War Problems

MR. ASQUITH'S "REVELATIONS"—EXPLANATIONS WHICH DO NOT EXPLAIN—CONTRADICTIONS—OTHER CONJECTURES—A POLICY WANTED—LABOR DIFFICULTIES—"THE TIMES" SERVICE.

(Copyright, 1915, by G. W. Smalley.)

London, June 18.—Mr. Asquith's latest statement to the House of Commons is a first rate example of his skill in political legerdemain. He has left the House and the country, and I suppose other countries, waiting for three weeks; waiting to know why he destroyed his own Ministry and created a new one. In his most impressive manner, with his most persuasive rhetoric, using to the full his unequalled power of exposition, he set forth his reasons for an act which, a week before he announced it, he had assured the House was "not in contemplation." Exerting all his authority to subdue the House to his will, he established the mood of docility he desired.

Then he declared that the purpose of the Revolution he had engineered was to demonstrate to the world that England was in earnest about the war.

Mr. Asquith's Rhetorical Triumph.

So long as he spoke, he was convincing. You saw on the faces of friends and foes—for foes this great Minister still has—the light of contentment, the joy of satisfied desire. While those sonorous tones still echoed through the Chamber, they enchanted his hearers. You saw even Radicals who were on the edge of rebellion at the beginning assenting with delight to sentence after sentence of their once idolized leader. You saw the men who had fought him for seven years following him whither he would lead; following as sheep follow their shepherd to the fold. He has had no greater triumph.

The Taste in the Mouth.

Had it lasted, you might have said the battle was won. But it did not last. Already, as the final phrases of a stately peroration died into silence, the reaction had begun. The skeptical mood natural to the House re-awoke. His followers turned to each other and asked:

"What has he told us?"

And they found it a question no man could answer. Opposite him sat a dozen men who three weeks ago had been his colleagues; men whom he had asked, without a word of explanation, for their resignations, which they had loyally given him without inquiry and without complaint. He had just paid a lofty tribute to their generosity; but he left them uninformed and bewildered as before. The Irish comment was characteristic:

"We did well to keep out of it."

The Unionist comment was not less characteristic:

"Why did we come into it?"

And one member who found the English language inadequate to express his puzzled incredulity summed up the general sentiment of the House in an Allied tongue:

"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

Contradictions.

Perhaps it will clear our minds a little—for they need clearing—if I put two of his statements together. For the sake of clearness I garble the first, without altering its sense in the least particular.

First:

"What was needed was such a broadening of the Government as would demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt, not only to our people at home and to our fellow subjects across the seas, but to the whole world—allies, enemies, neutrals—that after nearly a year of war the British people were more resolute than ever to unite every personal and political as well as every moral and material force to the prosecution of their cause."

Second:

"I repel as the most wicked of calumnies and the most unfounded the suggestions that the people of this country have shown or are showing themselves lethargic."

Conjectures.

But if the people were not lethargic, if they were already united, efficient, and prosecuting the war with all their moral and material force, why was it necessary to demonstrate this afresh? Or, as one friendly critic of the Prime Minister put it:

"Did he mean it was necessary to demonstrate that Ministers had not been lethargic and dilatory?"

The guesses I hazarded a week ago—the disturbances in the Admiralty, the disclosures in "The Times"—are even now more enlightening than the Prime Minister's present account. These guesses had a certain authority behind them. As an elucidation of the Ministerial mystery, they were far from complete. There has since been another guess—that Mr. Asquith preferred suicide to the threatened Parliamentary inquiry into the shortcomings of his Ministry. But that also is a mystery.

A Policy Wanted.

But there are questions more pressing than these. What the country longs for is a distinct declaration of policy concerning national service and matters thereunto relating; including both men and war industries. It is not to be found in this speech. Instead of it we have another example of Mr. Asquith's dialectical cleverness:

"We have for the moment one plain and paramount duty to perform, to bring to the service of the State the willing and organized help of every class in the community."

I will not say that is a contradiction in terms. But can you conceive of a whole people organized for State service without the authority of the State? Can you explain how authority is to be exercised without the use of the power of the State? Can you imagine an army, whether in peace or war, without discipline? And what is discipline but the use, or the power to use, force when necessary? And is it easier to organize, is it not infinitely more difficult to organize, millions of workingmen for war industries than to organize armies for the field? If the workingmen were already doing what was wanted and all they could, why was the Ministry of Munitions created with Mr. Lloyd George as Minister? He has already done wonders in breaking up that lethargy the existence of which the Prime Minister counts it a wicked calumny to assert.

