

PROPOSES SECESSION.

PINGREE SUGGESTS NEW JERSEY WOULD BE A HAPPY RIDDANCE.

A Soothing Arraignment of the Fearful Industrial Evils of the Country.

New York, April 17.—The announcement that Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit was to speak Friday night under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union attracted a large crowd. There was not a vacant seat in the hall when the speaker, whose subject was "Trusts," appeared on the platform. His appearance was the signal for much cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Another demonstration of welcome on the part of the audience followed upon the introduction of Charles Sprague Smith. When quiet was restored Governor Pingree spoke from manuscript as follows: "There is no more important problem before the people today than the trust and what to do with it. It is a menace to our commercial institutions. Does it imperil our national life and character? Should it be made a legal outlaw or merely be regulated by law? Can the problem be solved with equal justice to capital and labor? Are the dangers from trusts magnified? Do the public men of the country underestimate their seriousness? Is the solution of the problem a matter for political parties to undertake? These and many other questions are being asked.

"Like all questions, it has two sides and both must be fairly stated. It cannot be solved by denunciations on the part of those who believe in drastic measures.

CANNOT SILENCE THE PEOPLE.

"On the other hand the manipulators of the trusts cannot quiet the clamor, looking on with a 'what are you going to do about it' attitude. The Christian religion given the world by the man of Nazareth has provided mankind with spiritual freedom. The emancipation proclamation gave man physical freedom. Industrial freedom is now demanded by nine-tenths of the world's population. America, freer of the negro slaves, is asked for the solution of the last great problem.

"The trust creates conditions more serious than our people have ever faced, slavery and secession alone excepted. It is fraught with more consequences to the nation than the question of expansion and foreign policy arising out of the recent Spanish-American war.

AVOIDS THE LAW.

"The trust of the present day is not a combination of many corporations. It is the one huge corporation which has absorbed the property of many corporations and of individuals, too. The corporations whose property it has swallowed have dissolved, gone out of existence.

"In this way the trust of today seeks to avoid the anti-trust laws. Its managers claim that it is not a combination, that it is not organized to restrain trade. 'How can it be?' they say. 'We are merely one corporation. The field is open to others.'

"It is instructive to note how useless the anti-trust laws have been. They have been enacted in twenty-five states. Twenty states have no anti-trust laws. In only four states have serious attempts been made to enforce them, that is in Ohio, Missouri and Texas.

"As soon as a 'trust' is organized it immediately executes a mortgage on its property and usually issues bonds equal to the amount of its stock. The stock and bonds are given in liberal amount to the promoter and the financier and distributed among the stockholders of the small companies which have transferred their property to the 'trust.' The balance is sold at low prices and the proceeds used to pay the debts of the small corporations, to purchase new machinery and to start the 'trust' on its road to ruin.

RUIN TO MANY.

It is plain to the dullest of us that this process means immense quantities of 'water' in the stocks and bonds of the 'trusts.' But what do the promoter and financier care for that. Those who suffer are the innocents who purchase the securities as investments and the men and women who are thrown out of employment by the closing of factories made necessary by the economy of the 'trust' management. Eventually the wages are reduced, and the consumer pays a tribute in high prices in order that dividends and interest may be paid to the owners of the heavy 'watered' stock and bonds of the 'trust.'

"Harsh as it may sound, the 'trust' will divide the people of this country into sharply defined classes, masters and slaves. The tendency of the 'trust' is to place all business in the hands of a few men, whose only ability lies in their power to make money. All employees will be subject to these men, and they will be treated as tools to do the bidding of their mercenary masters.

"It needs no prophet or philosopher to predict what effect this will have; indeed, it is already having, upon the independence of the people. Men cannot be machines and free men at the same time.

"There is something to live for beside accumulated wealth. But without commercial independence, without manliness and fair play in business, there is little hope for the higher development of the people.

"Not the least of the benefits to come from the destruction of the trust will be the purifying to a great degree of our legislative bodies.

"I believe that the 'trust' problem should not be made the football of politicians and political parties. I think all parties should make common war against it.

HOTBEDS OF TRUSTS.

"The figures which I receive from secretaries of states show beyond question that practically all the trusts are organized under the laws of New Jersey and New York (a very small proportion in New York).

"We all know that the trusts are conceived in New York, because capital is concentrated there, but it seems they cross the river to New Jersey to get a license to live.

