       | Sergeanten     |               | 180             | -                                   | 72  |                 | 108                        | 36          | 010                |   | 180                        | 1            | 96            |   |
| jum Civildienfte                               | Unteroffiziere |               | 144             | -                                   | 72  | -               | 108                        | 32          | 011                |   | 180                        |              | 108           |   |
| 1  | Gemeine        |               | 108             |                                     | 72  | -               | 108                        | 25          |                    |   |                            |              |               |   |
|  | Feldwebel      | m.            | 324             | -                                   | 72  | 8               | 108                        | 50          | 540                | -   | 180                        |              | 216           |   |
| Größtentheils erwerbsun=                       | Sergeanten     |               | 252             | 1 =                                 | 72  | -               | 108                        | 43          | 2 43               | 2   | 180                        | 612          | 1000          |   |
| fähig, tauglich zum Civil-                     | Unteroffiziere |               | 216             | =                                   | 72  | -               | 108                        | 35          | d 36               | - (   | 180                        | 540          | 100000        |   |
| dienste  | Gemeine        |               | 180             | -                                   | 72  | -               | 108                        | 39          | 32                 | 1 -   | 180                        | 504          | 144           |   |
|  |                |               | 000             |                                     |   |                 | 108                        | 1 70        | 10                 | 0 -   | 180                        | 1 080        | 432           |   |
| Ganglid erwerbounfabig,                        | Feldwebel      | II.           | 396             |                                     | -   | 144             |                            |             | 4.0                | 0 -   | 180                        | 900          | 324           |   |
| untauglich zum Civil-                          | Sergeanten     |               | 324             |                                     |   | 144             | (U. 255)                   |             | 1 60               | 0 -   | 18                         | 0 780        | 240           |   |
| dienste  | Unteroffiziere |               | 288             |                                     |   | 144             | W22                        |             | 4 5                | 0 -   | 18                         | 0 720        | 216           |   |
|  | Gemeine        |               | 252             | -                                   |   | 144             | 100                        |             |                    |   | 1                          | 2 22         |               |   |
| Ganglich erwerbeunfahig,                       | Telbwebel      | E             | 504             | -                                   | -   | 144             | 103                        | in i        | 56 1 26            |   | 18                         | 200          |               |   |
| Ganglich erwerbennfabig, fremder Wartung und   | Sergeanten     |               | 432             |                                     | -   | 14              | 108                        | 8 7         |                    | )0 —  | 18                         |              | 1 100         |   |
| Pflege bedürftig, untaug-                      | Unteroffiziere | . *           | 396             | -                                   | ( E   | 144             | 1 108                      | (d)         | 2                  | 80 -  |                            | and the      | 4.0           | 40.0  |
| lich jum Civilbienfte                          | Gemeine        |               | 360             | ) _                                 | 1 4   | 14              | 1 108                      |             | 12 3               | 20 -  | 18                         | 90           | 0 288         |   |

## Meberfict

ber

Gebührniffe der Sinterbliebenen von Kriegstheilnehmern nach dem vorliegenden Gesetzentwurfe.

|     | a) wenn nur geschliche Beihulfen a<br>Rriegsverhaltniffe juftandig find, | us bem                    |          | für bie         | Bittwe            | für bas<br>Lose           |                  | für bas<br>Lose |               |
|-----|--|---------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|     | b) wenn baneben Reliftengelb zusia                                       |                           |          | bisher 1        | nunnehr<br>Wart.  | bisher<br>Mart.           | nunmehr<br>Wart. | bisher<br>Mart. | nuumd<br>Wait |
| 1.  | eines Generals   | Dienfizeit<br>Jahre<br>35 | a.       | 1 500           | 3 000             | 150                       | 200              | 225             | 30            |
| 2.  | eines Obersten   | 30                        | b.       | 4 500<br>1 200  | 5 000<br>2 000    | 750<br>150                | 750<br>200       | 1 225<br>225    | 300           |
|     |  |                           | b.       |                 |                   |                           | 585,12<br>200    | 950,20<br>225   | 950           |
| 3.  | cines Majors   | 25                        | а.<br>Б. | 1 200<br>2 596  | 2 000<br>2 996    | 150<br>429, <sub>20</sub> | J. Beriens       |                 |               |
| 4.  | eines Sauptmanns I. Klaffe   | 20                        | a.<br>b. | 900<br>1 788,10 | 2 000<br>2 088,40 | 150<br>327,68             | 200<br>377,68    | 225<br>521,13   | 59            |
| 5.  | eines Sauptmanns II, Klaffe  | 17                        | a.<br>b. | 900<br>1 506    | 2 000             | 150<br>271,20             | 200              | 225<br>427      | 30<br>59      |
| 6.  | eines Oberleutnants  | 12                        | a.<br>b. | 900<br>1 188,so | 2 000             | 150                       | 200              | 225<br>321,21   | 30            |
| 7.  | cines Leutnants  | 10<br>und<br>weniger      | a.<br>b  | 900<br>1 116    | 2 000             | 150<br>193,2              | 200              | 225             | 30            |
| 8.  | eines Feldwebels   |                           | mır a.   | 324             | 600               | 126                       | 168              | 180             | 24            |
| 9.  | eines Sergeauten   | 10<br>und<br>weniger      | nur a.   | 252             | 500               | 126                       | 168              | 180             | 2.            |
| 10. | eines Gemeinen   | 10<br>und<br>weniger      | nur a.   | 180             | 400               | 126                       | 168              | 180             | 2             |
| 11. | Bater, Großvaler, Mutter, Großmutter eines Difigiers                     | <del>-</del>              | nur a.   | 150             | 450               |                           |                  |                 |               |
| 12. | Bater, Großvater, Mutter, Großmutter eines Solbaten                      |                           | nur a    | 126             | 250               |                           |                  |                 |               |

Entersay of the United States Berlin, warer 22, 1911.

Mr Jackson

to the Secretary of Mate

Subject

Parliamentary notes. Appropriation bills.

Adjournment of the Reichstag for the Easter holidays.

Synopsis

( 10 1580.

# Embassy of the United States, Berlin, march 22, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatches Nos. 1575 and 1576, of the 16th and 18th instant, respectively, I have the honor to report that the Reichstag adjourned yesterday, over the Easter holidays, until the 16th of April.

On Monday, the 18th instant, the Reichstag considered various petitions and private bills, among which was one in favor of the introduction of corporal punishment which was warmly supported by certain members of the "Centrum", but which was eventually "tabled" (zur Tagesoranung übergegangen").

The third reading of the Budget was begun on the 19th and ended on the 21st. The debate upon the Foreign Office appropriations was enlivened by a somewhat ironical discussion between the Chancellor, Count Bülow, and Prince Herbert Bismarck (who had been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under his father,) as to whether German interests in China were vital and political, or merely commercial, it being apparent at the close that both speakers were agreed in considering them, except in so far as German honor has recently become involved, as merely commercial, 'Germany's centre of gravity remaining in Europe as before'. In the course of the same debate Baron Richthofen stated that the official publication of Germany's agreement to the Conventions and Declarations of the Peace Conference at The Hague

had not been made because, in accordance with precedent, such international agreements were not published until their scope could be defined, and as yet the Dutch Government had not officially communicated the names of the other States concerned. The question of the establishment of Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, particularly in the United States, was also theroughly discussed, the Foreign Office, as before, viewing the plan unfavorably and calling attention to the fact that no English Chamber existed in the United States and that so far as known no wish to have one had been expressed by German merchants doing business in New York or Baltimore, the two cities principally concerned. A resolution was passed in favor of gradually doing away with the so-called 'house-slavery' in East Africa.

Among the measures to be taken up after the holidays, and with regard to some of which the committee reports are already prepared, are the Copyright bill, the Imperial Insurance bill, the wine bills, the "Seemannsordnung" and the so-called "Toleranz-Antrag". In addition it is also possible that the new tariff bill may be introduced this Spring, although I am of the opinion that this will not be done before the Autumn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obsident servant,

John B. Suchon

Englassy of the United States.

Derlin, Faren 2. 1901.

Mr Jackson to the Secretary of State

Subject

Report of the Biological Section of the Impertal German Health Office.

Synopsis

No 1581.

Embassy of the United States, Berlin, saren 23, 1901.

Honorabla John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith three copies of a report upon the organization and activity of the Biolog-ical Section of the Imperial Health Office. These were sent the Embassy today, through the Foreign Office (see Despatch No. 1523, of February 4, 1901), in response to a personal request addressed by me to the President of the "Reichs-Gesundheitsamts", on the 23rd ultimo.

I have the honor to be, Str,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures: --

Three copies of a "Denkschrift über die Begründung und über die bisherige Thätigkeit der biologischen Abtheilung für Land- und Forstwirthschaft am Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamt . Januar 1901."

## Dentschrift

Ther

Die Begründung und über die bisberige Thätigfeit ber biologischen Abtheilung für Land: und Forstwirthschaft am Raiserlichen Gesundheitsamte. Januar 1901.

Te mehr mit der Junahme der Bevölferung die Ausnuhung des Bodens gesteigert wird, um demselben die nothwendigen Lebensmittel sowie die Huffsmittel gewerdlicher Idaigseit abzugewinnen, beste größer werden auch die Werthe, welche die Land- und korstwirthschaft zur Erreichung dieser Ziele auswendet. Naturgemäß werden bei einer ielden sorischreitenden Entwicklung auch die Ausfälle und Schäden an den erhossten Ersolgen schwerer empfunden, und es tritt das Lestreben in den Bordergrund, derwrige Einbußen zu vermeiden. Hiernach ist es erklärlich, daß der srüher nur gelegentlich und beim Eintreten augenfälliger umfangreicher Berheerungen ausgenübte Echus der Kulturpflauzen gegen Schäden aller Art neuerdings auf eine breitere wissenschaftliche Basis gestellt und zum Gegenstande sortlausender Untersuchungen gemacht wird. Es vollzieht sich dier ein ähnlicher Vergang wie derzeinge, welcher zur dem Gebiete der öffentlichen Gesundheitspslege zur Steigerung der Auswendungen bedus Erhaltung des werthvoller gewordenen menschlichen Lebens oder auf landwirtbischaftlichem Gebiete zur Verstärfung der Vermühungen behus Erhaltung der

Bunadit war es ber Beinbau, welcher, ausgezeichnet burch einen boben Werth Drodufte und einen erheblichen Aufwand von Rulturfoften, jur Ergreifung von Edunmagregeln von Reichswegen Anlag gab. Dem Erlaffe ber Berordnung vom 11 Gebruar 1873, betreffend bas Berbot ber Ginfuhr von Reben gum Berpflangen Mende Gefegbl. G. 43), folgte bie Berabichiebung bes Gefeges vom 6. Marg 1875, betreffent Magregeln gegen bie Reblaustrantheit (Reichs Befegbt. G. 175), und bie internationale Uebereinfunft vom 17. September 1878 (Reiche Gefenbl. 1880 C. 15); im dem Jahre 1879 ift alljahrlich eine bestimmte Cumme im Etat bes Reichsamts Immern (beziehungeweise fruber bes Reichstangleramte) gur Bestreitung ber Roften and Anlag ber Magregeln gegen bie Reblausfrantheit vorgeseben. Geit bem Jahre 1887 ift bas Raiferliche Gesundheitsamt mit technischen Arbeiten auf biefem Gebiete requitragt, und wurde zu biefem 3wede junachft (1888) eine Gulfearbeiter., fparer 1 2) eine Mitgliebstelle im Etat ausgeworfen. Mußer ber Reblaustrantheit meden auch andere Schablinge bes Weinftod's und gelegentlich ber unfere Rartoffelbi ur bedrobente Rolorabotafer ftubirt.

Nachbem ber Abgeordnete Schulg. Lupit burch einen Antrag bom 24. Ma 1897 (Drudfache Nr. 726) innerhalb bes Reichstags für eine weitere Forberung bemiffenschaftlichen Beftrebungen auf bem Gebiete ber landwirthschaftlichen Bafterioles und bes Pflanzenschunes eingetreten war, und im Berfolg biefer Unregung ber Reid tag am 25. Januar 1898 einen weiteren Untrag in ber gleichen Richtung al genommen hatte, wurden ichon im Februar 1898 auf Beranlaffung ber Reiche verwaltung bie Brundzüge fur ein berartiges Borgeben in einem Rreife hervorragenbei Bertreter ber Biffenicaft und ber Pragis erortert und bemnachft bie Errichtung einer biologifden Abtheilung fur Land. und Forftwirthicaft beim Raifer. lichen Befundheitsamte burch Bunbegrath und Reichstag befchloffen. Giner verläufigen Bewilligung ber erften Mittel im Jahre 1898 folgte im Jahre 1899 bie befinitive Organisation ber Abtheilung und goar in ber Beife, baf ein landwirth Schaftlicher Botanifer (ber ingwischen verftorbene Beheime Regierungsrath Projeffer Dr. Grant) jum Abtheilungsvorfteber, ferner ein Chemifer (Dr. Moris), ein zweiter auch auf bem Bebiete bes Forstwefens erfahrener Botaniter (Dr. Freiherr von Tubeni), ein Boologe (Dr. Rorig) und ein landwirthichaftlicher Batteriologe (Dr. Siltner) gu Mitgliebern berufen murben. Jebem berfelben murbe ein technifcher Bulfsarbeiter als Mffiftent beigegeben; zwei Mffiftenten find Botaniter, zwei Chemiter, einer ift Soploge.