If, since Mr. Asquith now again declares what he declared at Newcastle some two months ago, the operations of the army are not hampered by the failure of ammunition, why was Mr. Lloyd George saying at Manchester the other day that more ammunition was wanted: and ever more. Mr. Lloyd George was only quoting Lord Kitchener and Sir John French, and the uncontradicted statements of Colonel Repington in "The Times" and Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords. These are contradictions which it is useless to try to reconcile; perplexities which it is hopeless to unravel.

There have been admitted difficulties about labor. There still are. Mr. Lloyd George has apparently brought the Trade Unions to reason on certain points. He has labored with these powerful bodies more faithfully than the workmen have labored in the war workshops. He has won their consent to a measure of labor organization. That is what we are told this morning. That is what the country rejoices to hear.

In itself the spectacle of a compromise between the State and the Trade Unions, as if between equals, is not an edifying one. But the need is pressing; life or death is the issue, and questions of dignity must rest in abeyance. The State surrenders, for the time, and if this agreement succeeds, its power of compulsion. But the Trade Unions surrender claims which have half paralyzed industry, and the practical advantage is great.

Other Difficulties.

If Mr. Lloyd George succeeds in carrying his present plans through his success will do more than any Coalition can do toward victory. But there are delays, difficulties, dangers, which no bill, no measure, even were it one of compulsion, can dispose of at once. Make the laborers over into servants of the State by all means, but the physical obstacles cannot be swept away by an Act of Parliament. Time is a more peremptory need than even indispensable statutes. New workshops have to be built or adapted. The Government long since took power to control existing shops capable of shell-making. They have not used it, or have used only part of it. Machinery and machine tools must be created. Skilled workmen are wanted and there are not enough of them. Other munitions of war are needed not less urgently than high explosives; more destroyers, more aeroplanes, more machine guns. Had there been none of that lethargy the existence of which Mr. Asquith denies, had steps to provide these tools of war been taken ten months ago, or six months ago, the supply to-day would have been ample. But to-day an ample supply is still a question of months. The "speeding up" of the industries necessary for their production has hardly begun. Would Mr. Asquith deny that in the Ordnance Department of the War Office there has been lethargy and something worse than lethargy?

The labor troubles, which themselves are a form of lethargy, are even to-day in full swing. It is to the credit of many, perhaps most, of the men's leaders that they have honestly and heartily tried to remove some of them. But the men are out of hand. For years they have been in passive rebellion against their leaders and against the Trade Unions themselves. Disputes are everywhere. Strikes of gigantic magnitude are threatened. Strikes actually occur day by day on a less scale. The shipyards and the machine shops are half paralyzed by them, and by the threat of them, and by the indiscipline of the men. Trade Union rules against unskilled labor and against men working to their full capacity have been in force since the war began. The men are distrustful of Government promises. They get their war bonus and they see their employers mulcted of their surplus profits, but still they are skeptical and mutinous. There were five strikes last week on the Clyde; others at Newcastle, and others or threats of others at other great centres of industry. The plain truth is that the great body of workingmen will submit to Government coercion in one form or another, and will submit to nothing else: coercion may be disguised, but it remains coercion. If you don't like, or if they don't like, the word coercion, call it discipline, call it control, call it no matter what. The thing, not the word, is what matters. Persuasion, speeches, Mr. Lloyd George's sympathetic appeals, the Prime Minister's eloquence, the Press—everything has been tried and nothing thus far has availed.

The Press has done its share. For doing its share the government prosecuted "The Times," and was laughed out of court for its pains. They had no case, and they made a mess of what they had. I do not object to their trying. Better, as I said before, pursue the innocent than let the guilty escape. But when the innocent are proved innocent then is the moment to rejoice. "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" have done a high public service. If they can keep this present Ministry up to the mark they will do a higher service still.

G. W. S.

SPORTS TO ENLIVEN TUXEDO'S FOURTH

House Parties, Dinners and Other Affairs in Colonists' Celebration.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 3.—There will be the annual sports at the club Monday, and the colonists have arranged many house parties and other attractions. There was a dance at the clubhouse to-night, preceded by dinners.

