The Washington Times.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended November 2, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, October 27	39,318
Monday, October 28	38,847
Tuesday, Oct. 29	38,991
Wednesday, October 30	39,480
Thursday, October 31	39,210
Friday, November 1	39,126
Saturday, November 2	39,780
Total	235,641
Daily average (Sunday, 39,318, excepted)	39,238

The McKinley Memorial Arch.

The "Indianapolis News," a journal of wide circulation and influence in the West, commenting on the movement to erect a memorial arch to President McKinley in Washington by popular subscription, says that "the common feeling is that the national memorial monument to President McKinley should rise at Canton," and that "this is in the line with our custom."

The "News'" argument refutes itself. The committee in charge of the McKinley Memorial Arch movement is in hearty sympathy with the plan to erect a splendid tombstone over the grave of the martyred President at his old home in Canton. Nothing could be better or more fitting, but the place for a national memorial is at the Nation's Capital, and, with due respect for the views of our Indianapolis contemporary, we have the best reasons for knowing that this is the general consensus of opinion among the people of the United States in all divisions of the Union. The question of appropriateness aside, how many of the people at large, considering their numbers, ever would see a McKinley memorial in the small manufacturing town of Canton, Ohio? What is the object of such a tribute in stone and enduring brass? Is it not to remind the masses of the country of the greatness and achievements in their behalf of the good man who was murdered in the performance of his duty as Chief Magistrate of the Republic? What proportion of Americans of this or any succeeding generation ever would gaze upon a national memorial at Canton? On the other hand, there are comparatively few of our citizens, except the very poorest, who at some time in their lives do not manage to pay a visit to Washington, now grown to the proportions and aspect of one of the most beautiful of the world's capitals, and replete with memories of the nation's departed great. The home town or village is perhaps the right spot for the mighty dead to rest, but the Capital is the place, and the only one, for a national monument.

Another proposition advanced by the "Indianapolis News" requires different treatment. It says: "Washington, as the seat of government, as the one city in which all States have a direct official interest, in some way fails to reach the wider and deeper feeling of American life, and has never been able to attract a response in expression of such feeling." Although there is a germ of truth in this statement, it is in the main inaccurate and misleading. In a city where legions of Americans from all quarters of the common country continually congregate it is easier to gauge the interest which our citizenship takes in the place—its beauties, history, traditions and mementoes—than it can be in a place like Indianapolis, which, fine a town as it certainly is, can only be regarded as a provincial centre. Indeed, the statement cannot be successfully combated that Washington is the pride and Mecca of the American people, and that, were the matter left to a popular vote, there would be no possible thought thereafter of a national memorial to President McKinley anywhere but here.

The Capital laid out by the Father of his Country is dear to the heart of the plain citizen and his wife and children. It is not so to the politicians sent here to get what they can for their constituents and their districts without much reference to how they get it. In the log-rolling scramble for public buildings, for the improvement of mud flats and mountain brooklets, the Capital is ignored, neglected, and even contemned, simply because it is without representation. The political agents of other cities and localities combine to keep Washington out of what they quarrel and trade for lest there be not enough to go around. Only in that sense does the Capital fail to "reach the wider and deeper feeling of American life." In fact, it is only the "wider and deeper feeling" of avaricious politicians that it does not reach. It would be a poor and narrow sort of patriotism that did not hold in love and respect the beautiful city by the Potomac, within sight of Mount Vernon, where lie the mortal remains of the first President; its every acre hallowed by abiding memories of the lives and deeds of the greatest Americans. It is so loved and respected, and the sentiment will deepen as the Republic takes on age and gives new and splendid hostages to a national history which will ever be identified with the City of Washington.

Prizes for Inventors.

A fund of nine millions of dollars was left by the late Alfred Nobel, in care of the Royal Academy of Science of Stockholm, for the purpose of encouraging what we sometimes call, for want of a better name, progress. The Academy will offer five yearly prizes of $55,000 as follows:

"First—To the one making the most important discovery or invention in physics.

"Second—To the person likewise distinguished in chemistry.

"Third—To the person likewise distinguished in physiology or medicine.

"Fourth—To the author of the most distinguished work in idealistic literature.

"Fifth—To the person most successfully active in promoting peace and abolishing war."

The competition will be open to the world, and ought to be of especial interest to American inventors and scientists. Professor Charles E. Monroe, of Columbian University, has been appointed by the Academy to nominate American inventors and discoverers in chemistry who desire to compete for the second prize in the list.

