

HOW THE UNITED STATES FACED ITS EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM AT DUNDEE.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT DUNDEE.

At the opening of the Armlisted Trust Course of Lectures at Dundee on November 2 the American Ambassador delivered the following address:

Dundee confers a fresh honor upon me tonight in this splendid audience and in the privilege of opening this course of lectures. The society which has organized this course has established the course enhances the honor. So do the educational efforts that preceded its establishment, and so does the conduct of this great Scottish work by the Dundee Education Society.

When this duty was proposed to me I was told that the thoughts of the community were turned toward a broadening of university work to meet the wants of the broader age in which we live; and that therefore this opening address might properly discuss the demands for more educational training that form one phase of your ever widening educational problem.

Yet even here I would be easy to be misunderstood. The conditions with us are not the same as those in Dundee. We have not the same British conditions as to make a probable, what seems to suit the one country might be found quite unsuitable for the other.

Next, a habit of thought, fervidly religious at the outset, but diverging into many forms of religious intolerance or fanaticism, and a demand for religious freedom and in hostility to an established church.

But when different sects, nearly or quite balancing each other in influence, disputed the control in a new and unconventional community, where the public school system had not yet been established, the perplexities were more than through their forests and where they had to blaze their trails for themselves, it is clear that this sectarian intolerance would in the end be modified as to include in fact to become less doctrinal and more ethical—a teaching merely of morals and of duties to each other.

Now with the two systems in force, it would be obvious that the one where the school was free would grow the faster, and equally obvious that those who paid for their own and were taxed for the other would wish to limit as far as possible the scope and consequently the cost of the system they did not use.

But in a country controlled by popular suffrage and among a people passionately convinced of the superiority of their own government, on the widest diffusion of intelligence, it is evident that a system of free public schools supported by public taxation, when once started, could never be abandoned.

The first class would hold that only reading, writing and arithmetic were necessary, with perhaps the history of the country and the nature of its government. The second class, those who were not so fortunate as to have their children, would wish to carry as far as possible the children seemed capable of receiving and profiting by it.

Thus could be easily foreseen a struggle between those who wished to limit the free public school, and those who wished to carry it through secondary schools to colleges and universities. The one side would hold that the free secondary and university education, and the other that the taxpayer through unequal burdens would harm many of those encouraged to take it for the reason that it cost nothing, since it would educate the men to find their own way to the top of the ladder for what they are fit for, in the effort to qualify them for tasks they never can be made fit for.

ated by the campaign we have just gone through. Gorky has not, in the cabled extracts from his book, found anything new to say about those well worn subjects American slavery and the money devil. There was a time, back in the consulship of Plancius, when Americans used to feel hurt when a literary visitor, his pockets full of our dollars, wrote of us with unkind candor. But now we feel bored if it is a serious effort to indict the whole people, or amused if it is a mere ebullition of bad temper.

THE "ULTIMATUM" TO MAGOON.

It is reported that the Cuban Liberal leaders have presented a practical "ultimatum" to Governor Magoon. They don't want to play any more unless he will give them all the moves in the game which they want. He must make a clean sweep of their political opponents and give them all to the office. Otherwise they will refuse longer to co-operate with him. They will boycott him. They will protest against his remaining there any longer, and, indeed, against any further American occupation and control of the island. What is he there for, they want to know, if not to give them the offices? What business had the United States to intervene, excepting for the exalted purpose of turning out the Ins and putting in the Outs?

Apart from the humor of the thing, the exultatory comic notion of their thus trying to dictate policies to Governor Magoon, such an attitude is deplorable and almost disheartening. It evinces a radically false view and estimate of the whole situation and of the relation of the United States to Cuban affairs. In fact, this very protest, or threatened protest, against American occupation unless for the sake of partisan gain, is itself one of the strongest arguments for such occupation. It presents in a most convincing light the need of occupation until such time as the Cubans shall come to a more reasonable frame of mind.