To-day was Tuxedo day at the historic race track at Goshen, and many of the colonists and their guests went over in a special train. A special racing programme was arranged by Pierre Lorillard, jr. The six races were interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey gave a dinner last night at the club for their daughter, Miss Madeline Carey, and Miss Marion Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore. The dinner was followed by a dance at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey for the young people. The dinner guests were Miss Harriet McKim, Cyril Hatch, Charles Coulter, Legrande Cannon, Miss Howard, Richard Kent, Miss Huntington, Arthur Cotton, Miss Madeline Carey, F. Crosby, Miss Lincoln, E. Burrill, Miss Davies, E. M. Post, jr., and Miss Marion Dinsmore. There were about one hundred guests at the dance.

Miss Marjorie Clinton entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Clay, Miss Alberta Brentole, Miss Caroline Rogers, E. Thorp Geer, Reginald Willis and Gerard Dewitt over Sunday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles W. Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. L. Thorne, of New York, also had a week-end party at the club.

The first of a series of the Saturday afternoon concerts was held to-day on the clubhouse lawn, during which many tea parties were given. Among those seen were Mrs. Charles W. Clinton, Mrs. E. Adee, Mrs. C. W. Yulee, Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Barber and Charles E. Sampson.

Miss Miriam Sears, of Boston, spent the week here visiting Miss Dorothy Sheperd, at the Vogel cottage.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses McCook have moved into the Alexander cottage while the Alexander family are at the San Francisco Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have arrived at the Dinsmore cottage. Miss Josephine Smith is at the Newbold cottage, and Mrs. William H. Young is in her cottage on Wee Wah Lake. Miss Leutze, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Henry M. Alexander at the Kent cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. John Magee are at the club.

Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Field, Frederic Jewett Dieter, Alexander Orr, Edward N. Tailer, Eugene D. Hawkins, Leroy Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simmickson, Miss Brewster, Mrs. A. T. Dorsey, F. M. Goodwin, Mrs. Harold Goodwin and the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood.

A Remarkable Picture.

The remarkable photograph of a charge by Serbian infantry in the face of Austrian fire, reproduced in to-day's Graphic Section of The Tribune, is copyrighted by the International News Service. It is one of the most striking photographs of the European war that has reached this country, and was taken by A. L. Varges, a staff photographer of the International News Service.

HOME RULE PLAN GIVES N. Y. SAME AS PHILIPPINES

Constitution Makers Have Middle Course, Mr. Low Explains.

WOULD LET CITIES INITIATE MEASURES

Gives Legislature Veto Power, Revising Present Plan for Local Laws.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, July 3.—As announced in The Tribune some weeks ago, the Constitutional Convention will grant to the cities little of the home rule they have been clamoring for. The best the seven millions of inhabitants of the cities can hope for is the same degree of home rule that is granted to the Philippine Islands. Briefly, the home rule that cities may expect at best is this:

That the municipal legislatures may pass laws such as the Legislature now passes with respect to cities. These laws shall be submitted to the Legislature through the city clerks, not later than the first week in January. If the Legislature fails to annul these within sixty days, the laws passed by the local legislatures shall become effective at once. If annulled by the Legislature they shall be void.

Within the next fortnight the above plan will be presented to the convention in the form of a report from the committee on cities.

Point to Philippines.

Former Mayor Seth Low, chairman of the committee, when asked about the plan, admitted that it was under consideration, and pointed out that it had proved not only successful, but popular, in the Philippines. During its existence of some fifteen years or so, not a single act passed by the insular legislature had been annulled by Congress.

The cities of the state, through their mayors, advocated complete home rule. Such a plan can never get through the present convention, most delegates regarding the demand as an assault upon the integrity of the state.

When the subject was broached to ex-Mayor Low to-day he admitted as much. His views may also be said to be those of the majority of the committee.

"The question of home rule is really a question of detail," said Mr. Low. "As long as we use general phrases there can be no disagreement. Everybody thinks localities should manage their own affairs. But disagreement begins just as soon as the question arises how to give localities control of their own affairs and to what extent.

"The problem is how to give the cities control of their own affairs in such a way as to secure them from legislative interference in details and yet leave to the Legislature sufficient power to deal with emergencies which the cities cannot meet and to secure uniformity of policy when uniformity of policy is desired.

"Any change in the constitution on any subject may give rise to litigation, but on a subject as important as home rule it is highly desirable, if a practicable way can be found, to make the grant in a form to invite the minimum amount of litigation.

Danger of Twilight Zone.

