

Effusive Hospitality Without Effective Work.

London, June 13.

Mr. Bernard Partridge has hit off the Imperial Press Conference with his usual acumen. His cartoon in "Punch" portrays the British lion with paws outstretched in welcome to the colonial cubs and with the words trembling on his lips, "We've arranged for you to have a round of dinners, luncheons, garden parties—and conferences." To this the chorus of young lions responds: "Splendid! Eh—need we go to the conferences?" Certainly, the fifty-six representatives of the colonial press need to drop out of something planned for their entertainment unless they have sinews of iron and stomachs of india rubber. In the course of nine days they are to be welcomed at the Imperial exhibition, the Foreign Office, the Houses of Parliament, the Mansion House, the Constitutional Club and Marlborough House; they are to witness a sham battle of seventeen thousand men; at Aldershot and an imposing naval review; they are to listen to oratory from the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour; they are to be preached to at Westminster Abbey and entertained at the Duke of Sutherland's, the Duke of Wellington's, Lord Salisbury's, Lord Northcliffe's, Mr. Arthur Pearson's and other houses, and after continuing junketing in the metropolises they are to be turned over to the provinces and to Scotland for another round of banquets, garden parties and speed-making. London hospitality knows no bounds when royalty sets the style and there is an efficient committee of organization. The colonial premiers themselves during their recent visits to England have not had more than for them than is planned for this large body of overseas press men.

The newspapers of the empire are expected to accomplish what statesmanship has been unable to do. There has been a series of conferences at the Colonial Office from time to time, but imperial federation has remained as far removed as ever—a problem as difficult as the squaring of the circle. Colonial premiers were elevated to the dignity of membership in the right honorable Privy Council; there have been generous distributions of decorations and compliments; Mr. Chamberlain has advanced preferential trade between the colonies and the mother state, and Lord Elgin and Mr. Churchill have recommended co-operation in military and naval defence and an approach to an administrative council in which all portions of the empire could be represented. All these things have helped to create an atmosphere for imperial unity, but institutions are not air plants. They must be rooted in something more material than racial affinity or loyal sentiment if there are to be new growths with a vital force of their own. With all the fervid talk about common origin and destiny, little progress has been made under the Unionist and Liberal administrations toward the establishment of representative bodies in which the United Kingdom and the loyal colonies can be brought together. The main result accomplished at the last colonial conference was the opening of an information bureau with a small staff in Downing Street. It was hardly more than a dull mirror for reflecting traditions and opinions in the Colonial Office. It was not a council of the empire, but it was a step in the right direction. It was not a council of the empire, but it was a step in the right direction. It was not a council of the empire, but it was a step in the right direction.

Of thirty-two propositions before the voters of Portland, Me., under the initiative and referendum system, thirteen were carried in the recent city election. Although a Mayor was elected, the vote was very light. Perhaps voters stayed away from the polls rather than face those thirty-two ordinances and amendments on which they were asked to vote. An election in Oregon must be a dreadful bore.

Boston's charter has been signed by the Governor of Massachusetts. This is fortunate, for it marks a step forward in charter making, and the cities of this country must learn from each other's experiences and experiments what is the solution of the municipal government problem. From the builders of the battleship Michigan the government demanded that she should be able to maintain a speed of 18 1/2 knots. Her average for four hours during one of her trials last week was nearly 19 knots. Other American war vessels have exceeded contract requirements by half a knot or even more, but such an excess is not of frequent occurrence. The special distinction of this battleship, however, is that she is the first built for the United States to have a main battery consisting of guns of a single calibre. If the sister ship, the South Carolina, now nearly completed, proves equally fast, the country will possess a pretty fine pair of Dreadnoughts.

A consular report from Nantes says that a considerable proportion of French sardines are packed in cottonseed oil. Why should any one object to the practice? If the fish are perfectly wholesome to begin with, and the boxes are properly closed, no harm can come to the oil.

The Venezuelan Congress may censure Mr. Paul, and the government may dismiss him from its service, for his action in seeking for Venezuela the protection of American warships at an important crisis, but the world will continue to believe that in that he did an uncommonly good thing for his country. He saved it from possible anarchy, and he did not compromise its dignity or independence.

