

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

VOL. XXVI.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898

NO 8

Washington Sentinel,

Published and Edited by

LOUIS SCHADE.

APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS

\$3 per year for single copy sent by mail to subscribers, payable in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, one inch, \$1.50; second insertion, 75 cents. Liberal deductions made for annual advertisements. Special notices 25 cents a line.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday.

Office: No. 804 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sample copies mailed upon application. Address: LOUIS SCHADE, Washington, D. C.

Sublime but not Sensible.

The cry is raised that in destroying Montojo's fleet the United States "assumed responsibility" for the whole Philippine group of 1,400 islands, with their 7,000,000 inhabitants, mostly savages. It is said that even if we do not annex them we must set up a protectorate. Mr. Depew has seen with the eye of faith a message from on high, "as clearly as if written in letters of fire strung in the clouds," that "we must teach our civilization" to this enormous Malay aggregation.

This all sounds very sublime, but is it sensible? Is it true? Did the smashing of Montojo's fleet—our sole errand to Manila Bay—impose any obligation whatever upon this country as to the Philippines? Are the United States a grand philanthropic and missionary association, organized to regenerate the world? If we are to take the barbarian hordes of Oceania under our protection and tutelage, in addition to regenerating Hawaii, redeeming Cuba and reconstructing Porto Rico, where shall we stop? Why not take the Zulus under our wing and deliver the Greeks and the Armenians from their yoke.

No doubt it might prove a good thing for the Filipinos to be "taught our civilization"—though this process has put the Sandwich Islanders in the way of extinction—but what about us? Where does our gain come in? Haven't we troubles enough of our own? Are our 70,000,000 people all so intelligent, so prosperous, so happy that we can afford to go 10,000 miles away to set up a paternal despotism over 7,000,000 half naked barbarians, who, as an American resident there has said, "speak a score of different tongues and live on anything from rice to stewed grasshoppers."

To the average and controlling common sense of the American people President McKinley has not shown greater wisdom and firmness in anything connected with the war and its settlements than in his decision to demand only the bay, harbor and city of Manila, with the surrounding territory needed for their protection. A coaling and naval station and a commercial port, such as England has at Hongkong, are all of the Philippines that this country has any use for.

Wages and Poverty.

The chief reason assigned for the recent retirement of the Secretary of State, Mr. Day, is that he is not rich enough to meet the social obligations which have become imperative upon a Secretary of State. Every year this excuse is more frequently heard from men of the very highest ability in refusing or resigning high offices in the Administration—Cabinet places, Ambassadorships, &c.

This matter is therefore one calling for serious thought. Will the time presently come when only rich men will be offered these important places in the public service because social custom, more powerful than statute law, will make it impossible for a poor man to serve his country without subjecting himself and his family to galling social humiliations? Shall we raise the public salaries so that poor men will get from the Treasury money enough to meet these private but also in a sense official expenses? Or shall we content ourselves with pointing to the servants of the Roman Republic in the days of its glory who were proud of their poverty and with

lamenting the degeneracy of these latter days?

It ought to be that a servant of this mightiest of nations would be so invested with honor and dignity by his very office that the highest of earth would esteem it a privilege to visit him in surroundings of democratic poverty and feast with delight upon his humble "layout" of crackers and cheese and beer or milk or lemonade or any other democratic what not.

It ought to be that a man honored by the people with high office would live in severe simplicity in order that the dazzling splendor of his official position might not be made tawdry by the fineries and trappings which go very well with the pretensions of aristocracy.

But suppose that the ought-to-be refuses to be? What then?

We merely propose this matter for reflection and discussion. A conclusion must not be reached in haste. But certain it is that if this Republic is to endure, wealth must never be one of the tests in choosing important officials.

The Report of the Hiawatha.

The steamer Hiawatha was chartered by two gentlemen who had been sorely bereaved by the Bourgogne disaster to search for the bodies of their lost ones.

The corporation which owned the Bourgogne had refused to fit out a like expedition, though captains of incoming steamers reported the sea dotted with corpses of the victims of the disaster.