"Every one can see it would be a profound misadventure if in giving home rule to cities a twilight zone were created in which neither the constitution nor the Legislature could act. In order to avoid problems of this character, which are raised by proposals to give cities the right to make their own charters, other amendments proceed upon the theory of giving to the Legislature the authority to devolve legislative powers upon cities with so much freedom as to enable cities to manage their own affairs.

"It has been called to the attention of the convention that there is a middle course open by which the desired results can be attained, while escaping many if not all the difficulties attached to either process already described.

"In substance this suggestion is that the present relation existing between the Legislature and the cities should be exactly reversed. At the present time the Legislature passes special city bills. These then go to the respective city authorities, and they say whether they will accept them or not. If this relationship were to be reversed, the cities would initiate everything, and their actions would have the force of law unless they were annulled by the Legislature within a limited time.

"This plan would involve the grant to cities of large powers in addition to their present powers to deal with their own affairs. Such a grant would put cities in a position to take the initiative on any subject relating, in their judgment, to their local affairs."

GARDEN PARTY AT HILDEN

Colonel and Mrs. Barbour Entertain at Jersey Home.

Rumson, N. J., July 3.—Colonel and Mrs. William Barbour entertained more than 200 New York society people this afternoon with an elaborate garden party at their estate, Hilden, on Rumson Road.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour, of Boston, came on from that city to join Dr. Barbour's parents and his three brothers, Robert, Warren W. and Fritz Krupp Barbour, in the afternoon reception.

Among the guests from New York were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. McLean Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. George A. H. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Cromwell, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Fanestock, W. S. Fanshawe and Miss Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. George C. McKesson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reick and the Misses Reick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Finch.

COAST LINE HELPS TRADE

Railroad's Book Tells Business Resources of South.

To facilitate the choice of industrial locations and shippers' routes, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has issued a book, showing the advantages of the South for commercial purposes. The company emphasizes the resources of particular neighborhoods and gives a list of freight junction stations and connections.

There is also a general description of cities and towns touched by the Atlantic Coast Line, giving the population, number of hotels, banks and railroads, a general description of the surrounding country and the principal crops of the locality.

JANE ADDAMS ARRIVING

Fifteen Peace Organizations to Join in Welcome.

Committees from fifteen peace organizations will meet Jane Addams, who is due to arrive to-day on the St. Louis from her European travels to further universal peace. A party of three—Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Settlement; L. Hollingsworth Wood, secretary of the American League to Limit Armaments, and Leland R. Robinson, of the College Peace Organizations—will sail out to Quarantine to meet the ship.

The welcome to Miss Addams will begin with a greeting at the dock, Pier 62, North River, by many prominent peace advocates of this city. Miss Addams will then proceed to the Henry Street Settlement with Miss Wald.

A mass meeting in honor of the returned delegate will be held in Carnegie Hall on Friday under the auspices of the joint committee of welcome. The feature of this will be Miss Addams's first report of her visits to the crowned heads of the warring nations in the interests of peace.

MIDDY ATHLETES RECEIVED NO AID

Harrison Clears Coaches of Charge—Reagle Asks Dismissal.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Annapolis, July 3.—The investigation of examination conditions by the Court of Inquiry at the Naval Academy has progressed so far that there is little doubt that the practice squadron will be able to start on its cruise for San Francisco on Wednesday, as desired by Secretary Daniels. All the midshipmen stationed on the ships who are desired as witnesses by the government or the defendants have given their testimony. At the conclusion of this afternoon's session the court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The testimony of Midshipman Harrison explained the wide circulation of advance information on the modern language examinations in the first and second classes, though it had been shown that the papers received by Midshipman Moss, which proved to be the examinations, were shown to only a few. Midshipman Harrison stated that "dope" on the modern language examination obtained from Midshipman Wessell was distributed among a large number of midshipmen of the academy.

Midshipman Harrison helped to dispel the rumor that the athletes received advance help from the coaches and other officers. He stated he had been on the football team, the crew and the wrestling team, but had never received any assistance.

Midshipman Reagle, who testified that he had roamed through the academy buildings at will and taken much advance information from the offices of instructors, has apparently abandoned the idea of remaining a midshipman. He has not attended the sessions of the Court of Inquiry, though made a defendant, and has written to Secretary Daniels asking that he be dismissed at once, if this is to be the decision in his case. The Secretary stated that no action would be taken until he received the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry.

BURDEN BUYS ESTATE

Westbury, Long Island, July 3.—Another large estate will be added soon to those in the Jericho and Wheatley Hills sections of Nassau County.

