

## GERMAN POLITICS.

**Speeches of the Kaiser and His Chancellor—Coming Debate on the Budget.**

### Defeat of the Army Bill and Resignation of Von Caprivi Predicted.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The opening of the Imperial Diet on Tuesday is probably the signal for general agitation throughout Ger-

many. There has been a great agitation for months with Bismarck at the head of it. What the Reichsrath will really do to give expression to the feelings of the country is the question that stirs all German breasts. The first two sittings supplied a sensation of their own. The Emperor's speech and the Chancellor's speech were both of the most serious kind. There has been a dispute as to whether the Emperor, who is a soldier, should say all things, would assent to a reduction of the army, the consideration of the *lexen*, *incorporation* to the

force of his standing army. It is very likely that he hesitated at first, but his adherence to the move is now complete. He admitted that the danger to Germany from Russia, namely, the danger to Germany from the growing military strength of Russia, was greater than the danger to France from Russia. He stated whether of those problems there would be word of offense or menace to anybody, though he has chosen a curious phrase whenever he speaks of the Russian question. He may augment her military forces has become imperative because of the development of the repressive power of other European states. Germany would attack them if France had not grown too strong; an inference which the Chancellor disapproved. Caprivi's speech on the subject was able enough to give the view remarkable. It was able enough to furnish itself a good answer to Prince von Bismarck's taunts at his successor's inactivity. The Chancellor's speech was in its broad view of affairs, and in its vigorous handling of the great issues. His attitude toward Russia seems to be in the future to appeal to panic in order to carry out his bill. He would not, as he said, jangle his sword. He declined to say that war was in the

When the debate on the Imperial budget opens in the reichstag, Wednesday next, some indication will be given as to the manner in which the parties are likely to range themselves on the army bill. The army estimates prepared independently of the increased expenditures, involved throughout the new bill, amount to 585,000,000 marks, 12,500,000 marks over the amount contained in the last budget. There is almost a unanimous feeling among the members of the reichstag against proceeding with the

The Army bill until the government's financial projects connected with the measure are fully disclosed. The house will compel Chancellor Von Caprivi to make an explicit statement during the discussion of the general estimates.

The Centrist and National Liberal organs predict that the Army bill will be defeated on the first reading, Caprivi will resign within a fortnight, and the Reichstag be dissolved. The Government officials are confident that none of these predictions will be fulfilled. It is said by the Centrist party

that if the Government requires their support it can be brought about by the Chancellor agreeing not to oppose the Centrist measure permitting the return of the Jesuits to Germany. Among the leading measures to be submitted to the Reichstag is the Emigration bill, which was first published last spring as a restrictive measure. This bill will aid the efforts of the American Government to check undesirable immigration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Herald's Ber-

lin special says: The chancellor's speech has been the political event of the week, and served principally to show how great a difference there is between him and his predecessor. I have heard several opinions, all of which go to show that it was a coup manqué. One of the most influential of the deputies called it "schlaipulver." A distinguished member of the right said: "Das ist die meher wie suratig." The profession of good understanding with Russia missed fire, in the face of the fact that the Russian government has just taken measures to ex-

government has just taken measures to exclude a long list of well known German newspapers from that country. It was well nigh impossible to get access to the chamber, but those who were there were struck by the physical decline in the chancellor, who spoke in feeble tones and without fire. In his attitude, too, he appeared, accidentally or intentionally, to imitate Prince Bismarck leaning on a big sword. He was not happy in his reference to the Ems dispatch. The Kaiser is thoroughly restored to health and is in good humor. He has been

having good sport and it is no uncommon feature to find two or three deer shot by him hanging in the shops of the town for sale. The army bill troubles him little. The responsibility he gladly leaves to Chancellor Capri.

Count Von Eulenberg is constantly named as the chancellor who will replace Count Von Capri. Count Von Eulenberg is strong enough and malleable enough to fill the post.

The slackness of trade and the dreary

prospect of further taxation are responsible for much suffering, and the Socialists are talking of a demonstration between now and Christmas time. They loudly asserted that if half the Socialistic vote in Germany astonished the world the next will do still more.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.—The Herald's Paris special says: The speech of Chancellor Von Caprivi has produced a bad effect in Europe. As seen from the diplomatic dispatches from London everybody considers the speech the forerunner of a warlike policy. Nobody un-

derstands why an increase in the effective force is demanded. I am obliged to admit that there is no existing reason for the demand, according to Caprivi. This impression and public opinion in Germany are identical. The diplomatists consider that the absolute silence of the chancellor on the triple alliance was quite characteristic. This silence was also observed in the speech from the throne by Emperor William. The general opinion is that the triple alliance is not as strong as it was.

PANAMA (via Galveston), Nov. 27.—A revolt is said to have been suppressed in Hayti. It was poorly sustained and of no importance, and has not been followed by any executions. The adherents of General Manigot claim that Hippolyte instigated the revolt in order to have an opportunity of suppressing it and thereby casting discredit on the future revolutionary movement of Manigot, which the latter proposes to begin after the coffee is harvested. The

Manigault says that the object of Hippolyte was to shake public confidence in the opposition, but it is likely that the plan will not work. Hippolyte's adherents declare there is no doubt the attempt at revolution was genuine.