



NO CLASH WITH JAPAN SOLUTION IN SIGHT.

Understanding Reached at Conference of Californians with President.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 9.—The President and the Secretary of State held a conference to-day with Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco and members of the Board of Education of that city with a view to removing all cause for the friction which has grown out of the exclusion of Japanese pupils from the schools of San Francisco. The conference lasted an hour and a quarter, and no statement regarding it was given out at the White House. It was said on authority to-night, however, that the one result of the conference was a mutual understanding that a settlement could be reached which would be satisfactory, and which would leave no ground for trouble making complaint by Japan. The California delegation came to Washington, it was said, with nothing in the nature of an ultimatum, but rather open to the consideration of any basis of settlement which the administration might propose.

PRESIDENT URGES CONCILIATION.

It is understood that the President pointed out to his callers the manifest advantage to be obtained by a conciliatory course on their part—a course so conciliatory as to enable him to conclude negotiations looking to a treaty providing for the exclusion of Japanese coolies from this country. The President is said to have made only one promise and to have demanded none, but to have asked the officials to rescind their order excluding Japanese from the public schools. The President is declared to have asked the Californians to trust him implicitly without his making any definite promises, except that he would not conclude a treaty which would invade the rights of California as a state. The President is asserted to have expressed entire confidence in his own ability to bring about Japanese exclusion, in so far as Japanese laborers are concerned, and to have urged the Californians to uphold his hands to the best of their ability by removing everything which can in any way offend the pride of the Japanese. He is said to have implied that if the treaty he expected to conclude did not meet the approval of the people of California they could at any time "renew their exclusion policy with regard to the school children. Obviously, the President inspired great confidence among the men who have come so far to confer with him, and their disposition this evening is to accede to his request.

The attitude of the President was somewhat new to the Californians, and they asked some time to consider the subject, with the result that it was arranged to hold a second conference on Monday, but there is no doubt that the present disposition of Mayor Schmitz and his associates is to agree to the President's wishes. Mayor Schmitz told the President that the exclusion of Japanese labor was a question far more vital to the coast than the admission of Japanese children to the schools.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Mayor Schmitz and his followers reached Washington yesterday afternoon too late for a visit to the White House. The Mayor's party included John T. Williams, City Attorney; Dr. Alfred Reconviera, Superintendent of Schools; E. C. Leffingwell, secretary of the School Board, and Aaron Altman, David Owen, Jr., L. F. Walsh and Thomas F. Boyle, members of the Board. Mayor Schmitz, accompanied by Representatives Kahn and Hayes, called at the White House to see the President and at the State Department to see Secretary Root in the morning and made arrangements to bring the other members of the party to the conference at 2 p. m. The Mayor was in a conciliatory frame of mind and announced his willingness to do anything in his power to settle the question finally for the best interests of all concerned. Promptly at the appointed hour the Mayor and his followers returned to the White House, had their pictures taken on the steps, and were ushered into the President's office. The conference took place in the Cabinet room and lasted at 4:15 p. m. The meeting gave the Californians the first chance they have had to present at first hand to the President their exact attitude on the school question, the reasons which actuated the San Francisco authorities in dealing with the Japanese children who wanted to enter the schools with white children as they had, and the state of feeling existing in San Francisco and other parts of California on this subject.

"We have nothing to report except that a general discussion took place," said Mayor Schmitz, acting as spokesman for the delegation. "The matter will be finally settled, it is believed, at another conference to be held on Monday or Tuesday. We placed our position before the President, and he stated his to us. There was nothing in the way of an ultimatum, or a statement of demands from either side, but just a plain, straightforward announcement of the stand taken by each."

"Was the conference on the whole satisfactory or unsatisfactory?" the Mayor was asked. "It would not be possible to say that it was either," he replied. "We will hold several meetings among ourselves between now and Monday, and will then inform the President that we are ready to call upon him again for the final conference. We feel sure that the outcome will be satisfactory to all concerned. We are prepared to receive and consider proposals from the President and the Secretary of State, or to make proposals. We have agreed that nothing regarding the details of the meeting are to be discussed with the newspapers, and will have no further statement to make."