"Do not think that I am prejudiced if I say that this 'trust' evil might be cured if all the other states would extend an invitation to New Jersey to secede from the union. This might be embarrassing just now. Our vice president and attorney general are both citizens of New Jersey.

MIGHT INVITE SECESSION.

"I am confident the people of the country, who are suffering from the oppression of the 'trust' would raise no objection if New Jersey would comply with such an invitation. I am also satisfied that a large part of the evil existing from trusts would no longer exist if states, and especially New Jersey, did not grant such liberal charters. I believe that government and municipal ownership and operation of railroads, gas, water and other public properties will help solve the problems which arise from the encroachments of corporate capital.

"I would not have public ownership extended to anything else, because we cannot afford to discourage or stifle private enterprise.

"State supervision and limitation of corporations will do much to rid the country of the 'trust' evil. It can at least prevent the 'watering' of stock and the creation of excessive bonded indebtedness.

"A vigorous expression of public sentiment in all the states will bring the proper answer from the courts.

"This subject of the proper regulation or prevention of the trust is a very serious one. It must be dealt with in a spirit of respect for property rights. On the other hand, sacred justice must compel us to regard the interests of the humblest citizen of the states.

"Above all, let us remember that 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' are infinitely more important than the interests of incorporated wealth of all its people."

OHIO HAS A PINGREE.

Mayor Jones of Toledo After the Governorship.

Toledo, O.—(Special.)—If straws indicate the direction from which the wind blows, there should be no difficulty for Ohioans to understand that Mayor Jones of Toledo has come to the well established conviction that the welfare of the state demands that he shall be its next governor. In order that the people of the state may be educated to a full understanding of the blessings in store for them, Toledo is to have a new morning daily, which will be the organ of Mayor Jones.

The projectors claim that, with a good field and little opposition, the investment will make a liberal financial return. There will be abundance of money behind it. It is proposed, however, to institute a personal interest in it among citizens by making it a joint-stock concern, with 51 shares, to be sold in small lots to workmen and others who wish to share in its prospects. This, it is believed, will hold together the varied classes who followed the mayor's platform at the last election. Incidentally, should the Jones boom for the governorship definitely materialize he will need an official organ, and will have this one ready to his hand.

The monster mass meeting ratifying Mayor Jones' re-election was held in Memorial hall. In his address the mayor said that this election had demonstrated that men are brothers. "The people," he went on, "understand, with the people of Glasgow, that this is our city, and that all of its functions should be operated for our benefit. Their eyes are open to the imbecility of continuing the system that taxes people through franchises and contracts and puts a premium on dishonesty, while leaving tribute upon the tolling masses for the benefit of the clever, cunning and unscrupulous.

"They have refused to be cajoled, coerced or deluded into running after any false issue, but have kept their eyes steadily upon the great eternal truth that the true purpose of human government is to associate men together in such a way that they may express their love for each other as the children of one common Father. Men are coming to look upon superior ability as a thing that carries with it the responsibility to serve their fellow men, instead of regarding it as a title deed conferring upon one the right to make a profit off one's fellows.

"And now comes the serious and important work. That is, making practical the things that have been called ideal."

Mayor Jones then went on to summarize his message, in which he recommends a number of departments, such as the establishment of a city plant for the manufacture of fuel gas, the control and operation by the city of the electric lighting plant, the establishment of civil service, the refusal of grants or extensions of franchises to private enterprise without the approval of the people, the abandonment of the contract system on all public work, the appointment of a building inspector, larger public parks, appropriations for music in the parks, and playgrounds for the children; establishment of public baths, and, in a word, the conversion of the city into a modern Utopia.

WANT THE BOYS HOME

A MASS MEETING OF FATHERS, MOTHERS AND SWEETHEARTS.

All Parts of the State were Represented and a Permanent Organization Effected.

Lincoln, Neb., April 18.—A large number of relatives and friends of the First Nebraska, representing as delegates the various towns and communities from which companies of the regiment were raised, met in the senate chamber Saturday afternoon.

Rev. J. W. Seabrook of Geneva presided over the meeting, and B. P. Cook of Lincoln acted as secretary. Many of the delegates were mothers and sisters of Nebraska volunteers expatriated in the Philippines, and pestilence in the far-away Philippines. The purpose of the meeting was stated by the president to be the taking of action to prevail on the war department to release the First Nebraska regiment from further service.