Außerbem ist bem Gesundbeitsamte zur Unterstügung der biologischen Abteilung bei der Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben im Januar b. J. ein aus Fachmännern gebildeter Beirath für Fragen der Land. und Forstwirthschaft zugeordnet worden, dessen Mitglieder vom Reichstanzler se auf fünf Jahre ernannt werden und ihr Amt als Ehrenamt versehen. Dieser, zur Zeit aus 25 Mitgliedern bestehende Beirathsoll nach seiner Geschäftsordnung mindestens einmal im Jahre, und zwar in der Regel im April oder Mai, in seiner Gesammtheit einberusen werden, um bei der Aufstellung des Arbeitsplans und der Boranschläge der biologischen Abtheilung zum Etat des kommenden Rechnungsjahrs mitzuwirken und einen Bericht über die Thätigkeit der Abtheilung eutgegenzunehmen. Im Uebrigen bestimmt der Präsident des Gesundheitsamts, der als solcher zugleich Borsisender des Beiraths ist, od eine Angelegenheit einzelnen Mitgliedern oder dem gesammten Beirathe zur mündlichen oder zur schriftlichen Leußerung zu unterbreiten ist, jedoch müssen Anträge, die von mindestens sechs Mitgliedern des Beiraths schriftlich bei dem Borsisenden eingebracht werden, in der nächsten Gesammtssung zur Verhandlung gebracht werden.

Das Arbeitsgebiet ber biologischen Abtheilung murbe in ber Denkschrift zum Entwurf eines Nachtrags. Stats (Kapitel 3 Litel 14 ber einmaligen Ausgaben) für bas Jahr 1898 — Neichstags. Drucksache Nr. 241 für 1897/98 Seite 17 — vorläufig umgrenzt wie folgt:

1. Es fallt ihr bie Erforschung ber Lebensbedingungen ber thierischen und pflanzlichen Schablinge ber Rulturpflanzen und bie Gewinnung von Grundlagen für eine planmagige Befampfung berfelben ju.

Bu ben thierischen Schädlingen werben in erfter Linie bie ichablichen Insetten besonders die Epibemien bervorrusenben Wanderinsetten gerechnet, ferner auch andere Thiere wie Manje, Rraben, Samfier u f. w., ju ben pflanzlichen Schädlingen die nicht parasitären Unfrauter, die phanerogamen Varasiten, die schädlichen Pitze und die anderen fur bie Knitnrpflanzen pathogenen Mitroorganismen.

2. Ferner fallt in bas Arbeitsgebiet ber Abtheilung bas Studium ber Rublinge aus bem Thier, und Pflangenreiche, 3. B. ber bie Befruchtung ber Kulturpflangen vermittelnden Inselten, ber thierischen und pflanglichen feinde ber Schablinge u. a. m.

3. Ein weiteres, besenders wichtiges Arbeitsseld ift bas Studium der für die Laudwirthichaft im Allgemeinen nöglichen und ichablichen Milroorganismen. Gerade auf diesem Webiet erwartet die prafrische Landwirthichaft von der wiffenschaftlichen Forschung weitgehende Hulle. Die Fragen der falpereidlichenten und serfidrenden Latterien bedürfen noch eingehender Bearbeitung, die Latteriologie des Düngers, vornehmlich die des Stallmiftes, liegt noch im Lunteln; während durch die wiffenschaftliche Erichlichung beies wichtigen Webiets bem Nationalvermögen große Lerlufte erspart werden fennten.

4. Rothwendig ift ferner die Beickäftigung mit ben burch anorganische Einftuffe, 3. B. burch Rauch und Suftengafe bervorgerntenen Schabigungen ber Land und forftfulturen. Diefen vorwiegend chemischen fragen werben fic voraussichtlich auch agritutur-den ibe Arbeiten

jugefellen.

5. Experimentelle Forschungen find endlich ersorbertich auf ben Bebieten ber Bienengucht und ber Fischgucht. Abgesehen von ben Kranlheiten ber Wienen und ber Fische verdient bas Studium der Lebensbedingungen ber Fische besondere Beachung. Auch hier konnte die wissenschaftliche Arbeit ber Praxis eine längst erwäusigte Kulfe bringen.

6. Neben ihrer erperimentellen Thangleit wird die Abtheilung fic mit ber Sammlung, Sichtung und Beröffentlichung flatiftifchen Materials über das Anitreten der wichtigften Pflangenfrantheiten im Ju- und Auslande zu befaffen haben. Eine gentrale Sammelfielle biefer Urt, welche bisher gesehlt hat, wird von ben sachmannischen Areisen einstimmig fur nerbwerdig erachtet.

Die Abtheilung foll es fich ferner angelegen fein laffen, ben einzelffantlichen Inftituten bie schwerer jugangliche Literatur, insbesondere bie bes Auslandes zu ermittein und eventuell auch ein referirendes Organ fur die gesammte Sachliteratur zu ichaffen.

7. Bon Seiten ber praftischen Landwirthe wird bie Veröffentlichung gemeinverftanblicher Schriften und Alugblätter, betreffent bie wichtigsten Pflanzenfrantheiten, gewünicht. Um eine gereihliche Thätigleit entfalten zu tonnen, wird ein enger Anschlich an die bestehenden einzelstaallichen Justitute zu erstreben und rege Juhlung mit den Vertretern ber praftischen Landwirthschaft zu unterhalten sein.

Allfabrlich abzuhaltende Konferenzen, an welchen bie Leiter der einzelftaatlichen Inflitute und sonstige Sachmänner aus ben Kreifen der Gelebrten und der Draftifer Theil ju nehmen hatten, tonnten bazu beitragen, die nothwendige Jublung zwischen der wissenschaftlichen Thatigleit der neuen Abiheilung und den Bedursniffen der Frazis berzuhellen.

8. Endlich tonnten auch Die bentiden Schungebiete in ben Bereich ber Thatigleit eingelibteffen und Sachverfiandige, welche fpater an Ort und Stelle weiterquarbeiten batten, ausgebildet werben.

Der biologischen Abtheilung ist das oberste Stockwerf im Laboratorinunsgebäube bes Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamts, Klopstockfraße Rr. 19/20, mit 16 entsprechend eingerichteten Jimmern überwiesen worden. Außerdem wurde von vornberein die Erwerbung eines geeigneten Bersuckseldes ins Auge gesaßt. Durch das Entgegenkommen der Königlich preußischen Regierung ist es gelungen, ein solches an passender Stelle in einer Größe von 325 nr unweit des Berliner Bororts Stegliß auf dem Gebiete der Königlichen Domane Dahlem zu siedern. Das Keld ist in den Jahren 1899 und 1900 für die Bedürfnisse der neuen Austalt eingerichtet worden, wie aus dem anliegenden Plane des Räheren zu erseben ist; auch ist im Jahre 1899 ein Gewächshaus mit Isolitzellen zu Infektionsversuchen und ein kleines Laboratoriumsgedaude nebst Schenne, sowie weiterhin im Jahre 1900,1901 ein Begetationshaus zur Bornahme von Bersuchen bei der Temperatur der freien Luft, aber unter Ausschluß störender Witterungseinstüsse errichtet worden. Neuerdings ist das Keld noch um 37 ar erweitert worden, nachdem sich die Nothwendigkeit ergeben hatte, einen entsprechenden Theil der alten Fläche zum Bane von Stallungen und von Arbeits-

raumen fur Berinde an großeren Thieren feitens bes batteriologisch pathologischen Laboratoriums bes Wefundheitsamts zu verwenden.

Bei der Answahl der anzustellenden Versuche, von denen manche sich über mehrere Jabre erstrecken werden, war im Allgemeinen der Gesichtspunkt maßgebend nicht nur wisseuschaftlich interessante, sondern vor Allem für die Prazis verwerthbare Ergebnisse zu erzeichen, erscheint eine enge Fühlung mit der Prazis ersorderlich, und es ist baher von Ansang an das Bestreben darauf gerichter gewesen, behus der Aussührung von Versuchen im Felde und im Walde mit Landund Forstwirtben in unmittelbaren Versehr zu treten. Dieses Vestreben hat schon jest vielsach zu einem erfreulichen Entgegenkommen seitens der Prazis geführt.

Eine Reibe von Fragen fann jedoch nur gelöst werden burch Bersuche im Laboratorium und im Gewächshause, welche es ermöglichen, alle, das Ergebniß störenden, befannten und unbefannten Faktoren auszuschalten, was bei den Bersuchen im Großen nicht immer möglich erscheint. Wie weit die biologische Abtheilung während der furzen Zeit ihres Bestehens nach diesen beiden Richtungen hin thatig gewesen ift, wird sich aus dem weiteren Inhalte dieser Denkschrift ergeben.

Neben ber Ausführung wissenschaftlicher Bersuche hat bie neue Abtheilung es sich auch angelegen sein lassen, Belehrung über bas Wesen verschiebener Pflanzen-trantheiten und über die Mittel zur Befämpfung berselben in die Interessenterzisezu tragen, und ist bemüht gewesen, burch Auskunftsertheilung Einzelnen, die barum nachsuchten, mit Rath in Angelegenheiten des Pflanzenschutzes an die Sand zu gehen. Nach diesen Richtungen hat sich die Thätigkeit insofern als besonders fruchtbringend erwiesen, als nicht nur das Interesse der Land, und Forstwirthe für die Bestrebungen der Behörde erweckt und gesorbert, sondern auch der Behörde selbst neue Auregungen und reichhaltiges Arbeitsmaterial aus der Praxis zugeführt wurden.

Demnach lagt fich bie bisherige Thatigfeit ber biologischen Abtheilung bes Kaiferlichen Gefundheitsamts unter brei Sauptgruppen bringen und gwar:

- 1. Biffenschaftliche Arbeiten.
- II. Belebrung ber praftifden Canb, und Forftwirthe.
- III. Ertheilung von Austunften über bie Natur und bie Befampfung von Pflanzenfrautheiten an einzelne Fragesteller.

#### I. Wiffenschaftliche Arbeiten.

Es ist eine befannte Thatsache, baß alle Lebewesen in ber Natur einen mehr ober minder schweren Kampf um ihr Dasein und um ihre Entwidelung zu kampfen baben. Die eine Gruppe von Pflanzen ober Thieren ist zu ihrer Ernährung auf eine andere Pflanzen. ober Thiergruppe angewiesen und hindert in Folge bessen das Gebeiben ber lepteren ober vernichtet sie unter Umständen ganz. Der massenhafte Andau einer und berselben Pflanzenart auf großen, zusammenhängenden Klächen beförbert naturgemäß auch das Gedeihen und die Berbreitung ihrer Feinde, die, wenn man sie aus Unkenntniß ober Trägheit gewähren läßt, oft genug die Ernte in Frage stellen.

Bou allen landwirthichaftlichen Kulturen hat der Getreibebau wohl die größte Bedeutung. Die Schädigungen, welchen er in Folge ber Angriffe verschiebener Parafiten ausgesett ift, verdienen baber die ernsteste Beachtung.

Seit ben altesten Beiten ift es bis jur Wegenwart eine verbreitete Ansicht, bar überall ber Roft fur bas Wetrerbe bie schtimmte Reansbeit ift und auch bem benischen Getreibeban bedeutende Berlufte bringt. Obgleich ber Roft als eine vilzparasitäre Krantbeit barch bie Forschungen ber legten 40 Jahre erfannt, und bie gebens, und Entwidelungsweise biefer Bilze genauer verfolgt worden ift, find bie Rlagen über die Beschädigung ber Landwirthichaft burch ben Getreiberoft nicht verstummt.

Angeregt burch bie Arbeiten bes Schweben Eritsion und auf Beraulaffung bes Königlich preußischen Landwirthichaftsministers hatte ber Gebeime Regierungsrath Projessor De. Arant bereits seit einigen Jahren ber Bearbeitung ber Getreiberoftsigage sich jugewendet. In umfassender Weise geschab dies nach feinem Eintritt in bas Kaiserliche Gesundheitsamt seit dem Jahre 1899 auf dem Versuchsfelbe ber viologischen Abtheilung zu Dablem Seine Arbeiten erfrecten sich namentlich auch auf jene Parasiten, welche früher unter dem gemeinsamen Ramen Roft einbegriffen wurden, neuerdings aber von dem Rostpilz im engeren Sinne unterschieden worden sind. Seit dem Jahre 1894 batten nämlich die Forschungen Franks zu der Gewischeit geführt, daß es außer dem Roste noch eine Anzahl anderer parasitischer Bitze am Getreibe giebt, welche zwar in abnlicher Weise, wie der Rost die Offlausen angreisen, aber durchans eigenartige, von jenen verschiedene Vilze sind, welche bestwebs dem Bentschen Weisenban vielleicht mehr als der eigentliche Ross sich den von den Landwirthen aber sehr bäufig mit Ross verwechselt worden sind und noch verwechselt werden.

Es erschien baher nothwendig, die Natur dieser am Beizen auftretenden Dilze und ihre Entwicklungsbedingungen naber aufzuklaren, sowie sestzustellen, wie weit sie thatsächlich in Deutschland verbreitet, wie groß die durch sie verursachten Beidadigungen sind, und was eiwa zur Bekampsung berselben ichon jest in Betracht zu ziehen ware. Als ein besonders schädlicher Ditz dat sich der Beizenbalmtödter (Ophiohodius herpotrichus) erwiesen. Er befällt die Burzeln und den Halmgrund des Beizens, bringt die Pflanze dadurch vorzeitig zum Absterden und vereitelt oder verschlechtert die Körnerbildung. Daneben giedt es eine Anzahl Beizenblattvilze aus den Gattungen Septoria, Phoma, Ascochuia, Sphärella, Leptosphäria, welche einander hinsichtlich der Lebensweise und der Art der von ihnen dewirften Leschadizungen sehr gleichen und darin übereinstimmen, daß sie, ahnlich wie die Rospvilze, die Blätter und Spelzen des Weizens befallen und vorzeitig abtödten, wodurch ebenfalls der Körnerbildung Eintrag gethan wird.

Auf eine bem Herrn Staatssefreiar bes Innern hierüber unterbreitete Denfidrift ift burch Bermittelung ber Bundesregierungen zuern im Jahre 1899 veranlost werben, bag bie Arbeiten ber biologischen Abtheitung über biese Ditze burch möglichft vielseitige Einsendungen von Proben franken Weizens geforbert werben.

Die Untersuchungen biefer gablreich aus ten verschiedensten Gegenden Deutich lands eingegangenen Proben ftellen es außer Iweifel, bag bie erwähnten Beisenpilze in allen weizenbauenben Gegenden Deutschlands verbreitet find, und bag burch ibre wirksame Bekampfung bie Weizenproduktion erheblich wurde gesteigert werden konnen.

