ment of the empire has witnessed increased efficiency of skilled labor. It is this widespread and highly developed system of technical education that has converted Germany into the most formidable industrial and commercial rival of both America and England. There are as many as 2,500 or 8,000 of these technical schools of all grades, and a considerable percentage of the nine millions in the elementary schools are reserved for this practical method of special education. The whole system, like that of Switzerland, is training young workers in industrial pursuits and improving the condition of the masses.

The old Guelph capital when the empire was founded was chiefly remarkable for its sausage factories and brewhouses. It is now a great industrial centre in the richest agricultural province of Germany. To the meat factories and breweries are added sugar refineries, iron works, sewing machine manufactories, paper and cloth mills, dyehouses, glove, leather and jute factories and potteries. Industries have multiplied, and the population has rapidly increased to 180,000, and the town is encircled with flourishing schools. Brunswick has been forced to take up the same series of social questions which other prosperous German cities have been solving more or less satisfactorily. The housing of workers is, perhaps, the most important one, and thousands of artisans' dwellings have been built by improvement companies and either let or sold on the instalment plan. The triple system of insurance operates here as elsewhere in Germany to stimulate thrift and to minimize pauperism by making provision for sickness, accident and permanent disability and supplying moderate pensions for old age. Technical education in industrial and commercial schools increases, at low cost of tuition, the earning capacity of workers by developing their skill. Yet there are the unemployed, even with all these safeguards and advantages, and there is the difficult problem of dealing with them both firmly and sympathetically, so as to set them to work and to release them from dependence upon poor rates and private charity. Through employment agencies and labor colonies, and with a businesslike administration of workhouses as places of correction for vagrants, beggars and shiftless idlers, a social question beset with difficulty in England has been at least partially solved. These and many other expedients for promoting the social welfare of workers, without diminishing either their power of initiative or their self-respect have been adopted here as in other rapidly growing towns. The Guelph succession to the duchy, the old houses and the new architecture are of slight importance in comparison with this social work. Indeed, in returning to London after a rapid but most interesting survey of these practical and original reform measures, I take with me a strong conviction that at present both America and England have more to learn from Germany than from each other.

I. N. F.

OFFICER LOST AT SEA.

Lieutenant Commander Garrett Was Washed Overboard.

Honolulu, Nov. 25.—Lieutenant Commander Leroy H. Garrett, commanding the United States steamer Albatross, was washed overboard and drowned last Wednesday, when the vessel was 500 miles northwest of Honolulu.

The Albatross stood by all night, using her searchlight in an unavailing search for him.

The Albatross has completed an important scientific expedition in the Aleutian and Japanese waters.

DR. AKED MAY ACCEPT CALL.

Desires To Become an American—Will Decide After He Returns Home.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Pembroke Baptist Church, Liverpool, who has been preaching at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, told his congregation yesterday that he had received the opportunity to accomplish the desire of his life, to become an American citizen. He said that he would return to his charge in England and there decide whether he would accept the New York call or continue in his present pastorate.

"I am at a loss to know which is the overpowering desire—to remain with those friends of my life with whom I have labored in our great work, or the realization of my fondest desires, to be with you, to be in America, an American," he said. "I shall return to my country within a few days, and in the quiet and rest of my own home I can read my mind and decide what shall be my course."

In his sermon Dr. Aked criticised Herbert Spencer and others, because, he said, they called God "unknown and unknowable." John D. Rockefeller, his son and William Rockefeller attended this service.

Dr. Aked was formally introduced yesterday to the members of John D. Rockefeller, jr.'s, Bible class. He said:

I was very much impressed by your leader's remarks on the subject of "Friendship" two weeks ago. I thought that the sentiments he expressed were very fine. I wish that they could be printed just as he said them, for I would like to take them home with me to England.

A TICKET SPECULATOR FINED.

Harrison Grey Fiske Takes a Scalp in His War on Sidewalk Sellers.

Harrison Grey Fiske, husband of Mrs. Fiske, the actress, appeared at the West Side court yesterday as complainant against Julius Meyer, a theatre ticket speculator. Meyer was fined $5 by Magistrate Sweetser for violating his speculator's license. He had been operating in front of the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Fiske said that he had violated the license law by standing directly in front of the theatre entrance, and had him arrested on Saturday.

Mr. Fiske is his wife's manager, and says he is making a determined effort to drive away the ticket speculators. He said yesterday that he was going to try to have a bill put through the Legislature making it impossible for a ticket speculator to procure a license.

FOR ANGLO-SAXON COLLEGE IN ROME.

Trustees of Catholic University to Discuss Idea of Pope Pius.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Catholic University at Washington to-morrow, after the routine business has been finished, the bishops and archbishops of the country will hold an informal discussion of a proposal to build in Rome a half million dollar theological seminary for the students of English speaking nations only. The erection of this structure is an idea of Pope Pius's, which will be formally placed before the hierarchies of all the English speaking nations in a letter now being prepared.