James A. Burden, of the Meadow Brook Club, has purchased, through S. A. Warner Baltazzi, also of the Meadow Brook colony, the estate of Mrs. Theodore F. Lewis, at Syosset. It consists of 140 acres of the finest hill country in northern Nassau County.

Mr. Burden, prominent in the polo and cross-country circles of Meadow Brook, will build a Colonial residence on his estate. Among his neighbors will be Henry Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, Joseph S. Stevens, Samuel Willets, Thomas Hitchcock, Charles Steele, Arthur Scott Burden and Edwin D. Morgan.

SEA'S MIGHTIEST FIGHTER TO GET KEEL IN AUTUMN

The California, Greater in Bulk than Arizona, Being Rushed at Navy Yard.

OUTSIDERS TRYING TO DECOY WORKMEN

Labor Secession Hinted Unless Officials Remedy Unsteady Employment Conditions.

Officials of the navy yard announced yesterday that the assembling of material has been going on at such a rapid rate that they would lay the keel of the new battleship California early in September. For more than two months workmen have been at work arranging the several thousands of tons of steel that will compose the giant sea fighter, and it is believed that the keel will be put in place about September 10.

Naval Constructor Robert Stocker and his chief assistant, John E. Bailey, are optimistic over the way the work is being rushed on the Arizona. Already soundings of the ways have been taken to see if there is any defective piling or other construction that may need to be strengthened before the first plate is put in place. The ways will have to be lengthened to hold the big battleship, which will be larger than her predecessor, the Arizona.

It was said at the navy yard that the laying of the keel of the big warship may mean the retention of the big force. It has been known for some time that efforts are being made to wean the expert workers away from the government. Private enterprises have been making overtures through the State Employment Bureau, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The bureau has been asked to furnish skilled mechanics to private concerns, particularly men who have worked on battleships. Just where the requests have come from has been kept secret by the bureau.

The workers of the yard, through several officers of local unions, declared that Uncle Sam might eventually be the loser unless he kept plenty of work at the navy yards. Officers now say, however, that only a few men will be let out and that they will be idle only a short time. They predict a busy summer and winter, and say that the shops and foundries will be in full blast for the next twenty months.

Officers and men at the yard were elated yesterday afternoon when they learned that the submarine G-3, which was put together there, had made a record first run. The vessel arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday five hours after she left the navy yard. The G-3 made 12 miles an hour for five consecutive hours without the slightest mishap to her machinery, which was brand new and never had had anything more than a dock trial. The performance is considered remarkable.

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company started the G-3, and it was then taken over by the government and finished at the navy yard. The vessel was built from drawings furnished by the company. The machinery was assembled at the yard, and when the hull was completed the mechanism was put in the vessel. Lieutenant Commander Louis C. Richardson supervised the construction of the machinery.

CHERRY KEARTON ALIVE

Motion Picture Man Recovers from Illness in East Africa.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 3.—The Kearton Company told the Tribune correspondent to-day that Cherry Kearton, the motion picture man, is not dead, as was feared by his friends after a cable had been received asking them to send out his nearest relative immediately. A cable has just been received here from the Governor of East Africa stating that Kearton has been in the hospital at Nairobi seriously ill, but that he has now recovered.

A letter immediately followed from Kearton saying that he is rapidly getting better and hopes to start in active service with the East African army soon.

Relief Stamps Mute Pleaders for War Sufferers in Europe

Sales Arranged for Many Thousand Seals To Be Placed on Letters and Packages—Royal Crown on Emblem of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS OF THE ALLIES

TO MAKE giving easy and to bring Europe's need home to peaceful America, war relief stamps will be put on sale this week. They are to be affixed, like the Christmas stamps of the Red Cross, to the backs of letters and parcels and will be widely sold.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild will have its stamps on sale Tuesday. It was designed by Tiffany & Co. from the guild pins, and the plates were the gift of the manufacturers, the Farmer-Zehr Engraving Company. They will be sold in sheets of fifty at two cents a stamp, and will be found at hotel newsstands, theatre ticket booths, railway stations, book stores and at other shops whose proprietors will handle them. The proceeds of their sale will buy hospital supplies for the Allies.

The stamp is 1½ by 1 1-16 inches. It is a shield of white, with gilded border, quartered with a royal purple cross outlined in gilt. The letters "Q. M. N. G." appear in the four fields. Above the shield is a queen's crown, in gold, with a red velvet lining. Beneath the shield is the inscription "Aid for the Hospitals of the Allies."