Die Aufbedung biefer bisber noch unerfannten Thatfachen mußte ber erfte Edritt fein in ben Bemubungen, bem Uebel entgegenzutreten Die biologische Ab-

theilung ift babei nicht fieben geblieben und bat bereits in Betreff ber Lebens. unt Entwidelungsweife ber genannten Schadlinge manches ermitteln tonnen.

Der Weizenban trägt selbst jur Uebertragung bieser Pilze bei Die auf bem befallenen Weizen entstandenen Reime der Pilze gelangen in den Ackerboden, erhalten sich der und können, wenn neuer Weizen daselbst gebaut wird, deuselben von neuem angreisen. Da einer unmittelbaren Vernichtung sich bisber unüberwindbare Hindernüsse entgegensetzen, so sind die Nachforschungen auch darauf gerichtet worden, wie die Entwickelung dieser Pilze durch die Witterung, den Boden, die Bestellungsweise, die Düngung und die Verfrüchte des Weizens beeinstuft wird. Besonders die Letteren scheinen oft eine bedeutende Rolle zu spielen, so daß die in dieser Beziehung gewonnenen Erfahrungen beachtenswerthe Winke für den Kampf gegen diese Weizenseinde liesern dursten.

Reben ben Roft, und Beigenblattpilzen schäbigen die Brandpilze nicht selten ben Getreibeban bedeutend. Eine vor brei Jahren in Bayern angestellte Erhebung ergab, wie sehr der Steinbrand am Weizen verbreitet ift. Sie zeigte aber auch, daß die Amwendung eines allbefannten und erprobten Borbengungsmittels, die Beize mit Aupserviriol, seineswegs allgemein und richtig angewender wird. Es wird sortzeicht anzustreben sein, daß eine allgemeine Befämpfung des Steinbrandes sich in den weizendauenden Gegenden des Reichs einburgert. Aufgabe besonderer Untersuchungen war es, neue Befämpfungsmittel und verschiedene Methoden ihrer Anwendung zu studiren. Dies ist namentlich auch durch den Lebergang vom Handbrusch zum Maschinendrusch und die hierbei verursachten Beschädigungen der Getreibesorner veranlaßt worden. Ju der Beizung mit Kupsermitteln trat die Behandlung mit Formalin und mit heißem Wasser; sedoch ist von wesentlichem Einfluß auf den Ersolg die Art der Anwendung dieser Mittel. Auch in dieser Richtung wurden von der biologischen Abtheilung Versuche angestellt.

Neben ben Studien über die Sterilifation bes Getreibes liefen folche über bie Disposition einzelner Getreibesorten gegenüber der Branderfrankung einher. Andau. Bersuche mit verschiedenne fünstlich infizirten Sorten ließen große Berschiedenheiten in der Empfänglichkeit berselden erkennen. Es wird Aufgabe fortgesetter Beobachtung und Korschung sein, ob sich die Immunität einzelner Sorten auch weiterhin erhält, und worin sie begründet ist. Besondere Ausmerksamkeit wurde der Art der Ueberwinterung der Brandpilze sowie der Bedeutung geschenkt, welche frischer und älterer Mist der Düngung der Getreideselder auf die Erkrankung durch den Brand besist. Angestellte Bersuche zeigten, daß es sich empsiehlt, mit Rücksicht auf den Alugdrand einerseits und auf die Kritsliege andererseits den Haser im Krühsahre möglichst frühzeitig anzubauen. Die Resultate der verschiedenen Versuche werden im nächsten Sommer zur Veröffentlichung kommen.

Außer ben besprochenen Pilgfrantheiten bes Getreibes wurden auch verschiedene, burch Dilge bewirfte Schabigungen ber Obftbaume und Beinreben in ben Rreis ber Beobachtungen und Bersuche gewigen.

Seit ben legten Jahren ift am Rhein, besonders im Kreise St. Goarshausen, ein sendenartiges Absterben ber Guftlirschbaume eingetreten, fur welches eine allseitig befriedigende Erfarung nicht vorlag. Besichtigungen an Ort und Stelle und babin gielende Untersuchungen haben nun ergeben, daß ber Tob ber

Naume als die Folge eines Erfrankungsprozesses ber Rinde, der Neste oder bes Stammes erscheint, der gewöhnlich unter Gummibildung vor sich geht. In regelmäßiger Begleitung dieser Erfrankung der Rinde wurden von Dr. Frank charakteristische Rindenpilze beobachtet, unter welchen die Entispora-Form der Valsa leucostoma der gewöhnlichste ist. Der Beweis, daß diese Pilze die Ursache der Krankbeit sind, wurde durch Insektionsversuche auf dem Bersuchsfelde der biologischen Abtheilung zu erbringen gesucht, wobei es gelang, an gesunden Kirschbäumen kunstlich dieselben Krankbeitserscheinungen, wie die am Rhein auftretenden, unter Entwickelung der charakteristischen frückte der Cytispora in der erkrankten Rinde bervorzurussen.

Nachbem burch verschiebene Forscher neuerbings festgestellt worben war, bag Moniliapilge gefährliche Parafiten ber Rirfcbaume fowie anberer Steinobit. und felbft Rernobstbaume fint, indem fie ein Bertrodnen ber Blutben und Durrwerben ber jungen 3meige veranlaffen, haben Erhebungen in ber Pragis ergeben, bag biefe Rrantheit in Deutschland erheblich verbreitet ift und in manchen Jahren großen Schaben anrichtet. Es ift baber in ben letten Jahren fortgefest an ber Grage gearbeitet worben, wie man biefem Uebel gwedmaffig entgegentreten fann. Dies bat bereits zu bem Ergebniffe geführt, bag bie anjangs empjoblene Befprigung ber Baumfronen mit Borbelaifer Brube bor ber Bluthe nur als ein Schugmittel fur noch nicht befallene Baume, nicht aber als ein ficheres Seilmittel eines ichon vom Dilge angegriffenen Baumes gelten fann. Letteres ift nur in einem forgfältigen Auspugen ber Baumfronen gu finben, wobei bie burch ben Dilg bereits verborbenen Blutbenbuichel und franten Zweige im Berbfte ober Binter grundlich berauszuschneiben und ju befeitigen find, weil erwiesen ift, bag ber Dit; mit feinem Mocelium im Junern ter Triebe ber befallenen Baume machft und in bemfelben überwintert. Er fann bennach burch außerliche Befprigungen nicht getobtet werben.

Die erwähnte Maßregel, verbunden mit forgfältiger Beseitigung bes auf dem Boben liegenden Abfalls unter ben Baumen, wird als die zwedmäßigste für ertrankte Splanzungen empfohlen. Die Frage, ob eine Einwirfung auf den Ernährungsuffand bes Baumes einen Schuß gegen Monilia gewährt, ift noch nicht endgültig entschen. —

Eine andere Frage bildet die Bekampfung der Ausitladiumkrantheit der Kernobstbaume, einer Krantheit, welche großen Schaden verursachen kann. Es sind seitens der biologischen Abtheilung Bersuche angestellt worden über die zwecknaßigste Art der Besprigung der Apfel. und Birndaume mit Kupfermitteln, wobei die Art der Mittel, Zeit und Zahl der Besprigungen besonders berücklichtigt wurden. Uebereinstimmend mit den auch sonst gemachten Beobachtungen baben diese Bersuche ergeben, daß das Kupfervitriol ein Mittel ift, welches bei richtiger Anwendung die Kernobstdaume vor einem Ausstladiumbesall zu schüßen vermag. —

Unter ben burch Pilze bewirften Krantheiten ber Weinreben bat ber fogenannte echte Mehlthau ber Reben in ben leften Jahren die Animerfiamfeit ber Winzer wiederum in erhöhtem Grade auf fich gezogen. Diese durch ben Ditz Oidium Tuckeri hervorgerusene Krantheit ift in neuerer Zeit an manchen Orten in ungewöhnlicher Ausbehnung und Heftigkeit aufgetreten. Es erschien baber von Wichtigkeit, vergleichende Bersuche über verschiedenen Methoden zur Befampfung dieses Uebels anzustellen. Diese noch im Gange besindlichen Bersuche wurden in verschiebenen Weinbergen ber baverischen Pfalz, welche von ihren Besigern bereitwilligst zur Berfügung gestellt worden waren, unter Mitwirfung ber betreffenden Besiger selbst in Angriff genommen. Es bandelt sich babei darum, zu ermitteln, welchen Ginfins einerseits das Anstreichen ber Neben in winterlichem Zustande mit pilztödtenden Mitteln, andererseits das Dungen ber Weinberge mit verschiedenen Dungemitteln auf bas Austreten bes Mehlthaues ansübt.

- Endlich sei noch erwähnt, baß von 19 über ganz Deutschland zerstreuten Versuchsfelbern ber Deutschen Kartoffelulturstation. über 2000 franke Kartoffeln in 246 Proben an die biologische Abtheilung eingesandt worden sind. Nach Jestellung der Art ber Erfrantung wurden die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung sowohl in dem Jahresberichte der Deutschen Kartoffelulturstation, als auch im Jahresberichte des Sonderausschusses für Pflanzenschut der Deutschen Landwirthschaftsgesellschaft bekannt gegeben.

Babrend die vorstehend besprochenen Arbeiten burch Pilze verursachte Krantheiten solcher Pflanzen betreffen, welche in landwirthschaftlicher Beziehung von Interesse sind, bezwecken die folgenden Arbeiten Aufschluß zu geben über Fragen, welche für die Forstwirthschaft von Bedeutung erscheinen.

Die Shüttefrantheit ber Kiefer steht zur Zeit im Mittelpunkte bes forstlichen Interesse. Sie hat im legten Jahrzehnt einen so bebrohlichen Charafter angenommen, sich so sehr verbreitet und so großen Schaben angerichtet, baß man
überall, wo die Kiefer eine waldbauliche Rolle spielt, sich mit Bekampfungsversuchen
beschäftigt hat. Obwohl die Schütte schon über 100 Jahre die Riefernkulturen gefährbet, war man über die Ursache der Krantheit bisher nicht im Klaren und suchte
bieselbe bald im Froste oder in der Trockniß, bald in einem parasitären Pilze.
Mehrjährige Bersuche und Untersuchungen zeigten, daß die Kiefernschütte eine parasitäre Krantheit ist, welcher durch Besprigung mit Kupfermitteln vorgebeugt
werden kann Die Besprigung muß mit besonderen Apparaten und in der Zeit
von Mitte Juli bis Mitte August ersolgen. Die Kiefernsaaten sind vor Insestionen
zu bewahren

In einer umfangreichen Abhandlung wurde sowohl die wissenschaftliche Unterstudung über die Biologie des Schüttepilzes und über die im Balde ausgeführten praktischen Versuche beschrieben, als auch eine monographische Darstellung von all dem gegeben, was über die Schüttefrankheit und ihre Bekampfung überhaupt bekannt geworden ift. Der gegenwärtige Stand unserer Kenntnisse hat der Schüttefrankheit ihren undeinlichen Charafter genommen und gestattet, in Jukunft dieser Kinderfrankheit der Föhre mit einsachen Mitteln vorzubengen. Die Verbesserung der Methoden, Apparate und demischen Mittel bürfte auch sernerbin noch anzustreben sein.

Im Jusammenbange mit ber Riefernschütte wurde eine Angahl von Krantheiten untersucht, welche gleichfalls bem Schüttepilze zur Last gelegt wurden. Hierzu gab besonders eine umfangreiche Kalamität in ben Kiefernwaldungen bes Regierungsbezirfes Lüneburg Beranlassung. Wegen etwa anzuwendender Betämpfungsmittel oder allgemeiner waldbaulicher Maßnahmen ist es für die Pragis von Werth, über die eigentliche Ursache fompligirter Krantbeitserscheinungen Aufschluß zu erhalten. Insbesondere ist wegen der Bestimmung über bas fünftige Schidsal franter Bestände, wegen der Durchforstungen, Einschläge, Wiederwahl der Holgart und anderer Erwägungen nöttig.

bie Sauptfeinde gu tennen Die Geststellung ift in burftigen Riefernbestanden auf armem Boben, in welchem gleichzeitig verschiedene Infeften und Ditze baufen, oft mit großen Schwierigfeiten verbunden, gumal wenn bie Bestande auch in ihrer Bergangenheit mancherlei Gabrlichkeiten ausgesest waren. Bei ben zu untersuchen ben franten Beftanden tamen gleichzeitig folgende Saftoren ber Schabigung in Frage: Berhagerung bes Bobens, etwaige Ortsteinbilbung, bichter Moosubergug, ein vor nicht langer Zeit erfolgter Sagelichlag, Froft, Gasausströmung einer entfernten Sabrifanlage, Graf vericbiebener Insetten, Die Schutte und Cenangium Abiotis. Das Ergebnig ber Untersuchung war in ben einzelnen Revieren baburch veridieben, bag fich an bem nabelverlufte ba und bort bie Ronne, Lophyrus, bie Enle und ber Spanner mit betheiligten. Unter Geftlegung bes Antheile, welchen bann noch Galeruen Pini, Accidium Pini, ber Balbgartner und anbere feinbe batten, gelang es zu tonftatiren, baß bas eigentliche Krantheitebild, welches in ftarfem Rabelverluft einerfeits, im Abfterben einzelner Eriebe andererfeits bestant, auf bie vereinigte Birfung von 2 Infetten (bem Riefern. Rabelicheibenruftler und ber Rabelicheiben Ballmude) und einem fur bas Triebichwinden verantwortlich gemachten Dilge (Cenangium Abietis) gurudguführen war.