One of the great obstacles in the way of research and extended study by American students is that they are likely to be too poor to devote their time to it during the years in which their important discoveries might be made, or preparation for important work completed. They must earn a living, and there are few men, in this age of keen competition, who can endure the double strain of working for their daily bread and carrying on separate studies at one and the same time. As time goes on there is less and less mere hack work to be had, there are fewer and fewer positions which are in any sense of the word sinecures. The inventor or scientist with real talent must prove his ability in the arena of business; he must secure a responsible and lucrative position, and then, if he has any time on his hands, he may go on studying. This makes the chances of his doing anything really worth while so much the less.

The money prize relieves the winner from immediate care about his future. He can afford to give up whatever position he may hold and devote himself to work which takes all his time, all his talent, all his experience; and if he fails he may still have something with which to keep himself and his family alive. Of course, theoretically, it is better not to work for money. The true scientist, or artist, or musician, or philosopher, prefers the recognition of his peers and his own knowledge of good work done to any amount of money. All that he wants is a place in which he may work in peace and freedom from petty anxieties. A large sum of money in hand will secure these things. As a rule, however, the talented men of America, and sometimes those of other countries, have had to give at least half their time and attention to working for money, whether they wished to or not. It is certainly better to work for one large prize and then dismiss the subject for a while than to have problems of domestic finance continually arising to disturb one's serenity.

Our Financial Strength.

The condition of our National Treasury has probably been made the subject of more misapplied rhetoric and faulty logic than has almost anything else connected with the public affairs of the country. Ever since the close of the civil war the United States Treasury has been a tolerably healthy financial institution. There never has been a moment of time when the Federal Government could not meet every item of current expenses, as well as every legitimate demand for the redemption of United States notes. There was a time when the deliberately planned looting of the Treasury in order to force the issuance of bonds to some extent shook public confidence, but the fictitious and fraudulent character of that move was long since laid completely bare. It is now known that there was no legitimate reason for the raids upon the gold stock of the Treasury at that time. That the continuous run upon the gold reserve was a forced one, designed for a sinister purpose, is conclusively proved by the fact that the runs were stopped just as soon as President Cleveland and the Morgan syndicate agreed that they should stop, and this agreement was reached the moment it became apparent that a continuance of the bond issues would jeopardize the chances of the Republican party in the election of 1896.

At no time since 1865 has there been a bona fide doubt of the financial strength of the American Government. And why should there have been, when it has had the vast aggregate of our national wealth upon which to draw? But many have argued the matter as if, in their judgment, the financial safety of the nation depended upon the piling up in the Treasury of huge masses of money far in excess of any governmental needs. Every dollar of the Treasury surplus is just so much withdrawn from circulation to the direct injury of the country's active and productive business.

Spellbinders swell up with enthusiasm as they proclaim the fact that under the policy of their party there is a billion dollars in the Treasury vaults, and many others will applaud the utterance as if it were a grand thing for the country. If it is good to have a billion dollars in the Treasury it must be better to have two billions there, and if the amount reach three billions the blessing must be correspondingly amplified. When, however, we turn away from mere partisan flapdoodle and consider the matter analytically we at once perceive that the stacking up of unnecessary money in the Treasury is neither beneficial to the people nor an addition to the Government's financial strength. Wall Street recognizes these truths distinctly and painfully. Conditions in that centre of speculation are such that the operators there are the first to feel the approach of monetary stringency, and on such occasions they never hesitate to appeal to the Treasury for a release of a portion of the money that is tied up, an inert mass, in the Government vaults. Generally such help is given, and when it is, the action of the Treasury is always supported by the explanation that an excessive collection of revenue is bad for the country's business. So it is.

Money has been characterized as the life-blood of trade. An undue curtailment of the amount in circulation creates a condition of business anaemia, and, as a result, there is an immediate slowing down on every financial and industrial line. The financial strength of the Government is evidenced not by the amount of the Treasury accumulations, but by its ability to get money when it is needed, and this depends upon the resources of the country. Excessive taxation is no proof of high-class statesmanship.

Where Will It End?

If it is true, as has been so often claimed, that the trusts are a natural evolution, and that it is therefore useless to attempt to stay the process, the question naturally arises, How far is this process to go? If the combination of two concerns engaged in the same business is evolutionary, so it is when three, or any larger number, unite. The more numerous the elements of the combination, the greater becomes its force, and the stronger, it would seem, must be the evolutionary process. Can the work stop anywhere short of a combination of all the individual concerns in the country engaged in the same line of industry? It would seem not.

But why stop here? Evolution is not bounded by the lines of political geography. What is to prevent the work of consolidation from becoming international? The object of it is to destroy competition. Such being the case, it is just as essential to destroy competition that is international as it is to get rid of that which is purely domestic. Hence, there is no reason why an industrial combination should not be of world-wide character.

