

publication of the "romance" in America by the Putnams. The attempts to suppress the book have already taken a legal form. The Rothschilds applied to Justice Ballhache, England's newest member of the bench, in chambers, for an injunction against Nash. As reports of such proceedings in camera are prohibited, no mention of the case has been made in any English papers for fear of incurring prosecution for contempt of court. Judge Ballhache's hearing on the application for an injunction occupied 20 minutes, it is stated. The counsel for the Rothschilds argued that the book contained libelous matter and instanced a story which he alleged it contained of how Nathan Rothschild, founder of the London branch of the firm, made a large amount of money after the battle of Waterloo. Nathan was in Paris when he received private word that Napoleon had been defeated on the Belgian battlefield. He posted to London in hot haste and arrived at the stock exchange next morning, worn, weary and travel stained. The London stock exchange was at that time alive with reports that Wellington had been worsted and stocks were tumbling. Rothschild, who could have stopped the slump with a single word announcing Napoleon's defeat, said nothing. His woe-begone appearance, due really to the fatigue of his hurried journey, was attributed to his depression over the financial losses he was supposed to have incurred, and some of his friends openly expressed their sympathy with him.



ACCORDING to the story told in "The Romance of the Rothschilds," Nathan not only allowed them to remain under that false impression, but encouraged it. Meanwhile, his agents were quietly buying up all the consols they could obtain in preparation for the rise which followed the receipt of news that it was Wellington, not Napoleon, who had gained the day on the field of Waterloo. As the counsel for the Rothschilds cited this story as ground for injunction Justice Ballhache interposed the remark, "It's a long time since Waterloo." Other arguments advanced by the Rothschilds' counsel were equally without effect on the judge, who summarily dismissed the application for an injunction. Notice of appeal was given by the Rothschild lawyers, and it is expected that unless the Rothschilds prefer to avoid the publicity of a trial in open court the matter will soon be heard from again. Mr. Nash, when seen recently, refused to speak of the matter as being a case which was in a sense sub judice. In another form the story of Nathan Rothschild's Waterloo coup appears in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The sensitiveness of the Rothschild family was recently shown by their action toward the play, "The Five Frankfurters," on its production in Germany and later on its being brought out here. The objections to its production here are reported to have taken the form of representations to the lord chamberlain's office. The censor, however, saw no reason for not licensing the play. This was given at the Lyric theater with such great success on the opening night that the subsequent short run of the piece was a cause of much astonished comment. Among the theories suggested to explain the mystery was that the withdrawal of the piece in apparently the full tide of success was not unconnected with financial inducements, which the house of Rothschild was well qualified to make.



REFERRING to Philippine independence, the Newport News Times-Herald says: We concur in the view of the president on the duty of the United States to the Philippine Islands. We do not desire that this nation shall pursue a policy of "imperialism," as Mr. Bryan called it in 1900. And we do desire that the Filipinos shall have independence when they are prepared for it. But they are not prepared, and to set them up at this time in a government of their own would be not only a mistaken kindness, but rank desertion. Commenting upon this statement, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: So far as we are aware no proposition is pending in congress which proposes to bestow immediate self-government on the Filipinos. The bill introduced by Mr. Jones, of Virginia, leads to the gradual relaxation of the suzerainty now exercised by the United States and the final emancipation in 1920. To us it appears that this extension of the term of probation to a people over whom we possess no right except that of conquest and purchase from a power whose title was only that of a usurper, is abundantly long to satisfy any obligations this country has assumed in the premises. The time will never arrive when the pro-consuls and vice-

satraps that are directing Philippine affairs now will certify that the wards they have in charge are fitted to be entrusted with management of their own estate. They are exercising large powers and drawing munificent salaries, the enjoyment of both being dependent on preservation of the existing status. Naturally they exaggerate the impotence of the natives to run a civic establishment of their own. No more did the carpet-baggers in the south during the period of reconstruction ever bring themselves to admit that their services could be safely dispensed with. The pleas that we make for indefinite occupancy of the Philippines are no sounder than those which Spain advanced for holding the Cubans in subjection, and in restraining the liberties of this alien people we are violating the principles on which our own rest. The only justification of our present relationship to the islands is that we stumbled into it as an accident of war and that the resulting entanglements were not foreseen and could not be at once unravelled without harm to all interests involved. We are in a false position and should seize the earliest practicable moment for getting out of it.



THE Berlin foreign office has revived the late Prince Bismarck's order that any German diplomat marrying a foreign woman would be expected to retire from Germany's diplomatic service. Referring to this order, a writer in the Washington Herald says: It was learned here recently upon high authority, however, that the revival of this obsolete order was in effect only a warning: that members of the German diplomatic corps might still continue to marry American women, or women of other nationalities, provided that they selected wives who were acceptable from a social standpoint to the German foreign office. The revival of the old order, it was said, is merely a warning against mesalliances. And rumor has it that a German diplomat recently took a foreign wife unto himself who was not acceptable to the powers in Berlin, and that the warning is a direct consequence of this marriage. It is true, nevertheless, that the German foreign office makes no secret that it prefers that the wives of the diplomatic corps be German women rather than foreigners. The idea is that German women will have the interests of the country more at heart than could a foreign wife of a German diplomat.