Sur Orientirung über die Bedeutung wichtiger Krantheiten der Waldbaume im Deutschen Reiche wurden statistische Erhebungen veranlaßt. Dieselben bezogen sich auf das Auftreten der Schüttekrantheit und den durch sie veranlaßten Schaden einerseits und auf die Berbreitung des Blasenvostes der Wenmonthskieser andererseits. Die Möglichkeit, alle Nachrichten durch die staatlichen Forstbeamten zu erhalten, bot Aussicht auf Nichtigkeit und Bollständigkeit der Mittheilungen. Dieselben ergaben, daß die Kiefernschütte fast überall anstritt, wo Kiesern kultwirt werden, und daß der Blasenrost der Weymouthskieser im Berhältnisse zum Andau bieses amerikanischen Waldbaums in deutschen Forsten noch wenig Verdreitung gesunden hat. Biele Fälle seiner Verschleppung lassen sich auf den Vezug aus Sandelsbaumschulen zurücksühren. Es besteht noch die Möglichkeit, durch geeignete Vorsichtsmaßregeln eine weitere Verbreitung dieses gefährlichen Feindes zu verhindern. Die Maßnahmen bestehen im Vermeiden gleichzeitiger Kultur der Vermouthösseser nob von Johannisdeer- oder Stachelbeersträuchern, weil der Vilz auf leyteren eine zweite Generation durchmacht, und in der eigenen Anzucht von Vermouthössern.

Die vorstehenb besprochenen Arbeiten beziehen fich auf bem Pflanzenreich entfiammenbe Parasiten; im Nachfolgenden follen biejenigen Beobachtungen und Bersuche der biologischen Abtheilung Play finden, welche thierische Parasiten ber Kulturpflanzen und wirthschaftlich wichtige Thiere überhaupt betreffen.

Unter ben Letteren sind es namentlich die einheimischen Bögel, über beren wirthichastliche Bedeutung noch manche Unflarbeit herricht, deren Aufflärung, auch im Interesse bes Pflanzenschuses, erwünscht erscheint. Hierzu ift es, wenn nicht allein, so dech in erster Linie nothwendig, zu ermitteln, wovon diese Bögel sich ernähren, und in welchem Mengenwerdättnisse die verschiedenen Nahrungsmittel antgenommen werden. Bu diesem Zwede sind ungefahr 8 800 Magen, und mehr als 2 000 Gewölluntersuchungen ausgesührt worden. Welche Bögel dabei Berückschtigung gesunden haben, ist aus der Anlage 2 ersichtlich.

Im Anschlusse baran murben Gutterungeverluche ausgeführt an Lachtauler Saustanben, Wachteln, Rebbubnern, Kraben und Buffarben. Die Ergebniffe migum Theil bereits in ben unten angeführten Arbeiten veröffentlicht.

Andere Versuche bezogen fich auf die Verbreitung von Unfraut burch Begil Die Ergebniffe finden fich gleichfalle in ben bereits veröffentlichten, weiter unten mabnten Arbeiten.

Schon vor Errichtung ber bivlogischen Abtheilung find seitens bes Wefundbeil amts Beobachtungen und Versuche über die Biologie ber Reblaus angestellt worden. Diese seiner Reihe von Jahren fortlaufend zu geeigneter Jahrenzeit in ben beutschen Insestionsgebieten ausgeführten Arbeiten bezweiten, die Lebensweise ber Reblaus und den Einfluß verschiedener Faktoren auf dieselbe unter den in den beutschen Weindaugebieten berrichenden Verbältniffen aufzuklären.

Bon ben Ergebniffen, welche bisher babei erzielt wurden, sei unr hervergeboben, baß die frühere Annahme, wonach jedes einzelne gestügelte Egemplar der Reblaus die Uebertragung der Seuche nach entfernten Stellen zu bewirfen im Stande sei, sich, wenigstens für die Berhaltnisse in Deutschland, als unrichtig erwiesen hat Dies ist aus nabeliegenden Gründen für die Prazis der Reblausbekämpfung vermittelst des Bernichtungsversahrens von Bedeutung und erklärt auch die sonst schwere verständliche Thatsache, daß die Sahl der in der Umgebung selbst größerer Reblausberde in Deutschland aufgesundenen verstreuten Infestionen in der Regel nur eine verhältnißmäßig geringe gewesen ist. Diese auch in Sutunft noch sortzusesunden Arbeiten haben serner Ausschlauß gegeben über die Hausgebieten, geit und Dauer des Ausstretens der gestügelten Rebläuse in deutschen Beindaugebieten, über die Entwicklung ihrer Nachsommen und dergleichen mehr.

In Folge höheren Auftrags wurden mehrfach verschiedene Mittel, welche in neuerer Zeit zur Befampfung ber Reblans empfohlen worden sind, geprüft. Es bat sich babei ergeben, daß biefe Mittel theils ganglich unbrauchbar sind, theils nicht entfernt an die Wirtsamkeit bes seit langer Zeit in Anwendung befindlichen Schwesel toblenftoffs heranreichen.

Bur Entscheidung ber Frage, inwieweit lebende und entwidelungsfabige Schildlause burch geborrtes Doft aus verseuchten in gesunde Dostbaugebiete eingeführt und baselbst verbreitet werben konnen, wurde eine Reihe von Bersuchen angestellt, beren Ergebnisse biese Befurchtung als gegenstandslos erscheinen lassen.

Andere Versuche betrafen ben Ginfluß bes Ueberwinterns auf bas Leben und bie Entwidelung an eingeführtem, frischem Obste befindlicher San José Schildlaufe Es ergab sich, bag an jolchem, aus Amerika stammenben Obste befindliche erwachsene Weibchen im Stande find, junge Schildlaufe nach ber Ueberwinterung hier zur Well zu bringen.

Es wurden ferner Versuche ausgeführt über die Einwirfung von Schweselstoblenstoff und Blaufaure auf bas Leben ber Can José Schitblause. Diese Versuch sind noch nicht abgeschlossen und sollen, soweit es die Umftande erlauben, fortgese werden. Untersuchungen über die beutschen Obsischilblause sind aufgenommen worden weil es sich bei Gelegenheit der Arbeiten über die Can José Schitblaus herausstellte bag die Kenntnisse von der Natur, Entwidelung und Lebensweise, sowie in Betre

Unreifdeibung ber Arten, befonders ber deutschen Enutelaufe noch febr mangolim waren. Die Erzebniffe ber bisberigen Augersuchungen über bie Simulie ber Egiption find bereits veroffentlicht worden, wabwent tie Autenuchungen über eine neber große Gruppe ber Schildlaufe, die Veraniteit noch inrigient word in

Endlich fei noch erwahnt, ban auf Erinden en Rendichte 25 in erabt unter gegenere Sabl von aus Amerika und Joran finder eingefindren und im Ronigmen bofanischen Garten zu Berlin angebflanzten Gewachfen auf ein einstäges Borbantenfein ber San José Schilblaus (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst. untersucht werben ift. Diese Arbeit führte zu einem Auffinden bes erwahnten Schablings nicht.

Die bielogische Abtheilung bat fich ferner and mit tem Eindium und ber Judiung anderer, wirthschaftlich wichtiger Jusetten befaßt und Verinche gur Befampfung berselben angestellt. Es fint in ben Rreis biefer Arbeiten gewogen worden bie Nonne, ber Schwammivinner, ber Ricternprozessischungspunner, ber Hopkintajer, ber Erleufäser, die Kelbgrille, die Maulwurfsgrille, die Prabimminer, die Engerlinge und viele andere Insetten Beröffentlichungen verwiesen.

Eingebende Versuche jur Befampfung ber land und forstweitelbiedilich fichatlichen Nagethiere (insbesondere Keldmause, Ratten, Hamiler, Rannuchen) burch
andere Mittel als Bazillen, subrten zur Verwendung giftiger Gase und bestatigten
ten Werth des Schweselsoblenfoss in bieser Beziehung. Gine zu bem Jweck leichten Einbringens dieses Stoffes in die Baue fonstruirre Ranne bar fich in ber Praxis kewahrt. Auch mir bem neuerdings eingesubrten Dittolin wurden vergleichende Versuche angestellt, welche indes noch nicht abgeschlossen werden konnen.

In Betreff ber Anwendbarfeit bes Löfflerichen Manierordusbarillus in Der Dragis wurde junachft im Laboratorium festgestellt, ban Geldmanie, bie ans ben verschiedensten Gegenden stammen, fur ben Manierophus empfanglich find Weiter wurden Bersuche über bie beste Art und Beit ber Infestion gemacht, is ban biefer Ibeil ber Arbeiten nunmehr nabezu abgeschlossen vorliegt

Das Studium ber Mifroorganismen, welches in nenerer Zeit auf is vielen Gebieten zu ungeabnten Aufschliffen über bas Wesen zahlreicher Ericheinungen gesindrt bat, beren Natur sich die dabin in undurchdringlioves Omstel bullte, bat auch für die Land, und Fersiwirthschaft eine weittragende Bedeutung gewonnen. Die Erforschung dieser fleinsten, im Boden und in dem Dunger organischen Ursbeunges versommenden Lebeweien und der Art ihrer den Pflanzen balt ichablicken, balt muglichen Wirssameit bildet beute einen hervorragenden Ibeil der Bestirdungen, welche die Förderung und den Schun der Pflanzenfullur beswecken. Es neueden baber auch seitens der biologischen Absteilung eine Reibe von Arbeiten auf dem Gestieber landwirthschaftlichen Basteriologie in Angriff genommen und bisder mehr ober munder weit durchgesührt.

Unter biesen Arbeiten find junadift ju nemen Berfiede über Die Jage bei wedmaßigsten Behandtung bes Stallbung re. Es wurde gerraft eine Wirtung verschiedener Einstreumittel, als Erbe (Neguminosen, und Getreiteriebe, Sairgieb, Binter, und Sommerweigenstrob, Erbienstrob, Frimult mit Hoffmelle. It Berfuche betraken ferner bie Wirtung verschüdener Reuseiterungsmittel. Alle

Gros Ball Beitmurenmenganar Jormalbebrd, Flufffaure, Schwefelfaure und Sulfuri.

Bet allen ein vergenanner Berichten mutten, nachtem bie verichieben b. banteiten Proben I bis 5 Monate gelagert batten, Die eingertretenen Stidftemverligen beinnung und im Teubjabre mit biefen Proben Dungungeverfinde gu Gafer ausgefin

Erm weitere Berindveiebe bient im Anitiarung ber Grage, ob ber Dunge bum femen Gebaft an Siganismen auch eine bobenimpfende Wirfung ansubt, er namentlich im Stante ift, nach vollendeter Gabrung fur fich allein ober flatemer Unterbringung in Erbe eine Affimilation bes freien atmospharischen Stidfteffe ju hemirfen.

Die Unterindungen über bie Bedeutung verichiedener im Stallmift auftretender Batterien und Bilaarten find bereits io weit fertgeschritten, bag ber Frage nabei getreten werden tonnte, ob nicht die Jumpfung bes Stallmistes mit bestimmten Reinfulturen besser geeignet sei, ibn vor Stickstoffverluften zu schwen, als eine Rouservirung mit wemischen Mitteln.

Das bobe Intereffe, welches bie Landwirtbe gegenwärtig ter Arage nach bei Wirtung ber Bobenviganismen entgegenbringen, wird belundet burch die Verbandlungen bes Dungerausichusses der Deutschen Landwirtbichaftsgesellschaft im Aebruat 1960. Namentlich bat das Wirtbickaftsspillem des Nittergutebesigers Caron mellenbach bei Cassel die Ausmerksamteit der Landwirtbe erregt, und gelegentlich ber erwähnten Signing wurde der Winsich ausgesprochen, es mochte die wissenichaftliche Forschung mehr als bisber die sich bier darbietenden Probleme einer Lösung entgegensibren.

Ge murben baber von ber biologischen Abtbeilung icon in biefem Jahre perichiebene Berfuche ausgefuhrt nber bie Wirfung bes Alinits auf ben verschiebenuen Bobenarien und nach verschiebenen Borfrüchten.

Ankerdem ichien es geberen, Impfversuche ausgnführen and mit ben Reinfulren anderer aus Erde und Stallmift isolirten Organismen, welche nach ibrell Eigenschaften eine Beeinfluffung bes Wachsthums ber Aufturpflanzen vernunden ließen Jum Beraleiche bamt find bes Weiteren Impfungen mit Erde verschiedener het funft, als Wiesen. Garten., Nomvoft., Leguminvenerde vorgenommen worden.

Alle biefe Berfuche gelangten nicht nur auf bem Berinchsfelde bei Dablem im Durdführung, und wort bier sowohl auf Treiland als in Topfen, sondern aus der ungefahr la Landwirthen, welche ihre Felder in bankenswerther Beise gur Beringung welten und jum Theil selbs bie Berinche in die Bege leiteten. Die Bei fache haben, soweit sie sich bereits nberieben laffen, schon einige bemerkenswerthe Reilate geliefer. Mit besenderer Gemagthung barf an dieser Stelle bervorgebeben werden, bab die Deutsche Landwirtbichaftsgesellschaft ibre große Antbeilnahme nicht nur an diesen an allen Berinchen bekundete, welche sich auf dem Gebiete bei landwirtbichaftsgesellschaft ibre große Antbeilnahme nicht landwirtbichaftschaftsgesellschaft ibre große Antbeilnahme nicht und bei leiten fondern an allen Berinchen bekundete, welche sich auf dem Gebiete der landwirtbichaftschaft ihre Pakensiche Abriebeilung entsandte und die erserertieben Mittel zu bestelltwie in die biebergiebe Abriebeilung entsandte und die erserertieben Mittel zu bestelltweile flussig machte

Arrang find in erwahnen Berinche über bie Stidftoffaffimilation burch Legli-

rurch biese Bersuche angestrebt, für die zu praktiichen Impsingswecken zu benngenden snolldenbakterien der Leguminosen (Nitragin) ein besieren Nahrmedium als die bisber verwendete Gelatine zu gewinnen und die Virulenz dieser Bakterien gegenüber bestimmten Leguminosenvstanzen fünstlich zu erhöben. Das Leptere ist so gut gestungen, daß den Landwirthen bereits im Arübjahr 1901 für verschiedene Leguminosenarten ein bestwirtlentes Inwimaterial zur Bersugung gestellt werden tann. Indere Bersuch sollen Aussichluß geben über die Ursache der Wirtung der Leguminosen auf die Nachfrucht, über die Beeinflussing des Nitrisstations- und Denitrisstationsvorzsesses im Boden durch knöllchentragende und knöllchenfreie Leguminosen und im Bergleiche dazu durch Hafer, Senf und Brache

Auch mit Reinfulturen von Knolldenbafterien find sowohl auf bem Berindofelde bei Dablem, als bei verschiedenen Landwirtben Berinde jur Aussubrung gelangt, welche namentlich über bie greckmaßigfte Art ber Impfung mit folden Rulinren Aufschluß gegeben baben.