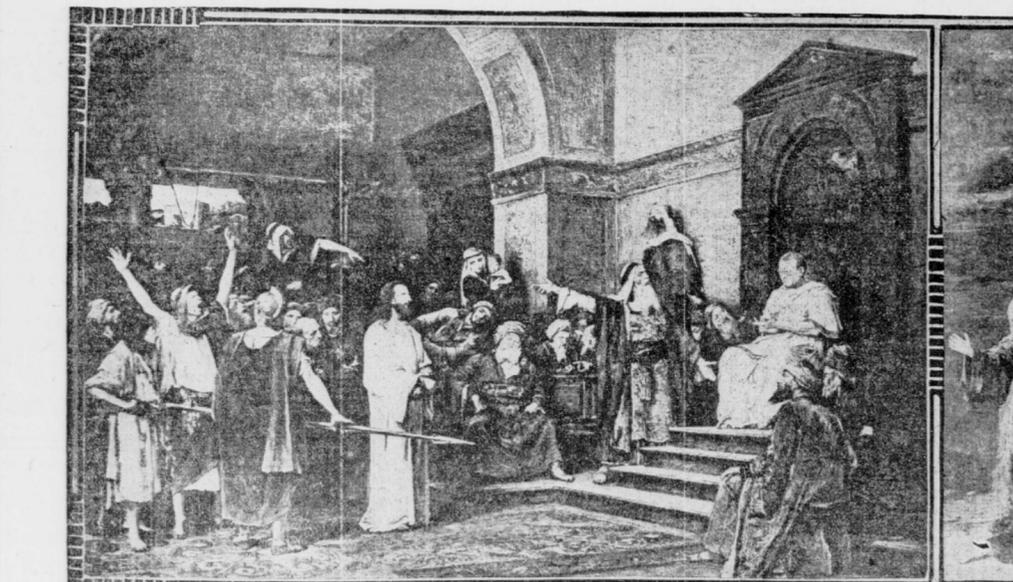
Masuji Miyakawa, the representative of the Japanese residents of San Francisco and their attorney in the injunction case in the United States Circuit Court against the Board of Education, arrived here last night with the San Francisco Board of Education. To-day he had a conference with Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"I appreciate highly the attitude of the President, the Cabinet and the Japanese Embassy for bringing about an amicable settlement of the school controversy," he said to-night, "and I am also satisfied with Mayor Schmitz and the members of the Board of Education for their conciliatory attitude. I am here as the attorney for the Japanese school children in the federal court to look after the Japanese end of the situation, and in this capacity I wish to state that the Japanese want no compromise upon the school children's rights. If thirty-nine Japanese boys and girls between fifteen and twenty years of age are demoralizing the sixty thousand boys and girls of all nationalities in the public schools, the Board of Education is welcome to make a rule so that the adults over the age of sixteen years shall not attend the public schools, but this rule must be applicable to American, English, Japanese, German, French, Italian and Russian children. I am at a loss, however, to find any reason why twenty-eight boys and twenty-six girls from six to fifteen years of age should be segregated as demoralizing sixty thousand children, so as to jeopardize 250,000 population of San Francisco."

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PAINTINGS BY MUNKACSY SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.

They were cut from their frames and rescued from the fire which destroyed John Wanamaker's country home, Lyndenhurst, near Philadelphia, on Friday night.



"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."



"THE CRUCIFIXION."

MORGAN AS FIRE CHIEF.

Financier Directs Department Men at Blaze in Friend's House.

When smoke filled the rooms of the home of Mrs. William P. Douglas, at No. 4 East 46th street, late yesterday afternoon, J. Pierpont Morgan, who was visiting there, assisted in directing the firemen in extinguishing the blaze, which did only trifling damage. Servants were first to notice the smoke about the rooms, and they told Mrs. Douglas, who was with some friends, including Mr. Morgan, in the parlor. Investigation showed that the smoke came from the chimney on the second floor. Word was then telephoned to Fire Headquarters and Engine Company 85, stationed in West 43d street, was sent to the house. As the firemen left the house Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Morgan thanked them for their services.

NEW WATERBURY SUIT.

Judgment Filed Against Polo Player by Evans R. Dick.

Following the judgment taken by default for \$14,911.34, filed in the office of the County Clerk last Wednesday, against Lawrence Waterbury, the broker and polo player, in favor of George J. Gould, the suit brought in the Supreme Court being based on promissory notes given in 1901 by Mr. Waterbury for money lent by Mr. Gould, another judgment was filed yesterday against Mr. Waterbury in favor of Evans R. Dick, of the firm of Dick Brothers & Co., bankers, at No. 30 Broad street. What the judgment was for could not be learned last night. Mr. Dick is in Europe.

BIG FIVE-MASTER ASHORE.

Schooner Loaded with Coal Strikes Shoal Off Jersey.