Nor is it apparent why a line of limitation should be drawn at a single industry any more than at a single nation. Many of the trusts even now control subordinate and connected industries. Mining companies own railways, and railway companies own mines. The Steel Trust aims to control its own ocean transportation facilities, the Copper Trust already owns valuable coal mines, vast tracts of timber, brick yards, and one of the best equipped foundries in the whole country. Nearly all of the larger concerns have their own electric light plants, and everywhere the tendency is toward consolidation not merely of one industry, but of many, that have until recently been regarded as entirely separate and distinct.

Again comes the query, Where will this process stop? Will the major concerns merely take in those which are minor, and which may be considered as adjuncts, or will the process be continued indefinitely until there is a general uniting of all industries under one general management? It is a question which no one may presume to answer with too much assurance; but it can be affirmed with certainty that if the process is one of evolution, there is no reason why it should stop short of a full combination of all industries that are capable in their nature of being combined.

Even now it is well known that many of the trusts which are nominally separate are still closely connected by the personnel of the managements. Standard Oil magnates are prominent members of the Copper Trust, some of the controlling spirits of the latter are believed to be interested heavily in the Steel Trust, and so it goes. There is nothing to prevent the Steel Trust from absorbing the Cotton and Woolen Trusts, and as many more as it is deemed profitable to acquire, provided the Steel Trust has the means with which to make the absorption; or the same set of men may own them all without actual consolidation in a legal sense.

Should such an end be reached, a very curious economic situation would be created. The trusts now buy from and sell to each other, and the same process would have to go on, but the one giant trust would be doing it all—buying from itself and selling to itself on every industrial line. How would this affect prices to the consumers outside of the trust, and what would be the general effect upon wage workers and the masses of the people? All of this may seem far-fetched, but such thoughts are naturally suggested by the work of consolidation that is going on at an ever-increasing pace, and the contention that it is a process of evolution which cannot be checked. We are literally forced to ask, Where and how is it all to end?

Once upon a time, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a widely known public teacher of religion and morals was accused of poaching upon the domestic preserve of a neighbor. The case did not look altogether well on the face of it, and at once many people of his own and sympathizing religious connections stood up and shouted that it made no difference whether he was guilty of the charge or not, he must be held innocent, otherwise the "cause of Christ would suffer." We are reminded of this bit of ancient history by the present uncomfortable and panicky condition of the naval men who for three years past have been constantly conspiring to destroy the reputation of Admiral Schley, and rob him of the laurels of his great victory over Cervera off Santiago. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper with a leaning toward Sampson writes his journal that members of the navy ring declare that the "morale of the service" is on trial, and that, should Admiral Schley be vindicated, half a score of rear admirals, captains and commanders and a score or more of junior officers must be court-martialed for lying about him. We have not kept any tally of rank or numbers, but there is not a scintilla of doubt that the court-martialing should be inaugurated without any unnecessary delay. The country has irrevocably decided concerning the lying in the premises.

No doubt there are many Republicans who would be glad to see a broad policy of reciprocity adopted in order to head off any move looking to a general revision of the tariff. Such a course would be good politics, for while reciprocity treaties alone will not be a full remedy, a liberal adoption of them would enable the Republican leaders to claim with some plausibility that they were moving along toward reform with sufficient rapidity. But whatever may be the strength of this desire in certain quarters, the special interests to be affected will all strenuously object, and heretofore these interests have been potential with Congress.

The return of Lord Pauncefote, as it is reported, with the draft of a new canal treaty with Great Britain in his pocket, brings the subject of the national waterway project to the fore. If it be true, as claimed by people who assert knowledge of the terms of the convention, that it abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty without providing for any compensation to Great Britain in Alaska or elsewhere, the country will draw a long breath and be happy. We still reserve our joy until we have been made acquainted with the full text of the treaty.

PERSONAL.

When not yet twenty-one years old, ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, who has been appointed to the Federal bench by President Roosevelt, bore one of the flags of truce at Appomattox, and after the war was among the first Southerners to plead for reconciliation between North and South.

The New Bedford Textile School has the first free scholarship to be established in an institution of its kind in this country. William Firth, of Boston, a member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has given $3,000 to be devoted to that purpose.

Ex-President Cleveland has been invited by the senior class of the Nebraska State University to deliver the commencement oration next June.

That remarkable American from all points of view, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, now over ninety years of age, is preparing his autobiography.

Gov. A. G. Jones, of Nova Scotia, is reported to have twice declined the honor of knighthood, offered while the Duke of Cornwall and York was in Canada.