Bon fnölldentragenden Richtleguminofen find bieber Alnus, Claggins, Bobecarpus und Encas in Untersuchung genommen Außerdem ift ein Bersuch mit Lolium temulentum angesetzt, um die febr wahrscheinlich gemachte Stickfossassischunktion burch Mucelien, welche in oberirdischen Pflanzenorganen leben, naber zu findiren.

Berfuche über bie Bodenmubigfeit bei Leguminvien find verlaufig in ungefabr (i) Topfen mit Erbfe burchgeführt. Diefelben bezweden bie Dinfung ber gragen:

- a) imvieweit Bobenorgamsmen bie Bobenmubigfeit ber Leguminofen veranlaffen,
- 16) wie lange bie Bobenmudigfeit andauert,
- e) wie fich andere Leguminofen und Richtleguminofen in erbfenniter Erbe verbalten,
- d) burch welche Mittel eventuell Die Botenmabigfeit ju bebeben ift.

Auch bezüglich biefer Gragen fint bie Berinde ichen feweit gebieben, bas nicht nur bie Urfache ber Bobenmudigfeit ber Legnminofen flar gelegt, sondern and ein febr einfaches Berfabren an ibrer Beseitigung ermittelt werben fonnte.

Berfuche über bie Stickftoffaffimilation burch berre Blatter. Balbftren und Etrob find feit Gerbn 1899 mit Ciden und Budenland, Kiefern. und Aidstennadelftren und mit Roggenftrob im Gange. Die Wirfung von vergobrenem Roggenftrob, im Vergleiche mit undebandelt gebliebenem, als Dunger und Einftrenmittel wird burch Topfversuche geprufi.

Berfuche über Nirrifitation und Denitrifftation find einerfeits im Anichlug an verichtebene ber vorbergebend beivrochenen Berfuche, andererfeits in freiellen Berfuchsreiben sowohl auf freiem Gelbe als in Topfen eingeleiget

Berinde über bas Berbatten von Bobenorganismen ju Camen und Reimlingen baben bereits fur bie Pragis verwertbare Reintrate ergeben, iniofern burch fie eine ber wichtigften Urfachen fur bas fo vir zu berbachtente Mig-verbaltniß gwischen ber Sabl ber ausgesaten Samen und ber auflaufenten Pflangen und bamit zugleich ein zwechnäßiges Berfabren, bas mongelbafte Auflaufen noch gut feimfäbiger Camen zu verbindern, feigestellt wurde.

Ein sewehl auf freiem Gelbe, als in Borien burchgefabrter Ber nich uber

ben Burgelbrand ber Ruben fell in erfter Linie baribun, immiemest Batterie biese Krantbeit erzeugen tonnen. Anf besondere, an bas Kalierliche Gesundbeitsam ergangene Anregung eines Landwirtbs wird bet bem Bersich auch die Trage erörtert ob die von Brosesser Linbart (Angarn) vorgeschlagene und neuerdings auch von einigen beutschen Bersucksftationen ausgeübte Trüfung ber Rübenfnaule auf \*franke Keime-Berechtigung beziehungsweise praftische Bedeutung bat.

Endlich fei noch einer Reibe, feitens ber biologischen Abtbeitung nach anderen Richtungen bin unternommener Berfuche gebacht, welche jur Aufflarung folgender Fragen Dienen follen.

Die Ebatfache, bag eine voranfgegangene Bebandlung bes Bobens mit Edweielfohlennoff bas fpatere Gebeiben ber Pilangen auf folden Boben im Allgemeinen auffallent gunftig beeinflufit, bat icon verichiebene Gorider ver anlagt, ber Urfache biefer Ericbeinung nachzugeben. Bis jest ift indeffen noch feine allieitig befriedigende Erflarung gefunden worden. Durch bie bier im Gange befindlichen Berfuche foll ermittelt werben, ob, und porfommenben falles, in welcher Michtung eine demifde Beranderung ber Bobenbestandtheile unter bem Ginfluffe bes Schwefelfoblenftoffs fich nadweifen lagt Jugleich wird ber Ginflug bes Schwefellebtenftoffe auf Die Batterienflora bes Bodens gepruft. Bei bem farten Bertebre, welcher and im Pflangenbandel fowohl im Inlande, wie gwifden bem In- und Auslande flattfindet und Die Wefabr ber Weiterverbreitung und ber Ginichleppung von Pflangenfeinden in fich birgt, erideint es von Wichtigfeit, ju prufen, wie weit anerfannte Bertilgungemittel gegen Pilangenichablinge angewendet werben fonnen, obne die gur Berfendung gelangenden Pflangen felbft gu ichabigen. Berfude in biefer Richtung fint jum Theil bereits ausgeführt worben, theils noch in größerem Umfange geplant. Gie follen insbefondere auch barüber Aufschluß geben, in welcher Beife vericbiebene galteren, wie Temperatur, Dauer ber Bebandlung, Entwidelungeguftand ber Pflangen u f w. Die Wirfung verschiedener Desinfeftionsmittel beeinfluffen

And Die neneren Boricblage, Die Untranter auf bem Gelbe burch Bebandlung mit Merallialgen gu vertilgen, fint gevenft worben. Es ergeb fich, bag bagu fewebl Ruvfervitriol. als Gifenvitriollofung, brauchbar fint, bag bie lettere ale Die billigere fich empfiehlt und in 15 projentiger Rongentration binreichend ift. Bugleich wurde fefigefiellt, ban biefe Galte feine Universalmittel gegen Unfrauter überbaupt find, indem fie gwar auf Aderfenf und Bederich gerftorent wirfen, auf viele andere Untrauter bagegen eine ichmachere, auf manche gar feine Wirfung ausüben, fombie bag auch bie Rutmepflangen in ungleichem Grabe beschabigt werben, am wenigsten gerade biejenigen, welche bei ber Bertilgung bes Aderienie und Geberiche in Betracht fommen, wie Getreibe und Rice Auch wurde ermittelt, in welcher Entwidelungsverfore Aldersent und Geberich am ficberften badurch gerftort werben. Die phufiologuiden Grunde, warum Die eingelnen Bilangenarten ungleich empfindlich gegen folde Beformungen fint, fonnten bargelegt werben Berinde mit einem aufzuffanbenben malperformigen Gifenerabarat argaben, baf mit tiefem Mittel bie Pflangen weniger leicht und vollffandig bebeitt werben fomen, und baf es an Wirtfamfeit ber Etfentolung eber nachtrebt. Inf Die verfangenen Ronftruftionen fahrbarer Sprigen fur ben Selbgebrond in Unframbeibr ungen wurde bingemtefen

Der Wnertelichmel bet Goderrube, ber bis jest im benrichen Rubenban enig beachtet worben ift, bat fieb im Jabre 1899 in einzelnen Buderruben bauenben wegenden Denticblands in fo bedroblicbem Umfange gezeigt, bag über bieje neue grantbeit, beren Urfache noch völlig unerforicht ift, in ber biologischen Abtheilung alsbatt Untersuchungen aufgenommen worben find. Dem Seren Staatssefreiar bes Innern au uber biefe Rrantbeit eine Dentidrift vorgelegt worden, auch bas Notvige gefcheben, um Die praftischen Rreife allgemeiner auf Die Erscheinung ausmertsam gu machen. Ginige ber erfranften Rubenicblage waren bereits im Gerbfte 1899 einer Beüchtigung und Untersuchung unterworfen worden Im Jahre 1900 fint alebann Berfuche eingeleitet worben, welche über Die Bedingungen bes Auftretens ber Rrant beit naberen Aufichluß geben follten, fie baben ergeben, bag ber Edberi and an folden Stellen, an benen er fonft in giemlich erheblichem Grabe aufgetreten, burch fraftige Grubfahrefalfung wesentlich berabgemintert werben war. De bierbei nicht etwa Bufalligfeiten mitgefpielt baben, fowie ferner, wenn bies nicht ber Gall gewesen, bis gu welchem Grabe ber Rrantbeit burch eine berartige Rallung vor gebeugt werben fann, muffen bie im laufenben Sabre auszufuhrenten Berfuche gefgen. Der eigentliche Erreger ber Rranfbeitsericbeinung ift bieber nicht aufgefunden, boch iprechen bie bei Jufeftionsversuchen gemachten Erfahrungen bafur, bag Mifroorga mismen bei ber Entstehung bee Ecberjes mit beibeiligt fint.

Endlich sei noch einer Arbeit gedacht über bie Bereutung ber Ronftruttion ber Mieten für die Gesunderhaltung der Kartoffeln im Binter. Im Berlause bieser Arbeit wurden praktische Bersuche auf dem Telbe in Dablem und auf dem Dominium Blumberg angestellt, mit welchen Untersuchungen im Laboraterium hand in hand gingen. Diese Bersuche werden noch sortgesest.

#### II. Arbeiten jur Belehrung der praftischen Cand und Sorftwirtbe,

Der bentiche Pflangenban erleibet alliabrlich burch Rrantbeiten und Geinde Berlufte, welche jum großen Theil abgewendet werden konnten, wenn nicht die Anwendung geeigneter Gegenmittel, theils ans Untennimit, theils aus Nachlaffigleit, an vielen Orten ungenügend geschähe oder noch gang barniederlage. Die biologische Abtheilung bat es baber zu einer ihrer Aufgaben gemacht, fur die Belehrung ber betheiligten Kreife auf diesem Gebiet in geeigneter Weife zu forgen.

Es geschiebt bies namentlich burch Berbreitung lurger belebrenter Ornefidriten unter ben Land, und Forftwirtben vorzuglich über solde Rrantbeiten und Feinde ber Kulturpflanzen, welche in Deutschland baufig find und Schaben verursachen. Diese Belebrungen ericheinen in zweierlei Arr; erstens als Platatafeln in Form farbiger Abbildungen mit erlänterndem Texte, welche an geeigneten Orten, wie i. 28 Schulen, Bereinsräumen u. i. w., an bie Wand gebangt werden fonnen. Sie find imm Breife von 50 Pf. das Stud von der Berlagsbuchbandlung Baul Baren in Berlin zu beziehen. Solcher Taseln find bis jest folgende berausgegeben werden:

- 1 Der Sopfenlafer, von Regierungerath Dr. Rorig
- 2. Die Schorffrantheit des Rernobites, vom Webeimen Regierungsrath Brofeffor Dr. Frant.
- 3. Der echte Meblthan bes Weinftode, von Dr. Appel.

- 4. Der Blafenroft ber Wemmouthefiefer, von Regierungerath Dr. Freiberen von Tubenf.
- 5 Der Beigenbalmtotter, vom Gebeimen Regierungsrath Profeffor Dr. Frant

Andere Belebrungen find in Gestatt von Alugblattern berausgegeben, welchr iebenfalls bei ber Berlagsbuchbandlung von B. Daren in Berlin) für wenige Pfennige fauflich find und baber insbesondere auch vielfach von Beborden und Bereinen in größerer Angabl angefauft und vertheilt wurden. Bis jest sind folgende Alug-blatter erschienen:

- 1. Aufforderung jum allgemeinen Kampf gegen die Jufifladium. oder fogenannte Schorffrankbeit bes Kernobstes, vom Gebeimen Regierungsrath Drofessor Dr. Frank.
- 2. Die Reinigung ber Gelber von ben Bflangenüberreften nach ber Ernte als wichtiges Schupmittel gegen Bflangenichablinge, vom Gebeimen Regierungsrath Drofeffor Dr. Frank,
- 3. Aufruf jur allgemeinen Bernichtung Des Birneurofies, von Regierungerath Dr. Greiberen von Tubeuf.
- 4. Biologie, praftifche Bedeutung und Befampfung bes Ririden Segenbefens, von Regierungerath Dr. Greiberen von Tubeuf.
- 5. Ueber Die Biologie, praftifche Bedentung und Befampfung Des Bemmoutbeliefern. Blafenroftes, von Regierungerath Dr. Freiberen von Enbeuf.
- 6. Der Schwammipinner und feine Befampfung, von Dr. Jacobi.

Eine Belebrung ber Land. und Forftwirtbe über Fragen bes Pflanzenschuses tann auch burch geeignete Auffage in Fachzeitschriften erfolgen. Die Angehörigen ber biologischen Abtheilung baben ibre in biefer Richtung zum Theil schon früher begonnene Wirksamfeit fortgesett.

## III. Ertheilung von Auskunft über die Natur und die Bekampfung von Pflanzenkrankheiten an einzelne Fragesteller.

Wahrend bei Erfrankungen von Gausthieren auf dem Lande in ben meiften Gallen die Gulie bes Thierarztes ichnell bei der Sand ift, giebt es im Allgemeinen bis jest feine abnliche Ginrichtung, durch welche bei eintretenden Beschädigungen ber Aulturpflangen burch Krantbeiten oder geinde auf geldern, in Garten und in Waldern dem Betroffenen bie notbigen Ratbichläge gegeben werden konnten, um falsche Schrifte zu vermeiben und die richtigen Magregeln anzuwenden, welche geeignet sind, wirthe schaftliche Berluste zu verhüten oder zu vermindern.