Seabright, N. J., Feb. 9.—The five masted schooner Helen J. Seltz, loaded with coal, in command of Captain A. M. Carter, came ashore this morning. She struck a shoal ten miles south of Barnegat and lies about half a mile from the beach. The vessel was bound for Boston from Baltimore.

VILLAGE SWEEPED AWAY.

Heavy Storm on Calabrian Coast—Loss of Life Small.

Naples, Feb. 9.—A heavy storm has caused serious damage on the Calabrian coast. At Marina di Catanzaro, a fishing village, a tidal wave swept in and practically carried the village away. The loss of life was slight. The wave was preceded by a torrent of rain, a high wind and constant flashes of lightning. These served to warn the people of the village, who began to move back from the shore. The wave flooded the village while the fleeing people looked back in terror. The shore line for a distance of 700 feet was inundated. Several houses collapsed and many buildings were undermined. One woman is reported dead, and four persons are unaccounted for. The schoolhouse has been transformed into a hospital and shelters a score of wounded persons. The inhabitants of the village have sought refuge in the surrounding hills, but a number clustered to-night about the village church, which stands on high ground. At Messina also the storm caused considerable damage. Bridges have been swept away and railroad communication is interrupted. A landslide at Guldondandri buried a house and three persons lost their lives. The crops have been destroyed by the flood.

MAN SNEEZES TO DEATH.

Attacked by a violent fit of sneezing, Dennis Kelleher, a machinist in the Fletcher marine machine works, at Hudson and 11th streets, Hoboken, seemed so hard yesterday afternoon that he burst a bloodvessel in his head and died before medical aid arrived.

DAYLIGHT THIEVES BUSY.

LOOT HOMES OF WEALTHY.

Police of East 67th Street Station Catch Only Few Small Boys.

Bold daylight robberies have become of such frequent occurrence on the upper East Side of the city which comes under the jurisdiction of the police of the East 67th street station that Captain Nathaniel Shire, in charge of the precinct, has taken personal command of the detectives investigating the robberies. In the majority of cases reported the houses were entered while the families were at dinner.

The most important of all cases reported was one at a house in East 69th street, where articles valued at \$5,000 were taken while the family was at dinner. A discreet silence is maintained by the police as to the identity of the victims, but they promise an arrest within a few days. Several advertisements have appeared offering liberal rewards for the return of the stolen property. As yet no attempt has been made to win the reward.

In this case, as in a number of others, the door was opened by means of a pass key, and the robbery was evidently the work of professional thieves. The house was thoroughly ransacked for anything that might be of value.

Another robbery was reported to the police of that station by Mrs. Gilbert S. Van Pelt, who said that some time during Wednesday night all the valuable brass fittings from the front of her home, No. 121 East 66th street, had been removed. Detectives investigated at once, and in a short time arrested a number of boys, all under fifteen years old, several of whom were held for trial. Late yesterday afternoon the detectives also arrested Larry Lechner, fourteen years old, No. 677 East 142d street, and John O'Connell, ten years old, No. 340 East 133d street, on the charge of being implicated in the Van Pelt robbery, and they will be arraigned in the Children's Court on Monday. In their possession was found a number of brass ornaments, and the police are looking for the owners of this property.

Scarcely had these arrests been made when a man rushed excitedly into the station house and reported that a sneak thief had been at work in the apartment house at No. 1235 Avenue A. Investigation showed that the apartments of Mrs. I. Farnworth and Adolph Stark had been visited and forced. From Mrs. Farnworth's home jewelry to the amount of \$500 had been taken, while Stark's loss amounted to over \$100. The thieves were discovered by Mrs. Farnworth's son, but they escaped over the roof before the police arrived.

One of the cases reported showed that a new method had been used by the thieves to gain admittance to the houses they had picked out. Mrs. Helena Leopold reported that a man in the uniform of a soldier of the regular army had called at her home, No. 419 East 79th street, during her absence, and asked her mother, Mrs. Gustave Miller, if she was not the widow of Sergeant Miller, of the army. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, the stranger said he had known Sergeant Miller, and while Mrs. Miller was getting a picture of her husband he disappeared with a gold watch and other articles of jewelry.

HELD UP IN DAYLIGHT.

Boy Clubbed and Robbed of \$2,900 in 105th Street.

What the police believe to be the boldest highway robbery in this city in years occurred yesterday afternoon in 105th street, between Second and Third avenues. A slender young man clubbed a messenger on his way to a bank, snatched a satchel containing \$2,900 from him, and ran more than two blocks with it. He was caught by three detectives.