At present every college and seminary in Rome is overtaxed with the influx of students from all parts of the world, and it has become a problem how to accommodate them. English Catholics, headed by Archbishop Bourne, favor the establishment of an Anglo-Saxon seminary, in which would be housed the several thousand English speaking students now in Rome. This would give the representatives of other nations more room and the exclusive use of the older colleges and seminaries. The new seminary could be erected, it is said, for $500,000, which would be evenly divided among the English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian and American Catholics.

There are at present in Rome three great theological universities—the Gregorian, in charge of the Jesuits; the Roman Seminary, under the direction of the Vicar General of Rome, and the College of the Propaganda, under the congregation of that name. All three are so overcrowded now that for the present term some of the students have been sent to the Vatican Seminary, and it is quite possible that several classes will be sent to the Vatican pending the erection of a new seminary.

Rome, Nov. 25.—The Augustinians inaugurated a new international college here to-day. The ceremonies were attended by Father Rodriguez, the general of the order; Cardinals Rampolla, Vives y Tuto and Martinelli and the Rev. J. J. Harty, Archbishop of Manila. The Archbishop explained to a number of the other prelates present the standing and affairs of the Augustinians in the Philippine Islands.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S BAZAAR.

The annual bazaar of the Professional Women's League will be held at the Waldorf on the afternoons and evenings of December 14 and 15. Well known actresses will be in charge of the various booths. There will be voting contests to determine the most popular actor and actress. No price of admission will be charged. The bazaar will remain open to permit theatregoers to visit it.

NATION'S ART GALLERY.

WILL BE OPENED TO-DAY.

Harriet Lane Johnston Collection To Be Shown in Washington.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 25.—To-morrow the United States will actually possess a national art gallery. Although there has been provision for such a gallery since the founding of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, little has been done in forwarding the development throughout that period of sixty years. Through the generosity of the late Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who was mistress of the White House during the administration of President Buchanan, her uncle, and that of Charles A. Freer, of Detroit, who has devoted much of his life to gathering a most valuable private art collection, the National Galleries of Art have received great impetus and virtually their first actual start.

Mrs. Johnston, who died several years ago in Washington, left a collection of rare paintings for the National Galleries of Art. They were willed by her to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, to be exhibited there until a national gallery should be started. She did not at that time know that the National Galleries of Art had legally existed almost sixty years, although they had not acquired enough art objects to form an extensive collection. Last spring, after the Corcoran Gallery declined to accept her bequest upon the conditions stipulated, and by direction of President Roosevelt, the case was taken into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which ruled that there was a National Galleries of Art in existence and that under the terms of her will her fine collection of paintings should go to that gallery.

JOHNSTON COLLECTION READY.

Under this ruling the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, which was in danger of being put up at auction and scattered, was turned over in its entirety to the Smithsonian Institution, and has now been placed in the National Museum. During the last week workmen have been placing the Johnston collection on the walls of the lecture hall of the National Museum, and it will to-morrow be thrown open to the public for exhibition. These paintings, many of them of rare value and by old English and Italian artists, will then be shown publicly for the first time since they have been in the possession of Mrs. Johnston's estate. For years they were on the walls of the home of Mrs. Johnston at 18th and I streets, Northwest, in this city.

The collection will be known in the National Museum as the National Galleries of Art, and will be an impressive nucleus of what promises one day to be the finest art gallery in the country. After the death of Mr. Freer, of Detroit, the National Galleries will receive another important acquisition. Mr. Freer has made a will, under the terms of which his entire art collection will be immediately turned over to the government. His will also contains a provision of $500,000, which will be used in the construction of a building in which to house the Freer paintings and works of art.

MR. FREER'S OFFER.

More that a year ago Mr. Freer submitted two propositions to the Smithsonian Institution, which were considered for a long time, and it began to look as though the Smithsonian regents would not act. Mrs. Roosevelt became interested in having one of the two offers of Mr. Freer accepted, and President Roosevelt, as presiding officer ex officio of the Smithsonian, wrote a letter to the regents which resulted in action being taken by them last spring whereby an agreement was drawn up and signed by both the regents of the institution and Mr. Freer providing that his collection go to the government. Under the terms of this agreement the Smithsonian now owns the Freer collection, but the actual transfer is not to be made until immediately after his death. Mr. Freer is to add to the collection from year to year as long as he lives, and when he dies the collection, with all additions, is to come to the Smithsonian. The $500,000 will be spent in erecting a handsome building. Nothing but the Freer collection will occupy that building, but the structure will be so erected that it will conform to the other buildings to be ultimately erected to house the rest of the National Galleries of Art. Mr. Freer and the Smithsonian Institution regents will confer with each other during his life relative to the style of this building, and arrangements will be made so that immediately after his death work on the erection of the structure may be begun. The Freer collection contains a large Whistler collection, including the famous Peacock Room, which was removed bodily to Detroit.

Under the terms of the Congressional act founding the Smithsonian Institution a national gallery of art was established in connection with the Smithsonian in 1846 for the housing of all objects of art belonging to the federal government. The act makes the Smithsonian the custodian of all of these art objects. It is said that the act is so broad that every painting and statue belonging to the federal government in any public building in Washington could be placed in the national gallery. The Smithsonian regents have always known this, but have never insisted upon having that provision of the law carried out. The law made it "a right" of the Smithsonian, but that "right" has never been assumed by the regents.