The Rev. Asher Anderson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Meriden, Conn., for twelve years, and who was recently appointed secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, resigned his pastorate last Sunday. His office will be in Boston at the Congregational House.

Princess Ayad, who has created a stir in England by her crusade against social conditions in Turkey, will visit the United States this winter and preach the same cause.

Walter E. H. Massey, of Toronto, who died on Monday, was one of the greatest manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada. He was a large importer of fine cattle, which he kept on Dentonia Farm, his summer residence. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, a regent of Victoria University, and one of the treasurers of the Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund of the Methodist Church.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The celebrated drama by the Spanish author, Perez Galdos, which constituted the starting point of the strong movement against the existing regime in Spain, and more especially against the Jesuits, has been definitely prohibited for the Vienna stage. It has been under consideration of the theatrical censor since April last and has been the occasion of lively controversy between the Catholic and Liberal press. The Catholics represent it as a work of inferior merit, and declare that the sole object of its production there would be to excite the populace against the priesthood. They consequently rejoiced at its prohibition.

A great financial depression now prevails throughout France and extends to the greater part of Europe. There has been a great collapse in Russia mining stocks, the Rio Tinto, Sosnowice, the Briansk, Kertsch. The latter dropped from 200 to 300 francs per share. Sosnowice dropped nearly a thousand francs, from 2,000 to 1,500. Gold is scarce and hard to obtain. The whole stock list is on the decline, except De Beers and the Italian rentes. It is believed that the French financial institutions export their gold to sustain the English war loan.

The German newspapers announce that the Kaiser has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of his mother in the most conspicuous place in Berlin, at the end of the famous street Unter den Linden. It is to stand just outside the Brandenburg Gate. He has himself made the design, which includes fountains and flowers and a figure of his mother in bronze. The cost will be $80,000.

The Brandenburg Gate is a sort of Arc de Triomphe which has stood for two centuries at the entrance of the Thiergarten. Upon the top is a chariot of Victory in bronze. Napoleon carried it off to Paris in 1807, but the Germans afterward brought it back in 1814. The gate has five portals—four of them being open to the public. Before the fifth is always a military guard, and no one is allowed to pass through it except the Emperor and brides, and the latter must be clad in their wedding garments. It is one of the orthodox pleasures for a German bride immediately after her marriage to drive through the Brandenburg Gate.

As an example of the exceeding sharpness with which the German customs officials are now scrutinizing imports of manufactured merchandise, the following ruling and reclassification of recent date will serve to illustrate what may happen whenever any manufactured article is made of two or more component materials.

There is a certain snap hook known to the trade as the "covert snap," in German as "carabiner haken," which is made of malleable steel or iron, coated with tin.

These have been imported for years under a duty rate of 10 shillings per 220 pounds. The snap hook has a latch in the form of a sliding bolt, which is thrown by a small spiral spring of brass or bronzed wire, wholly concealed within the shank of the hook.

Recently some zealous inspector has dissected one of these snaps, removed the bolt and discovered the hidden brass spring, which forms perhaps one-fortieth of the whole weight of the article, whereupon the covert snap has been reclassified as brass goods, dutiable at 24 shillings per 220 pounds, which is said to be practically prohibitory in face of domestic competition.

Both the Czar and the Czarina are particularly fond of keeping by them pictures of the places which they have visited. Their Majesties have returned to Russia with complete sets of views of Dunkirk, Compiegne, Reims, and Betheny Plain. But there is a great difference between the pictures taken by the Czarina and those which the Czar has—or rather will have—by him. The Emperor always likes to have a panorama painted of the scenes wherein he has figured on important occasions. At Dunkirk, Compiegne, Reims, and at the Betheny review, a special artist took scores of sketches. These will be worked up into panoramas of the places in question, which will be arranged for the Czar's inspection at St. Petersburg. The Czarina, on the other hand, collected sets of snap-shots taken by herself in Compiegne house and grounds, where she photographed a bashful young lieutenant in command of a guard of honor and covered him with delighted confusion by promising to send him the portrait.

When her Majesty finally left Compiegne, her camera, which is of quite an ordinary pattern, and cost, it is said, but £20, was placed on the empty front seat of the carriage in which the Czarina drove from the palace to the station with Mme. Narishkin. Her Majesty took several pictures at the review.

During the Hungarian elections Legrady, chief editor of a well-known paper, was defeated a few days ago by a simple peasant named Mattai, who appeared upon the hustings in leather breeches and thick worsted stockings. Legrady is entrusted by the Government with the printing of the tax notice books, and his name consequently appears in small letters upon the cover. Mattai was put forward by a Hungarian count who had lost the previous election through Legrady. Mattai's electioneering agents said to the simple peasants: "You will never be so foolish as to elect a man who imposes fresh taxes upon you. Here is his name upon the cover!" By this trick Legrady lost the seat, but the election will be disputed.

