DR. THEODOR BARTH, NOTED LIBERAL, DIES

German Publicist and Journalist Succumbs to Internal Disorders at Baden-Baden.

AN ADMIRER OF AMERICA

Made Several Visits Here and Urged More Thoroughgoing Democracy in the German Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 3.—Dr. Theodor Barth, the well-known German radical politician and journalist, died suddenly at Baden-Baden early this morning, aged 59. He had been suffering for some time from internal disorders, but his friends were unaware that his illness was destined to prove fatal.

Dr. Barth was undoubtedly the most intelligent authority on American affairs in contemporary Germany. He visited the United States in 1884 and 1896 and incorporated his impressions on both occasions in books dealing with economic and political conditions. He last visited America in 1907 and the impressions of that trip, after publication in the Frankfort Gazette, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dr. Barth was an ardent free trader, an advocate of democratic ideals, the long-time leader of the militant branch of the Liberal Party, and a Member of the Reichstag for several terms. He was a brilliant debater and a vigorous writer. Die Nation, which he edited until its demise in 1906 was a relentless critic of the present régime in Germany and especially of Chancellor von Bülow.

The ideal to which Dr. Barth devoted his last energies was the amalgamation of German radicalism with the Social Democracy. The betterment of Anglo-German relations and the crushing of the Anti-Semitic movement were also two of his favorite projects.

He is survived by his widow.

Dr. Barth had behind him thirty-five full years of work for Liberalism in Germany. He believed in the responsibility of the Ministry to Parliament, and in reducing the influence on the Government of the landed interests; he was opposed to excessive expenditure of the national energy on naval expansion and the enlargement of the army; and he favored the equitable redistricting of the Parliamentary constituencies and the substitution of the "one man one vote" principle for the three-class property system prevailing in Prussia.

Dr. Barth had been styled an extreme radical, and for some years he had been the leader of that group in the Reichstag. He lost his seat at the last election because he gave up a sure district to a friend and ran in a doubtful constituency.

He was an intense admirer of the institutions and political personalities of the United States, where he made many warm friends on his several visits. He wrote freely and temperately of American affairs, and issued a study of "American Economic Life" in 1884, and a book named "My American Impressions" in 1896. He traveled for several months in 1896 with William Jennings Bryan and other American campaigners studying electoral methods, and he also spent a considerable portion of the year 1907 in America, at which time he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University.

Dr. Barth's father was an East Indian planter and left him a considerable fortune, which he spent generously for political objects.

He was born in Duderstadt, Hanover, on July 16, 1849. From his thirteenth to his nineteenth year he attended the Gymnasium Andrianum in Hildesheim, and he spent the next three years studying law at the universities of Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Berlin, passing his examination as "Doctor juris utriusque," at Leipzig, in 1870.

In 1871 and 1872 he was practicing law in Bremen, for the next four years was Amtsassessor at Bremerhaven, and from 1876 to 1883 he was syndic of the Chamber of Commerce in Bremen, Bank Commissioner of the German Reichsbank, and General Secretary of the Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Rettung Schiffbrüchiger. He represented the three Hanseatic cities, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, in the committee of the Bundesrath which prepared the protective tariff of 1879.

Dr. Barth entered the Reichstag as member for the constituency of Gotha in 1881. In 1884 he was defeated in Gotha by a Social Democrat, but the next year he was again returned to the Reichstag at a by-election in Hirschberg, Silesia, which he represented up to 1898, when he was defeated. In 1900 he once more returned to the Reichstag from Wittenberg-Schweinitz, which he represented until 1903. From 1898 to 1903 he was also a member from Kiel in the Prussian House of Representatives, and from 1890 to 1893 he served in the Berlin City Council.

In 1883 he took up his residence in Berlin, where he founded Die Nation, a weekly, which was devoted to politics, political economy, literature, and art, and became, with the assistance of the best writers of the Liberal Party, the central organ of Liberalism in Germany. As a convinced freetrader, Dr. Barth was made honorary member of the Cobden Club. The meetings of the Interparliamentary Union he frequently attended in London, Berne, Rome, Christiania, always working for good-will among nations and the principle of arbitration in international disputes.

Writing on May 10, 1907, Andrew D. White, so long Ambassador to Germany, said of Dr. Barth:

"No one in the whole German Empire has deserved better of all patriotic and thoughtful Americans than he. For many years, as a member of the Imperial Parliament and as the editor of a leading journal, he has endeavored to make his countrymen understand us, and has rendered great service in so doing. During the Spanish-American war his journal, Die Nation, was one of the two of the highest class which showed a fair and just appreciation of American conduct and motives.

"Throughout Dr. Barth's whole course, whether in Parliament or in the office of the admirable journal of which he was the editor, he showed the same spirit—the spirit of fairness, of justice, of opposition to all sudden outbursts of passion, to new prejudices aroused and old prejudices renewed. His quiet, sane, sober judgment and his belief in constitutional freedom enabled him always to distinguish between the mere temporary ebullitions of popular passion and the sober thought of the American people."

The Rev. William T. Dixon.

The Rev. William T. Dixon, a widely known negro preacher, who had been pastor of the Concord Baptist Church, in Duffield Street, Brooklyn, for forty-six years, died yesterday at his home, 106 Adelphi Street. He taught school at Stonington, Conn., and later in Flushing, L. I., until 1863, when he became pastor of the Concord Church. He is said to have officiated at more funerals and marriages than any other clergyman in the city. He leaves a widow and four children. His body will lie in state in the Concord Church from noon to-day until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the funeral will be held.

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