MR. BRYCE'S TRIBUTE TO WILSON.

In Letter to Memorial Committee He Eulogizes Famous Scotch-American.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—Burton Alva Konkle, secretary of the Wilson Memorial Committee, to-day received a letter from James Bryce, M. P., eulogizing James Wilson. The letter was to have been read at the Wilson memorial services on last Thursday, but did not arrive in time. It is as follows:

House of Commons, London, November 12.

My Dear Sir: Had it been possible for me to cross the Atlantic now—my duties here forbid my doing so—I would gladly have joined you in paying honor to the memory of James Wilson, a native of my own country and one of the strongest and clearest intellects that Scotland ever sent to the service of America.

Few men in that great generation to which Wilson belonged equalled him—perhaps none except John Marshall surpassed him—in the amplitude of his legal view and the precision of his legal method. He had a wonderfully firm grasp of principles, and he knew how to apply them, not only as a lawyer, but as a statesman.

One cannot view the record of the debates connected with the preparation and adoption of the Constitution without feeling how great was the value of his contributions. His logic was always cogent, his good sense unfailing, his views of the political conditions of the time altogether sound and sane. You are rendering a real service to American constitutional history in thus commemorating a man to whom the Constitution owes so much.

JAMES BRYCE.

MUSICAL FOLKS ARRIVE ON CARONIA.

The steamer Caronia, which reached port yesterday, brought in 148 saloon, 231 second class and 861 third class passengers. Among these were several well known actors and musicians, including Robert von Herter, who was violinist at the Rumanian court, and played with Queen "Carmen Sylva" for several years. He brought with him a rare Maggini violin, made, he said, in 1720. Mme. Kirby Lunn, of the Metropolitan Opera House, and H. Evan Williams, a Welsh tenor, were also among the passengers.

A FAIR FOR ACTORS' FUND.

The board of directors of the Actors' Fund of America have obtained the co-operation of Frederick Thompson, of Thompson & Dundy, by his acceptance of the office of director general of the Actors' Fund Fair to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next May. Mr. Thompson is now at work on architectural plans, which will transform the interior of the opera house into a great bazaar. He will have the assistance of representatives of France, Germany, England, Italy and from this country.

SAINT-SAENS' FAREWELL.

The piano recital at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon should prove interesting, as it will be the farewell appearance as a pianist of Camille Saint-Saëns. The hall will no doubt be taxed to its utmost for the Saint-Saëns farewell, as the programme includes several novelties. Particularly interesting to many will be the composer's transcription for piano of excerpts from his "Samson and Delilah."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PLEA FOR ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Henry W. Peabody Asks Repeal of Restrictions on Banknote Circulation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The joint committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Bankers' Association in its recommendations of changes in laws regulating our national bank system embodies several that were previously submitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce, but eliminates those for the creation of a central bank of issue and for the non-availability of future bond issues as a basis for banknotes. The committee declares that changes are imperatively required, the present volume of banknotes being "wholly unresponsive" to the demands of commerce, and recommends:

That any bank having a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent of its capital shall have authority to issue credit notes in amount equal to 40 per cent of its bond secured circulation, without security, but subject to a tax of 2½ per cent per annum, and a further volume equal to 12½ per cent of the bank's capital subject to a tax of 5 per cent per annum, the total of credit notes not to exceed the capital of the bank; that all public moneys above a reasonable working balance shall be currently deposited in national banks, without collateral security or special guarantee therefor, but in no case an amount to exceed 50 per cent of the capital of the bank, and to be subject to interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

Almost last, but by no means least in importance, the joint committee recommends that "the provisions of existing law limiting the retirement of bond secured notes to $3,000,000 a month shall be repealed." This simple measure for repeal is not novel, but has repeatedly been urged upon Congress, and has been passed by the House of Representatives. The repeal of the restrictions upon the retirement of notes imposed by the law of 1882 would remove the present cause of the non-elasticity of bank circulation, and it is by no means certain, nor, indeed, probable, that there is any need for further legislation. The simplest remedy is the best, and it is my belief that to restore to the banks the freedom to retire notes, which since 1882 has not been allowed, will suffice to provide emergency currency when the business of the country needs it.

Careful study of the other recommendations of the committee, especially for the issue of unsecured notes, must make it apparent that if these were followed the fundamental principles of the national bank system would be subverted. During forty-two years the national bank notes have been as good as gold, secured by deposits of bonds, dollar for dollar. Since 1882 banks have issued only such amount of notes as they were willing to maintain in circulation, and would reasonably refrain from taking out emergency notes when it would be impossible for all the banks to retire in the aggregate more than $9,000,000 in a period of three months.