The students of the Latin Quarter in Paris have opened their co-operative restaurant in the Rue du Sommerard, close to the Sorbonne. Thrift and economy are about the last qualities one would expect in this direction. Neither Murger nor Du Maurier ever dreamed of such moral developments. However, not all the credit should be given to the students. Learned professors and doctors have taken an equal share in the enterprise, and all take their meals together as a happy family. The hors d'oeuvre is 4 sous; roast mutton and potatoes, 16 sous; cutlets or beefsteak, 10 sous, and beer, 3 sous. There are no spirits on the premises, no absinthe, eau de vie, or nocuous "aperitif." Temperance is writ large on the banner of the new movement. Professors and pupils get 4 per cent on the capital invested in the restaurant. Tips are forbidden. The garcons get 90 francs a month and their keep, and they know they have nothing more to expect. No middlemen are employed for the purchase of stores. A clever woman has been engaged as manageress and cashier. The restaurant is very spacious.

It used to be said of some of the smaller South African Republics that they derived their chief revenue by the issue of postage stamps, not for postoffice purposes, but for the encouragement of stamp collectors, to which end the designs were frequently changed. This is not very surprising in the case of little bankrupt States, but it is rather startling to hear that the Victorian Government has entered into the philatelic business. Not only does it deal in unused stamps, but also in copies neatly postmarked to order, which are supplied in sets at 50 per cent off the face value. It is further reported that, in order to prevent undue competition from those who only deal in genuinely used stamps, orders have been given that stamps on letters and packets are to be postmarked as heavily as possible. Naturally enough, the regular stamp dealers are complaining of this unusual competition.

The Parliament of New Zealand has just given authority to the Advances to Settlers Department to borrow another £5,000,000 to carry on its policy of advancing money to those who cultivate or otherwise utilize the land of the colony. The department has had much to do with the present prosperity of New Zealand, and its method of working is of considerable interest outside. It is intended to encourage the settlement of the country by competent agriculturists of small means, and has so far been exceedingly successful. Money is advanced to the settler either on freehold land or on land leased from the Crown at low rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment. The interest is 5 per cent, with a deduction of ¼ per cent for prompt payment, and the borrower can elect either to repay in the installment system or pay only the interest until the term of the loan is run out, when the full principal is paid back.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

British Defeat Saddens the Duke of York's Homecoming.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Once again the Boers have proved their power of coincidence. Today is a London holiday, to welcome the heir to the throne on his return from the greatest and most triumphal royal tour on record, and as the patriotic Englishman, his heart gladdened by the unaccustomed November sunshine, opened his morning paper today, prepared to enjoy the homely sensations of yesterday's reunions of the royal family, his eye is affronted by the news of another British reverse in South Africa, one of the worst of the whole war.

So for these two years past the Boer war has managed to obtrude its horrors upon every British rejoicing. Today's bad news is especially unwelcome, because it follows a succession of small British captures, which were accepted as proof that the war was gradually being stamped out by more alert British maneuvring. Now, presumably, there will be fresh criticisms of the War Office management, and increased demands for more mobile columns, though it is hardly likely that the Government will accept the proposal seriously placed before them of sending to the Cape the British cavalry regiments from India and Egypt, and replacing them with composite regiments of picked Imperial Yeomanry. It is urged that the six regular regiments now in the Punjaub, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Egypt would provide 4,000 of the best-trained cavalry in the world; but what, meanwhile, of India and Egypt handed over to half-trained British volunteers?

The "Times" today supplies the kind of criticism of British tactics in South Africa which is becoming increasingly common. One whom it calls a very competent civilian writes from the theatre of war: "If our men got rid of their wagons and took to the hills like the Boer they would come across them easy enough. An old Boer said to me once: 'If two men go after one another and one never gets on the road and the other never leaves it, they are not likely to meet unless by chance in a fog they knock against each other.'"

The driblets of news which do filter through in private letters prove that martial law is most galling to loyalists and Dutch alike in Cape Colony, while the strict censorship keeps the public here hopelessly ill-informed of the real happenings in South Africa. To all grumblings, the Ministers' one reply is patience, patience; but unless by some happy chance the war ends soon, they will find that that reply will not save them.