Die Praktiker find bier auf die Belebrungen angewiesen, welche ihnen von ben wissenschaftlichen Kadmannern gegeben werden können. Thatsächlich werden bereits seit einer Reibe von Jahren von Pflanzenschunstationen und Austunftessiellen von Bersuchsanstalten und Banderlebrern auf Bunsich entsprechende Mittheilungen gemacht. Besonders die Deutsche Landwirthschaftsgesellschaft hat sich auch in biefer Richtung ein Berdienst erworben, indem sie ein über bas ganze Reichsgebiet vertheiltes Rop von Ausfunftssiellen für Pflanzenschung geschassen und baimr m erfter Linie auch die betressenden staatlichen Austalten zur Minwirfung gewennen bat Entsprechend ibrer amtlichen Stellung bat sebe ber bisberigen Austalten

ine mehr letale, vorwiegent auf ihren Gan gendiete Birtfemleit, mas aber um fo mehr ber Cade felbft gu Gute fommt. Die bielogische Abtbeilung entfaltet gemaß bres Charafters ale Reichsinftitut in Diefer Auslunitserrbeitung eine mehr über bas gange Reichsgebiet fich erftredente Thatigfeit Wie iden bas Ronfalich preufifche inftitnt für Dflangenebofiologie und Pflangenidun an ber landwirthichaftlichen Soch idule ju Berlin, welches jest in ter biologischen Abtbeibung anfgegangen ift, im Nabmen ber Ausfunfteftellen ber Deutschen Vandwirtbichaftsgefellichaft fur Pflangenidun eine ausgebebnte, ben praftifden Landwirtben und Gartnern ungbringenbe Ibatiafeit entwidelt batte, jo ift bem beionberen Buniche bes Ral, prenfifden Landwirtbidafteminiftere entfpredent, auch ben ter biologiichen Abtbeilung tiefe Birffamfeit forigefent und verallgemeinert worden. Die Braftifer, welche besugliche Anfragen ftellen, baben ihren Melbungen eine Brobe ber erfrauften Bflangen bebuis Untersuchung beigufugen; Die Ausfunftserrheitungen erfolgen unentgeltlich und thunlichft umgebent; je nach Bebarf ober je nach Wichtigfeit ber Gade finten auch Benduiannaen an Ort und Stelle burch einen Zachverftandigen figt: Die Abibeilung indt aber eine unmittelbare Renfurreng mit ben Condermillituten ber einzelnen Gebietstheile moglichft ju vermeiben, ba es im Angereffe ber Gefammtheit liegt, wenn thunlichft viele leicht erreichbare Einzelanstalten verbanden fint, mit welchen bas Reichemilitut Sant in Sant gebt ger Loffung ber gemeinfamen miffenichaftlichen Aufgaben

Der Rugen, ben biefe Ausfunftsertheilungen baben, ift ein im Ginne ber amtliden Aufgaben ber biologischen Abtbeilung ungemein vielbeitiger. Wenn ber Edup vor Beidabigungen ber Rufturpflangen ale bas eigentlichte Biel biefer Aufialt ju gelten bat, fo ift bier bem Praftifer ein Mittel gegeben, welches inne beningt in werben braucht, um biefe Aufgabe in jedem tenfreren Gintelfolle bireft gu lofen Es ift flar, bag burd eine folde unmittelbare Bergibung im mirflich eingetreitenen Nothfalle große Berlufte vom Effangenban abgewendet werben fonnen 21mb wird man ben forbernben Ginfluß nicht verfennen burfen, bei burch folde bieft in bie Breife ber Braftifer gebente Ausfunftsertbeilungen auf bie minidenswertbe bauernte Aufflarung ber Land und Gorftwirthe über berarige Gragen ausgeubt wird Bon beionberer Bebeutung aber unt enblich bie burd biefe Ausfuntegefude eingehenden Melbungen burd Die Aufbedung ber wirflich in Deneichtand vorbandenen Bflangen. frautbeiten und Bflangenfeinde und bezuglich ber Beurtbeilung ber burch fie auge richteten Coaten Co wirt es auf biefem 29cgm aberbann ein meglich. ju einer wirklichen Statiftil ber Dflangenfrantbeiten Des Dutieben Reiche ju gelangen, Die bod als eine wichtige Genublage fur weiteres Borgeben auf Diefen Webiete mothwendig ericeint, an ber es aber bieber noch gefehlt bat Mach ift badurch eine Welegenbeit gegeben, in umfaffenderer Beife Grigbrungen aber ben braltifden Berth von Befampfungemaßtegeln gegen Dflangenfrantbeiten ju fammeln. Da biernver bem vielfach erft Erprobungen in ber Praxis entideiten fonnen. And em reiches mitten idaftliches gerichungsmaterial wird ber biologifden Abereilung burd beite Gefinbe um Ausfunftsertheilung erichtoffen, unter ben fo gemelberen Gallen befinden fich pielfad noch unbefannte, neue Ericbeinungen oder Offingentrantbeiten und Offingeniernbe. über welche unfere Renntniffe noch mangelbaft fine, weil ben Gerichein bieber wegen ju geringer Bernbrung mit ber Pragie nur felten ober gar micht Melegenbeft geboten mar, Diefelben ju Weficht ju befommen und grundlicher unterinden in tonnen

Eo find ber biologischen Abtheilung in ben beiben erften Jahren ihrer bies bezuglichen Thatigfeit in weit mehr als 1 000 gallen folde mit Gesuchen um Ausfunftertbeilung verbundene Melbungen über aufgetretene Pflangenbeichabigungen ju gegangen, welche fich über bas gange Reichsgebiet erftreden und Ader., Garten Dbft. und Beinban fowie Forftwirtbicaft betreffen. Davon bezogen fich auf Rrant beiten bes Getreibes im Jahre 1899 etwa 300 Melbungen, von benen über 200 bie Roft - und Getreibeblattvilge fowie ten Beigenhalmtobter betreffen. 3m Jahre 1900 fint im Gangen etwa 159 Getreibesendungen mit etwa 270 Broben eingelaufen, von benen 157 auf bie ermabnten Getreibepilge Begug baben. Unter ben auf Brantbeiten ber Buderruben bezüglichen 92 gallen find namentlich biejenigen, welche Die Berge und Trodenfante und Die Echorifrantbeit ber Ruben betreffen, fur bie gerichungen ber biologischen Abtbeilung werthvoll geworben. Die Frage über bie Berbreitung ber vericbiebenen Organismen, welche bie Rartoffelfaule verurfachen, bat bei biefer Gelegenbeit gleichfalls geforbert werben tonnen; benn es gingen bei ivicleweise im Jahre 1900 von ben einschlägigen 25 Genbungen 11 von ben Rartoffelfulturftationen ein und machten allein ichon gegen 500 Gingeluntersuchungen erforderlich. Unter ben 290 in ben beiben Jahren bevbachteten, beziehungsweise gemelbeten fallen, Die fich auf Obstbaumfrantheiten beziehen, betreffen eine 140 bie Monitia. und Aufftladimmfrantheit, wodurch ben gegenwartig über biefe Rrantbeiten in ber biologischen Abrheilung aufgenommenen Arbeiten ebenfalls willtommenes Material geliefert murbe. Auf ben neuerbings in Deutschland wieder mehr bemertbaren Ausbruch bes Dibinm bes Beinnods murbe namentlich im Jahre 1899 burch baufige Melbungen bie Aufmertfamfeit gelenft.

Es verdient noch darauf bingewiesen zu werden, daß durch bie mit ben Geinchen um Austunftsertbeilung eingebenden Droben tranter Pflanzen ben Sammlungen der biologischen Abtheilung ein Material zugebt, wie es reicher auf anderem Wege faum beschäftt werden könnte Durch das bereits seit einer Reihe von Jahren von dem unwischen verstorbenen Gebeimen Regierungsrath Vroseiser Dr. Frant auf biese Weise Jusammengebrachte und aus der Königlichen landwirtbschäftlichen Hochsichte au das Reich Uebernemmene ift ber Grund zu einem pflanzenvathologischen Museum gelegt worden, welches als Anschauungs, und Studienmittel nicht allein im bie Angeberigen ber Anstalt, sondern auch für alle Interessenten auf diesem Gebiet in Jusunft ber biologischen Abtheilung nicht wird sehlen dürsen.

## Verzeichnif der Veröffentlichungen.

(Muger ben Glugblättern und Plafattafeln.)

| 1. Hörig. | Die Entomologen und ber Bogelichun | (Ornithologiiche Monais) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|           | idrift 1898 S. 274 bis 79.)        | Comment of the comment   |

- 2. Frant. 3ft bie Gerfte eine schadliche Berfrucht für ben Weisen! (Illustrirte landwirthschaftliche Zeitung 1899.)
- 3. Frank. Das Auftreten bes Beigenbalmtöbters auf ber Gerfte (Deutsche landwirthschaftliche Breffe 1899.)
- 4. Frank. Das Ririchbaumsterben am Abein (Dentide landwirtbichaftliche Presse 1899 und 1900.)
- 5. Frank. Der Gurtelichorf ber Buderruben (Deutsche landwirtbichaftliche Preffe 1899.)
- 6. Frauf. Der Gurtelichorf ber Buderrube. (Blatter fur Buderrubenbau 1899 Rr. 23.)
- 7. Frant. Gine bies Jahr baufig auftrerende Rrantbeit der Buderrube. (Beitschrift bes Bereine ber Dentiden Buderinduftrie 1899.)
- 8. von Inbenf. Gine neue Spripe jum Gebrauch im land und forswirthichaftlichen Pflanzenschunge Mir 2 Abbildungen (Illustriere landwirthschaftliche Zeitung 1899.)
- 9. von Tubenf. Ueber einen parafitaren Bil; an Luvinen. "Illuftrirte tandwirtbichaftliche Zeitung 1899.)
- 10. von Eubeuf. Gin Apparat jum Beichnen mafroftovischer Objette. Mir 1 Abbilbung (Centralblatt fur Bafteriologie und Parafitentunde 1899, Abth. II.)
- 11. Rorig, Ansammlungen von Bogeln in Nonnenrevieren (Ornitbologiiche Monatoschrift 1899 € 42 bis 51.)
- 12. Siltner. Ueber Stidftoffaffimilation burd in oberiediiden Bflangentbeilen lebende Mycelien. (Centralblatt fur Balterielogie, V. Band 1899) S. 831.)
- 13. Siltner Ueber bie Wirfung ber Leguminosenfnollden in ber 2Bafferin Gemeinichaft mit fultur. (Deutsche landwirthschaftliche Versuchsstationen, 280. 5 Bobbe).

|     |                 | - 20 -   |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| И.  | Norig.          | Magenante-Calionate band und ierfinirtbidiafilid miding Boget. (Arbeiten aus ber bielegifern Aembellung für Land in Gerftwirtbidiaft am Raiferliden Gefundbeitsamte 1900, 257 & 1.)  |
| 15. | Araut.          | Der Erbienkafer, feine wirtbichaftliche Bedeurung und feine Manwing, (Arbeiten aus ber biologischen Abrbeitung fur Lang und Formwirtbichaft am Raiferlichen Gesundheitsamte 1900-Be. I S. 86.)                                       |
| 16; | Frant.          | Beeinfluffung von Beizenschablingen burch Bestellteit und Chilifalveterdungung. (Arbeiten aus ber biologischen Abtbeitung für Land und Forstwirtbickaft am Raiserlichen Gesundbeits amte 1900, 28. I C. 115.)                        |
| 17. | Frant.          | Beitrage jur Befampfung bes Unfrante burch Metallfalze. (Arbeiten aus ber biologischen Abtheilung für Land. und Forstwirtbicaft am Raiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Bb. I 3. 127.)  |
| 18. | Hilmer.         | Ueber bie Ursaden, welde bie Große, Sabl, Stellung und Wirfung ber Burgelfnöllden ber Leguminosen bedingen. (Arbeiten aus ber biologischen Abtbeilung für Land. und Forstwirtbichait am Raiserlichen Gesundheitsamte, Bb. I S. 177.) |
| 19. | Jacobi.         | Die Aufnahme von Steinen burch Bogel. (Cbenba G. 223.)   |
| 20, | Mörig.          | Ein neues Berfabren gur Betampfung bes Schwammipinners (Cbenba C. 255.)  |
| 21. | Frant.          | Mittbeilungen über bas Clasterosporium Amygdalearum (Ebenda $\mathfrak{S},\ 261$ .)  |
| 22. | Frant.          | Beschädigungen bes Wintergetreibes burch bie Getreibeblumen-fliege (Hylemyin conretata). (Ebenba S. 265.)  |
| 23. | Krüger.         | Der Gurtelicori, eine unter ben Juderrüben neuerdings baufiger auftretende Rrantbeit. (Ebenda C. 267.)   |
| 24. | Rorig.          | Die Berbreitung ber Caarfrabe in Dentidland, (Cbenba C, 271  |
| 25, | Rörig.          | Die Rraben Deutschlands in ibrer Bedeutung fur Land. und Berftwirtbichaft. (Cbenba C. 285.)  |
| 26. | Fraukn. Rrüger. | Schildlausbuch, Bertin 1900.   |
| 27. | Morig.          | 21. Deutschrift, betreffent bie Befannfung ber Reblausfrantbeit. 1898. Bearbeitet im Raiferlichen Gesundheitsamte.   |
| 28. | grant.          | Die in ber neueren Beit besonders bervorgetretenen Gefreibe  |

frantbeiten (Bundesfalender fur bas Jabr 1900.)

(Gartenftora 1900.)

Die Graphiolafrantbeit ber Dalmenblatter mit 1 Abbilbung

Die Deppeltanne bes Berliner Weibnachtsmarftes mit 1 Abbilbung. (Illustrirte landwirtbisbaftliche Zeitung 1900.)

29. von Enbenf.