If the question will not be interpreted as a sign of incredulity, we should like to ask over how wide an area had been deposited by a storm in Virginia to a depth of two feet or more.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A divorce commissioner, whose duty it would be to probe all applications for divorces, is advocated by Judge Albert C. Barnes as one of the remedies by which Chicago might escape the imminence of being a convenient city in which to obtain divorces. Judge Barnes' plan, says "The Chicago News," would give the people of the state representation in divorce cases, either through a special assistant state's attorney or a divorce commissioner. It would make it difficult to perpetrate fraud such as is alleged by Mrs. Grace B. Guggenheim, who is seeking to obtain the annulment of a divorce granted her by former Judge Edward F. Dunne in 1901, which she asserts was obtained through collusion.

"That's Skinner's wife," said Gausp. "They say she didn't have a very good name when he married her." "Well, he seems to think it's very good now," replied Wise. "Yes," he put all his property in it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

In this land of the free, where every citizen is proclaimed in stump speeches and even in more dignified addresses as a sovereign, titles of foreign monarchs are supposed, theoretically, to be of indifferent significance. Yet in no place is there a more delicate consideration and solicitude shown for the proper and exact designation of the ruler of a monarchy than in our own bureau of naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor. For instance, a native of Austria who wants to vote for a President of the United States forswears allegiance to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, but your prospective voter from Budapest or any other place in the length and breadth of Hungary protests his willingness to give up fealty to Francis Joseph, Apostolic King of Hungary. The ordinary Hungarian is particular about emphasizing this distinction, but no more so than the director of the naturalization bureau in Washington, Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman or Welshman who wants to become a citizen forsakes the sovereignty of Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland; so do the would-be Americans from Barbados or Canada or New Zealand or Australia; but when Bihaci Franjil Balsara, the Parsee, who first saw the light in Bombay and who was made a full citizen of this country about a month ago, took his oath before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court it was allegiance to Edward VII, Emperor of India, "especially among all foreign princes and potentates," that he renounced.

"Gimme some of that prune pie." "Son, you've had two kinds of pie already." "Then another kind won't matter. There's only one kind of stomach ache."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Jacob Gordin, the Yiddish playwright and the creator of the higher jargon drama in this country, who died last week, tried himself on his ability to write in English, but he never translated. When he was told at the public dress rehearsal of his "God, Man and the Devil" that with its prologue in heaven and the adventures of the hero, it was much like "Faust," he said: "I took the idea from Goethe, with the same right that he took it before me from the Book of Job." Of all his plays he was most partial to "Queen Leah," which bears no relation to "King Lear," except that it deals with an exchange of a large quantity of whiskey, which the federal authorities seized because of some very disloyal speeches the old fellow delivered on the streets of Lebanon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon.

"The Rev. Mr. Hustler's church is certainly up to date." "Indeed! How?" "Why, he calls his vespers services matinees, and the ushers take up the collection with cash registers."—Boston Transcript.

SARDINE OIL BY TANK CAR. From The Kennebec Journal.

A tank car of 163 barrels of cottonseed oil recently left Kennebec for Kennebec, Me. The Canning Company is said to have arrived at Eastport this week in good condition. This being the first attempt to make a large quantity of sardine packages, the experiment was awaited with much interest.

From The Washington Post.

A Democratic House of Representatives, with practically solid Republican opposition, made Colorado a state in 1876. A Democratic House of Representatives made the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Washington states, and they saved the bacon by protecting the present Congress. It was in 1861 that David L. Graves, an "Old Peverly" of the West, got a man found things out of order on his blue grass farm in Marion County, Ky. In a fit of discontent he got a barrel of whisky and took it to exchange a large quantity of whisky, which the federal authorities seized because of some very disloyal speeches the old fellow delivered on the streets of Lebanon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon.

ably not more than 900,000, and it would have been much less than that had it not been for the gratifying reduction of the death rate, which in the city of Berlin was only 15.62.