Signs are continually arising to prove that the British and German peoples remain as much aloof in sentiment as ever, despite Anglo-German state compacts and the whole trend of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy. This week's news of the French official demonstration against England's old ally, the Sultan of Turkey, would, in former years, have sent the British press into an anti-Gallic frenzy, and all manner of ulterior motives would have been ascribed to M. Delcasse. On the contrary, nothing could be more sympathetic than this week's comments on Admiral Dillard's bellicose speech. It is admitted that the success of France's coercion will increase, or, rather, restore French influence at the Porte, an influence to which in the past England has owed so many of her difficulties in the near East, but even more potent is the English desire to see Germany's preponderant influence at Constantinople weakened, for the Anglo-German compact in China has proved to most Englishmen that Germany's co-operation with England, wherever found, is solely directed to Germany's naval and commercial aggrandizement at England's expense.

Hence the attention given by the leading journals to an article in the "Nineteenth Century Review," urging the abandonment of British antagonism to Russia and a friendly understanding with Russia all around. Why not, it is urged, let Russia obtain her much-coveted outlet in the Persian Gulf, in return for her allowing Great Britain a free hand in Egypt, and get Russia to agree to Japan possessing Korea, Russia having a free hand in Mongolia and Manchuria, and England gaining exclusive influence in the Yangtse Valley, and, perhaps, also in Tibet and Arabia? As to all of which, it is scarcely necessary now to say, Lord Salisbury's policy is quite otherwise, and he is the last British statesman to heed public opinion.

Great has been the talk this week upon the General Buller incident, but it has lead nowhere. General Buller has friends everywhere in the army and society, and among typical Englishmen, and the War Office was guilty of its usual blundering when it used his wild speech as cover behind which to undo his appointment to the command of the First Army Corps. It is now officially stated that his Natal record proves that his appointment should never have been made.

Commissioner Sharpe, reporting on the preservation of big game in British Central Africa, says that he has definite information that the elephants are retiring to the elephant marsh reserve. In accordance with the stipulations of the International convention, new and more stringent game regulations are being prepared for the Central Africa protectorate.

Society women have taken a new fad, that of being photographed as moving pictures. Some of the greatest ladies in London have set the fashion. For children, the process is more appropriate. One of the most interesting pictures is that of the children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, taken in the gardens of Marlborough House, playing soldiers, with flags, swords, and other implements of war.

PROBLEMS OF CO-EDUCATION.

Strict Rules Adopted at University College, North Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—During the long vacation, the principal of University College, North Wales, has evidently been pondering over what he refers to as "certain incidents which took place last term." The trouble in question was a mild flirtation between two students of the college, which is one of the few institutions in Great Britain where the sexes are educated together.

The flirtation, although perfectly innocent, scandalized the professorial board, and the offenders were sent away. Their fellow-students refused to attend the lectures, but subsequently gave in. The principal has now issued stringent rules governing the relations between men and women students, which will probably amuse and surprise students in American colleges. The rules are:

"Men students may not, firstly, meet women students by appointment or walk with them; secondly, accompany women students to or from college; thirdly, walk with women students in the grounds of the college; fourthly, visit or receive visits from women students in their lodgings. Reasonable association between men and women students will be permitted, first, at authorized social gatherings within the college; secondly, in the college field during the progress of matches, and, thirdly, in the college itself for business connected with college societies or class work."

The principal appeals to the students for their co-operation and support, which, he says, are necessary to the healthy social life of the college, and he concludes his exhortation thus:

"Should you at any time feel in doubt or difficulty on any point connected with the subject, I shall always be glad to see you."

No wonder that the English papers conclude that the whole problem of mixed universities is very difficult.

The President and Congress.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Mr. Roosevelt has never sat in either of the houses of Congress. He is not thoroughly familiar with Congressional ways. Besides, the Senate is old and dilatory. Mr. Roosevelt is comparatively young and incomparably instantaneous. But with American push, Mr. Roosevelt has a great deal of Dutch phlegm. And he may be expected to display no small amount of this hereditary instinct.

Reciprocity Needed.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

Our export trade is to go on increasing or it is to stand still, or perhaps decline. Our eventual position as an exporting nation depends upon which one of two policies shall now be adopted by this country. Is there any question in any sensible individual's mind as to the course which it is proper to pursue in order to "command and retain the confidence and approbation of the American people?"

TO PROTECT THE BORDER.

Indiscriminate Immigration From Canada to Stop.

An agreement has been reached between the Treasury Department and the principal land and water transportation lines of Canada which is expected to abolish the evil of indiscriminate immigration across the northern border, which has annoyed the Government officials for several years. Under former conditions it has been noted that the tide of immigration of undesirable aliens across the Canadian border in the direction of the United States has been steadily increasing, especially within the last two or three years. The idea has got abroad and has been taken advantage of by European immigrants that, in order to evade the strict regulations by which they would certainly be turned back at our own ports, it was only necessary to land at Quebec and other ocean ports in Canada and then steal across the comparatively unprotected border line of northern New England and New York.