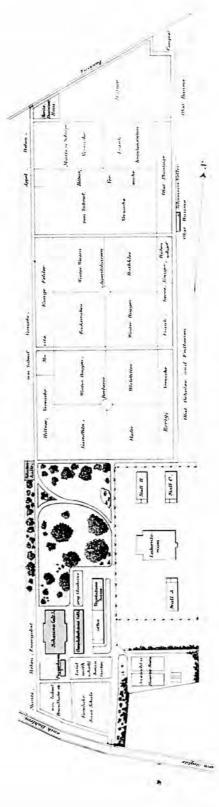
30, von Inbenf.

| ,   |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| άlγ | pon Inbenf.   | Die Ueberwinterung und Verbreitung bes Gitterroftes ber Bren-<br>banne Deutsche landwirtbichaftliche Prefie 1900 i   |
| ÷   | pou Lubent.   | Borlaufige Mittbeilung uber Infeltiensverfuche mit Accidium<br>strobilinum (Centralblatt fur Bafteriologie und Barafitenfunde<br>II, 1900)                             |
| 33, | Mörig.  | Die Befampfung des Ervientafers (Alluftrirte landwirthschaftliche Beitung 1900 Rr. 17.)  |
| 34. | Hilmer.   | Bodenimpfung mit Reinfulturen oder mit rober Erde (Denticht landwirtbichaftliche Breffe 1900 Rr. 22/24.)   |
| 35. | Hiltner.  | Ueber bie Bafteroiden ber Leguminofenfnollden und ibre will fintliche Erzeugung außerhalb ber Wirthspflanzen (Centralblat für Bafteriologie, Bb. VI, 1900 @ 273.)      |
| 36. | Hiltner (in Gemeinichaft mit Geheimem Sefrath Nebbe). | Ueber bie Ueberführung von Erbsentnollebenbafterien in Bobnen fnollebenbafterien. (Gbenba 28 VI, 1900 Rr 14.)  |
| 37. | Jacobi.   | Herfunft und Berbreitung ber boberen Thierwelt Japans (Svologische Jahrbucher, 26 XIII, Abrh inr Spftematif.)  |
| 38, | Jacobi.   | Lage und Form biogeographischer Gebiete. (Zeitichrift ber We sellschaft für Erbfunde 1900, Beit 3.)  |
| 39. | Appel.  | Ueber afeptische Mildgewinnung. (In Gemeinschaft mit Professon<br>Dr. Bachaus.) Bericht bes tandwirtbichaftlichen Infittuts<br>Königsberg 1900.                        |
| 10. | Appel.  | Urber eine scheinbare Degeneration von Viola odorata. (Garten flora 1900.)   |
| 41, | Appel.  | Wie fcupen wir unfere Frubjabrofulturen und Miftbeete vor Maufen? (Garrenflora 1900.)  |
| 42. | Appel.  | Borbengungsmaßregeln gegen bas Ueberhandnehmen ber Mauf im Grubjabre. (Alluftrirte landwirtbichaftliche Zeitung 1900.)   |
| 43. | Appel.  | Ueber eine verbefferte Molfen-Gelatine. (Bafteriologifches Central blatt, II, 1899.)   |
| 44. | von Inbeuf.   | Studien über bie Schüttefrantheit ber Riefer (Arbeiten aus bei biologischen Abtbeilung fur Land und Formwirtbichaft an Raiserlichen Gesundbeitsamte 1901, 28 II E. I.) |
| 15. | bon Lubeuf.   | Beschreibung bes Infettionebanses und ber übrigen Infettions einrichtungen auf bem Bersuchefelbe ber biologischen Abtheilung in Dablem. (Chenta & 161.)                |
| 46, | von Tubenf.   | Jufeftionsverfuche mit Aecidium strobilinum (A. u. Z.) Reek ebenda $\mathfrak{S}, 164.$  |
| 47. | bon Tubenf.   | Jufoma-Jufeftionen. (Cbenta & 167.)  |

| 48, von Enbeuf. | Ueber Tuberculina maxima, einen Parafiten bes Webmoutbe-<br>fiefern. Blasenroftes. Zugleich eine fritische Besprechung ber<br>Literatur über bie Gattung Tuberculina und ihre spstematische<br>Stellung. (Ebenda E. 169.) |
|-----------------|---|
| 49. von Enbeuf. | Infeftionsversuche mit Peridermium Strobi, bem Blafenrofie ber Benmouthefiefer. (Gbenba C. 173.)  |
| 50. von Enbeuf. | Einige Beobachtungen über bie Berbreitung parafitater Bilio burch ben Binb. (Ebenba & 175.)   |
| 51, von Enbeuf. | Infettionsversuche mit Gymnosporangium juniperinum auf  |

52. Jacobi. Beferate im Centralblatt fur Bafteriologie.

Versuchsfeld in Dahlem.



Intage !

## Zusammenstellung

über bie

vom 15 Mai 1898 bis zum 30. Juli 1900 im zoologischen Laboratorium ver biologischen Abtheilung auf ibren Mageninbalt untersuchten Bögel.

| Gruppe    | A τ t                              | Einzel.<br>Summe | Gefammt.<br>Summe |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|           | Steinabler, Aquila fulva           | 26               |                   |
|           | Steppenabler, Aquila orientalis    | 2                |                   |
| Abler     | Schreiabler, Aquila naevia         | 31               |                   |
|           | Secabler, Haliaetus albicilla      | 23<br>16         |                   |
|           | Schlangenabler, Circaetus gallicus | 1                | 99                |
| Sabichte. | ) Sühnerhabicht, Astur palumbarius | 84               |                   |
| Sabinite. | Sperber, Astur nisus               | 174              | 258               |
|           | Banberfalf, Falco peregrinus       | 22               |                   |
| 5         | Baumfalt, Falco subbuteo           | 54               |                   |
| Ralfen    | Swergfalf, Falco aesalon           | 12               |                   |
|           | Rothfußfalt, Falco rufipes         | 5<br>215         | 308               |
|           |                                    | 0.3              |                   |
| Milane    | rother Milan, Milvus regalis       | 15<br>45         | 60                |
|           | Rauhfußbuffart, Buteo lagopus      | 198              |                   |
| Buffarbe  | Maufebuffart, Buteo vulgaris       | 486              |                   |
| 40000     | Befpenbuffarb, Pernis apivorus     | 39               | 729               |
|           | Rohrweihe, Circus rufus            | 39               |                   |
| Weiben    | Roruweihe, Circus ryaneus          | 24               |                   |
| Seriou    | Bicfemweiße, Circus cineraceus     | 23               |                   |
|           | Steppenweihe, Circus swainsoni     | 2                | 88                |
|           | Seite                              |                  | 1 536             |

| Gruppe       | શ r t  | Einzel-<br>Summe | Gefammt<br>Summe |
|--------------|--|------------------|------------------|
|              | Uebertrag  |                  | 1 53             |
|              | Sperbereule, Strix nisoria                         | I                |                  |
|              | Schleiereule, Strix flammea                        | 21               |                  |
|              | Educceule, Nyctea nivea                            | 2                |                  |
| Gulen        | Uhu, Bubo maximus<br>Emmpfehrente, Otus brachyotus | 43               |                  |
|              | Walbohreule, Otus vulgaris                         | 141              |                  |
|              | Waltfaug, Syrnium aluco                            | 82               |                  |
|              | Uralfaus, Syrnium uralense                         | 1                |                  |
|              | Steinfaug, Athene noctua                           | 16               | 31               |
| 64.6         | Raubwürger, Lanius excubitor                       | 21               |                  |
| Würger       | ichwarzstirniger Burger, Lanius minor              | 19               |                  |
|              | rothrudiger Burger, Lanius collurio                | 50               | D                |
|              | Rabe, Corvus corax                                 | 1                |                  |
|              | Mebelfrähe, Corvus cornix                          | 2 792            |                  |
|              | Rabenfrähe, Corvus corone                          | 1.00=            |                  |
| Raben        | Deble, Corvus monedula                             | 1 297            |                  |
|              | Alipentoble, Pyrchocorax graculus                  | 1                |                  |
|              | Elfter, Pica caudata                               | 1 )              |                  |
|              | Cidelbaber, Garrulus glandarius                    | 303              |                  |
|              | Tannenbäher, Nucifraga varyovataetes               | 41               | 4 68             |
|              | Staar, Sturnus vulgaris                            | 46               |                  |
|              | Seitenschwang, Bombyeilla garrula                  | 2                |                  |
|              | Direl, Oriolus galbula                             | 63<br>12         |                  |
| Berichiebene | Wiedehopf, Upupa epops                             | 15               |                  |
|              | Cispegel, Alcedo ispida                            | 114              |                  |
|              | Rudud, Cuculus canorus                             | 34               |                  |
|              | Nadridmalbe, Caprimulgus curopaeus                 | 14               | 300              |
|              | Schwarzivecht, Pieus martius                       | 28               |                  |
| 4            | Orinipedit, Piens viridis                          | 52               |                  |
| Spedite      | Granfpectt, Picus canus                            | 5<br>41          |                  |
|              | Mittlerer Buntipecht, Pieus medius                 | 3                |                  |
|              | Meiner Buntipedyt, Pieus minor                     | 3                | 132              |
| 2            | Ringeltaube, Columba palumbus                      | 21               |                  |
| Lanben       | Sobltaube, Columba oenas                           | 3                |                  |
|              | Zurteltanbe, Columba furfur                        | 5                | 29               |
|              | Crite  |                  | 7 086            |

| Gruppe                    | થામા   | Ginzel.<br>Summe | Gefammt. |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|----------|
|                           | Uebertrag  |                  | 7 086    |
| Sühner                    | Auerhuhn, Tetrao urogallus   | 8                |          |
|                           | Radelhuhn, Tetrao medius   | 1                |          |
|                           | Birthuhu, Tetrao tetrix  | 129              |          |
|                           | Safelhuhn, Tetrao bonasia  | 4                |          |
|                           | Schucchuhn, Tetrao lagopus   | 3                |          |
|                           | Rebhuhn, Perdix cinerea  | 371              |          |
|                           | Hafan, Phasianus colchicus<br>Wachtel, Coturnix communis   | 30               | £7/      |
|                           | Condition of the community of the commun | 24               | 570      |
| Lauf. und                 | Trappe, Otis tarda   | 21               |          |
|                           | Kranich, Grus einerea  | 10               |          |
|                           | Triel, Oedicnemus crepitans  | 15               |          |
|                           | Mußterufijder, Haematopus ostreilegus  | 5                |          |
|                           | Bolbregenpfeifer, Charadrins auratus   | 19               |          |
|                           | Salsbanbregenpfeifer, Aegialites hiaticula   | 4                |          |
|                           | Alpenstraublaufer, Tringa alpina   | 54               |          |
|                           | Rampfläufer, Machetes pugnax   | 5                |          |
|                           | Blußuferlaufer, Actitis hypoleucus   | 1                |          |
| Edynepfenvögel            | punftirter Bafferlaufer, Totanus ochropus  | Î                |          |
|                           | bellfarbiger Bafferlaufer, Totanus glottis   | 1                |          |
|                           | große Befaffine, Telmatias major   | 2                |          |
|                           | mittlere Befaffine, Telmatias gallinago  | 7.               |          |
|                           | fleine Befaffine, Telmatias gallinula  | 3                |          |
|                           | Balbiducpje, Scolopax rusticula  | 5                |          |
|                           | großer Brachvogel, Numenius arquatus   | 5                |          |
|                           | Regenbradyegel, Numenius phaeopus  | -7               |          |
|                           | restrothe Userschnepfe, Limosa rufa  | 1                | 169      |
| 180                       | Purpurreiber, Ardea purpurea   | 1                |          |
| Reiher und Störche,       | Sifdreiber, Ardea cinerea  | 63               |          |
|                           | Radytreiher, Ardea nyeticorax  | 2                |          |
|                           | große Rohrbommel, Botaurus stellaris   | 43               |          |
|                           | fleine Robrbommel, Ardeola minuta  | 14               |          |
|                           | fdwarzer Stordy, Ciconia nigra   | 7                |          |
|                           | weißer Stord, Ciconia alba   | 57               | 187      |
|                           | Wachtelfenig, Crex pratensis   | 7                |          |
|                           | Dorzellanhübnchen, Ortygometra porzana   | 9                |          |
| Nobrhühner und<br>Taucher | Bafferralle, Rallus aquaticus  | 10               |          |
|                           | grunfüßiges Rohrhubn, Gallinula chloropus .  | 58               |          |
|                           | Bläßbuhn, Fulica atra  | 98               |          |
|                           | Saubentander, Podiceps cristatus   | 109              |          |
|                           | Ceite  | 291              | 8 012    |

| Втирре                                    | N r t  | Einzel.<br>Summe  | Gefammt.<br>Summe |
|---|--|---|-------------------|
| Rohrhühner und<br>Laucher                 | Uebertrag rothhalfiger Taucher, Podiceps rubricollis fchwarzhalfiger Taucher, Podiceps nigricollis . Swerg Taucher, Podiceps minor Rormoran, Carbo cormoranus  | 291<br>16<br>12<br>28<br>1  | 8 012             |
| Moven und Sec-                            | Swergmöve, Larus minutus. Lachmöve, Larus ridibundus. Silbermöve, Larus argentatus. Sturmmöve, Larus canus. Mantelmöve, Larus marinus. Hukkeshowalke, Sterna hirundo. Idwarze Schwalke, Sterna nigra. Swerg. Schwalke, Sterna minuta.  | 3<br>45<br>23<br>12<br>5<br>44<br>2   | 136               |
| Gänse, Schwäne<br>und Enten               | Braugans, Anser vincreus.  Caatgans, Anser segetum  Ringclgans, Bernicla torquata  Söderfchwan, Cygnus olor  Cingidwan, Cygnus musicus  Brandente, Casarca tadorna  Roft-Ente, Casarca rutila  Marz-Ente, Anas boscas  Cpity-Ente, Anas acuta  Strid-Ente, Anas acuta  Strid-Ente, Anas cuta  Strid-Ente, Enternia  Strid-Ente, Enternia  Strid-Ente, Enternia  Strid-Ente, Enternia  Strid-Ente, Enternia  Strid-Ente, Claudia  Strid-Ente, Claudia  Strid-Ente, Chierona  Strid-Ente, Comateria  Siber-Ente, Somateria | 1<br>3<br>2<br>3<br>2<br>3<br>74<br>5<br>5<br>5<br>12<br>2<br>4<br>7<br>2<br>4<br>5 | 143               |
| Zäger, Sectaucher,<br>Lummen und<br>Alten | leiner Såger, Mergus albellus<br>nittlerer Såger, Mergus serrator<br>Bånfejåger, Mergus merganser<br>Fisjectancher, Eudytes arcticus<br>umme, Uria lomvia<br>cerball, Alca torda   | 6<br>1<br>15<br>4<br>1  | 29                |
| Rleinvögel                                |  |   | 60                |
|   | Summe  |   | 8 728             |

Bering gebrudt in ber Andebrudern. 1902. 00. ontarry of the United States.

