

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

London, July 21.

The eight hundred metre race was won today by the American athlete Sheppard. Braun (Germany) came in third.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. TAFT AND THE TRUSTS.

London, July 21.

The *Times* publishes the following report from its New York correspondent: Keen interest has been aroused here by Mr. Taft's announcement that he will accept no contribution whatever from corporations to his campaign funds. Mr. Taft adds that he believes his resolution will put him well within the law regulating contributions to campaign funds, which was passed in 1907. This desire to conform to a law of doubtful constitutionality but undoubted popularity will, it is thought, take the wind out of Mr. Bryan's similar act of self abnegation. It is understood that Mr. Taft is devoting much care to that part of his speech of nomination acceptance which will deal with the Trust problem. However, unless he has changed his mind since leaving Washington, it will be found to contain nothing radical. The general opinion, therefore, is that Mr. Taft's refusal to accept money from corporations is due, not to a feeling that in any case their help would be small, but to a desire to prove that if hereafter he refrains from pressing the attacks made on the large Trusts by Mr. Roosevelt it will not be from a spirit of gratitude. Be this as it may, Mr. Taft's determination will certainly be endorsed by the mass of his party, whatever the opinion of some of his political lieutenants who, like Mr. Sheldon, the official guardian of his campaign fund, have committed themselves unreservedly to a continuance of the old methods of collecting money.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN UNREST.

New York, July 21.

The Government of Guatemala has notified the U.S. State Department that war is imminent between Nicaragua and Honduras.

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED OFF FRISCO.

San Francisco, July 21.

The German freight steamer "Anubis" has stranded off Point Conception, and will probably become a total wreck. The first and second officers, together with several of the crew, have been landed at Point Conception by a lifeboat. There are still 77 people on board, including 19 passengers.

A later *Lloyd* telegram announces that the entire crew has been rescued.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF A PLOT.

New York, July 21.

A New York detective has been accused by a young milliner's assistant of having offered her, at the instance of Mr. Frank J. Gould, the well-known capitalist, the sum of one thousand dollars in consideration of her giving information to the State Attorney that she had caught Mr. Gould in a compromising situation with a dancer. The idea was to facilitate Mr. Gould's efforts to become divorced. The girl at first consented to the detective's proposals, but later, becoming conscience-stricken, she revealed the plot.

(The latest book of reference gives Mr. Frank J. Gould, who is thirty years of age, as unmarried.)

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS ON U.S. WARSHIPS.

According to a contemporary's New York correspondent, newspaper dispatches from Canada state that complaint has been made by the officers commanding the British warships now at Quebec that alleged American agents have been at work among the bluejackets, with the result that there have been numerous desertions. Experience, however, has always been that it is not necessary for Uncle Sam to employ special agents for the purpose of inducing the British bluejacket to desert. No British warship has ever put into an American port without losing a number of men. The same may be said of American warships visiting foreign ports. The American sailor man deserts in British ports mainly, it has always been believed, because he wants a change of scene and relief from severe discipline. The British bluejacket deserts at American ports as a rule because he knows that he can forthwith obtain a job in the United States Navy at double the pay and no questions asked.

Time was when half the lower deck personnel of the American Navy were Britishers, but the proportion of American born seamen and stokers is more satisfactory now, and the service is steadily growing in popularity. Nevertheless there is still a shortage of men, and the supply of officers is insufficient to fill up the authorised establishment. It is understood that the subject of the personnel of the Navy is at present under the consideration of a Departmental Committee, and that its report is expected in Naval quarters to make important and far-reaching recommendations.

MUTINY ON A STEAMER AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, July 21.

The Bremen-Hansa steamship "Rabenfels," lying in harbour here, was the scene of a serious mutiny this morning. The entire body of coloured stokers, some 20 Hindoos, became riotous, and felled two white machinists with iron bars and shovels. The harbour police boarded the vessel and succeeded in restoring order, after having taken the ring-leaders into custody.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, July 21.

Early this morning President Fallières paid a visit to Roskilde, where he laid a wreath on the tomb of King Christian IX. Later in the day he gave a lunch at the French Embassy, the guests including the King and Queen, members of the royal family, Ministers of State, and other prominent persons. During the afternoon M. Fallières was entertained at the town hall, where he expressed his gratitude to Senior President Oldenburg for the warm welcome he had received.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS AUTOMOBILE RACE.

St. Petersburg, July 21.

The American Thomas automobile which is competing in the New York-Paris automobile race arrived at Moscow yesterday. None of the other competitors has yet been sighted.

THE "YOUNG TURKEY" MOVEMENT.

Constantinople, July 21.

The "Young Turkey" movement in the district of Salonica, garrisoned by the third army corps, continues to manifest itself in threats and outrages against military officials, the situation giving rise to grave apprehension. During the last few days Lieut.-Col. Nazim has been wounded at Salonica, while a cavalry colonel at Serres and another officer at Dibre have been assassinated.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE AT MALMO.

Malmo, July 21.

The carpenter Nilson who was arrested on suspicion of implication in the recent bomb outrage which occurred on the hulk "Almathea," in which were eighty English dock labourers, has now confessed his guilt, as have also the two men Stern and Rosberg, who were previously taken into custody. It now transpires that Rosberg was primarily responsible for the plot and also stole the dynamite, but that Nilson, being unmarried, volunteered to do the actual work of blowing up the ship.