The agreement entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Canadian transportation lines enlists practically the same co-operation between those lines and our Federal authorities as is required of American transportation lines. Further than this, the number of United States Immigration Commissioners at various points in Canada is to be increased and a greater vigilance is to be required all along the border line between the United States and the Dominion.

The agreement, which has just been signed by Secretary Gage, Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly and the representatives of Elder, Dempster & Co., the Allan Line, the Dominion Line, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, is in part as follows:

"1. That all aliens arriving in Canada, destined to the United States, shall be inspected at any one of the following ports: Halifax, Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, St. John, and Victoria; and the holders of certificates, duly signed by the United States Commissioner of Immigration at any one of the said ports, shall be entitled to admittance to the United States without further examination by the United States immigration officers at any one of the places of entry to the United States along the border, as to their right to enter, except on their identification and their surrender of said certificates to such officials.

"2. That the examination at Canadian ports of aliens destined to the United States shall be, in all respects, similar to that now conducted at ports of this country, such of them as are not clearly entitled, in the opinion of the examining inspector, to admission, to be taken before a board of special inquiry, whose decision shall be final, unless reversed upon appeal, as provided for in section 5 of the act of March 3, 1891.

"3. That all aliens arriving at said Canadian ports who are adjudged inadmissible to enter the United States shall be refused the certificates herein called for, and the steamship company bringing such aliens shall be required to return them to the countries from which they respectively came.

"4. That the masters or owners or agents of vessels bringing aliens destined to the United States to said Canadian ports shall be required to furnish to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at said ports access to complete manifests of all alien passengers crossing upon vessels of their respective lines, and in addition thereto complete manifests of all alien passengers crossing upon vessels of their respective lines, and in addition thereto complete manifests of all alien passengers destined to the United States such as are now required by law in the cases of vessels bringing aliens to the United States; and that said masters, owners or agents shall pay the sum of $1 for each and every alien brought to a Canadian port and destined to the United States, to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at said port.

"5. All such moneys collected as provided in the foregoing regulations shall be transmitted by said United States Commissioner to an assistant treasurer of the United States, to be deposited to the credit of the United States on account of 'immigrant fund,' in the same manner as other miscellaneous collections are reported by collectors of customs of the United States. Statement of such receipts, under this agreement, must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury on forms to be furnished by the Government for that purpose.

"6. Said United States commissioners of immigration shall give bond to the United States in the sum of $10,000, with sureties approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties and the remittance of above collections. They shall make monthly reports to the United States Commissioner General of Immigration.

"7. That all aliens not provided with certificates as required, who shall apply at the border line between Canada and the United States within one year after arriving at a Canadian port, shall be required to return to such port, or any port designated under sections 1 and 7 of these regulations for payment of head tax, examination and certification.

"8. That all facilities in the way of accommodations, access to aliens and the keeping of aliens apart from the public until after inspection, shall be afforded to the immigrant inspector of the United States at the ports of landing, to enable them to make such inspection as is required by the laws of the United States.

"9. It is expected that the railway and other transportation companies in the Dominion of Canada will not sell to any aliens en route to any part of the United States tickets for their transportation, or transport them in cars or vessels from the port of entry, until after they have exhibited their certificates as hereinbefore provided, and will not knowingly transport any rejected or undesirable aliens or those who are by law prohibited from entering the United States into its territory, but will return the rejected aliens to the port at which they arrive.

"12. That this agreement shall take effect on and after the 31st day of October, 1901, or as soon thereafter as it is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall be subject to cancellation by either of the parties hereto on sixty days' written notice to the other party."

The Administration and Addicks.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Now, it should be apparent, and is clear to all who have followed the contest in Delaware, that if the Administration takes any action in this matter, the missionary work should be done among the Addicks people themselves, who should be subjected to pressure calculated to check and discourage their unreasonable and ruinous course. The policy proposed, however, seems likely to add fuel to the flame, by giving the Addicks faction aid and assurance. Under the new harmony plan Congressman Ball, Delaware's only Representative in Congress, is, in effect, to be ignored. His advice on appointments is to be followed only if he divides the offices impartially among Addicksites and the Regulars.

War Revenue Reduction.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

In this connection there are several essentials that should be clear to all. There should be a reduction. The size of the reduction should have no relation to the supposed needs of any special interests or section for Government cash. The reduction should be made where it will be most beneficial to the people. These are points which are apt to be overlooked in the turmoil of Congressional debate, but the public will do well to observe that they are not permitted to be forgotten.