DIPLOMATION TO THE MARCH 25, 1901.

In Javason to the Secretary of Male

Subject Seniar Stranger. Hear in Ivan.

Synopsis

# Embassy of the United States.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to Mr. White's despatch No. 1473, of Dausmter 5, 1900, I have the honor to report that it is now announced that the ne. German 5% loan, of 300 000 000 marks, will be offerred for subscription in Germany, probably about Easter (April 7th, ) at the rate of 87.50. General satisfaction is jelt at the Government's decision to offer this loan in Germany, and at the just that falthough the loan of 1899 was taken at 92. -- going down almost in mediately afterwards to 34. -- ) the present price is considerably alove that (32.40) of the first 35 loan in 1891.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your oledient serpant.

DIPLOMATIC, / <u>r</u> 1533. 118 22 enited Mul.

crlin. Sales 2. 1901.

on K. Born Gerrelary of Mule

to Junton A Secretary of Mule

to Junton A Secretary of Mule Embassy of the United Males. Jackson Manager leaves leaved Lympses

10 1553.

# Embassy of the United States. Berting march 20, 1901.

Monorable John Hay, Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to transmit herewith the certificate of the naturalization of Carl Kaefer, in the Kenton County Court, at Covington, Kentucky, on July 5, 1879, and the passport, No. 10022, which was issued to Mr. Kaefer by the Department on July 12th following. These papers have today reached the Emwassy from the United States Consulate at Stuttgart, together with information from Mr. Ozmun to the effect that Mr. Kaefer has renowneed his American citizen—ship and intends again necoming a subject of Württemberg.

The Consul reports that "Mir. Masjer was born September 5, 1862, performed military service in Württe werg, emigrated to the United States in 1891, and returned to his native country in July, 1960. He is a druggist and intends to buy an apothecary's shop, which necessitates his becoming a Württemberg subject.'

I have the honor to le, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sh. 13-he, ?

DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States,

ATT 10 The Borlin, & March 27, 19th.

PLITTER!

Subject China. Conversation with pr. v. Mühiverg.

Lynopsis

( / C 1584.

# Embussy of the United States, Berlin swen 22, 1911.

Honoralle John Hay,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report the substance of what was said to me, with regard to current affairs in China, by Dr. von Mühlberg, the Under (Acting) Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the usual reception of Ambassadors and Chargés d'Affaires of Embassy, at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon.

Dr. von Milhlberg said that the Chinese Minister had called upon him the day before and has asked whether Germany would continue the negotiations in Pekin in the event of Russia's breaking off such negotiations, as is reported to have been threatened if China would not sign the Manchuria Convention on the day set, March 26th. In reply the Minister was informed that Germany would continue the nejotiations, with or without Russia. Dr. von Muhlbary said that from this and other conversations he had come to believe that China would not sign this Convention, although he realized the small importance attached to the reports of the Chiness Envoys, and the inconsiderableness of their influence upon their home government. He then said that questions relating to legation guards, varemontal, etc., were of minor in ortance as compared to questions relating to the amount of inaermity to be desunded and the number in which the payment of the same is to be secured. Germany was of the opinton that the best security would be an increase in the "SeeZölle", as these duties could be are easil controlled than any other tax solla de. Gertany does not, however, take a "pedantise; position in this narrow, but is quite open to conviction with rejura to other searcity. In court to discuss this question with the artists Governost, Ar. Stievel, the Chief of the Colonial Section of the German Foreign Office, (late Minister to Chile and gar werly Consul Januaral at Sylvans at,) has just gone to London. Jarmann's greatest desire is to maintain the Concert and to get out of China as soon as possible, and she is willing to make suery practicable concession to effect this and.

None of the foregoing seemed to me to be of sufficient inportance to warrant my calling to you, but as it was certainly not committed to me for my personal information alone, I feel constrained to report it to you, although, by the time this despatch is received, it may be merely of historical interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Embassy of the United States. Berlin Jarot 27, 1901.

to the Secretary of State Jackson

Requesting to be furnished with wertain books for the Library of the Enlassy.

Embassy of the United States. Berlin, staron 27, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to my despatch No. 857, of March 22, 1899,

I have the honor to request that, — in order that the

sets may be kept complete, — such volumes as have recent—

ly been issued of the United States (Supreme Court) Re
ports (subsequent to Volume No. 172), and the Opinions of

the Attorneys General (subsequent to Volume XXI), as well

as Hutiell's Legal Directory for 1901, may be sent the Em
bassy for its Library.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your oledient servant,

Thut 3 Saction

MAKE

DEP'T OF STATE Embassy of the United States, Berlin, to the Secretary of The Triple Alliance.

# Enters y of the United States. Berlin, March 21, 1914.

Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Str: --

It will be remembered (see my despatch No. 505, of March 14, 1896,) that unless notice of a wish to abrojate it is given by one of the Powers concorned by May of next year, the Triple Alliance will be prolonged of itself for another six years from May, 1903. Of late, in connection with recent ministerial changes in Italy, a good deal has been said in the French (Parisian) press with rejard to the intentions of the Italian Government, the financial burdens connected with the keeping up of a large body of troops the number of which was said to be positively prescribed, and the unsatisfactory commercial relations supposed to exist between Germany and Italy.

The North German Gazetts, in its last night issue, No. 75, fines it opportune in view of this to publish a semi-official notice to the effect that

'Italy's allies have not at any time to osea any conditions or even expressed any wish with regard to the employment (Verwendung) of the Italian Army',

'The Triple Alliance permits to each of the allied Powers parfaut fruedos as regards the fixing of the musicer (restsetming) of her land or sea forces (Streithräfte). In cuse one of the allies consider it to her interest to redice her area, such a realection would be contrary neither to the latter nor to the spirit of the alliance. Each of the participants in the "Dreiband", as well for itself as In its No. 287, of today's date, the Cologne Gazette says, with regard to the same subject, that it has frequently been autroritatively declared that the Triple Alliance im, oses no obligation on any of the Powers concerns to maintain an army of a fixed strength, or to adhere to any particular form of military organization. The Triple Alliance comes into force only in the event of one of the allies being simultaneously attacked by two Powers. 'If France destairs from any such according to the wholly inaifferent as to what are the provisions of the "Dreibund" treaty.'

I tama the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

· Shu B. Jan Jon

- Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, Same 20, 1901.

DIT LOUDIANCE

He Jackson to the Secretary of Mule

- Integral Expulsion was of George Binder.

Synopsis

r /r 1587.

## Entersy of the United Mates.

Honoraule Jon Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

I have the honor to report that on the 21st ultimo the Embassy hade intervention in schall of one George Binder, to the end that he night be allowed to remain in Pressite until April 15th next. Binder was born in Württenkery, in 1873, and had emigrated to the United States in 1889, after having obtained his release from German allegiands. In 1892 he necesse naturalized as an American citizen. In 1892 and 1899 he made short visits to Wurttensery, where he was not molested, and in November, 1900, he came to Pressite and since that time has been living in Nerlin. Under date of February 1922, an order from the Police President was served upon him obliging his to leave Pressite within one week.

So far as the Entassy is awars, Ninaer was not noissted pending the investigation of his case, and track I have received a note from the Fordign Of ice in which it is stated that, in siem of the Enhancy's action, permission is granted, by way of exception, for Pinaer to remain in Pressia as requested.

I have the hunge to la, Sir,

Your chiaten seron .,

That 3 to.

DIPLOMATIC, Embassy of the United States. Berlin, March 30, 1911. to the Secretary of State Parliamentary notes. Adjournment of the O Subject Prussian Landtag over Easter. Court Bülow. The German tariff. The canal bill.

### Embassy of the United States. Berlin, Maron 30, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir: --

Referring to previous correspondence, I have the honor to report that, after having finished the consideration of the Budget, the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus adjourned on the 26th instant, for the Easter holidays, until April 23rd. The committee to which the Canal Bill was referred has also adjourned, until April 19th. The Conservative leaders, Count Limburg-Stirum and Baron von Zedlitz und Neukirch, both of whom were formerly in government service, — it is generally believed, — wish to postpone the consideration of this bill as long as possible, in order to be in a position to exercise pressure upon the Government in connaction with tariff legislation and the determination of the inture commercial policy of the Empire.

The Prussian House of Lords reassembled, for its third session in the present legislative period, on the 26th instate, and after considering the Budget on the 28th and 29th, it also adjourned for the Easter holidays, yesterday afternoon, — the next sitting to be called by the President of the House in the usual manner. At the opening of the session on the 28th, Count Bülow presented himself to the House in a complimentary speech, in which he said that he did not propose unfolding any programme but that he would endeavor to win the confidence of the members by means of his 'actual conduct' and not through promises made in advance. Later in the sitting, on the same day, when reference was made to a

resolution calling upon the Prussian Ministry of State to use its influence in the Bundesrath in favor of increased protection to agricultural products, and to expedite the introduction of the new starting bill, in the Reichstag, Count Bulow spoke again. Le avoided repeating the word "wesentlich" (substantial) which appeared in the resolution, stating that in his former speeches he had left no room for doubt that he considered it the 'task and duty' of the Government to promote the interests of agriculture with 'energy and zeal', and that he regarded an "angemessene" (adequate) increase in the duties on agricultural products as absolutely necessary. He added that the Royal Prussian Government would hold fast to this principle in the preparation of the tariff. He further said that as far as he and the offices under his direction were concerned, everything would be done to expedite the preparation of this tariff, but that as soon as the bill goes to the Bundesrath (see despatch No. 1560, of the 5th instant,) it would not be proper for him, under the federal constitution, to exercise any pressure upon the Governments of the Federated States, or, in view of the importance of the work, to do anything which might interfere with its thorough and careful consideration.

In this connection it is of interest to note that in a recent issue of the North German Gasette there appeared an 'inspired statement to the effect that the determination of the tariff rates is of such importance to the future welfare of the country, that the Government could not think of making this question depend in any way then the fate of other legislation (Canal Bill).

I have the honor to be, Str.

Your obedient servant,

Shul 3. helison

Embassy of the United States.

Berlin, Marun 30, 1901.

¿ Jackson

to the Secretary of State

- Subject

Military case report. Cases of L. Golus, X.S.Balz, M., N. and M.Gent, H. Kauffmanz and A.Nachtigall.

Lynopsis

## Combassy of the United Mates of Inverior

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Str: --

Referring to the Embassy's despatch No. 1492, of December 31, 1900, I have the honor to append hereto a memorandum report of certain military cases, particularly mentioned below, which have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the current quarter, and which have not been referred to heretofore in the Embassy's correspondence with the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obcdient servant.

#### Military cases --

- 1. Ladislaus colus,
  - 2. Xaver Sylvestor Hala,
  - 3. Michael, Nicholas and Mathias Gent,
  - 4. Henry Kauf jmann, and
  - 5. Alfred Nachttgall.

LADISLAUS GOLUS brought his case to the attention of the Embassy in May, 1900, and after certain correspondence the Embassy intervened in his behalf (F.O.No.704,) on the 17th of that month.

Golus was born at Gollub in 1873, and emigrated in 1890 to the United States where he duly became naturalized as a citizen, in New York, in April, 1900. He returned on a visit to Gollub scon thereafter, and on May 12th, he had been arrested and kept in prison, in spite of his protest as an American citizen, until he had paid a fine on account of his non-performance of military service.

The Embassy again invited attention to this case on June 21, 1900, (F.O.No.735,) September 10th and 17th, (F.O. Nos. 804 and 810,) and December 20th (F.O.No.849). Under date of January 14, 1901, -- Golus having in the mean time returned to the United States, -- the Foreign Office notified the Embassy that the money in question would be refunded to his father, at Gollub.

XAVER SYLVESTER BALZ informed the Embassy, in December, 1900, that he wished to visit his former home in Alsace, had made the usual formal request, and hoped that the Embassy would support the same. He had been born at Buchsweiler, in 1863, and when eighteen years old had emigrated to the United States where he had duly become naturalized as a citizen.

On January 5, 1901, (F.O.No.362,) and again on the 10th of the same month, — Balz having informed the Embassy in the mean time that the Ministry for Alsace Lorraine, at Strassburg, had refused his request owing to the fact that 'a warrant had been issued for his arrest on account of his evasion of military duty', — the Embassy communicated with the Foreign Office in regard to the case, and under date of January 24th a reply was received to the effect that permission had been granted Balz to visit Buchsweiler for six weeks at some

time before the first of next June.

5.

The brothers, MICHAEL, NICHOLAS and MATHIAS CENT, brought their case to the attention of the Embassy in April, 1900, and after correspondence intervention was made in their behalf (F. 0.No.715,) on May 30th. They were born at Büschdorf in 1866, 1870 and 1874, respectively, had emigrated to the United States and had duly become naturalized as citizens, at Creston, Iowa, where all three now reside. Recently their representative at their former home had been compelled to pay fines, amounting in all to 624.21 marks, on account of their not having reported for military service.

Attention was again called to this case in June, September and December, 1900, and under date of January 29, 1901, the Foreign Office notified the Embassy that the fines had been remitted and the money paid would be trafunded.

- HENRY KAUFFMANN, writing from his home in the United States, informed the Embassy that he desired to be permitted to make a visit to his former home in Alsace, and had already been in correspondence with the Imperial Ministry at Strassburg in the matter. On January 29, 1901, the Embassy addressed a note (F.O.No. 892,) to the Imperial Foreign Office in support of Kauffmann's request, and under date of February 21st it was informed that permission had been granted him to visit Strassburg for three weeks.
  - ALFRED NACHTICALL's case was brought to the attention of the Embassy on January 22, 1901, and intervention was at once (F.O.No.850,) made in his behalf. Nachtigall had emigrated to the United States from Germany, without having performed military service, had duly become naturalized as a citizen in 1890, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, at which place he continues to reside. A previous effort, made by his jather, to obtain his release from German allegiance, was said to have been unsuccessful. Under date of March 23rd, the Emcassy was notified by the Foreign Office that Nachtigall had been recognized as an American citizen and his name taken from the German military lists.