The question is not one of government by this party or by that party, but of any government at all by the people of Cuba. The United States cares nothing for Conservatism or Liberalism, for Whig or Puritanism; it is no party to factional rivalries in Cuba. It did not intervene in behalf of any faction, and Governor Magoon is not there to put one party out and another in power. The Cubans are expected to be able to settle all such matters among themselves, in a decent and orderly manner, when they are again intrusted with self government. For the present, party government has ceased to exist in Cuba. There is simply American government, at the impartial hands of Charles E. Magoon. He will make use of such men as he regards best suited to the purpose of restoring order and autonomy. If the Cubans do not like that policy, they have only themselves to blame. The United States did not want to intervene. It did so only because the Cubans themselves, of both parties, begged it to do so. Now that this country has, against its will, dragged into Cuba, it is certainly not to be dictated to by any Cuban faction or made the tool of one Cuban party in its machinations against another. The United States will keep a free hand in Cuba and do whatever it, and not some faction of Cuban politicians, deems best for the welfare of the island; and the Cubans will have to accept the situation.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Those who were inclined to attribute the recent dullness in the stock market to the approaching election were compelled to seek some other explanation after Tuesday, and the money market was once more the scapegoat. While it is true that no conservative operator would borrow heavily in this money market in order to carry securities that are already high priced, the mere fact of dear money never checked a movement in which there was enthusiasm by the outside public and general confidence in much higher quotations. But with little outside interest, the high cost of carrying stocks is an important market influence that is respected by the floor traders who have provided a large share of recent operations. Railway earnings are steadily showing substantial gains over previous years, but numerous serious strikes are now threatened, and others have been averted by important concessions that add to the cost of operation. Following close upon its higher dividend rate, the Pennsylvania Railroad has advanced wages 10 per cent, making a total additional outlay of \$15,000,000 yearly, which is no small matter even for a great railway system. Conservative men also view with some concern the broadening speculation in curb mining stocks. Many of these may prove valuable properties, but the rise in prices is not a reflection of intrinsic value in all cases, being largely due to a purely speculative demand that will be followed by quick sales for profits as soon as there is any indication that the boom has run its course.

Financial conditions are no easier, although the money market has encountered little speculative pressure. Borrowing was light, but the movement of currency threatened to eliminate the small surplus reserve reported by the associated banks at the close of the preceding week, and there was also a fear that the Bank of England might at any time start exports of gold from New York by a further advance in the official rate of discount. The outgo of cotton has exceeded expectations, but the movement of grain has fallen short, and the total supply of commercial bills in the foreign exchange market was scarcely adequate to meet the demand for remittance against maturing finance bills that it is not found profitable to renew. This resulted in a firm reaction for sterling at the season when some reaction might be expected. The remarkable demand for money is clearly shown by the official statement of the total amount in circulation, which is not only far above all previous records, but \$3 per capita above the figures of a year ago, after making allowance for the increase of almost two million in population.

Reports of retail trade in seasonable lines of merchandise show some irregularity because of the widely differing varieties of weather throughout the country. The net result, however, appears to be entirely satisfactory, and mercantile collections continue to show the improvement customary when the crops are marketed. Wholesalers in staple lines, notably dry-goods, are receiving liberal orders, but the special feature at the present time is the demand for jewelry, toys and other holiday supplies. Jobbers are preparing for next spring, seeking large deliveries from manufacturers, and it is the consensus of opinion that stocks of wearing apparel have been allowed to fall very low because of the high prices that have prevailed. That no relief is in sight is indicated by statistics of the cost of living, practically at the highest point in twenty-two years, or since present economical methods of manufacture and distribution have prevailed. Business is hampered by the car famine that is almost universal, freight blockades being worse than in former seasons, even when deep snow was the dominant factor.

Comparatively little speculative interest has been shown in the leading markets for farm staples, which may have been due in part to the high money market. Cotton traders gave that staple no support whatever, and the price was further depressed by increased offerings, making a large decline of \$6 a bale for spot middling upland at this city in less than a month. It was difficult to persist in estimates of a small crop in view of the phenomenal movement of the last two weeks, but it was surprising that

the long account did not derive some encouragement from the liberal shipments abroad. Speculators awaited impatiently the publication of official ginning returns, and when they showed an increase of only 435,000 bales compared with last year's figures there was a slight rally from lowest prices. The grain markets moved within narrow limits, wheat losing all the advance of the preceding week, although there was the same supporting influence of small receipts on account of inadequate railway facilities. But the movement out of the country was also disappointing, and consumption by domestic millers made a very poor comparison with the flour output a year ago.

Scarcity of labor is still the chief drawback to industrial activity, although railway blockades also interrupt to some extent. Demands are all that could be desired in the leading branches of manufacture, and it is the exception when comparisons with last year's figures do not show a substantial increase. New England footwear factories are nearing the end of duplicate fall and winter orders, but there is no lack of spring business to maintain activity of machinery. Cutting has begun on spring goods, and travelling salesmen receive large orders for delivery next year. The leather market is very strong, though quiet, but hides begin to show the usual seasonal effect of poorer quality, which will soon bring lower quotations for the current take-off, although hides of good quality will be no weaker. Cotton mills are sold so far ahead that there is no disappointment over the decrease in new business on account of the decline in raw cotton. On the contrary, this check to speculation promises more permanent prosperity in the industry. Woolen goods are in better demand, and there is a good movement of raw wool. The iron and steel industry continues to make splendid progress, another advance in quotations for pig iron failing to check the demand.