This is the first sentence of the report of the captain of the Hiawatha:

I may say in opening this account of the voyage of the steamer Hiawatha that, from my experience of the last ten days, I can assure the people interested that had the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique acted promptly after the receipt of the report made by the captain of the steamer Oldfields at Philadelphia and despatched a steamship to search for and recover the bodies passed by the Oldfields the remains of victims then found could have been identified by their friends.

The case against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique is a serious one. These are the counts in the indictment:

1.—By running its ships outside the established lanes it invited disaster.

2.—Utter lack of discipline on La Bourgogne resulted in the loss of every woman but one, all the children and 550 out of 714 of the passengers and crew aboard.

3.—Cold blooded indifference to the duty and obligation imposed by so great a disaster led the company to refuse to engage in the work of recovering the bodies of the drowned.

We do not recall a more damning indictment against any company which is dependent upon the public for its support.

Let Us Have Peace.

The acceptance by the Spanish Government of the conditions of peace imposed by the United States, if unreserved and final on the main points in our terms, should be the signal for a suspension of hostilities, even though we may expect traditional Spanish dilatoriness to protract the negotiation of the final treaty.

At the close of the Revolutionary war nearly a year elapsed between the signing of the preliminary articles of peace—Nov. 30, 1782—and the final treaty of Sept. 4, 1783. But it took time to cross the Atlantic in those days. Thirty years later we fought the battle of New Orleans two weeks after the treaty of Ghent had been signed, and we did not know of the treaty for more than a month after the battle was fought.

But nowadays, with so many Atlantic cables in good working order, there is no excuse for continuing hostilities after the preliminaries of peace are accepted, or for dragging out the negotiations for the final treaty. The present week ought to see the end of all military operations. Spain can make no further effective resistance, and has so admitted. And there is no danger that our commissioners will be outwitted in the framing of a treaty to secure the just and legitimate results of our work.

It might not be out of place to remind the farmers of Kansas who propose a penny a bushel benefit fund for Joe Leiter that when a market gambler has "gone broke" as a bull he is rather likely to be as the next stake he secures in an effort to retrieve his fortunes as a bear in the same market.

The Mineral Richness of Cuba.

Cuba is at present prominently before the world in anything but an industrial light, and it may seem in some respects rather strange to consider the island pacifically as a gold and silver producer at a time when it naturally occurs to mind as the theatre of war, which, while it is most modern in point of time, is also, in point of character, says the London Mining Journal, the most unhappily conceived and the most impotently carried out in recent history. None the less it could hardly serve other than a useful purpose to give something more of a utilitarian trend to the rapt attention which is now directed towards the island that in magnitude and position may be said to dominate the West Indian Archipelago. To do so may tend, in a measure, to lay the smell of gunpowder, and to lull the cannon throb which here, in Europe, strike the imaginative senses as they are borne from over the Atlantic by the medium of the submarine cable. Like many other places similarly remote from Europe, Cuba, so far as its industries are concerned, suffers considerably from the pernicious force of popular but mistaken associations. Just as Brazil is exoterically known chiefly as the "place where the nuts come from," so Cuba is indissolubly connected in the general mind with the fragrant and delicate smoke clouds of the Habana cigar. Even to the better informed minds the interest centering in Cuba is almost exclusively an agricultural interest, and takes no count of the vast mineral resources which by common consent among the many mining engineers who have visited the spot are known to lie within the bosom of the turbulent island.

Americans, as might have been expected, have a juster appreciation of this fact than others more distantly situated from this Golden World. Divided thence by several thousand miles of ocean, and open to a multitude of pressing claims upon their enterprise and resources, the English capitalists may easily be forgiven for paying but a scanty regard to the industrial potentialities of a sphere to which he is so little drawn by any tie of blood or sympathy. The Americans, on the other hand, are joined to Cuba by a manifold interest—political, financial and geographical—and it is naturally mainly through American channels that we are indebted for the bulk of our information as to the geological structure and mineral richness of the island.