In Canada the stamps will be sold through the Canadian branch of the guild, which is under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught.

Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge is the honorary president of the United States branch, and the board of patronesses includes:

Mrs. Henry Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Countess Eila Festetics, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Mrs. Eugene Fuller, Mrs. Robert Holmes Greene, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery, Miss C. Welland Merritt, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mrs. John G. McCullough, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Thomas N. Rhinelander, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. George R. Sharp, Mrs. Walker Smith, Miss Clara B. Spence, Miss Theodosia M. Spring-Rice, Mrs. J. Allen Swanson, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Lady Williams-Taylor and Mrs. Augustine J. Wilson.

The first proof sheet of the stamps has been sent to Queen Mary of England, with an engrossed and illuminated presentation address and one of the posters which will be used to advertise the stamps. The guild has no intention of relaxing its efforts during the summer. Word was received yesterday that the British government had ordered 200,000 additional hospital cots.

Stamps of another design, but for a similar purpose, will be put on sale this week by the National War Relief Committee. Proceeds of their sale will be used in aid of non-combatant war sufferers. The expense of printing and selling the stamps will be met by the committee, so no deductions will have to be made from the receipts. The executive committee consists of General Benjamin F. Tracy, Jules S. Bache, G. Emil Hesse, Dr. William H. Tolman and R. J. Caldwell. The Empire Trust Company will be the depositary of funds. Already sales have been arranged for more than 50,000 stamps.

In an appeal sent out yesterday by the committee, it is pointed out that the gifts of the United States aggregate only five cents per capita, assuming the population to be 100,000,000.

"You may not have realized," says the committee, "the extent of this devastation and distress. In using these stamps on your correspondence paper, at a cost of $1 a hundred, you send forth a silent witness of your own generosity and a mute appeal to others to follow their best instincts."

Gifts to the Secours-National's fund yesterday amounted to $315.20, making the total $84,475.89. Mrs. L. P. Morton and Miss Lois Church Scoville gave $100 each. The fund of the American Polish Relief Committee is $68,787.88. The Persian War Relief Fund is $38,035.35. Mary W. Borden gave $250. The fund of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee is $113,101.13.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., appeals for field glasses to be sent to non-commissioned officers at the front. It has a letter sent by the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, acknowledging the receipt of an earlier shipment of glasses.

COLUMBIA ENROLLS 6,000

Summer Session Opens Tuesday—Students Will Visit Fair.

More than 6,000 students are expected to register for the 750 summer session courses of Columbia University, which will begin Tuesday and continue through August 13.

A faculty of 386 professors and instructors has been found necessary on account of the large enrolment. Although most of the students' time will be taken up by studies, the Department of Summer Session Teaching, of which Dr. James C. Egbert is director, has arranged for an elaborate programme of outside social events, concerts and plays.

The camp at Litchfield, heretofore available for the use of science students only, will be used this year for instruction in college and professional subjects as well. A novel feature of the summer session will be a geographical trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition under the leadership of Professor D. W. Johnson, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University.

PUTNAM COUNTY SLUMPS

Population Drop Laid to Rich Men's Invasion.

Although close to the city, the older Putnam County grows the less populated it gets, according to the 1915 census figures, which show a slump of 13 per cent in five years. The country has 2,065 less residents now than at the close of the Civil War in 1865. The high water mark was reached in 1875 when the population was 15,799. In 1910 it was 14,665, and in 1915 dropped to 12,780.

County Judge J. Bennett Southard attributes the slump in population to the fact that rich men are buying up the land for country estates and wiping out small farms.

Dr. E. C. Fahnestock, of New York, acquired 100 acres of land in Putnam County yesterday, which now gives him a tract of 6,000 acres for a country estate.

WATER CARNIVAL HELD AT LENOX

Junior Tennis Association's Races Attended by Many Society Folk.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 3.—The third annual water sports carnival, under the auspices of the Lenox Junior Lawn Tennis Association, took place this afternoon at the Mahheenac Boating Club before a large society gathering. Miss Symphorosa Bristed was director of the sports.

The mixed canoe race, one-fourth of a mile, was won by Miss De Gersdorff and Mr. Reynolds, who defeated Mrs. Fenno and Mr. Tailer by one length. The time was 1:29.

In the tilting contest in canoes, Miss Dahlgren at the paddle and Howard Bourne with the pole won.