The messenger was Pietro Benino, twenty years old, employed by Morris Toller, a builder, at 100th street and First avenue. Every Saturday he goes to the Twelfth Ward Bank with a satchel of money. Yesterday he got off a surface car at 105th street and Third avenue and had just started east in 105th street when he was hit on the head. The next moment the satchel was out of his hand. His assailant started away with a crowd after him.

Detectives Higgins, Norton and Doran, of the East 104th street station, was near by at the time and joined in the chase. When Higgins caught up to him the robber drew his club threateningly, but was overpowered by the other two and taken to the East 104th street station. He said his name was Wolf Parker, a clerk, of No. 161 East 163d street. The police have no record against him.

LOCKED IN CAR; STARVED TO DEATH.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Paterson, N. J., Feb. 9.—Workmen who broke the seal of a freight car in Benson's lumber yard to-day found lying on the floor of the car a man who had died from starvation. The man's face showed that he must have suffered great agony. There was nothing found on the body to reveal the man's identity. He was about forty years old. The car was sent here from North Carolina and had been a week on the way. It was filled with lumber, and it is supposed the man crawled into the car and was sleeping when freight hands placed the seal on the door.

MOVE TO CURB PEERS.

PREMIER'S PLANS MADE.

Measures Prepared to Subordinate Lords to Commons.

London, Feb. 9.—The reassembling of Parliament on February 12 arouses intense interest here, as the government intends immediately to bring in measures to check the powers of the House of Lords, making it subordinate to the will of the people, as represented by the House of Commons. This is nothing less than a revolution in the present constitutional methods, and foreshadows a bitter contest between the two houses, with the government already prepared for a dissolution and an appeal to the country on the question of the necessity of curbing the power representing the aristocracy in the interest of the democracy.

Recent councils of the ministers have determined the main lines of the government's action, which is expected to begin with the introduction of a resolution laying down the inalienable rights of the House of Commons. A similar movement was carried out in the seventeenth century, on which the right of the Commons to control money matters was based. This action will be merely preliminary to a series of measures by which the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, intends to frame a clear issue against the Lords and then appeal to the people on it. The government's determination to make the right now is due to the defeat of the Education bill by the upper house and the prospect of defeat of all other features of the standing ministerial programme.

Selden has a speech from the Throne been awaited with such eager interest. It is asserted that the ministry has induced the Crown to make an allusion to the constitutional deadlock between the Lords and Commons. Whether King Edward is ready to take such significant action is open to doubt. Formerly a forecast of the speech from the Throne was given out before the opening of the session of Parliament, but the King now insists on strict secrecy, so nothing will be definitely known until the speech is delivered. It will doubtless refer to the long list of pending Parliamentary measures, but public attention is entirely directed to the struggle between the Lords and Commons, and it is probable that any reference which his majesty may make on the subject of the House of Lords will be couched in moderate, uncontroversial language, because the speech is addressed to both houses.

A government resolution challenging the powers of the House of Lords can have little effect in itself, as the Lords' powers remain despite resolutions, but the passage of such a resolution is designed to be the keynote to the ministerial plans. These will consist chiefly of sending to the Lords a number of popular measures, including a drastic land bill affecting the estates of peers and other members of the aristocracy. These measures are sure to be rejected by the House of Lords, thus giving the government the opportunity to appeal to the country. Members of the ministry openly discuss these plans and predict several dissolutions before a reform of the House of Lords can become effective.

The Irish question is also likely to come up at the session, as the government is about ready to submit its reform measure. Although the terms are withheld, it is believed that it will follow the lines of the Devolution bill, giving Ireland a certain amount of authority to frame measures relating to her own interests, subject to the supervision of the imperial authorities. Timothy M. Healy and other Irish leaders do not expect immediate results, owing to the opposition of the House of Lords and other obstacles.

The presence of the King, Queen and princes at the gorgeous court ceremony will lend spectacular interest to the opening of Parliament. The royal procession will consist of six state coaches, containing the lords and ladies in waiting, the keeper of the privy purse and the master of the horse, and his majesty's state coach, drawn by eight cream colored horses. Elaborate preparations are being made for the street pageant, and the ceremony in the House of Peers, where King Edward, robed in crimson velvet, edged with ermine, and surrounded by a brilliant throng, will read the speech from the throne.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned to London this evening from Paris.

SLOOP SINBAD AND CREW MISSING.