Physiologists explain the correspondence between birth rate and death rate, if it really does exist, on grounds which will not make it cause for regret. It may be that some subtle but masterful law of nature compels this correlation of processes in order to prevent either depopulation or overpopulation, on a principle similar to that which increases the fecundity of the smaller and weaker animals and decreases that of the larger and stronger, if so, while it is probably an inevitable and irrefutable law, we may also regard it as on the whole beneficial. For assuredly, so long as there is a reasonable excess of births over deaths, it is better to have both rates low than both high. It is better to have few children born and to have them grow to maturity and survive to old age than to have many born only to die in infancy.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Though stock market trading continues active, a more conservative tendency is noted among speculators, and as a consequence price movements are held within reasonable bounds, with the best purchases in the standard rails and in railway mortgage issues. In the last week there was a large amount of profit taking in all parts of the share list, and while sales were made at high figures the character of the buying suggested a belief in banking circles of ultimately better levels for all securities, especially for the issues of the most prominent railroad and industrial corporations. Fortunately, the leading interests are endeavoring to discourage the sort of speculation that always ends in serious market demoralization, their efforts being centered on a policy that seeks to bring about the stability that strengthens confidence in investment and business circles in our industrial and financial affairs. Capital is moving into new securities in a manner most encouraging to the corporations that require funds for betterments and improvements, investment operations of this sort reflecting greater willingness on the part of foreign money to find an outlet in this country. The leading railroad shares closed the week at an average price of 128.50, against 128.21 in the preceding week, and the chief industrials at 94, a loss of 46.

Money continues in abundant supply at low rates, but the development of a higher price for accommodation must be looked for at no remote time, owing to the enormous expansion that already has taken place in bank loans and to the approach of the period when crop and business demands will become a more important factor in the market. Time maturities show a firmer tendency, and commercial paper is stronger. Call funds are more susceptible to stock market requirements, and for the rest of the season are likely to show a gradually hardening tone, especially around the end of the current fiscal year, when our financial institutions will be called upon to handle enormous interest and dividend payments. The interior is sending currency to this centre in volume, and the extent of the movement which has been under way for many weeks is a safe indication that withdrawals of out-of-town bank balances will be equally active when the time arrives for the financing of the harvest and general fall trade requirements. Deeper discounts in London have affected gold sterling here, while the offering of finance bills and a somewhat better supply of commercial exchange, together with strength in the Paris cheque on London, have removed the possibility of further gold exports from New York to the French capital, for the present at least.

Factors that measure trade conditions are in favor of material progress in our business affairs throughout the summer months, and foreshadow the return of normal times in all industries much earlier than was thought possible a few weeks ago. Bank exchanges last week showed an increase over the same period in 1908 of 57 per cent and were 23 per cent larger than in 1906. The gain, while reflecting the great activity in the speculative markets, also indicated general industrial growth, as outside of speculative centres an increase in the payments through clearing houses of about 22 per cent was reported. Railroad earnings for the last week in May were 16 per cent greater than in the corresponding time last year, but showed a loss from that time in 1907, when the transportation business was unusually heavy, the record for 1909 being noteworthy, however, as it presented marked improvement over the preceding weeks since January 1. The market for iron and steel supplies adequate reason for the optimism that is found in metal circles, while the same thing may be said of copper, the May production figures of which tell of a continued heavy output with a most substantial increase in the demand from consumers at home and abroad. Pig iron production was heavier in May than in any month since October, 1907, and demand was active at firm prices. Steel rails and new equipment are being ordered by the railroads in larger volume than at any time this year, with prompt deliveries requested. Building operations are heavy.

In the cotton goods market actual transactions are more active. Large operations are reported for the account of jobbers, and in heavy lines prices are higher. In print cloth demand is better and distribution from first hands has proceeded at a rate that has brought about a material reduction in stocks. In most departments of the drygoods market consumers show a desire to place orders at once, in the belief that quotations will move to a better level before the autumn. Speculation in cotton futures is on a lighter scale, with price fluctuations narrow, the liquidation recently under way having failed to establish values on a substantially lower range. In the best informed cotton circles dealer figures are looked for as the season advances, owing more to the expected increased activity in the spot markets and to the indications that point to an enormous world consumption than to the possibility of a low yield on the new crop. Exports of cotton are increasing, the shipments for the month of May showing a gain in value of \$9,213,667 over the same month in 1908.

Government crop figures giving conditions as of May 1 do not indicate a bumper winter wheat harvest, but the acreage and current growth of spring wheat foreshadow a normal yield, while the record breaking acreage planted in the corn belt suggests an enormous return in the event of favorable weather throughout the summer months. Speculators in wheat are not enjoying the success on the bull side that marked their operations earlier in the spring, the tendency of prices exhibiting a heaviness that reflects better climatic conditions in the wheat section of the country and prospects of an early movement of the new crop. Easier prices for wheat futures have not affected the market for flour, millers last week paying the highest figures of the year for cash wheat, which, of course, has prevented any shading in quotations to consumers. In the market for leather prices remain firm, and buying is more active as a consequence of an important influx of new orders for boots and shoes.