In the tub race at 100 yards, the first heat was won by Miss Katherine Dahlgren, the second heat by George E. Turnure, jr.; the third heat by Samuel Frothingham, jr., and the fourth heat by Miss Edith Bonsal. Mr. Frothingham was declared the winner for best time.

The girls' 100-yard swim was won by Miss Helen Rice. Others in the event were Miss Sylvia Holt, Miss Anita Delafield, Miss Celestine Goddard, Miss Edith Bonsal, the Misses Katherine, Madeline and Ulrica Dahlgren, the Misses Josephine and Alma de Gerstorff, Miss Helen Frothingham and Mrs. Allen B. Fenno.

In the boys' swim, one hundred yards, the first heat was won by Sheldon R. Smith; second heat, by Gustave Kissel; third heat, by John Wells. Mr. Smith, the winner, covered the century in 1:31 2-5.

The children's swimming race was won by Frank Stoddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Stoddard, of New York.

The Lenox Club gave a ball tonight which was followed by a supper at midnight.

There were many important dinners in the Lenox Colony to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained at Brookhurst, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana at Birchwood, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham at Overlee and Mrs. J. E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn before the dance at the Lenox Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz have arrived to visit with Miss Charlotte Barnes at Cold Brook. Captain and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson and Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, of Baltimore, arrived to-day at Shadowbrook to spend a few days with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

PRIZE PICTURE CONTEST

Tribune to Reproduce Work of Winners Each Week.

The Sight Seeing Yacht Company is offering cash prizes for amateur pictures taken from the decks of the yacht Clifton while she is making one of her rounds of Manhattan Island. The three winning pictures will be reproduced each week in the Graphic Section of The New York Tribune.

The first prize, of $15, will be awarded for the best all-round photograph; the second, $10, for the most artistic photograph, and the third, $5, for the best photograph showing action and life. In addition, each week the winners will be presented with genuine bromide enlargements, 11 by 14 inches, of their winning pictures.

Each contestant may submit three pictures weekly, one for each style, or any lesser number. Prints submitted must not have been previously published. They may be mounted or unmounted. The name and address of the person taking the picture and the date it was taken must be written on the back. No prints will be returned. The contest closes each Saturday night. Pictures made that week must be in the office of the Sight Seeing Yacht Company, 1203 Times Building, New York, not later than noon of the following Tuesday.

From the weekly winning photographs published in The Tribune will be selected on November 1 the winners of the season prizes. The judges will be Frederick J. Cassavant, of "McClure's"; Frank Godwin, of "Judge" and "Leslie's," and Mr. Lindemann, of Lindemann & Co., 51 West Forty-second Street.

The Clifton leaves the Hudson River Day Line pier, West Forty-second Street, at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. every day. The trip around Manhattan Island presents more than a hundred miles of sky line, affording the photographer unlimited opportunities.

DIES AS PARENTS FIGHT

Boy, 10, Tries to Take Mother's Part, Fails, Shoots Himself.

Distracted by a quarrel between his father and mother, Albert Harris, ten, killed himself by firing a bullet from a revolver into his right temple yesterday afternoon directly in front of his home, at 1684 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. A physician was summoned, but the boy was dead when he arrived.

The police said the boy's father had been drinking and that Albert had taken his mother's part in the quarrel. This aroused the father, who ordered his son from the house. He went to a store a short distance from his home and purchased the revolver which ended his life.

$25,000,000 LEFT WIFE AND SONS BY J. J. GOODWIN

Nothing to Charity in Will of Cousin and Partner of Late J. P. Morgan.

FORTUNE AMASSED BY CONNECTION HERE

Financier Prominent Politically and Candidate for Governor of Connecticut in 1910.

The will of James Junius Goodwin, a cousin, and for many years a partner, of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, left his entire estate, believed to be worth at least $25,000,000, to members of his immediate family. The document was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court in this city. Mr. Goodwin died in Hartford, Conn., on June 23.

Mrs. Josephine Goodwin, of 11 West Fifty-fourth Street, widow of Mr. Goodwin, was left all her husband's wearing apparel, jewelry, personal effects and silverware as well as his library, paintings, horses, automobiles, conservatories and greenhouses. Provided she lives a year after her husband's death, she is entitled to 10-100 of the residuary estate, but in the event of her death the will directs that the tenth share go to a son, Walter L. Goodwin, of 1280 Asylum Avenue, Hartford.