The Cuban Issue.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The relations of Cuba to the United States, however, will be a live issue, and, if the Cuban people fail to ask for annexation, they will naturally want closer trade relations with us than they have had hitherto. The people of the United States will give a good deal of attention to the Cuban issue in all its phases.

The Steel Trust's Extortions.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

When Mr. Babcock charges that the Steel Trust sells cheaper to foreigners than to Americans and the trust refuses to answer questions the American consumer naturally thinks Mr. Babcock may be accurate.

BUNCE AND CROWNINSHIELD.

Why the Navigation Bureau Opened Fire on Schley.

(From the Hartford Times.)

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce is dead. It is time to make known some facts that will belong to American history. Elsewhere we give the service record of this distinguished naval officer. Our purpose here is to enable the public to understand how it happened that in the Spanish war the United States Navy did not produce two Deweys instead of one, and why it happened that in Asiatic waters our navy won nothing but honor, while in dealing with the far more powerful Spanish fleet in the West Indies whatever honor was won seems to have been almost buried out of sight by the subsequent revelations of petty and contemptible jealousies and animosities among our naval men; which have proved as disgusting when placed on exhibition before the American people as they are demoralizing to the navy itself.

That these jealousies and animosities originated not among the officers of the fleets, but in the Navy Department itself—that John D. Long's preposterous Strategy Board, consisting of Crowninshield, Sicard and Mahan, was at the bottom of the whole mischief that we now know as the Sampson-Schley controversy—this fact the "Hartford Times" has dwelt upon before. But it is proper now to make the whole miserable business clearly understood by the American people.

On June 27, 1895, Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, then near the head of the list of rear admirals of the United States Navy, was given command of the North Atlantic squadron, and no American fleet ever had a more efficient and capable commander. It would have been a fortunate thing for the country if the fleet which gained such a high degree of proficiency in naval tactics and gunnery under his command could have been so continued during four years instead of two.

Rear Admiral Bunce's fleet captain, let it be first mentioned, was Winfield Scott Schley. There were twenty vessels in the fleet, among them the United States battleship Maine, commanded from September, 1895, until April, 1897, by Arent Schuyler Crowninshield—a naval officer, said by the books to have been born in New York, but bearing a Massachusetts name. Among all the twenty captains of the North Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Bunce, and subordinate in rank to Winfield Scott Schley, the only one to whom it was ever necessary for the rear admiral to administer a reprimand, with a threat of court-martial, was Capt. Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, of the battleship Maine. This may be called fact No. 1.

Fact number two is the arrival in the Secretary's office of the Navy Department of the Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, in March, 1897, and the immediate detail to the head of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department of this same Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, with his hot grudge against Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce and Winfield Scott Schley. On May 1, 1897, three weeks after the placing of Crowninshield in charge of the details of officers at Washington, we find the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron relieved from the duty. He had applied for the command of the Boston Navy Yard. He was given the command of the New York yard instead. Rear Admiral Sicard succeeded him in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and who Sicard's health made it impossible for him to continue on that duty in 1898, Bunce was the man who should have been restored to that command, and who would have been if personal influence had not prevailed against him.

Now see all the mischief and failure that followed from this same source—the foolish attempt of Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, acting as the Board of Strategy, with two pliable pedants—Sicard and Mahan—as his associates, selected by himself; the foolish attempt of this captain of the line who had narrowly escaped a court-martial at the hands of Admiral Bunce, to "run" the whole war with Spain on its naval side; the detail of Sampson (another desk man like Sicard, Mahan, and Crowninshield) to the command of the North Atlantic squadron after the war broke out with Spain; the persistent attempt to suppress and discredit Schley, who had been Bunce's fleet commander during the fuss with Crowninshield the year before; the timid and old-womanish nature of all the operations of the fleet against the Spaniards, as shown in the orders from the Strategy Board to Schley "not to expose his ships" at Santiago before Sampson arrived, and by Sampson's fear to go into Santiago Harbor after the Spanish ships had come out.

We have no space to review the history of the naval war with Spain in detail. Enough if we have shown the influence which is at the bottom of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and which deprived the gallant and accomplished Francis M. Bunce of the opportunity that belonged to him by seniority and by accomplishment to lead in the operations of the navy against Spain in the West Indies.

We will add one fact more. If John D. Long had been a much stronger candidate for Vice President at Philadelphia in 1900 than he proved to be, he would still have failed to receive the twelve votes of the Republican delegation from Connecticut—a fact explained solely by his share in the shelving of Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TESTED.

Eighty-five Miles an Hour Made on an Experimental Line.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The trials on the experimental electric military railway from Berlin to Zossen are reported to be perfectly successful.

The speed of the trains has been gradually increased, until now eighty-five mi