It is inconceivable that any such proportion of the school children of New York City as Dr. MacNicholl asserts should be addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks. However ill behaved the pupils of the public schools of the city may be—and properly to discipline the mingled children of many races, as is necessary in New York, is no easy task at the best—it is grotesque extravagance to say that "conditions in the New York public schools rival those of ancient 'Sodom.'" It cannot be denied, however, that in

American commissioners replied that they had maturely considered the last proposal and had communicated it to their government at Washington; and that the answer of that government instructed them to adhere to that position which they had already submitted on October 3. With this was coupled an intimation that further attempt to discuss the matter would be vain. The result was that on December 10, as an annex to Protocol 22, the treaty of peace was signed with its first article in precisely the form prescribed by the American commissioners at the beginning of the negotiations and without the slightest concession, expressed or implied, to the Spanish request for a transfer of indebtedness along with relinquishment of sovereignty. In view of that, it does not seem probable that any claim of the kind which is now reported will prove to be worth more than the paper on which it is written.

AS TO COMMISSIONS.

A typical example of zeal outrunning discretion or information is afforded by the Board of Trade of the neighboring city of Newark in its omnibus condemnation of "government by commission" and its demand that public commissions which are now performing administrative functions of government shall be abolished or shall be composed of public spirited men of high character who will be willing to serve the state without salaries. The aim of the authors of this manifesto is apparently not so much to remodel the system of administration as to reduce the expenses of government by getting rid of official salaries.

There has no doubt been in New Jersey, as in New York and elsewhere, some abuse of the commission system. But there are commissions and commissions. For the Legislature to create a special and temporary commission to do work which its own members ought to do, or which other existing state or municipal officers ought to do, and which the constitution and laws intend they shall do, is undoubtedly an evil. It would be an evil even if the commission were unpaid, because it would be an improper shirking of duty; and when salaries are paid, as they generally are, it is a still greater evil. But it is an entirely different thing for the Legislature or the Governor to designate officials to perform permanent and essential functions of government under the conventional title of commission or commissioners. Many of the most important heads of departments or of bureaus in the federal, state and municipal governments are officially styled commissioners. There are commissioners of education, of insurance, of banking, of water supply; fire commissioners, police commissioners, sinking fund commissioners and many others. It is simply ridiculous for anybody to urge that all these places should be abolished or that their incumbents should be required to serve without pay simply because they bear the name of commissions. Yet that is apparently just what the Newark Board of Trade means, for it specifies for such treatment various commissions of precisely those kinds—hard working, permanent and indispensable departments of government.

As for the suggestion that many departments of government should be administered by men serving without pay, it seems to be particularly infelicitous in view of the fact that recent investigations in New Jersey have disclosed the circumstances that such service is just about as likely to be weak and poor as any in the state. Institutions directed by unpaid boards of public spirited men of high character have been found to be marked with gross irregularities and scandalous abuses. That is not, of course, universally the case; perhaps not generally. Some unpaid boards perform their work with scrupulous devotion and high ability. But there is no more assurance that they will do so than there is that paid commissioners will always do their duty. And in general the reasonable presumption is that public work, like any other, is best to be done by employing for the purpose persons of ascertained character and ability and paying them salaries commensurate with their deserts.

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES.

The somewhat startling records of decline in the Prussian birth rate appear to give additional confirmation to the theory that there is some systematic correspondence between the movements of birth rates and of death rates, instead of the contrast which some might expect. It might, indeed, naturally be supposed that at least some of the conditions which promote the physical wellbeing of the people and thus lower the death rate would tend toward an increase, or at least a maintenance, of the birth rate, and that, on the other hand, some of the conditions of physical and other deterioration which result in a decreased birth rate would lessen the tenacity of life and increase the death rate. The general testimony of the world and the very marked special testimony of several of its foremost countries and most of its great cities is, however, to the contrary. The rule seems to be that where the birth rate is high the death rate also is high, and that where sanitary science and efficient administration lower the death rate there is a corresponding decline of the birth rate.