COUNTRESS von BERNSTORFF, formerly Miss Jeanne Luckmeyer, of New York, wife of the German ambassador, comes of German parentage, and was chiefly educated abroad. She married Count von Bernstorff when he was an officer in the German army and prior to his entering the diplomatic service. It is not likely that the newly revived ruling will in any way affect German diplomats who are already married to foreigners. And there probably will be no change at the German embassy. This country has been well represented by the many charming and brilliant American women who have married German officials. Countess von Walderssea, formerly Miss Lee, of New York, married Gen. Count von Walderssea, who was for years before his death military instructor to the present kaiser, then crown prince. She held undisputed sway at the German court, and it was openly acknowledged that she held the rod of empire in her graceful hands, and by her tact and wit has maintained for many years her enviable position at Berlin. Baroness Speck von Sternberg, who before her marriage was Miss Lillian May Langham, was extremely popular in Washington when her husband, the late Baron von Sternburg, was German ambassador here. Miss Ledvard, of Detroit, married Baron von Kettler, whom she first met in Washington when visiting relatives here. He was killed in front of the foreign office in Peking at the outbreak of the Boxer uprising in China, where he had been sent as special envoy by the German emperor. Countess von Goetzen, formerly was Mrs. Lay, and her charm and beauty are still remembered in Washington. Her husband was also in the German diplomatic service. A recent marriage of a German diplomat and an American girl was that of Miss Constance Hoyt, daughter of the late Solicitor General and Mrs. Henry Hoyt, and late Baron von Stumm. Among the American women who preside at the embassy and legations here are Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French here; Mme. de Gama, wife of the ambassador of Brazil; Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian ambassador; Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador; Mme. de Riano, wife of the minister from the Netherlands; Mme. de Riano, wife of the Spanish minister;

Mme. Havenith, wife of the Belgian minister; Mme. Ekengren, wife of the minister from Sweden. Other American women, whose husbands are stationed here in the diplomatic corps, are Countess de Chambrun, wife of the military attache of the French embassy; Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, and many others. An American wife has been considered a great assistance to a diplomat in Washington, and some years ago England took great pains to send Sir Michael Herbert as ambassador here. Lady Herbert was formerly Miss Wilson, of New York, and they were extremely popular in Washington. His service in America was cut short by his untimely death. In 1905 a regular epidemic of international marriages prevailed among Washington women. In February, Miss Elizabeth Glover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, married Jonkeer de Marcees von Swinderin; during the same month Miss Alice Ward married Senor Don Juan Riano, then secretary of the Spanish legation; during the following June, Miss Frances Newlands, daughter of Senator Francis Newlands, married Baron von Bredow, of Germany, and Miss Aleta Van Reypen, daughter of Rear Admiral Van Reypen, married Baron Koff.



THE native American wage earner is rapidly disappearing, writes W. Jett Plauck in the Atlantic Monthly. Along with him have also gone his working companions of former years, the English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians and Germans. Only one-fifth of the workers in our mines and manufacturing plants today are native Americans. About one-tenth of our wage earners are the native born children of parents from Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. More than three-fifths of our great body of industrial workers are southern or eastern Europeans. This type of immigrant has had no industrial training abroad. He has also brought with him a low standard of living, and has been tractable and subservient. As a result, his competition has exposed the native American and older immigrant employes to unsafe or unsanitary working conditions, and has led to or continued the imposition of conditions of employments which the Americans and older immigrants have considered unsatisfactory and, in many cases, unbearable. He has been inclined, as a rule, to acquiesce in the demand on the part of the employers for extra work or longer hours. The presence of the recent immigrant industrial worker has also brought about a standard of life with which the native American and older immigrant employes have been unwilling, or have found it extremely difficult, to compete. He has no permanent interest in the community in which he lives or the industry in which he is employed. His main purpose is to live as cheaply as possible, and to save as much as he can. Everywhere improved machinery and mechanical processes are eliminating the element of skill formerly required of employes, and are making it possible for the unskilled foreign-born workman to enter occupations which have hitherto been beyond his qualifications. Unless the native American and older British or northern European wage-earner can do something to elevate the standards of the recent immigrants, their competition in the higher occupations will be followed by as serious results as have already attended their invasion of the lower grades of the industrial scale.

HIS HOUSE AND HIS HEART

His house is wide and high and long,
Its walls are thick and hard and strong;
By able hands the floors were laid,
By skillful men the stairs were made;
Within his house are prizes brought
From far-off treasuries of art,
But gladness is not in his thought,
And peace is never in his heart.

His house is splendid to behold,
Its roof is high, its turrets bold;
Upon a noble height it stands,
The view is fair which it commands;
Its locks are strong, its treasures rich,
His couch is soft, his linen white,
But ever in each darkened niche
A specter lingers through the night.

His house is big and firm and fair,
His vintages are old and rare;
Great masterpieces grace the walls,
The servants hurry when he calls;
But always he can hear the sighs
Of children toiling at his looms,
And mothers with accusing eyes
Come nightly stealing through the rooms.
—Life.