A paper by a Cuban gentleman, Signor Raimund Cabrera, recently read in translation before the Franklin Institute, dealt very fully and ably with the "incalculable riches which lie in the open lap of this teeming but unfortunate land, ungarnered and almost unexplored, after more than 400 years of European colonization." Avoiding the more geological and technical aspect of the question, the paper gives a more or less plain statement of the different metals and minerals thus left for future working, the multitudinous character of which may be gathered from the fact that the catalogue includes copper, hematite, magnetite, manganese, asbestos, sulphur, talc, quicksilver, coal, anti-mony, tellurium, onyx, serpentine, gypsum, baryta, asphalt and petroleum. These are the minerals which were represented in the Cuban section of the Columbian Exposition of the year 1893. That despite the early knowledge of these varied and rich deposits, so little has been done towards their development, is no doubt due in a large measure to the peculiarities of Spanish administration. The heavy taxation of industry is not the least among the evils which have been indirectly responsible for the present evil condition of affairs in Cuba. Mining has especially suffered from this deterrent to enterprise. Something, however, must properly be counted for race, and it has yet to be shown whether under a detached and self-contained form of republican administration all that is expected from a different fiscal policy will be realized. As it is, the record is by no means exclusively one of an unsatisfactory character, as is attested by the extent to which copper, the most widely exploited metal of the country, has been worked.

Down to the well known revolution of 1868 the province of Santiago was the seat of a large copper mining industry, the town of Cobae, as its etymological significance shows, taking its name from the adjacent mines, which were vigorously worked by the "Con-

solida" Corporation. With a history going back to the middle of the sixteenth century, these mines were worked with varying fortunes, times of failure under the supine control of the Government alternating with periods of intermittent prosperity under the more vigorous initiative of private enterprise, while at the present time the mining operations have "dwindled and declined" to a mere hand-to-mouth policy of treating the tailings left by the former rich output, and the occasional primitive working of a vein here and there at points where appearances are more than usually promising. In other provinces—such as Malejas and Nicaragua—some workings have been undertaken in a variously superficial manner, and the main feature about the deposits disclosed is the promising indication that under other and more practical guidance—with energy, capital and skill—they might be made to pay very handsomely. Another form of mineral wealth which is likely under more favorable conditions to form the basis of a successful industry is the mineral oil, which in several modifications and differing states occurs in many parts of the island. Some borings have been sunk, and the very rude beginnings of primitive workings have made their appearance, but beyond a convincing demonstration of the potentialities of future development there is at present little enough to show for what has been done. So far as they have been sunk, the wells have in no prominent instance ceased to yield, but in nearly all cases they have met with the common fate of abandonment, from different causes all the more regrettable because easily to be avoided. Among the more productive provinces in Cuba that in Santiago appears to have been particularly favored. Together with the copper veins, to which reference has already been made, there are extensive deposits of iron ore awaiting the hand of the miner and the smelter. Hematite and magnetite exist in large masses, but of the numerous concessions which have been granted in the richest districts, only three have been worked, and those through the agency of an American company. * * * Cuba in its present state may be likened to a cauldron in which the various racial and political ingredients are seething in a sulphurous Malebolge. Whether out of this medley of unharnessed forces a less transitory condition of polity may emerge it would be difficult to say. Perhaps the hopes which are centred by some people in a hypothetical Cuban republic may turn out, if put to the test, exaggerated, and the last state of the island become worse than the first. All these considerations, however, are in the distant future, and the dust of battle must have been well laid before anything definite can be known.

Schley's Good German Start.
New York Journal.

Commodore Schley comes of good stock and he is proud of it. Hudson County Section No. 1 of the Bavarian National Society notified him that he had been elected an honorary member, and he has sent a hearty acknowledgment from his flagship, the immortal Brooklyn. "My ancestors," he writes, "came to this country from Pilsburg in the year 1737, and the Schley family has lived since that time in Maryland and in Georgia."

Ancestry counts for less socially in the United States than elsewhere, but it counts for a good deal in a man's physical, mental and moral makeup. In that sense blood will tell. The original Schleys were no broken down aristocrats with nothing in themselves to be proud of, but sound, healthy, hard working Germans, good representatives of one of the most vigorous races in the world, then as now. It is 161 years since the Schleys came over, and that is long enough to transform several generations of Germans into Americans of as pure strain as the descendants of the earlier immigrants of the Mayflower. But the transformation has cost the Commodore none of the hardy and manly characteristics of the ancestors who have been made famous by the gifted and heroic descendants.

That is the true American idea as to family trees—instead of being content, after the European fashion, with the honor of having ancestors who did something; the citizen of this free republic gets in and makes a name for himself that his forebears would be proud of were they alive. Thus the human race progresses here faster than anywhere else.