LATE TELEGRAM.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS PEACE ADVOCATE.

London, July 22.

Sir William Randal Cremer, M. P., founder of the Interparliamentary Conferences, died this morning.

(By the death of Sir Randal Cremer the cause of peace loses one of its most earnest and distinguished advocates. He will chiefly be remembered as the founder of the Interparliamentary Conferences, which have met since 1888 at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Buda Pesth, Brussels, Christiania, Vienna, and St. Louis, U.S.A. He was also mainly responsible for the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. For 37 years he was secretary of the International Arbitration League, and in this capacity visited every country in Europe advocating its objects. In 1903 he was awarded the gold medal and Nobel Peace Prize, £8,000 of which he gave to the International Arbitration League as an endowment. He was also a prolific writer of articles championing that noble cause to which he may truly be said to have devoted his life.—Ed.)

TOO OLD AT SIXTY?

Will Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, be too old at sixty? He must settle the question within twelve months, for last week he celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. He is commonly reported to have originated the phrase "too old at forty," but this is not the case. Here are his actual words:—

"The teacher's life should have three periods—study until twenty-five; investigation until forty; profession until sixty, at which time I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not, I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short."

Many men who heard Dr. Osler, indignantly denied that they were too old; but one of his disciples burst out thus:—

Brother, I am sixty-one,
So my work on earth is done;
Calm should follow after storm—
Reach me down the chloroform.

THE GREATEST EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

(Continued from page 2.)

From that time till 1877 the history of the *Times* and the biography of Delane are one, and as neither can be told without rewriting the history of the world for thirty-seven years, I shall not attempt the task, but confine myself to indicating with Mr. Dasent's aid some characteristics of the man and his work.

As an editor Delane achieved much that was good, prevented much that was evil, and by way of a counter-weight did a good deal of harm by his devotion to Lord Palmerston and his antipathy to the Northern States of America. "John Bright... declared his conviction that the leading journal had not published one fair, honourable, or friendly article towards the States since Lincoln's accession to office."

The bitter anti-English feeling that prevailed in the States after the war was due more to the *Times* than to any other agency of the Evil One. As to Lord Palmerston, Delane was his *fidus Achates*, and more than that, if we may believe Lord Torrington, he was largely the maker of Palmerston. Lord Torrington, writing to Delane, said:—

It recalled to my mind what was his position and popularity till you gave him aid and support!... In fact but for you he would have died almost as unnoticed as I should be, and possibly quite as little regretted.

Mr. Dasent, speaking of this intimacy, says:— "We doubt if any Minister of the Crown, of whatever shade of politics, had ever lived in such close and intimate alliance with the editor of a great organ of public opinion in this or any other country."

To have made Lord Palmerston great was a notable journalistic achievement, although not one which should be counted to Delane for righteousness in making up his final account. For Palmerston was the Jingo Primeval who begat Beaconsfield, Jingo Secundus, who in turn brought forth Jingo Tertius in the person of Mr. Chamberlain. Delane was, however, more civilised than Lord Palmerston, in that he approved of the Suez Canal. He had a sneaking fondness for Disraeli:—

"We have known each other now a very long time," wrote Disraeli, "and notwithstanding the harsh obstacles which political differences insensibly offer to social intimacy, have maintained relations of more than friendliness. I wish to cherish them, and that you should believe me with sincerity."

Mr. Chamberlain had only begun to emerge from obscurity when Delane left Printing House Square.

Delane achieved one of the great successes of his life in announcing in advance of anyone else the determination of Sir R. Peel to abandon the Corn Laws. If he was never an admirer of Mr. Cobden, he had too much intelligence to be a Protectionist. It is not necessary here to renew the personal controversy between him and Mr. Cobden. But the following extract from a letter published in the *Morning Star*, which Mr. Dasent thinks may have been inspired if not actually written by Mr. Cobden, recalls the passions which were aroused and expressed in those days of plain-speaking, hard-hitting controversy. The letter is headed "The *Sbirri* of the *Times*," and begins thus:—

"First on the list stands the name of John Thaddeus Delane, who may be called the editor-in-chief, and therefore the suggestor or approver of all the subtle baseness, and scandalous personalities that degrade and disgrace the *Times*. He it is who selects, moves, and instructs the mechanical intellect of the *Times*—directs the trained *sbirri* to the mark and counsels the exact force, weight, size, and quality of the malignant matter to be manufactured for each special case. The rest have neither power, volition, nor free agency of any kind in discriminating the principles, policy, purpose, or persons to be served or scathed by their instrumentality. They are ordered to their post, and whether the work be to shield or assassinate they must do it or depart... This is the daily occupation of the Secret Council of Ten presided over by the Doge of Printing House Square."

If Delane was abused in the *Morning Star* he was in high favour in Society and at Court. Sir Algernon West, in his "Recollections," says:—

Editors of the *Times* have existed before and since Delane, but none, I will venture to say, ever filled the place in Society that he did. He was in the confidence of everybody of both political parties, and this confidence he never betrayed. No Minister would have thought it odd if he had sent in his card and asked to see him at any hour of the day or night.

Mr. Dasent complacently purrs over his uncle's popularity:—

That a man so influential in position as Delane should be sought out by Ministers and courted by society was a matter of course. He felt it to be a part of his duty to consort with the inner circles of cabinets and to mix in the great world.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)