Atlantic City, Feb. 9.—Relatives of the captain and four men of the crew of the sloop Sinbad are worried because nothing has been heard from them since last Tuesday, when they sailed from here for New York. The Sinbad, which is a small boat, was wrecked off the Delaware Cape a year ago, and afterward rebuilt here.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR OLD BURGUNDY

Taken with your meals catches the blood. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

MR. WANAMAKER'S LOSS.

He Puts Damage of Fire at Lyndenhurst at \$1,500,000.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, whose country home, Lyndenhurst, at Jenkintown, near here, was destroyed by fire last night, said to-day that, while he had no inventory of the property which the house contained, he thought that \$1,500,000 is a fair estimate of the damage done.

"It is almost impossible to place a valuation on the property destroyed, including, as it did, priceless books, statuary and paintings which can never be replaced," he said. "It is a terrible thing to think that the collection of a lifetime has been swept away."

The collection in the house had been gathered from all parts of the world. Among the things destroyed was Mr. Wanamaker's collection of rare books, picked up in many countries; Mrs. Wanamaker's collection of china, valuable rugs and tapestries, rare old French and English pottery and antique furniture which cannot be replaced. Most of the statuary, some of it by men who died centuries ago, was also ruined.

"There was stored away in a closet especially built for the purpose, much valuable Americana that cannot be replaced," said Mr. Wanamaker to-day. "There were Lincoln and Washington autograph letters and papers that I collected quietly. So far as I know now, that closet was not opened during the progress of the fire, and I fear its contents were entirely destroyed."

"My library contained at least ten thousand volumes, which had been sifted from time to time from the collection I began many years ago. There were many priceless books on Egypt and India, and a large collection of fine books from the libraries of Leighton and Millais, as well as from the Carlton press. There was a copy of the 'Reformation' Bible, with the chain attached, which alone was valued at \$1,000, and many other books worth as much as \$200 each. "There was a particularly fine collection of Luther books, in which I was greatly interested and which I had gathered for the purpose of writing a volume on the life and works of Luther."

On the walls of the picture gallery were about eight hundred paintings, embracing collections of old masters of nearly every school. The most important of these collections was the old English school. The floor of every room in the house was covered with rare and valuable old French or Oriental rugs. A French rug in the centre of the main picture gallery cost \$30,000.

Another building, which was destroyed, was a complete castle, in which Mr. Wanamaker's little grandchildren found many hours of delight during their visits to Lyndenhurst. It was one of the show places of the estate.

OPERA SINGER GONE.

Mme. Giacomini, Hammerstein's Contralto, Has Disappeared.

One of Mr. Hammerstein's singers has disappeared. She is Emma Giacomini, a contralto. She sang Lola in 'Cavalleria Rusticana' a week ago Friday, collected her salary, and has not been seen since.

FLASH BY TARGETS.

Lake Shore Engineers Disregard Signals—Officials on Watch.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Conneaut, Ohio, Feb. 9.—High officials of the Lake Shore Railway stood hidden beside the company's tracks here to-night, and saw twenty-four trains rush past the signal targets here, the lights of which had been turned out as a warning that the tracks were not clear.

At least twenty-five of the students escaped last night and walked twenty miles to Newport News, where they took a steamer to come here. Among them was a son of Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company. The authorities believe that they have control of the situation, and that the disease will not spread.

SMALLPOX AT COLLEGE.

William and Mary's Quarantined—Officials Not Alarmed.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9.—Smallpox has broken out in William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, and the institution has been quarantined by the directors. A report reached here this evening that there were two cases of the disease at the college.

WHAT BOARD CAN DO.

CHARTER TERMS BROAD.

Part of Rockefeller Gift May Be Used for Women's Colleges.

Some idea of the broad scope of the charter of the General Education Board, to which John D. Rockefeller has just given \$32,000,000, and of the vast and far-reaching work which that organization has entered upon, was given by Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the board, yesterday. Empowered by its charter to do any form of educational work known to man (in the broad sense of the word education), anywhere in the United States at any time, except that it must be done without relation to race, sex or creed, which, of course, bars assisting theological schools, the board is planning important additions to the educational equipment of the country. It is also prepared to administer gifts and to act as trustee for funds for all educational purposes.

The board believes that particular attention should be paid to the cities, where the facilities for higher education are not abundant. It believes that every city of 100,000 or more inhabitants should have a college, and will work toward that end. It believes that the most imperative educational need in the New England and Middle States is for women's colleges, and will take up the problem as to whether it is best to increase the facilities of those in existence or to found several more.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON TEACHINGS.