Schley, the typical American, is glad that he comes of German stock, and every German throughout the globe feels taller because of Schley.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE CROWLEY, of San Francisco, has been credited by the Chinese Government with a banner which confers on him the right to enter the public grounds ofeking. This right is the greatest ever conferred on a white man, except General Grant, who was also given a similar banner.

Satirize on the Battle Field.

The suicide of one of the defeated Spanish captains at Santiago emphasizes the stubbornness with which some of Spain's people cling to the customs of ancient and mediæval ages. Spain's civilization finds its origin in the old Roman empire and still retains many of the characteristics of that famous government of Caesar, Cicero and Antony.

Among the old Romans it was sort of a popular custom for a defeated military leader to die by his own sword. There was no law to this effect, a foolish idea of forfeited honor causing so much of the thing that it became almost a general custom. In China and among Mahomedan countries, the habit still finds force, while in Turkey a military leader commits suicide whenever he receives a blow from the Sultan's official household, because such is the customary way of informing an officer that his death will be of more service to the army than his further existence.

In ancient history there are accounts galore of defeated commanders who took their own lives, and, indeed, of the self destruction of whole armies. Perhaps the most extraordinary instance of the kind is that recounted by Plutarch after Caius Marius had defeated the Cimbrians. He says: "The Romans drove back the fugitives to their camp, where they found the most shocking spectacle. The women standing in mourning by their carriages killed those that fled; some their husbands, some their brothers, others their fathers. They strangled their little children with their own hands, and threw them under the wheels and horses' feet. Last of all, they killed themselves. They tell us of one that was seen slung from the top of a wagon, with a child hanging from each heel. The men, for want of trees, tied themselves by the neck to the horns of oxen, others to their legs, and then pricked them on, that by the starting of the beasts they might be strangled or torn apart. More than 30,000 are said to have perished."

The history of Rome furnishes a long, long series of famous military commanders who made suicide the penalty of defeat. Brutus is an illustrious example, and so is Nero, and likewise Cato. Stoic Switzerland at one time, too, held suicide up as the proper method for a defeated general to end his earthly career. England, Scotland and France also have a few instances where defeated generals tried to mellow the disgrace of defeat by death at their own hands. Many defeated political generals of these countries have drowned the sorrows of defeat in self-inflicted death. A striking example of this latter class is found in Lord Castlereagh, the great English premier, who came near fastening England with the Holy Alliance as against that political declaration now known as the Monroe Doctrine. If Premier Canning had not reversed the policy of Premier Castlereagh and England had joined with the rest of Europe to reconquer the revolting Spanish provinces, the maps of North and South America might wear different aspects than they do today. In passing it is worthy of mention that Canning and Castlereagh tried to exterminate each other on the duel field over a political quarrel.

The idea of taking refuge from trouble and defeat in suicide can be traced to the doctrines of the Stoics. They apotheosized the man who destroyed himself, for they made claim that death brought a surcease of trouble. Then again a foolish enthusiasm of clothing the military leaders of olden days with a supposedly invincible power is partially to blame for the suicide habit. The leaders were looked upon as gods by their followers, defeat left them less than a man, and death loomed, up before the defeated captains as an easier path to travel than years of disdain and lost prestige. It is a reflection of these same sentiments which causes a man to commit suicide at any time. It is a belief which echoes to the cowardly doctrine of the Stoics that death brings a surcease of trouble.

CHARLES BRASSO, now in Havana, writes to a friend in New York that the "jack flag" of the Maine is now offered for sale by a Spaniard, who wants \$5,000 for it. The Spaniard showed Brasso a written offer from Spain of \$1,500 for it.

MISS FELICITE OGLESBY, daughter of Ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, recently created a sensation in the camp of the First Illinois cavalry at Camp Thomas by bridging on a vicious German mule several hands higher than the ordinary size.

OUR FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the SENTINEL.

ENGLAND.

PEACE BETWEEN AMERICA AND SPAIN.

Times—London, July 27.