Congress may halt at the radical changes proposed by the committee, but may it not reasonably repeal the existing restrictions enabling the banks to retire as freely as they may issue bond secured notes? It is sometimes alleged that the supply of United States bonds is inadequate for the purposes of the banks as security for notes, but we need not worry while only two-thirds of the bonds outstanding are held by the banks, and it ought not to be difficult for banks to procure or to borrow with collateral such bonds as would suffice for emergency currency. Nor need we fear disaster if some banks should retire circulation in order to realize a profit in the sale of their bonds, since the process of withdrawal, if in large volume, would cause temporary stringency and lessen the value of the bonds offered for sale.

Doubtless the volume of United States bonds will increase faster than the bank circulation will. There can be no hazard in the experiment of giving the banks liberty for a year or two and the opportunity to provide emergency currency when business needs it and to retire it at will. While heartily approving the recommendation of the committee for the removal of the restrictions upon the retirement, I strongly object to the proposed changes in the character of national bank notes, and would "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

Boston, Nov. 24, 1906. HENRY W. PEABODY.

PRACTICE OF PROFANITY.

Suggestion as to Efforts to Check It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I give below an item regarding the way profanity has been increasing in Connecticut lately, but I do not think it can be any worse there than in other parts of the United States and Canada. It seems to be gaining headway day by day, and the worst feature is that it is spreading among the small children. It is becoming the disgrace of the nation, and every effort should be used to check the same. I think the most effective way to do this is to prevail upon the authorities in each city to carry out the example of the St. Louis Police Commissioners, who passed a law to arrest all persons who use profane language. In Rochester the police are doing something in the same direction at the present time.

If you can find space in your valuable paper to publish this item, it may go far toward checking the evil. GEORGE WRIGHT.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 17, 1906.

PROFANITY IN CONNECTICUT.

In a recent letter to "The Hartford Times" a man who claims to have visited most places in the South declares that profanity is the crowning disgrace of the present generation of Connecticut people. The writer says he has been absent from the state for many years, and has been deeply impressed by what he takes to be a changed condition here. He does not believe that profanity was nearly so prevalent years ago as it is now.

The writer says he hears more profanity in one day's stay in Hartford than he ever heard in a whole month while living in the South; that swearing in the presence of ladies is painfully common in Hartford, and in the rest of the state, for that matter, and that there is practically no place of refuge from the hearing of profanity. Shocked by the terrible prevalence of the vice, the writer appeals to the press of the state to make an effort to "ring a change on this evidently growing and senseless evil." Commenting on the writer's protest, "The Times" says: "Every protest of this kind against the habit, which is most discreditable to the American people, is useful, because it is the toleration of profanity and obscenity of speech by persons to whom it is objectionable which is largely responsible for the increase in the evil. Unless something is done to put a stop to this awful prostitution of our language which is now going on all over the country, we shall present obtain the reputation of being the most foul mouthed nation on earth."

If profanity is at the present time more prevalent than it was a decade or two ago in this state, it would be interesting to know the reason for the change. It is scarcely probable that it has been due, either in whole or in part, to any causative change in religion. Nor is it possible to lay the blame for the condition at the feet of the public school mistress, where the blame is laid in most cases of public degeneracy. We would hazard the guess that the increase in Connecticut profanity is due to the large number of foreigners present in the state from German and Slavonic provinces, where profanity has always been notoriously prevalent.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Whether It Has Any Value in Disease Seriously Questioned by Medical Men.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is not more than a generation ago that man took his daily allowance of brandy or whiskey, not for the pleasure in the beverage alone, but for the welfare of his inner man. Every enterprising employer dispensed a modicum of grog to his men, not for their health, but to increase their efficiency. But to-day a man who desires a highball would hardly have the temerity to test any one's credulity by offering as an excuse that he indulged for his health or to promote his efficiency. Certain notable literary productions have been created under the stimulating influence of John Barleycorn, but these were the works of genius, which must be left out of general consideration. For the enforcement of the idea that alcoholic beverages do not promote health, but rather tend to injure it, we are to some extent indebted to temperance societies, but not so much to them as we are to life insurance companies, which place a monetary premium on abstinence, and second, the teaching of medical men and physiologists.

But while there is no longer any question that alcohol is purely a poison when used as a beverage by healthy persons, many physicians considered it a drug of wide usefulness in disease until a decade ago. Perhaps no statement of facts could be more forceful in showing the change in medical opinion than a comparison of the sums of money expended by the London Hospital for alcohol and milk. Forty years ago, according to Sir Victor Horsley, M. D., the expenditure for alcohol in that hospital was about $40,000 a year, and the expenditure for milk in the same period was about $15,000. At the present time the annual expenditure for alcohol is $15,000, and the milk account exceeds $40,000. These figures represent very nearly the change in medical opinion regarding the relative value of milk and alcohol. It was only a few years ago that physicians advised moderate quantities of whiskey for those suffering from tuberculosis, but more careful study has produced a change of sentiment that was voiced by one of the speakers at the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, whose latest session was held in this city during the current week, when he said he considered alcohol a poison particularly virulent to sufferers from this disease.