One question raised by one of the newspaper men, as to whether Mr. Rockefeller might not reserve the right to object to certain forms of teaching in the institutions aided by his money, was answered by Mr. Gates with an emphatic negative. "If Mr. Rockefeller had any objections to freedom of teaching," he said, "would he not have expressed it with regard to the institution which he founded—Chicago University? He has never expressed any objection in the world."

"The story of the persecution of Professor Bemis was unqualifiedly rot. He never knew what Professor Bemis was teaching, or that there was such a man, except what he saw in the newspapers."

Professor Bemis, a lecturer on socialism and economic topics, left the university some years ago, after which a story was started that Mr. Rockefeller had considered the professor's teachings too radical. In this connection, and to show the attitude of Mr. Rockefeller on the question, Mr. Gates showed a private letter he had written in reply to a man in Chicago who had urged the dismissal of another professor on account of alleged utterances in opposition to the Christian religion and mission work. Mr. Gates, as the personal business representative of Mr. Rockefeller, has for years attended to the writing of all such letters, but they embody the views of the Standard Oil man, and all communications of such importance are first submitted for his approval.

This letter is of particular interest, not only because of its bearing on the relations of Mr. Rockefeller to Chicago University, but because it shows his attitude toward all public teaching in general and the attitude of the General Education Board toward all its work now and in the future. The letter which was written in June, 1905, shortly after the Bemis episode, was called out by the receipt of a clipping from a newspaper purporting to give a résumé of something uttered by a professor said to be connected with Chicago University. The man sending it said that such a man should be dismissed from the university. Mr. Gates replied in part:

"Of course, I do not believe a word of the stuff that man is said to have uttered—I do not believe it any more than you believe it. It is trying to us all to hear other people make light of and deny in the truth which we are so fond of holding dear, but I reflect also that it must be pretty close to the truth to cause people to believe as all as we do to hear us announce with great confidence things which they professedly disbelieve, and I do not know of any man in this world who can arrive at the truth except by letting everybody speak out what he believes to be the truth, and the liberty of the press is the best way to do it. And it seems to me that there is no place on earth where this liberty of utterance should be so carefully guarded and cherished as in an institution of learning which at least pretends to be a place of impartial research. The fact that such an institution is founded by private money or denational money seems to me to make no sort of difference and must not be allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with this freedom of inquiry, freedom of opinion and freedom of utterance. In the General Education Board, which is the child of the Christian religion and of the Baptist Church, that I frankly dare to found precisely such an institution."

Does it not immediately occur to the reader of this man's remarks that the very fact that he stands there in an institution founded by private money totally refutes his charge of intolerance in Christian religion, at least so far as that particular branch of the same is concerned, under whose auspices he opens his lips to say these things?

What claim to the title of 'university' could the institution—the University of Chicago—maintain if the profession of the same were to be limited to assert publicly whatever they believed to be the truth, altogether oblivious at all times of what their own or may not be the sentiments of the man who has founded the institution?

The letter ended by saying that the professor might have been foolish and frivolous, and should be replaced by a man of common sense, but that a distinction must be made between opinions expressed by a man and his intellectuality.

GENERAL BOARD'S BROAD CHARTER.

In view of the future work of the General Education Board, Mr. Gates said he wanted the public to have a clear idea of its charter, which is one of the few general charters ever granted by Congress. He said:

"Our charter is probably the broadest educational charter ever given by any government since the dawn of civilization. Other charters will limit the duration of the powers granted by this charter in eternal. Other charters often limit and define the time and place where the work of the institution may be carried on, and in some cases within the United States. Other charters limit the amount of money the institution may handle. This charter gives the General Education Board the right to handle unlimited amounts of money. That power was put in by design, because we expected the work would be a big thing. Other educational work is limited only by the provision that it must be done without relation to race, sex or creed."

The Tribune referred yesterday to the fundamental way in which the board was going about the promotion of education in the South by teaching the farmers how to make their land more productive in order that they might be able to maintain a more comprehensive public school system. This will be extended to all the Southern States. Mr. Gates, yesterday, spoke particularly of the ideas of the board regarding higher education and what it intended to do along those lines. He said:

"The first work of the General Education Board for higher education has been and will continue to be to assist the great centres of population and to make them the pivots in fact, as they are in theory, educational theory, of the future system of higher education in this country. This is an immediate, pressing and overwhelming educational need."

CITIES TOO LONG NEGLECTED.

I should like to call the attention of philanthropists thinking of founding colleges and technical schools to the fact that our cities and centres of

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