This has long been notably the case in France, where probably more than in any other country in the world the resources of civilization have been effectively employed for decreasing the infant death rate to a minimum, and where the birth rate has at the same time so declined as to provoke some persons to talk rashly of the "decadence" of the race. In England the death rate has been greatly diminished and there has now arisen much complaint of the decline of the birth rate. Here in New York the processes are not so marked, yet with the gratifying diminution of the death rate which has been effected in recent years there is said to have occurred some decline of the birth rate, at least in that part of the population which is of native ancestry. In the great cities of the United Kingdom there is an impressive parallel between the two rates. Thus, in London and Bradford the low death rates of 14.6 and 14.8 are accompanied by the low birth rates of 25.6 and 29, while in Liverpool the higher death rates of 19 and 17.1 are accompanied by the higher birth rates of 31.8 and 30.9. So we may contrast Edinburgh, with death rate and birth rate of 16.2 and 21.7, with Glasgow, with 18.5 and 28.3, respectively. The same rule holds good elsewhere. Alexandria and Cairo have the apparently declining rates of 35.1 and 37.8, and correspondingly the high birth rates of 37.7 and 42.6, while Amsterdam and Hamburg have the lower death rates of 13.4 and 14.8 and also the lower birth rates of 23.5 and 25.2. If the contrast between these two pairs of cities should be accounted for by the differences in climate and race, the two northern cities of Stockholm and St. Petersburg may be taken as affording a very fair, and therefore convincing, comparison because of their similarity in natural conditions. Stockholm has both rates low, 13.9 and 24.5, respectively, while St. Petersburg has both high, 24.7 and 30.4. Similar examples might be multiplied almost indefinitely. And now come the vital statistics of the chief part of the German Empire with striking testimony to the same effect.

The death rate in Prussia in 1907 was the lowest on record, and so was the birth rate. That fact might perhaps be regarded as accidental or as due to some special and temporary circumstances, were it not shown to be merely a part of a process which has been in continuous operation for years. Thus, in 1904 the birth rate was 35.04; in 1905 it fell to 33.77; in 1906 there was a slight recovery to 34, and in 1907 there was a further fall to only 32.23. In the city of Berlin in the last named year it was only 24.59, and in every province of the kingdom excepting five, in the extreme east and west, the birth rate was much below the average. In the whole empire the year's increase of population due to the excess of births over deaths was prob-

others. This is a cautious utterance on a single question by the representatives of one important industry. If other organizations which can speak with authority for large business interests likely to be affected by patent legislation would in like manner define and express their sentiments such action might prove useful in many ways. It would serve to show whether or not there was practical unanimity regarding the revocation of patents, and on what additional points closer accord was needed.

THAT DIRECT PRIMARIES OUTING.

Information came from Albany a few days ago that Senator Meade, chairman of the direct nominations "investigating" committee, had arranged to obtain all the material on the subject available in the State Library. The State Library is an institution unusually well equipped in that respect. It has reports, statistics, textbooks, opinions and even newspapers, quite enough for months of careful study. Thus having made sure of a "base of supplies," like a prudent general, the chairman apparently felt entirely at liberty to arrange a pleasant summer and autumn outing for himself and his associates. It will cost the state \$15,000, to be sure. Perhaps, like the Cassidy committee which considered the tangled finances of this city, the primaries committee may even return to the Legislature for a second appropriation. But what of that? A report showing the failures and the fallacies of direct nominations will be worth whatever it may cost, and the gentlemen in control of the financial committees of the Legislature ardently desire to see such a report. There are others in the state who may be inclined to cavil. We remember that Senator Davenport, who refused to serve on the committee in opposition to the appointment of this "commission on the ground that all the information needed by anybody has either been gathered already or is easily accessible. I think still that the proposed investigation is a waste of public funds."

It is to be hoped that the legislators will enjoy the change of scene and profit from their trip in an increased breadth of view, which travel is supposed to impart. It is to be hoped, likewise, that they will study diligently the mass of information awaiting them in the State Library at Albany.

THE HEALTH OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The physical condition of the students at the Naval Academy has of late excited no little official uneasiness. Several men who are otherwise well entitled to receive commissions have proved so deficient in this respect that they must seek occupation elsewhere than in the naval service. The discovery naturally causes disappointment to the men themselves and to the government. Already the matter has been considered by a board convened by Captain Badger, who is about to retire from the post of superintendent of the Naval Academy, but a choice of remedies will apparently be one of the most important duties of his successor, Captain Boyer.