Physiologists are finding by numerous experiments that while alcohol has a certain food value, this is more than counterbalanced by its effect as a poison. The researches on this subject go more and more to show that there is not an organ in the human body that escapes this subtle poison, nor a function that is not impaired by its use. The octogenarian who boasts that he has had his daily toddy has reached his fulness of days, not because of his habits, but in spite of them.

Whether alcohol as a drug has any value in disease is seriously questioned by many competent medical men. Its decreasing use in hospitals and as a drug in the hands of physicians generally will doubtless have a certain influence on the minds of people and upon their habits. A. B. C.

New York, Nov. 24, 1906.

PERIL FOR ST. PETER'S.

Why the Anarchists Are Bent Upon the Destruction of the Basilica.

It is to be regretted that so much horror should have been manifested by the press throughout the world over the explosion of an anarchist bomb in the Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome last week—an outrage which has probably created a far more profound impression than any other anarchist attack upon life and property in recent years. For it will encourage the foes of society to devote henceforth a greater amount of their attention to St. Peter's and to the Vatican than heretofore. Their deeds of violence are prompted, not so much by hatred of the personage against whom they are directed as by a desire to excite widespread terror and horror, and also by an insane craving for notoriety. Empress Elizabeth of Austria, for instance, was murdered at Geneva by a man to whom she had never done any harm and who, when he arrived at Geneva, did not even know her by sight. The anarchists admit that she was blameless in every respect, and that their sole purpose in causing her assassination was to create alarm and horror, as well as dread of the anarchist cult.

The anarchists have now, by the consternation expressed over the explosion of a bomb in St. Peter's, at Rome last week, acquired the conviction that the destruction of that world famed cathedral, by means of their high explosives, will create an even greater sensation than the murder of a monarch. When the latter vanishes from the scene through violence or natural death another at once takes his place and he is soon forgotten—becomes, indeed, a mere item in the extraordinarily long list of crowned heads and royal personages who have been laid low by assassins. King Humbert, for instance, has only been dead for six years, yet it seems a quarter of a century ago or more since he was killed by the bullet of the Paterson "Red," and to-day there are few, on being questioned, who could tell right off the name of his murderer.

The anarchists realize this. They also now, especially since last week, appreciate the fact that the ruffian who destroys the Basilica of St. Peter's would secure an everlasting and conspicuous place in the temple of infamy, and that his name would be handed down through the history of centuries long after those of mere regicides have passed into oblivion. For a king is quickly replaced, and his loss can never be truthfully described as irreparable. But St. Peter's, the greatest church in Christendom, took hundreds of years to build and has played so notable a role in the annals of the world, has figured so continuously in its history, that its destruction by the anarchists would be a disaster altogether beyond repair—one which would be regarded as a catastrophe not merely by the 200,000,000 who look upon the basilica as the headquarters of their creed, but also by people of every other denomination, who consider it as one of the grandest monuments of the Old World.

HOPE TO LOOT THE VATICAN.

Curiously enough, no one until last week ever seems to have dreamed of the possibility of any anarchist attempt to blow up St. Peter's. That the adjoining Vatican has, however, long been an object of alarming attentions and interest to the anarchists is well known to the Italian and foreign governments. In fact, one of the reasons why so large a garrison of picked troops is always maintained in the Eternal City is to protect the Vatican from the pillage and destruction to which it would be subjected if once a revolutionary mob led by anarchists got beyond control at Rome. Indeed, in recent years the government, at the instance of the Papacy, has repaired and placed in order, ready for immediate use, the long bricked gallery or tunnel which connects the Vatican with the old fortress of San Angelo, where so many Popes have been compelled in ancient times to seek refuge from the populace, and to which the present Pontiff and his court would withdraw in the event of any revolutionary invasion of the Vatican.

The latter is known to be crowded as no other palace in the world not merely with priceless masterpieces of art and archæology, but also with an enormous amount of treasure in precious metals, gems and bullion. It has sometimes been asserted that there is no building in the world, not even the Bank of England, which contains such a colossal amount of wealth within so small an area. Necessarily it constitutes a temptation not only to those anarchists who argue that funds alone are needed to put their nihilistic projects into execution, but also to those particularly dangerous and clever criminals who affect political ideals as a means to felony, and who find rich pickings in every revolutionary insurrection. The greedy eyes, then, of all criminal and anarchist Europe and America are concentrated upon the Vatican and the loot which it contains, and the destruction of St. Peter's would probably immediately precede or accompany the invasion of the home of the Papacy.

ANOTHER SCOTCH MARRIAGE ROMANCE.

Scotland's peculiar marriage laws have led to no end of romances among the titled families of Great Britain, some of which have been made themes of popular novels. Possibly the story of the recent surrender by Sir Courtenay Mansel of his ancient baronetcy to his uncle may furnish new inspiration to authors and to playwrights. Of course, the transfer of the dignity was based on the discovery that the uncle in question was really entitled thereto. Otherwise it could not have been made, for British law does not admit of a man turning over his nobiliary honors to a second party, unless it can be shown that the latter is entitled thereto by statute.