Spain has applied formally and directly through the French Ambassador at Washington to the President of the United States for conditions of peace. There can be no question as to the wisdom of the step which the Government of the Queen Regent have at last decided to take. The heroism with which the soldiers of Spain have upheld the honor of their flag against the ineptitude of her rulers, and the spirit of self-sacrifice so conspicuously shown by the Spanish people have won for them the admiration and sympathy of all nations, and not least of the generous enemy who has defeated them. But it has long been clear to all the world that the efforts which were being made by rapid strides to ruin the certain progress of the unequal struggle could not increase the burden which the party foredoomed to defeat must have to bear whenever peace is concluded. * * *

Now that Senor Sagasta and his colleagues have made the plunge, they must be credited with having made it in earnest. The negotiations cannot have a successful issue unless the Spanish nation has prepared to accept the full consequences of their defeats by land and sea; and unsuccessful or even dilatory negotiations could hardly fail to affect public opinion in the United States—that force which, after all, must be the supreme arbiter of the terms of peace—in a manner highly prejudicial to Spain. Few things have been more remarkable in the course of the present struggle than the steady growth of mutual respect and good feeling between the combatants. The bravem men who have met in battle have learned to appreciate each other and to despise the calumnies circulated by inventive journalists and politicians at home. It is for the Spaniards to make the most of this favorable disposition on the part of their adversaries, and the way to do so is to face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which has earned the respect of the Americans in the field.

Standard—London, July 27.

The American people are in presence of a great triumph, and they know that in the hour of their success they enjoy the sympathy of their kinsmen in this country. They have succeeded in breaking down the reactionary and cruel system of government whose oppression has caused great suffering to them. In doing so they have exhibited an astonishing power of dealing rapidly and effectively with naval and military emergencies, for which their previous history had afforded very little preparation. They have spent their treasure with a lavish hand, and sacrificed many valuable lives, in carrying out a mission which—even if undertaken with some mixture of motives, which is human—will unquestionably issue in a large reduction of the sum of the world's misery. At the same time, the Americans are in presence of a national policy very different to that which they looked ahead to at the opening of the campaign. Both in the case of Cuba and in that of the Philippines, their warlike action has created, for their responsibilities which they cannot evade, and which, we believe, they will have no desire to evade, even though, in regard to the great Pacific group of islands, considerations of prudence should place a limit upon their immediate development.

Daily News—London, July 27.

The old fashioned, steady going politicians wish to emancipate Cuba, and perhaps to take Puerto Rico in lieu of an indemnity, but to avoid the responsibilities of distant conquest they are assuredly the stronger. But on the other hand the new school of American jingoes, who want, as Lord Salisbury said of a distinguished colleague, to "fight everybody and take everything," have become much more powerful and influential since the victories of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Sampson. If Commodore Watson went to Spain they would become more influential still. But we hope that the necessity will not arise. It would be an act of extreme generosity to leave Spain in possession of—let us say, at any rate, in sovereignty over—the Philippines. But generosity is often the best policy. America has no interest in Asia, except a commercial one, which might, perhaps, be advanced by taking a coaling station in the Philippines. See has completely achieved the aim for which she fought. She has freed Cuba. Spanish tyranny has been forever expelled from the island, and if they were content with the rewards for their labors, the United States would set an example of conspicuous magnanimity to the world.

Morning Post—London, July 27.

The position of Spain is complicated by possibilities of domestic trouble. Since the war began the political parties have been watching one another without making any visible moves in the game they are playing. The state of popular feeling is hardly known to the outside world for it is inarticulate, and the measures of the Government by way of preparation for repression may have prevented its finding any outlet. The rumors of excitement and activity among the Carlists outside of Spain point to a belief held by the members of that party that a grave crisis in the affairs of Spain is at hand. The Spanish author of an article on Spanish affairs, published in the Fortnightly Review for

August, declares with much confidence that the position of the dynasty is unstable, and that he expects both a pronouncement and a revolution. None of those who have a close personal knowledge of Spain will venture to confirm or deny these predictions, which are written with an evident bias against the Queen Regent. It is safe to assume, however, that the announcement of a peace by which the Spanish Empire will be curtailed will tend to a sudden relaxation of the tension in which Spanish feeling has for some months been held, and that the reaction can hardly be favorable to either of the parties that has recently held office.

Daily Telegraph—London, July 27.