Friends of the midshipmen who have been unable to pass the final physical examination have been inclined to believe that there has been something in the course of study and daily life at the academy which has brought about the unfortunate result. The officers whose advice Captain Badger sought recommended that the men take more exercise, and the retiring superintendent himself now thinks that the question is how to strike a proper balance between the necessary amount of recreation and exercise on the one hand and mental work on the other. Just how to apply the principle in detail will evidently be a problem for Captain Boyer to solve.

If it should be possible to compare the daily routine at Annapolis with that of naval academies in other countries, perhaps useful suggestions might be obtained. Such differences and similarities of usage as might be revealed by an inquiry of this sort would be the more instructive if the investigation included results as well as methods. If in foreign naval schools any considerable percentage of students are unable to meet the government's physical requirements, the difficulty to be overcome may be more obscure than has been suspected. If, on the other hand, failure to reach these standards is exceptional in other countries, a reasonably close conformity to their division of mental work and physical exercise might prove profitable here.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH DEBT.

The question of Cuba's responsibility for a portion of the Spanish public debt is reported to have been raised again, at Madrid or elsewhere. We should doubt if any well informed statesman or financier regarded seriously any proposal to attempt the collection of such debt from Cuba, or even to charge against that island either legal or moral accountability for it. If any should do so, we should commend to him a thoughtful perusal of the record of the negotiations at Paris in the fall of 1898 which resulted in the making of a treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

At almost the beginning of those negotiations, on October 3, in an annex to Protocol 2, the American commissioners proposed as a part of the impending treaty the following article: "The government of Spain hereby relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." On October 7, in an annex to Protocol 3, the Spanish commissioners moved to amend this by providing that Spain should not merely relinquish sovereignty over Cuba, but should also "transfer it to the United States," and that there should also be thus transferred "all charges and obligations of every kind . . . which the Crown of Spain and her authorities 'in the island of Cuba may have contracted lawfully in the exercise of the authority hereby 'relinquished.'" To this the American commissioners, on October 11, in an annex to Protocol 4, replied that this appeared to be in substance a proposition to transfer to the United States and, in turn, to Cuba a mass of Spanish charges and obligations. They added that if, in the preliminary negotiations looking to the conference, Spain had proposed such a stipulation, "the proposal, unless abandoned, would have terminated the negotiations." They therefore positively declined to accept that proposal. The Spanish commissioners, however, continued discussion of the subject, and the American commissioners, in consequence, made an elaborate argument demonstrating the fact that the indebtedness in question had been incurred by Spain, on her sole responsibility, for her own benefit, and that in no legal or moral sense it was chargeable against Cuba.

The Spanish commissioners, on October 26, in an annex to Protocol 9, amended their proposal by making it apply to only such part of the Spanish debt as should, by an impartial commission, be "adjudged according to strict law and undeniable equity" to belong properly and specifically to Cuba. The next day, in an annex to Protocol 10, the American commissioners refused to accept this proposal. Discussion was thereafter turned chiefly to the disposition of the Philippines and other matters, though the debt question occasionally reappeared. At last, on November 22, in reply to an inquiry by their Spanish colleagues, the American commissioners, in an annex to Protocol 16, recalled that they had in the conferences "repeatedly declared that they would not accept any articles that required the United States to assume the so-called colonial debts 'of Spain.'" In the next annex the Spanish commissioners the next day begged the Americans to consider a proposal to "submit to an arbitral tribunal what are the debts and obligations of a colonial character which should pass with the islands." To this, on November 22, in another annex to the same protocol, the

Table with 2 columns: Amusements and Page. Lists various theatrical and musical performances with their respective page numbers.

Index to Advertisements.

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New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 15 Nassau street, New York; Opinion Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the offices is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Details of the mutiny of the second company of native cavalry at Davao, Mindanao, said that the Americans, after the quarters were taken, rallied in a church and repulsed the attack of the mutineers, who fled when aid arrived. All hope of saving the twenty men who went down with the Russian submarine Kambara has been abandoned; two divers lost their lives in attempts at rescue. Twelve Turkish battalions repulsed the attack of ten thousand Bulgarian soldiers in Northern Albania. Five thousand persons are said to have been killed by tribesmen in Northwest Persia, and Russian aid has been secured in Washington, though British leaders were held for trial at Honolulu, twelve of them for conspiring to riot and three for conspiracy to murder. The German Emperor will outline Germany's desire for Great Britain's friendship in a speech to-day to English clergymen visiting Berlin. Liberia, according to dispatches received from Monrovia, feels aggrieved over the persistence of the American commission to send a larger force of warships and the failure to make definite replies to the republic's demands. Advice from Cuba says that the financial troubles of the island have been exaggerated in Washington, and the Conservatives threaten to block the passage of the budget.