Sir Courtenay's abandonment of his baronetcy to his uncle is based on a Scotch marriage romance of his grandfather, Major Courtenay Mansel, of the 15th Hussars. The major, who died at an advanced age in 1875, went through a ceremony of marriage in June, 1847, with Eliza, daughter of the Rev. John Sidney, and it is the only son born after this marriage who became Sir Richard Mansel, and who is the father of the young man who has hitherto been known as Sir Courtenay Mansel. It seems, however, that the gallant major lived for at least nine years with his wife before the marriage ceremony. During nearly all this time they resided in Scotland, and the fact that they passed there as man and wife was sufficient in the eyes of the law of Scotland to constitute a legal marriage. There were several children born to the couple in Scotland, among them Colonel Edward Mansel, to whom the baronetcy has now been surrendered, and who was therefore the elder brother of the late Sir Richard Mansel.

Colonel Mansel has just obtained from the Court of Session in Scotland a document styled a "declarator of marriage," establishing the fact that his father, Major Courtenay Mansel, had been, in the eyes of the law of Scotland, the legal husband of the applicant's mother during their residence in the Northern Kingdom prior to the marriage ceremony, and that he himself therefore was the eldest and legitimate son of his father. Young Sir Courtenay Mansel was a friendly party to the suit, and the only reason for the appeal to the courts was for the sake of obtaining the legal recognition of the legitimacy of Colonel Mansel and of his consequent assumption of the baronetcy hitherto borne by his nephew.

LADY MANSEL IN VAUDEVILLE HERE.

The name of Mansel is a somewhat familiar one to people in this country, owing to the fact that a Lady Mansel made a number of theatrical tours in the United States, her dramatic art being not, however, of a particularly high order, and consisting in her appearance on the stage in boy's costume and singing some English music hall songs, with interludes of skipping-rope dances. This lady, who was graduated in the first place from the London Gaiety Theatre, was the second wife and is now the widow of the late Sir Richard; and inasmuch as Sir Richard is now shown to have borne his title unjustly, since it belonged to his elder brother, she will now lose the handle to her name, which has been her principal theatrical asset.

Sir Richard was a drunken spendthrift, whose extravagance resulted in the loss of the ancestral home of the family, Weir Courtenay Park, which was sold for the benefit of his creditors. Bankrupt and penniless, he and his young son by his first marriage became entirely dependent upon the earnings of his second and actress wife. And when he died, in a cheap lodging house at Brighton, he appointed his widow and a theatrical friend of hers of the name of Nye to take charge of his boy. His other relatives, including the new Sir Edward Mansel, objected to this and appealed to the courts, insisting that neither Lady Mansel nor Nye was a fit person to be intrusted with the education of a lad of good family. In court, however, Lady Mansel showed that by her earnings on the stage she had for a number of years maintained at her expense both her husband and his son, and under the circumstances the judge presiding over the case granted a decision in her favor, her stepson remaining with her until the attainment of his majority.

The Mansels are one of the oldest families in England, and can trace their ancestry in an unbroken line to Sir John Mansel, or Maunsell, who was Lord High Chancellor to King Henry III, in the thirteenth century, and also his Ambassador to the Pope. A Sir Rice Mansel was one of the principal dignitaries at the court of King Henry VIII, and the baronetcy, one of the earliest created by King James I, was conferred in January, 1622, upon Sir Francis Mansel, one of the famous admirals of that reign.

Sir Edward Mansel, who now becomes the tenth baronet of the line, since his younger brother, the late Sir Richard, and his nephew, the ex-Sir Courtenay Mansel, cannot be considered as having been baronets, has no children by his marriage, and the baronetcy will therefore eventually return to young Courtenay Mansel, who, at the same time, it is understood, will inherit much of his uncle's property, in recognition of his readiness to abandon the family honors without making any fight to retain them.

TITLES CANNOT BE ALIENATED.

It must be thoroughly understood that in Great Britain persons cannot divest themselves of their titles unless it can be shown by law that they have no right thereto. Thus, a man who happens to have inherited a baronetcy, or to have been created a knight, and who, by subsequent loss of money, finds the honors too costly and burdensome to bear, cannot get rid of them. True, he can refrain from using them. But in law the "sir" remains prefixed to his Christian name. It is the same way with peers of the realm. Many a promising political career in the House of Commons has been cut short by an altogether unwelcome succession to a peerage. A man can decline a peerage when the Crown offers to create a new one in his favor. But once he has accepted it he remains a peer, no matter what happens, and becomes invested with the prerogatives and handicapped by the disadvantages of that honor. Sudden poverty and the inability to maintain the dignity of a peerage constitute no valid ground for its abandonment.

Lord Coleridge, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, petitioned to the crown in vain to be permitted to remain a commoner, on the ground that he had no money to support his honors, and that his involuntary transfer to the House of Lords destroyed his political career in the House of Commons, and likewise necessitated the abandonment of the larger portion of his legal practice, which was his only means of livelihood. There have been occasional peers, such as the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who declined to make use of their titles and who insisted upon being known as plain "Mr." So-and-So. Lord Berkeley's action being prompted by the fact that his use of his title would have implied an admission of the charges affecting his mother's honor and the illegitimacy of his elder brothers, born out of wedlock, in England. Had they, like Sir Edward Mansel, first seen the light of day north of the Tweed, we should probably never have heard anything of the Berkeley peerage "cause célèbre," which has repeatedly engaged the attention of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords and of the crown during the last hundred years.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, No. 33 Central Park West, 3 p. m.