Rumors soon after the death of Mr. Goodwin that a large share of the estate would go to charities were unfounded. The will further provides that Mrs. Goodwin shall receive an additional 36-100 of the estate, to enjoy the income therefrom for life. By a codicil Mr. Goodwin provided that upon his wife's death the principal should go to his three sons in equal shares in trust, and upon the death of each son his share is to go outright to his wife and children.

The will provides that the trust fund left Mrs. Goodwin shall include the homestead in Asylum Avenue, Hartford, valued at $80,000, and another parcel of real estate in Albany Avenue, Hartford, said to be worth $25,000.

Walter L. Goodwin, a son, is left outright 18-100 of the residuary estate; James L. Goodwin, of 71 Woodland Street, Hartford, and Philip L. Goodwin, of 11 West Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan, both sons, are each to receive 18-100 of the residuary estate when they reach the age of thirty.

The executors of the estate, as named in the will, are Mrs. Goodwin and her three sons, but by a codicil added on December 27, 1911, James L. Goodwin was excused from the duty and the name of Henry S. Robinson, of 135 Woodland Street, Hartford, was substituted. The will was executed on July 7, 1908. Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr are attorneys of record.

James Junius Goodwin amassed his fortune during his association with the Morgan interests, and retired from business ten years ago. He was educated at private and public schools in Connecticut and in later years was prominent politically in that state. In 1910 his name was mentioned as a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. He was married in 1873 to Josephine S. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Union, Century, Metropolitan and Hartford clubs, and a director of the Erie Railroad, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and other financial and industrial enterprises in Connecticut. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death.

LIBERTY BELL READY FOR TRIP

Relic, Well Guarded, Will Start To-morrow on 10,000-Mile Journey.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The Liberty Bell, precious relic of the American Revolution, will start on Monday on its eighth and longest journey from Philadelphia since it was first hung in the old State House of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1752. It goes to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and before it is returned to its big glass case in Independence Hall next December it will have travelled more than ten thousand miles and will have been seen by millions of people.

On its journey to San Francisco the Liberty Bell special train will traverse Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the journey and everything has been done that will aid in safeguarding the bell from injury. Four policemen from the Philadelphia traffic squad will guard the relic until it is again returned to its home.

On Monday the 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, will escort the bell to its special railroad car. This is a specially constructed flatcar, with an iron railing at the sides and ends. The crack in the bell will be on the right hand side of the car as it journeys west. Even cities traversed in the night will get a glimpse of the relic, a system of illumination having been devised that will throw a blaze of light on the bell as it passes through in the darkness.

The train will arrive in San Francisco on Friday night, July 16, and Saturday, July 17, will be Liberty Bell Day at the Exposition. Early in the morning the relic will be conveyed to its place in the Pennsylvania building on the exposition grounds, where exercises will be held. The bell will leave San Francisco in November, and will return by the Southern route, through Los Angeles, San Diego, Arizona and Texas.

Sending the bell to the Western coast will cost the city of Philadelphia $75,000.

DOCTOR SAVES FEVER VICTIM FROM RIVER

With Two Orderlies Dives for Bellevue Patient Intent on Drowning.

A physician and two orderlies from Bellevue Hospital pursued a delirious patient, clad only in pajamas, through the streets last night, leaped into the East River after him and were nearly drowned by him in his struggle to drown himself. Finally they subdued him and towed him to shore.

When the nurse in charge left Ward B, in Bellevue, last night, Michael Metrick, crazed by fever, slipped from his bed and leaped through a window to the ground, one story below.

Cries from other patients alarmed Dr. Cruikshank, who called George Kuirk and Thomas Miley and started after the lightly clothed figure that rushed down the street and leaped from the pier's end.

All three dived in for him. It required a blow from Dr. Cruikshank before the man subsided. The three men towed him to shore, placed him in an ambulance and carried him back to the hospital. Late last night it was said at Bellevue that Metrick's condition was serious and that he probably would not recover.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL WILLIAM R. MATTISON.

Montclair, N. J., July 3.—William R. Mattison, former postmaster of Newton and a veteran of the Civil War, died last night at his home, 69 Walnut Street. He was seventy-four years old.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 2d New York Cavalry, the Harris Light. In 1864 he was made major and later brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry. He served in Custer's 3d Division, and was one of the few survivors of the battle of Bal Gren Heights.

After the war Colonel Mattison worked as a newspaper correspondent, and later served three terms as postmaster of Newton. He conducted a magazine known as "Our Magazine" for a time prior to the postmast