Mrs. E. E. White of Omaha, president of the Auxiliary Thurston Rifles, addressed the meeting, saying that on April 13 the Auxiliary Thurston Rifles, deeming that the volunteers had served every purpose for which they had enlisted, the treaty of peace having been signed, sent the following telegram to the members of company L:

SUPPRESSED BY CENSOR.

"Boys, don't re-enlist; insist on immediate discharge."

On April 14 the following message was received from the officers of the Western Union:

"Your cablegram of yesterday, Omaha to Manila, is undelivered, the reason being that it was suppressed by the censor."

This action, said Mrs. White, indicated to what a desperate strait the affairs of the boys in the Philippines were coming. Because of the suppressing of this cablegram, continued Mrs. White, the following letter was sent to Assistant Secretary of War George D. McKeljohn:

"Yesterday we sent the following cable to our boys in Manila: 'Boys, don't re-enlist; insist on immediate discharge.' We are the expression of the friends who desired to communicate their wishes to the members of company L, First Nebraska. Today we received the following notice from the Western Union Telegraph company:

"Your message reached Manila all right, but cannot be delivered, as it is held by the government censor."

"In the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary and the associate members of the Thurston Rifles, representing the fathers and mothers and friends of these boys, we most earnestly protest against any interference with family messages between us and our sons. We ask you in the name of all that is fair and just to cable instructions to Manila that this message be delivered at once."

"The action of this government censor is a reflection on our patriotism, and we do not propose to have our loyalty and devotion to our country and the flag called in question in this unceremonious manner without entering our protest."

TIRE OF POLITICS.

"We have no interest or sympathy for the political turn that has been given the retention of our sons in Manila. We have nothing to do with politics. We desire the right of communication with our boys and the action of the censor only increases our anxiety, already hard enough to bear, for our boys in Manila. Your prompt action and telegraphic information to us will be very much appreciated."

This letter was signed by Mrs. White as president of the auxiliary society.

SEABROOK OBJECTS.

Rev. Seabrook objected that the cablegram sent was improper, inasmuch as it contained the words "insist on immediate discharge." The volunteers, he declared, were in the hands of the government, and the best policy would be to adopt moderate and respectful resolutions, petitioning the president to send the boys home.

Mrs. S. H. King of Lincoln replied in a telling and stirring speech. She utterly repudiated the stand taken by the president of the meeting. The mothers of Nebraska, she declared, would have more courage than the men. If the men were afraid, the mothers had not gone to the Philippines. She declared, to fight against a people's liberty, they were being scandalously treated by the government, and their relatives and friends should have the courage to demand and insist on their immediate discharge.

PATHEPIC SIGHT.

There was pathetic and deep feeling in Mrs. King's remarks, and tears were flowing down the cheeks of many mothers present as she took her seat.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"To Hon. William McKinley, President, Washington, D. C.: We, the friends and relatives of the soldiers of the First Nebraska, appeal to you to have the First regiment mustered out of service at the earliest possible date for the following reasons:

"First—The First Nebraska was among the very first of our volunteers in the field.

"Second—The cause for which the boys enlisted has been gloriously won, and by the recent exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, peace and amity between these countries again exists.

"Third—While we as Americans are more than proud of the accomplishments, the bravery, the patriotism of all our American soldiers, whether it be storming Canby hill and rushing the intrenchments of Santiago, or fighting and lying in the ensnamped trenches around Manila, or in the final glorious charges through rivers and jungles on the insurgent capital Malolos.

"We say we can well be proud of the proof of that which needs no proof, the prowess and American valor."

"And, Mr. President, while this is all true of the regiments, whether they were white or black, it is peculiarly true and we are particularly proud of the boys of the First Nebraska."

DEEDS AT THE FRONT.

"In the actions in the trenches before Manila and in the later actions with the insurgents the First Nebraska has been in the forefront, and it is yet to be learned that they once failed to show those high soldierly qualities of all true Americans.

"This being true, and for the further reason that the First Nebraska is almost entirely made up of the young business men, farmers, teachers and students from our high schools and colleges, from among the best citizens of our state, who temporarily laid aside

their peaceful avocations in response to their country's call and that now the cause for which they volunteered is an accomplished fact.

"We, their friends and relatives, believe that you will consider the best interest of all are concerned by their early discharge. We, therefore, in the warmth of our pride in our nation and our state and in our Nebraska soldiers, and with the firm intent to be just to all alike, ask the immediate honorable discharge of the First Nebraska volunteers at first port of entry in the United States.