Meeting of National Society of Ohio Women, Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.

Meeting of the Armstrong Association, house of William J. Schieffelin, No. 5 East 66th st., 5 p. m.

Meeting of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 101 Willow st., Brooklyn, 4 p. m.

Annual dinner of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Waldorf, 6 p. m.

Annual meeting of the City Club, No. 55 West 44th st., 8:30 p. m.

Review of Squadron A, armory, Madison avenue and 94th st., 8 p. m.

Dinner for Macdonough Craven, Union Club, 7 p. m.

People's Institute lecture by Professor Walter A. Wyckoff, of Princeton, on "The Policy of Conservatism," Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Address by Dr. Booker T. Washington on "The Education of the Negro as a Solution of the Race Question," before the New York Universalist Club, St. Denis Hotel, 6:30 p. m.

Meeting of the New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League, No. 210 East 104th st., 9:15 p. m.

Mass meeting called by Federation of American Zionists, Grand Central Palace, 8 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: De Witt Clinton High School, 58th and 59th streets and Tenth avenue, Professor Louis Auguste Loiseaux, "A Walking Tour Through Switzerland" (illustrated); Public School 5, 141st st. and Edgecombe ave., William Ackroyd, "Dickens and His Characters" (illustrated); Public School 14, No. 225 East 27th street, Sidney Herbert Cox, "Australia, the Land of the Southern Cross" (illustrated); Public School 33, No. 418 West 28th street, Dr. George F. Greene, "The Development of New York City" (illustrated); Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas ave., Jacques W. Redway, "The Heart of the Rocky Mountains" (illustrated); Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, Miss Emma R. Steiner, "Alaska" (illustrated); Public School 86, 96th street and Lexington avenue, Dr. Kenneth F. Junor, "China" (illustrated); Public School 119, 133d street and Eighth avenue, Arthur K. Peck, "The Life Saving Service" (illustrated); Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, John Martin, "The Governments of Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool" (illustrated); Public School 158, Avenue A, 77th and 78th streets, Simeon B. Dunn, "Uncle Sam and the C[illegible]us"; Public School 159, No. 241 East 119th street, Axel Hull Fish, "A Leaf from Geography's Wonder Book" (illustrated); Public School 188, Lewis, East Houston and East 3d streets, D. Everett Lyon, "The Life Story of the Honey Bee" (illustrated); Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, Professor A. V. W. Jackson, "Milton and the Paradise Lost"; St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Miss Jennie M. Davis, "1789–1829—Formation of Principles of Parties"; the first of a course of three lectures on "Growth and Development of Political Parties" (illustrated); Morris High School, 166th street and Boston Road, F. J. C. Moran, "The Austrian Tyrol" (illustrated).

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Colonel M. Howard, London; William Purcell, London. BELMONT—Henry W. Burnett, Louisville; Francis J. Carey, Baltimore; S. Kamakami, Y. Kombri and O. Matsukata, Tokio, Japan. BRESLIN—Stephen Decatur, jr., Lynn, Mass. GRAND—Judge Willis Sweet, San Juan. ST. REGIS—George Crozier, jr., Philadelphia. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; W. J. Conners, Buffalo.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 25.—After two days of steadily falling pressure over the Northwest a disturbance developed and it is central to-night over the lower James River Valley. It is attended by rains to the southward as far as Oklahoma and eastward into the upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. To the northwestward of the storm snow is falling, with rapidly rising pressure. Local snows and rains also continued in the Southwest, while in the Ohio Valley, the East and South the weather was fair. Temperatures are higher east of the Rocky Mountains, except in South Dakota, Nebraska and the South Atlantic States.

There will be rain Monday in the lower Arkansas, the Mississippi and the Ohio valleys, the upper lake and the greater portion of the lower lake regions, and snow in the Northwest. There will be rain Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and upper lake region and possibly snow in the upper Mississippi Valley. In the South the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the East and colder Tuesday in the central valleys and the upper lake region.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh southwest, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic coast, light to fresh southwest to south; on the South Atlantic coast, light fresh northeast to east; on the East Gulf coast, light to fresh east to southeast; on the West Gulf coast, fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk south; on the upper lakes, increasing south to southwest, possibly becoming high and shifting to northwest Monday night.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; light to fresh south winds.

For Maryland, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday, cloudy; rain in western portion; light to fresh south winds.

For New Jersey, fair to-day; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; light to fresh south winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day; Tuesday, rain; light to fresh south winds.

For New England, fair to-day; Tuesday, probably rain; fresh southwest to south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day or to-night and warmer; Tuesday, rain; fresh to brisk south winds.