McCarran intimates that "Fingey" Conners and "Charlie" Murphy are not mind readers. There's treason for you!

Gorky calls New York a "greedy, engorged, loathsome stomach." His experience in getting away to Europe must have been something like Jonah's.

Professor Matteucci believes that the recent discharge of ashes from Vesuvius does not portend serious trouble. He attributes the phenomenon not to a renewal of subterranean activity, but to the undermining and collapse of a portion of the crater. The world will certainly hope that his interpretation of the outbreak is correct.

Now that bosses are having the time of their lives to hold their jobs, their utility is being discovered. Secretary Bonaparte's Pickwickian suggestion of a "legalized" boss is a recognition of the excellence of an autocrat if you can only get the right autocrat. But if we cannot get the right man to run for office, how are we going to get the right man to run for boss?

Peary and Wellman, both now homeward bound, ought to reach this city at about the same time. The former can utilize the railroad, if he likes, when he once gets to Cape Breton. The Savoie, on which the other explorer sailed from Havre on Saturday, is not the fastest ship of the French Line, but does not usually take more than a week to cross the Atlantic. Peary will undoubtedly have much the better story to tell when he gets here, but Wellman may be able to match it next year if his flying machine is all his fancy paints it.

Concrete has not invariably justified the confidence of its users and advocates, but a story comes from Tunis, in Northern Africa, which shows that this material will sometimes hang together under rather trying circumstances. A five-story warehouse, erected in a marshy part of the city, showed a disposition to assume the attitude of the famous Tower of Pisa. When it was tilted over at an angle of 25 degrees from the perpendicular the task of making it once more strictly upright was undertaken. The object was attained by undermining the highest side, and in the end the structure stood at a considerably lower level than was originally contemplated, but it is said to have remained as intact as if it had been a single block of stone.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The slang expression "23," according to "The Boston Advertiser," comes from New York and is a police and hospital term. The psychopathic ward in Bellevue is numbered 23. When a person arrested shows any sign of insanity he is sent to Ward 23, and the police have become accustomed to saying, "Twenty-three for him," as they send him to the hospital.

RURAL RONDEAU.  
Just about 't' heast, B'ee, Of the things I ever see, 'Tis 't' d'inner I recall, 'T'own on the farm in fall. Shudders! They tasted good to me. There was 't' 'nd Hen-ner-ee, 'N'd ay, pa, he, sez, sez he: 'Ain't 't' these d'ners best of all? 'T' just about 't'.

Rural poet, twenty-three! Can your stock of poetries, enough to fit the bill, be sent to citizenship; and the other that it was also to the public interest to fit them for anything. Heavy taxpayers would naturally lead in the first; those who felt the burden of taxation, and the burden of the second. As heavy taxpayers are never in the majority, and as the readiness to vote burdens on others is apt to be more marked in those who do not feel like burdens themselves, the latter is natural to expect the tendency in the long run, in a democratic government, to be found in favor of the most liberal appropriations and the widest scope for the studies.

The first class would hold that only reading, writing and arithmetic were necessary, with perhaps the history of the country and the nature of its government. The second class, those who were not so fortunate as to have their children, would wish to carry as far as possible the children seemed capable of receiving and profiting by it. The third class, those who were not so fortunate as to have their children, would wish to carry as far as possible the children seemed capable of receiving and profiting by it.

The millionaire who can't digest The food his palate craves may be Long featured, solemn and possessed Of never ceasing misery.

But think of those poor people who, Although they are not millionaires, Have stomachs which refuse to do, Of never ceasing misery.

A Swiss child, aged three years, has been sentenced at the Criminal Assizes at Weinfelden, in the Canton of Thurgovie, to three and a half months' imprisonment for theft. It appears that the little fellow was passing a toy shop, and, seeing some toys dangling in the street, helped himself to two or three articles of little value and took them home. The matter was carried into court, and in answer to questions frankly asked he took the toys home to play with his little sister, who had none. To the great astonishment of the court, the presiding judge sentenced the infant to three and a half months' imprisonment. The little fellow was carried out of the court crying and handed over to a prison official. The Swiss press is indignant at the unprecedented action of the judge and condemns the verdict as illegal.

Teacher—What is it that he says, Tommie? Tommie—Sore spots, ma'am.—Yonkers Statesman.