"And if this you will do, Mr. President, we who so warmly make this petition as friends of the gallant First Nebraska, will ever hold you in grateful remembrance."

EFFECT ORGANIZATION.

Many of the fathers and mothers present spoke briefly, all concurring in the statement that their boys wrote home that they were heartily tired and disgusted at such a war as is being waged in the Philippines, and are anxious to come home.

A permanent organization was formed for the purpose of arranging for a reception to be tendered the First Nebraska on their arrival home. Rev. J. W. Seabrook of Geneva was elected president; Brad Cook of Lincoln, secretary, and Mrs. C. E. White of Omaha, treasurer of the permanent organization.

William A. Sherman of Cortland, a blind man, having a son in company C, was elected honorary vice president.

Other vice presidents were elected as follows: S. S. Peters of Beatrice, Mrs. Theresa Woodard of Havelock, W. D. Batfield of Nelson, Cadet Taylor of Omaha, Dr. R. C. Talbot of Broken Bow.

RELIGIOUS.

"The number of versions," says the Missionary Herald, "into which the bible has now been translated has reached the round number of 400."

Rev. Minot Savage of New York in a recent sermon defended agnosticism and said that more than half the pulpits in that city were filled by agnostic clergymen.

Speaking about ancient bibles, Frank Campbell of Aurora, Neb., reports that he has been to the University of Oxford, England.

It is proposed to raise \$10,000 as a special contribution to aid the American Missionary association in establishing three schools in favorable points in Porto Rico. Quite an amount has already been secured.

Nearly all the converts to Christianity in China are men, because the women have no one to teach them. Men cannot teach women in China, the customs of the country forbid it, even if here were enough men missionaries.

Louisville, Ky., April 10.—The most gigantic liquor combination ever engineered—an amalgamation of whisky and distillery interests, with a capital of \$200,000,000—has been practically completed to all but the smallest details in Chicago, when the men now controlling the Kentucky distilleries and warehouse companies finished arrangements for the purchase and absorption of nearly every distillery of rye whisky in the United States. Levy Mayer of Chicago, chief attorney for the Kentucky company, said:

"The most important part of the Chicago meeting may be said to be the signing of the legal plans connected with the completion of the largest of all whisky combines, and the consolidation of the rye distilleries of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. The new company is now said to be ready for its final organization. Its capitalization is estimated at \$200,000,000, of which one-half will be preferred stock and the balance common. It is said the new company will acquire by purchase every rye distillery in the United States. Among the purchases contemplated or practically completed will be the following:

"The Mount Vernon Distillery company, the Monticello Distilling company, Guggenheimer Bros. & Co., Finch & Co., Philip, Hamburger & Co., Mutual Distilling company, Hannis Distilling company, Mononahela company, Philadelphia Rye company, Meadow Brook Rye company, Pontefract & Co., Magnolia company, Baltimore Rye company and the Seminole Rye company."

Washington, D. S., April 18.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who has been on waiting orders since relieved of the command of the flying squadron, has been assigned to duty as a member of the naval examining board in this city.

The admiral had just completed arrangements for an extensive western trip, and would have left the city within a few days. He had planned to visit New York, and then Pittsburgh, where he was to address several meetings to be held in his honor. He intended then to visit Chicago, Omaha and Denver. He has been upon waiting orders ever since he assisted in destroying the Spanish fleet off Santiago harbor.

Admiral Schley intimated that he desired the command of the European squadron when that should be re-established. While he was not told so in plain words, it was intimated that he could not have this desirable assignment. Schley then stated he wanted that command or nothing. Up to now he has received nothing.

Admiral Schley's friends assert that the "ring" in the navy department has secured this assignment for the admiral in order to prevent his going on the western trip. Admiral Schley is popular in the west, and his trip would have been in the nature of a triumphal tour.

To transform wagons into sleighs a Massachusetts man has designed a sleigh which has a beam placed parallel with the axle of a wagon, with a recess in the face into which the axles fit when the wheels are removed, with means for securely holding it in place.

In an improved safety lock for doors a clock needs winding a toothed bar is attached to the winding shaft to rise as the clock unwinds, a lever being pivoted at the end of the bar to fall when the bar is drawn up high enough to clear it, dropping an indicator into view.

The latest earth-thawing apparatus for mining purposes permits the used to stand inside the chamber and keep warm while he works, the heat being produced by forcing air through a system of pipe coiled over the fire box and then discharging it into the thawing chamber.