DOMESTIC.—The Senate Finance Committee held a meeting at Washington, at which many changes in phrasing in the tariff bill were suggested. It is said in Washington that the battleship Michigan, which grounded off Cape Cod on Friday, was not seriously damaged. Funeral services of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale were held in a church in Boston; thousands viewed the body as it lay in state. The principal speakers at the thirty-sixth annual conference of charities and corrections at Buffalo were A. J. McKim and Charles Taft, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York. An Italian was fatally stabbed by a countryman in the streets of Buffalo because he would not pay a debt of one dollar. In a factory in Haverhill, Mass., a woman named Mrs. Eddy is in fact in the name the head of the Christian Science Church. A corporal in the regular army stationed at Des Moines, Iowa, was probably fatally injured his captain and a non-commissioned officer and wounded another non-commissioned man.

CITY.—Parents of Beatrice Marks, a Bronx girl missing from her home for two weeks, asked the police of New York City to search for her on the theory that she had been kidnapped. President Woodrow Wilson delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Princeton University. Many resolutions, that of Glenn H. Curtiss among them, were on view at Morris Park. The government may sue to dissolve the American Sugar Refining Company. The order for the celebration of the centennial of the Republic. The Democratic Union announced that it would name candidates for all judiciary offices in the country next fall. The committee of one hundred to get independent nominations will be named at a mass meeting on Wednesday night, it was announced. Joseph Goldstein, a Brooklyn real estate and insurance broker, is being sued for \$25,000 for alleged police persecution. The Federation of Zionists debated several plans for colonizing Palestine. It was announced that Yale admitted to President Taft would resign his permanent memorial at Yale to the Yale men who died in the Civil War. A heavy rainfall inundated the Manhattan approach of the Brooklyn Bridge. Youthful rioters assaulted the conductor of a Bergin Besch car bound for Manhattan and terrified the women passengers.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The weather yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 64.

AN INTERNATIONAL PATENT CODE.

In view of the source from which it emanated, a remarkable opinion has recently been expressed regarding that clause of the new British patent law which provides for the revocation of foreign patents under certain conditions. In an address to one of the sections of the Congress of Chemists in London, over which he presided, the Lord Chief Justice said that he deemed the legislation in question "a step in the wrong direction." He was disposed to think that such a law would tend to deprive the world of knowledge it would otherwise obtain from the patenting of inventions and would lead to the adoption of secret processes in industry. The distinguished speaker thinks that a difference in the rules of different countries is undesirable, and hence he advocates efforts to secure "an approximation to an international code by Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States for the protection of inventions."

The second of these suggestions is an excellent one. Whatever uncertainty may exist concerning the specific points on which an agreement should be sought, there cannot be much doubt that a general similarity in the patent systems of the principal manufacturing countries of the world would be a good thing. Moreover, it is not altogether unlikely that if uniformity is not brought about by friendly conference it will be through less agreeable agencies. For instance, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives wished to embody in the new tariff law a clause providing that the citizens of any country which should place restrictions on American patents unlike those imposed by the United States should be subjected to corresponding limitations of their privileges here. The clause was stricken out by the House, because if there is to be legislation of the kind proposed a separate bill seems preferable. Besides, consideration must be given to existing treaty rights, and the administration may regard the matter as worthy of diplomatic discussion. There remains, however, a possibility that Congress will even yet resort to retaliatory measures, and an excellent reason is thus afforded for seeking to accomplish the object in view by amicable methods.

A resolution was adopted by the law section of the Congress of Chemists recommending consideration of a plan by which manufacture in one country belonging to a prospective union should afford protection to a patent in the

London, June 13.—Queen Helena to-day received Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador, as farewell audience. This was an unusual mark of esteem as it is customary for retiring ambassadors to be received only by the King. The King and Queen received Lieutenant Commander Reginald R. Belknap, the naval attaché, for whom they expressed their high appreciation for the work of the Americans in the earthquake zone. They offered their congratulations on the attaching of citizenship of Messina to the attaché and Lieutenant Buchanan, English Wilcox and Spotswood, who were in the city on their way to the work of the Americans in the earthquake zone. They offered their congratulations on the attaching of citizenship of Messina to the attaché and Lieutenant Buchanan, English Wilcox and Spotswood, who were in the city on their way to the work of the Americans in the earthquake zone.