Magistrate of the nation and their own chief commander.

MR. HILL ON RAILROAD AGITATION.

A man who has been a successful pioneer all his life has a trained eye to the future. He does everything on his faith or insight into tomorrow's needs, and if the event justifies him his ability to look a little further ahead than the average man is demonstrated. It is this fact which gives force and importance to anything which Mr. James J. Hill says about his own subject, railroading. Mr. Hill has been a pioneer, and a brilliantly successful pioneer, railroad builder. He has opened up paths for advancing population. He has bulldozed to carry the freight of yet untilled fields. Therefore, when Mr. Hill says, as he did in Chicago on Saturday night, that the country is face to face with a railroad question so important that there is none "since the Civil War of half the consequence of this one," his assertion deserves grave consideration.

Mr. Hill's railway problem is the reverse side of the railway problem with which the public is familiar. He is interested as a railway builder in the attitude of capital toward railway construction. The problem as Mr. Hill presents it is not how to control the railways we have, but how to get enough railways. What the country is suffering from is lack of railways to do its transportation business, and Mr. Hill is impatient that the work of railroad building should be impeded by the discussion of the public policy toward railways.

Shortage of cars and the congestion of freight traffic are familiar facts to every one. Mr. Hill puts it very strongly: "The traffic of the country is congested beyond imagination. The commerce of the country is paralyzed, which, continued, means slow death." But Mr. Hill says the real trouble is not merely lack of cars, but lack of railroad mileage. In ten years the business of the country has grown 110 per cent, while the railroads have expanded only 20 per cent. That is the great reason for congestion. It is estimated, according to Mr. Hill, that 115,000 to 120,000 miles of track must be built at once to take care of the increased business. This will cost \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Capital, according to Mr. Hill, is shy of entering railroad building. He asks:

Are men going to invest their money in railroads as long as railroads are considered outlaws? The fact is the railroad has not been getting justice in this country. Why in the world should capital be held the spectacle of two great political parties preaching the doctrine of the operation of the railroads by the government.

Mr. Hill appears to have been speaking impromptu and has been led by his impatience into exaggeration. We were not aware that the dominant party in this country is "preaching the doctrine of the operation of railroads by the government." As for the Democratic party, there is always great uncertainty about its future attitude on public questions. Its chief publicist recently preached the doctrine of government operation, and his suggestion was promptly and almost unanimously repudiated by the press of the country.

Back of the whole discussion which Mr. Hill condemns, but which seems to us inevitable, is a suspicious public sentiment for whose existence the railroads themselves are largely responsible. Until public opinion is conciliated and public confidence in the honesty and fairness of railroad managements is restored that stability which will commend new railroad building to capital cannot be regained. We are prepared to say that recent laws asserting the nation's ability to control and regulate the great railroad corporations will do much to end the deplored discussion. Blinking public sentiment will not do it. Neither will the assumption by the railroads of the attitude that it is none of the government's business how they are run. If the railroads do their part toward winning a favorable public sentiment, the talk of public ownership will die out. Reckless agitators for government ownership should, however, heed Mr. Hill's warning. The commerce of the country should not be paralyzed for the airing of academic delusions.

A PAINED GENIUS.

Mr. Gorky took back to Europe with him some "impressions." If reports be true, they were all he took back with him from this country, and if there had been a freight rate upon impressions the noted revolutionist might have felt constrained to leave them behind. Naturally they were most painful impressions. Mr. Gorky's capacity for being pained is exceptional anyway, and his opportunities while in this country for indulging it were rare. He has put his pain on paper, and from the cabled accounts of it the author must have been glad that he got away from here alive. We are, too. We should have been sorry if America had proved too much for his tyrant hating soul.

Gorky came to this country under the impression that it was the land of liberty and dollars. Our liberty turned out to be merely a metal statue, and even that we do not permit on our land, but have shoved it well out into the water, where it can in no wise affect the concerns of the citizens, and is only a lure to literary lions. It is typical of America that it places Liberty on a lonely island, a Devil's Isle, a sort of penal settlement, a place proper for the restraint of suspicious characters likely at any time to disturb the public repose. Gorky would say just these things, but this is the way he looks at it. If we understand his sentiments as they are represented in some cabled extracts from his book, Oh Liberty, what tears are shed in thy name! When we add Gorky's to the flood it is a lucky thing that Bedlow's Liberty is not awash with the brine!