WHEN DEWEY WAS A BOY.

Incidents of the Youthful Days of the Hero of Manila.

Burlington, Vt.—Dr. Julius Dewey, the father of the admiral, while earning the means with which to pay for his professional training by teaching school in Vermont, acquired habits of economy which clung to him through life.

After his marriage and establishment in Montpelier, a large family connection living in his native town, Berlin, four miles distant, fell into a way when business called them to the capital of stopping with their teams at his house.

The doctor stood it for a time in silence, but on a certain market day his patience suddenly gave way, and meeting his guests at the gate he directed them to a hotel in the adjacent square, where he assured them they would find better accommodations than he could furnish and at "current rates."

From this incident, which he frequently related, he dated his prosperity. He had always a high sense of his religious obligations, however, and was, indeed, the founder of the Christ Protestant Episcopal church in Montpelier, where his distinguished son was baptized, attended Sunday school and was confirmed, and which became the ecclesiastical home of the family. The house which he occupied, and in which all of his children were born, was originally exceedingly small, but was several times added to.

Within the last two or three years, wishing to replace this modest structure with a handsomer, more modern edifice, Edward Dewey, the second son, sold the dwelling and barn (retaining the grounds) for \$150. Three days afterwards the buildings were resold for \$400, the last purchaser, who paid the cost of removal, placing them on a lot on state street.

Since the battle of Manila this house, as the birthplace and early home of the hero, has been an object of interest to tourists and relic hunters. The latter, indeed, have threatened to carry it away piecemeal, a souvenir fiasco in one instance wrenching off a silver plated faucet and leaving the water running in the bath room with the pressure of the full system of 158 pounds.

Of characteristic stories of Dewey many are preserved in the mental archives of those who were his companions in the boyish escapades of which he was the instigator and in which he always played a prominent part.

An incident of his earliest boyhood, graphically portrayed by one of them, brings vividly before us a delightful tragedy-comedy, with the dramatic personae and stage settings of front yard and vine-clad cottage.

As the two children were at play one morning a lady, with the indubitable toothache symptoms of swollen face and hand pressed to cheek, alighted from a vehicle before the gate and asked to see the doctor. Deciding to apply the only infallible remedy, and wishing to get the best light upon his patient, that gentleman asked that she would take her seat in the front doorway, resting her feet on the upper step. But here a new difficulty arose. The improvised dental chair provided no support for the head, and summoning the little visitor the operator directed him to stand behind her, put his hands on either side of her face, and let her brace herself against his shoulder.

"I did as I was told," continued the narrator, "but at the first twist of the old-fashioned turnkey the patient uttered a yell which, never having heard an Indian warwhoop, thrilled me with horror, and, deserting my post, I fled in dismay. In an instant George was in my place, and I can see now the set look of determination upon his face and the resolute pose of his sturdy little figure, as with the lady's head pillowed upon his breast he grasped an ear firmly with either small hand.

"When the tooth was out and we were again alone he endeavored to convince me that a 'woman's screams couldn't hurt,' but I had my own opinion on the subject, which logic failed to assuage."

On another occasion when the two boys had come into possession of a bottle of maple syrup they agreed to go to the school house where a fire still burned in the stove and "sugar it."

Upon their arrival they happened to try the door leading to an upper room, and finding it fast, although there was no lock upon it, they concluded that it was being held by some intruder, who, intent upon mischief, had concealed himself, and, receiving no answer, retired to a convenient distance and held a council of war. When George as tactfully acknowledged organizer, decided that they would get into the upper window by climbing upon a shed roof, and dislodge the enemy.

"You get a club from the woodpile," he said, "and I," unclasping it and slipping it into the breast pocket of his little spencer, "will take my knife. Let me go first, and if there are two of them you can club one while I finish the other."

"All this was as real to us then," said my informant, "as was the battle at Manila afterward to him. We made our way stealthily to the upper window, opening it with the utmost caution, lest our prey, apprised of our approach, should escape us, but upon entering the room there was not a creature to be seen. On examining the door we found that the fire shovel had fallen against it in such a way as to prevent its being opened from the outside, and the mystery being thus solved we descended the stairway and set about our syrup boiling."

Another adventure in which the danger was by no means imaginary threatened a more serious termination, and might have reversed the victory at Manila.