The preparations for the attack on Puerto Rico are going on apace, and unless something intervenes to stay the progress of American arms, we are likely to hear in a very short time that the island has been surrendered. Then, under Commodore Watson, which addition under Commodore Watson, which may touch the Canaries, but at all events, is designed to threaten the coast line of the Peninsula. The fall of Manila cannot long be delayed, and as soon as it comes the whole question of the future of the Philippines will be opened for European as well as American discussion. When such is the prospect which confronts the Queen Regent and her counsellors, the best advice which can be tendered to Senor Sagasta is to make terms with his adversary while he is in the way with him. On every ground, therefore, because the world is weary of the war, and is anxious that the relations between conquerors and conquered should not be further embittered, we sincerely hope that the primary interview at Washington may be the commencement of successful negotiations which, in due time, may put an end to bloodshed and reconcile the United States with Spain in a lasting tranquility.

Daily Chronicle—London, July 27.

One thing is certain President McKinley will welcome peace. War is and has been wholly abhorrent to him. He entered upon it under strenuous compulsion, alike from public sentiment and his own conscience. He will be thankful to bring it to a close. But, notwithstanding this, he will accept no terms except those which first were determined upon by the United States from the beginning of the war, and second, have been imposed upon his administration during the progress of the war. * * * There remain only two questions, those of an indemnity and of the Philippines. The first presents no difficulty, for the plenitude of that whatever Spain might promise, she could not pay it. She is insolvent, and has long been so. The Bank of Spain was a sound institution ten years ago. Today it is but the bankrupt Spanish Government under another name. Its solid securities have gradually disappeared, and their place has been taken by Government promises to pay, which are worth at this moment but a fraction of their face value. As a country Spain is not ruined. On the contrary, she has vast untouched assets in her natural resources and the industry and thrift of her people. But as a government she is insolvent beyond repair. Therefore the question of what indemnity she could pay has no interest for the United States. No indemnity will be asked for, or, if it is, the demand will merely be the basis of a lien upon Spanish territory.

Daily Graphic—London, July 27.

The terms on which the United States will be found willing to conclude peace have not been concealed by the Washington Cabinet, and we may reasonably assume that Spain has already made up her mind to acquiesce in them. From the West Indies the Spanish flag will altogether disappear. Cuba will be declared independent, under the tutelage, no doubt, of the United States, while Puerto Rico will be annexed to the United States. The strategic position acquired by the Union in the Pacific at Hawaii. The fate of the Philippines is less clear. Great Britain would be quite willing to see the Americans in possession of that group of islands; but if, as seems likely, President McKinley prefers to limit his demands to a coaling station in the vicinity of Manila, we trust that the re-establishment of Spanish authority in the archipelago will be favored, and assisted even by the United States. Any middle course, such as the establishment of a native republic, would be inadvisable for many reasons. The inhabitants of the Philippines are not like the Chinese, Japanese, and Siamese, a homogeneous people, offering any promise of stable self-government. Round a nucleus of Malay halfbreeds has congregated a number of widely different communities of cutthroats, recruited from all the countries of the Far East, and to these communities independence would be the signal for anarchy. The clock can not be set back in the regions, and if the United States are not prepared to assume the responsibility of government, Spain, who at any rate can keep the peace and maintain a decent semblance of European civilization, should be reinstated.

THE HOOLEY REVELATIONS.

Daily Chronicle—London, July 28

The Hooley revelations have come, and most astounding revelations they are—of deep import to the public honor. The proceedings yesterday before the Registrar in Bankruptcy will shine out in commercial history as the apotheosis of the guinea pig. The guinea pig is a much more systematic creature than a man. If we are to assume the substantial truth of Mr. Hooley's statements, such a man, say, an earl, may be worth £10,000, or even £25,000, in hard cash, and even an introduction to him may fetch £5,000. The history of the Dunlop promotion, as it was told by the promoter, is one of the worst tales of which London ever listened. "That board cost me £50,000," "I paid Earl De La Warr £25,000 for himself." The two solicitors got

£20,000 apiece for putting their names on the prospectus." "Together, the names on the front sheet of that prospectus cost between £90,000 and £100,000." This, of course, is not blackmail. We should call it deceiving. It was Mr. Hooley's way of inducing the public to give him five millions for a thing that cost him little more than three. For the moment the plan succeeded admirably. The trick was done in exactly a month—and Mr. Hooley adds, with pride, he "had never heard of the business till he came to London."