Liberty! Whr, we wouldn't even allow Liberty in our first class hotels as a distinguished visitor and temporary sojourner from a foreign land, much less give it a permanent foothold upon our continent. We would kick the thing about from hostility to hostility, until it was driven to retirement in a rathole, treating it as a suspicious and dangerous character, likely to disturb us in the enjoyment of our slavery. For we are slaves. Gorky says so. The statues of our heroes in the public squares cry out, Gorky says, to us, bidding us be free, but we hurry by without looking at them. They get no more attention than Gorky, the emancipator, who tried to break our golden chains and carry them away with him, but who went back empty handed.

Dollars are as hard to get over here as liberty. Mr. Gorky does not explain to us, and we shall not attempt to say, which is the more painful disillusionment, to find men not free or dollars not free. How deeply the revolutionist is pained regarding the restraints on our dollars may be inferred from his entitling this part of his "Impressions" "The Yellow Demon." It is enough to make gold change its color to find itself linked in chromatic infamy with "The Yellow Peril" and "The Yellow Press." But the title shows that Gorky saw the color of our money when he was here, and sets at rest all reports to the contrary.

No distinguished visitor has gone back so free as Gorky from that has toward flattery which hospitality imposes. We stretched our indignation laws a little, to let him and his "affinity" hand and look at our "Yellow Demon," and that was all. We neither whined nor realized him—but for this reason. We did not realize that we had had a lion among us. So there is no reason why he should not say what he pleases, and feel the better for saying it. Perhaps what he says will sell, and that will make his expression an even greater levity of his grief. But the "Impressions" seem ill timed to find a market. The public appetite for witless abuse of things American should have been

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A report circulated in Paris that King Alfonso had been assassinated in Madrid was denied. Three policemen were killed and four wounded by a bomb in Tiflis. The king of the Belgians, King Leopold, was stated in Paris that there were over ten thousand less births in France in 1905 than in 1904.

DOMESTIC.—A wireless message from the Louisiana, picked up at the station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., said that the President was greatly enjoying his trip, with Mrs. Roosevelt spending much time on deck. The report of Surgeon General O'Reilly of the army shows the condition of health among the troops is good; he compares the health of American troops with that of the British troops in the Boer war, and says that the health of our troops is much better.

CITY.—J. A. Bennett, member of the Democratic central committee, announced that he was to reorganize the upstate county committees. Edward M. Shepard discussed Democratic conditions. O. S. Gilbert said that he would apply to the courts today for a writ of habeas corpus marked "old." Efforts to have the Musicians' Union order a strike of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra were unsuccessfully renewed. Bird S. Coler was denounced by the Central Federated Union. Magistrate Whitman severely criticized the police for arresting women without proper evidence.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 40.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

The President's programme for his Panama trip is quite characteristic of him. It is eminently practical and businesslike. He is going to the isthmus primarily and principally to look after American interests and to acquaint himself with them, above all, of course, the canal, which is the sole reason for American occupation of the isthmus. He will, therefore, spend most of his time on the line of the canal, from the hideous swamps at Cristobal and the site of the proposed mud dam on a mud foundation at Gatun, through the cut at Culebra, which is a considerable ditch, but not the phenomenal monster which some exaggerated imaginations have pictured it, across the volcanic terraces of Panama, and so out to deep water among the idyllic islets in the Bay of Calms. The time which he has allotted to himself is a good deal more than the 28 hours and 10 minutes in which a former distinguished visitor achieved omniscience, and there is no doubt that he will, with his alert observation and quick comprehension, secure an accurate and efficient understanding of the whole enterprise.

It will be noticed, not without some regret, that he finds himself compelled to decline most of the social attentions which the hospitable and cultivated people of Panama would delight to lavish upon him—regret not because he declines these things in favor of the more practical phases of his visit, but because there is not time for both. He has even declined the invitation, tendered through Mr. Obaldia, to a public state banquet. He will, however, be entertained at the Government House, and that single incident will be sufficient to emphasize the fact that he has smashed one of the most senseless of our national superstitions by visiting a foreign land and becoming the guest of its Chief of State. In this he will be just that youngest of the world's nations with the unique distinction of being the only one that has ever entertained an American President.

It is an agreeable and inspiring circumstance that he is to give one whole evening to the employees of the Canal Commission, in the course of which he will probably make to them the only extended public address of his whole trip. We can imagine that that will be the part of his programme which will be of most interest to him, and perhaps also of most profit to the nation and its enterprise on the isthmus. It will greatly cheer and inspire the "boys"—as we should not be surprised at his calling them. There have been innumerable falsehoods published about them, the conditions of their work and their feelings toward the government, which they have bitterly resented, but which they have been powerless to contradict effectively. It will be gratifying to them to know that the truth concerning them is known, through his personal observation, by the Chief