There was a pile of logs in the back yard at the Deweys, and the doctor having a call that was likely to detain

him all day, George secured a half-filled powder horn, and calling his young companions together, invited them to unite with him in a self-appointed celebration. Having bored a hole in one of the logs and filled it in with powder, they arranged a fuse, inserted a plug and retired to a safe distance to await results.

The plug was not driven in with sufficient force, however, and was blown out without making the desired report. Running forward with one impulse the boys would have recharged, but George, waving them back, exclaimed: "One man's life is enough at a time," and going to the log was proceeding to pour in more powder, when it exploded directly in his face.

With eyes fast shut he made straight for the rain tub, and plunging his head in, shook it violently about.

When he raised it, with hair all singed, and eyebrows and eyelashes gone, he presented a strangely altered appearance, but there was not a quiver on the small, powder-burned face, as, turning to his companions, he asked:

"Does it show much?"

The least candid of them was obliged to admit that it did; but George, still sanguine of escaping detection, hoped that "after it stopped smarting, it would look better."

When the doctor returned from his distant call that evening, however, he found a patient awaiting him at home; and in the quiet seclusion of the two or three days following the adventure the future admiral had leisure in which to concoct new plans for the entertainment of himself and his young friends.

During the Mexican war he was an ardent worshiper at the shrine of General Taylor, who "licked the enemy every time."

He never tired of looking at a picture of him which hung in his own home; and when the boys, catching the military spirit which pervaded the air, fought sham battles, he always insisted upon impersonating "Old Zack," assigning the part of Santa Ana to some one else, an apportionment of characters sometimes resulting in a mutiny.

One night one of the younger set, then a 6-year-old and not allowed to go with the big boys, recalls the fascination which his society had for him, and the hair erecting stories of the yellow-back variety with which he sometimes regaled him. On a certain memorable evening, the smaller boy, stealing away from home at dusk, joined young Dewey and two of his associates, and accompanied them up a deep ravine to an old-fashioned sawmill, which they set in motion, the double object thus accomplished being the seeing of "the old thing shake itself to pieces" and the securing of a day's holiday for their friend, the miller's son, by the suspension of operations subsequent upon the draining of the pond.

The immense amount of snow which falls in the mountains and valley of New England and the large deposits of ice which form in its rivers make the breaking up of winter in that far northern climate a period to which every boy endowed with a spirit of adventure looks eagerly forward.

Two small rivers, the Winooski and the Onion, come together in Montpelier in such a way as to form the letter T, and around this letter the town is built. In the spring, when the stream streams are swollen by the melting snows, and pieces of ice are hurled along by the current, the boy who gets upon the smallest "cake" which will bear his weight—standing often in water four or five inches deep—succeeds in effecting a landing upon the mass of pulverized ice interspersed with huge endwise and crosswise blocks, which lodges six miles below, becomes the hero of the hour.

On such occasions young Dewey was in his element, leading the way in every daring enterprise and acquiring that hardihood and utter disregard of danger of which the victory at Manila was the glorious outcome. It was while guiding his ice raft past bridges and piers, over cross currents formed by the influx of lesser tributaries and around quick bends in the river that he learned his first lessons in the science of navigation.

"What man has done man can do," was the motto which formed the propelling power of his young life, carrying him through every boyish undertaking. Who knows but that it may have inspired his later achievements as well?

Germans Are Skeptical.

Berlin.—(Special.)—The German government was taken wholly by surprise with the news from Samoa. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, is spending his birthday, which occurred Friday, at Baden Baden, and the minister of foreign affairs Varon von Buelow, is enjoying a fortnight's vacation in Holstein.

A well informed individual says the government is skeptical as to Admiral Kautz' instructions. He adds that the instructions for a bombardment were based on the British and American claims that Mataafa was contravening the Samoan act. But, the corresponding informant points out, the contract was not specified, and the government presumes that if the act was really infringed, Herr Rose, the German consul, would also have protested, as his government had instructed him to strictly conform to the act.

The assertion that Herr Rose protested against the deposition of the provisional government is doubted here, as, it is claimed, Herr Rose was instructed not to identify himself with Mataafa more closely than the representatives of the other powers.

There is considerable curiosity in this city as to the effect the outbreak will have on the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, but the view remains that the final settlement will be changed by the outbreak of hostilities, but must be arranged by the joint action of the three cabinets.

The semi-official Post comments upon the new situation and says that Germany will remain neutral.