In plain English, Mr. Hooley bought and sold businesses with an astounding recklessness which we suppose must have been accompanied by some quality of shrewdness that we do not succeed in his evidence, and he succeeded, according to his own account, by system of gigantic bribery. * * * A variety of the story is afforded by Mr. Hooley's account of his relations with that light of financial journalism, Mr. Harry Marks, M. P. "Mr. Marks and I were on the most friendly terms," is the delectable explanation of a certain check for £10,000.

"I think he would refrain from doing me any harm, and I am sure I should refrain from doing him any harm."

"I sold him 20,000 shares in the Dunlop before allotment for £10,000 in shares or cash at my option, and paid the cash." "You cannot say that £10,000 was in payment for articles. I had a contract with Mr. Marks, as with other people. If the company had not gone to allotment, he would have lost money."

Therefore, we imagine, it was made to be Mr. Marks's interest that the company should go to allotment. It is, of course, fair to await Mr. Marks's explanation.

Standard—London, July 28.

In his public examination before Mr. Registrar Hood, Mr. Hooley was invited to give a statement of his conception of the duties of a company promoter. His response was not lacking in a certain rough candor, and may have its value, if it opens the eyes of investors and speculators who risk their money on the faith of a prospectus and its reliance on the names of the people which embellish the front page.

How money can be muddled away in the gigantic schemes of company promotion will be seen from Mr. Hooley's statements that the gross profits in the Dunlop issue were about sixteen or seventeen hundred thousand pounds, but when all claims and charges had been satisfied the net amount left was between one and two hundred thousand pounds. Into the details of this leakage—how much went to attracting peers, how much to "squaring" certain journals, how much was intercepted by financial associates—we do not propose now to enter. We only advise the public to study the proceedings with the attention they deserve, and to remember what they have read of the rest of the story, that they are invited to pin their faith and their money on the most notorious promoter of the hour.

Daily News—London, July 28.

The "Eminent Director Humburg" has seldom been shown up in so amusing a fashion as in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday. We see that in some quarters Mr. Hooley's disclosures are described as "astounding" and "stunning." To anybody with eyes and ears they are nothing of the kind. They are simply the old, old story, writ large. The utter humbug of the eminent director, and the more or less shady manner whereby his name is obtained to adorn the shop window of the company promoter have long been known to everybody who has looked into the business. * * * Some Lords are dearer than others. With some the company director deals directly. In the case of others he pays heavy fees to a third party for an introduction. There is nothing, however, new in all this. It has all come out a hundred times before. The only novelty in Mr. Hooley's disclosures is the scale on which he worked. He paid, he says, thousands and thousands for the introduction to titled personages whose names figured on the prospectus.

There will be a natural temptation to see in all this special signs of demoralization in the aristocracy. Do not let the rest of us lay any such pharisaic unctious to our souls. Certainly Mr. Hooley's revelations throw a lurid light on the modern reading of the old saying—noblesse oblige. Nobility obliges us to pay a very heavy price for it. But the eminent director humbug is not confined to the higher classes. Sometimes it is the religious and philanthropic decoy that is used. Some time ago it is the member of Parliament who has "influence with the Government." And again: the eminent director on his part saves his conscience with the thought that he is well worth his price. But what of the speculative investor who rushes in, hoping, on his part, also to reap where he has not sown? It is not only the titled classes who start in the face of the waste. The love of ostentation, the haste to make riches, no matter how, the insensate greed for gold—these things are permeating all of society today, and are sapping the foundations alike of honest living and of sound business.

GOVERNMENT MAP WRONG.—The official maps of the Government are the authority of the Government declared to be incorrect, and as now printed perpetuate a mistake which is being taught in many of the schools of this country.

The map in question is faulty in that it shows the Louisiana cession to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains and to include what are now known as Montana, Washington and parts of Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming. Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann, after an exhaustive examination of the authorities, has recommended that the new maps make the Louisiana cession end at the Rocky Mountains, and his suggestion has been adopted by Secretary of the Interior Bliss.