From the builders of the battleship Michigan the government demanded that she should be able to maintain a speed of 18 1/2 knots. Her average for four hours during one of her trials last week was nearly 19 knots. Other American war vessels have exceeded contract requirements by half a knot or even more, but such an excess is not of frequent occurrence. The special distinction of this battleship, however, is that she is the first built for the United States to have a main battery consisting of guns of a single calibre. If the sister ship, the South Carolina, now nearly completed, proves equally fast, the country will possess a pretty fine pair of Dreadnoughts.

A consular report from Nantes says that a considerable proportion of French sardines are packed in cottonseed oil. Why should any one object to the practice? If the fish are perfectly wholesome to begin with, and the boxes are properly closed, no harm can come to the oil.

The Venezuelan Congress may censure Mr. Paul, and the government may dismiss him from its service, for his action in seeking for Venezuela the protection of American warships at an important crisis, but the world will continue to believe that in that he did an uncommonly good thing for his country. He saved it from possible anarchy, and he did not compromise its dignity or independence.

If the question will not be interpreted as a sign of incredulity, we should like to ask over how wide an area had been deposited by a storm in Virginia to a depth of two feet or more.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A divorce commissioner, whose duty it would be to probe all applications for divorces, is advocated by Judge Albert C. Barnes as one of the remedies by which Chicago might escape the imminence of being a convenient city in which to obtain divorces. Judge Barnes' plan, says "The Chicago News," would give the people of the state representation in divorce cases, either through a special assistant state's attorney or a divorce commissioner. It would make it difficult to perpetrate fraud such as is alleged by Mrs. Grace B. Guggenheim, who is seeking to obtain the annulment of a divorce granted her by former Judge Edward F. Dunne in 1901, which she asserts was obtained through collusion.

"That's Skinner's wife," said Gausp. "They say she didn't have a very good name when he married her." "Well, he seems to think it's very good now," replied Wise. "Yes," he put all his property in it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

In this land of the free, where every citizen is proclaimed in stump speeches and even in more dignified addresses as a sovereign, titles of foreign monarchs are supposed, theoretically, to be of indifferent significance. Yet in no place is there a more delicate consideration and solicitude shown for the proper and exact designation of the ruler of a monarchy than in our own bureau of naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor. For instance, a native of Austria who wants to vote for a President of the United States forswears allegiance to Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, but your prospective voter from Budapest or any other place in the length and breadth of Hungary protests his willingness to give up fealty to Francis Joseph, Apostolic King of Hungary. The ordinary Hungarian is particular about emphasizing this distinction, but no more so than the director of the naturalization bureau in Washington, Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman or Welshman who wants to become a citizen forsakes the sovereignty of Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland; so do the would-be Americans from Barbados or Canada or New Zealand or Australia; but when Bihaci Franjil Balsara, the Parsee, who first saw the light in Bombay and who was made a full citizen of this country about a month ago, took his oath before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court it was allegiance to Edward VII, Emperor of India, "especially among all foreign princes and potentates," that he renounced.

"Gimme some of that prune pie." "Son, you've had two kinds of pie already." "Then another kind won't matter. There's only one kind of stomach ache."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Jacob Gordin, the Yiddish playwright and the creator of the higher jargon drama in this country, who died last week, tried himself on his ability to write in English, but he never translated. When he was told at the public dress rehearsal of his "God, Man and the Devil" that with its prologue in heaven and the adventures of the hero, it was much like "Faust," he said: "I took the idea from Goethe, with the same right that he took it before me from the Book of Job." Of all his plays he was most partial to "Queen Leah," which bears no relation to "King Lear," except that it deals with an exchange of a large quantity of whiskey, which the federal authorities seized because of some very disloyal speeches the old fellow delivered on the streets of Lebanon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon. While it was in the custody of the United States authorities Congress passed a tax of \$2 a gallon on whiskey for not yet a year ago, and in the interim the price of the stuff had risen to \$10 a gallon.

"The Rev. Mr. Hustler's church is certainly up to date." "Indeed! How?" "Why, he calls his vespers services matinees, and the ushers take up the collection with cash registers."—Boston Transcript.