Local and Official Record and Forecast.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	58	38	6 p. m.	53	49
6 a. m.	55	37	9 p. m.	50	46
9 a. m.	53	36	11 p. m.	48	45
12 m.	58	45	12 p. m.	48	—
4 p. m.	57	51			

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees; lowest, 34; average yesterday, 42; average for corresponding date last year, 54; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 40.

Local Forecast.—Monday, partly cloudy; Tuesday, rain, light to fresh south winds.

"Burnett's Vanilla is Pure Food."

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Bell, Catherine A.
Bogart, William A.
Bryan, Annie V.
Campbell, Thomas P.
Corwin, Jason W.
Denison, Mary A. C.
Haydock, Elizabeth.
Holbrook, Harriet J.
Jones, Henry.
Lamberton, Charles L.
Leggett, Rev. Theodore A.
Nicoll, Leonard F.
Price, Edward A.

BELL—Suddenly, at Bedford, N. Y., on Friday, November 23, 1906, Catherine A., widow of Louis K. Bell and daughter of the late Jacob C. and Almira Bogart, in the 61st year of her age. Funeral from her late residence Monday, November 26, at 2:30. Carriages will meet train at Bedford Station leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:40 a. m.

BOGART—At White Plains, N. Y., November 25, 1906, William A. Bogart, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Episcopal Church of White Plains on Tuesday, November 27, at 2 p. m. Relatives, friends and members of F. & A. M. 473, B. P. O. E. No. 535, Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 1,103, Order of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 54; Irving Chapter No. 56, R. A. M.; O. D. O. of F. & A. M. of Westchester County, and Junior Order of American Mechanics of White Plains are respectfully invited to attend.

BRYAN—Suddenly, on Saturday, November 24, 1906, Annie Violet, daughter of the late John J. Brown and wife of William Bryan. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 122 West 82d st., on Tuesday, the 27th, at 11 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

CAMPBELL—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, November 25, 1906, Thomas Pearsall Campbell, in his 86th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORWIN—At Goshen, N. Y., on Friday, November 23, 1906, Jason Wells Corwin, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral service to be held from his late residence, Goshen, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, November 26, at 2 o'clock.

DENISON—At her residence, No. 128 Harrison st., East Orange, N. J., on November 24, Mary A. Cottrell, widow of Charles Hyde Denison, aged 79. Funeral at Mystic, Conn., Wednesday, the 28th inst.

HAYDOCK—Early on the morning of the 23d inst., at her late residence, No. 215 East 15th st., New York, Elizabeth Haydock, in the 95th year of her age. Funeral service at Friends' Meeting House, 15th st. and Rutherfurd Place, on this Second Day (Monday), the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Interment private.

HOLBROOK—On November 24, Harriet J., daughter of John Holbrook, in her 73d year. Funeral service from the Chapel of the Home, 104th st. and Amsterdam ave., on Monday, November 26, at 11 a. m.

JONES—At his residence, No. 28 Hillside ave., Englewood, N. J., Saturday, November 24, Henry Jones, aged 79 years. Funeral Tuesday, November 27, at chapel of the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, on arrival of the Erie Railroad train leaving Chambers st., New York, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

LAMBERTON—On Sunday morning, November 25, 1906, at his residence in this city, Charles Lytle Lamberton, in his 78th year. Service will be held at his residence, No. 46 West 22d st., on Tuesday morning, November 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

LEGGETT—At his residence, West New Brighton, Staten Island, Sunday, November 25, of heart disease, Rev. Theodore A. Leggett, D. D., son of the late Rev. John H. Leggett and Mary Noll Bleecker and husband of Anna Dwight. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICOLL—Sunday morning, November 25, of typhoid fever, Leonard Francis Nicoll, M. D., beloved husband of Fannie Harper Nicoll and son of the late Francis Gifford Nicoll and Alice Scranton Nicoll, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 40 East 53d st., at 9:30 o'clock, Tuesday morning, November 27. Interment at New Windsor, N. Y., at convenience of family.

PRICE—

At a meeting of the board of directors of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, held November 22, 1906, the following minute was adopted:

The honored and successful career of Edward A. Price is ended. For many years The Fifth Avenue Bank has had the benefit of his great business ability, and it is difficult to record in words our appreciation of his merits and of his services to this bank.

His great store of expert knowledge, the fruit of fifty years of active business life, was always at our command. Year after year his almost infallible judgment guided this institution safely past the dangers of doubtful mercantile credits.

The Fifth Avenue Bank is much poorer by the loss of Mr. Price, but its loss is merged in the greater loss of the City of New York. He was one of those who make our city and nation great. His name was not seen in the public prints; his work was not of the sort that calls for public acclaim; but the great current of commerce that is the life blood of our community moved faster and freer because of his efforts.

Modest, genial and kindly, it was a pleasure to meet him. He had learned to carry the burdens of responsibility with an unruffled temper, and the cares and worries of business found no reflection in his demeanor.

His memory is a choice possession of those who knew him; we feel ourselves the better for having been associated with him; we share the sorrow of his bereaved family and tender to them this slight appreciation of his merits.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this minute be sent to the family. B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

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(see above: SHIPPING NEWS ON PAGE 12)

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