

## RADICAL CHANGE IN LIABILITY LAW

Congressman Sabath's Bill Affecting  
Common Carriers Attracts Atten-  
tion of Railroad Men.

WOULD OVERTURN EXISTING ACT

New Theory Involved Making Fixed  
Charge on Companies.

NO CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE

Measure Specifies Deaths in Service  
Shall Be Paid For.

COMPENSATION AS AN ANNUITY

Chairman Moon of Subcommittee  
Having It in Charge Fixes Date  
in February for Full  
Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—One of the most  
radical pieces of proposed legislation  
before the present congress and one which  
heretofore has not occupied any great  
amount of attention, is now being given  
serious consideration by the judiciary com-  
mittee of the house and a hearing on it  
has been ordered for February 17, to which  
a number of prominent railroad men of  
the country have been invited.

It is the bill introduced by Representa-  
tive Sabath (democrat) of Illinois, which  
would require all persons "carrying on oc-  
cupations and trades subject to the regu-  
lative power of congress," including rail-  
roads, express companies, and sleeping car  
companies, to pay compensation on a fixed  
basis to injured employees. The legislation  
if enacted would overturn the present em-  
ployers' liability law, and in fact, revolu-  
tionize the existing system of indemnity  
for personal injuries.

The bill defines the amount of compensa-  
tion to be paid by employers to employees,  
in cases of injury or death, basing it upon  
the amount of the previous earnings of the  
victim, and provides that it shall be paid  
in the form of an annuity.

The bill is based upon the existing laws  
of England and Germany. Such legisla-  
tion was favored in one of the messages  
of former President Roosevelt and Presi-  
dent Taft also is said to have commented  
favorably upon it.

Analysis by Mr. Moon.

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania,  
chairman of the subcommittee of the  
judiciary committee analyzes the bill in a  
letter which he has sent to officials of the  
leading railroads. Mr. Moon says in part:  
"You will observe this bill is not by its  
title and its scope, aimed at the entire  
overthrow of the existing principle of  
liability of common carriers, engaged in  
interstate commerce and in the carrying  
of mails, to their employees for  
acts of negligence resulting in injury or  
death."

"It eliminates entirely all common law  
or statutory defenses based upon the prin-  
ciple of contributory or comparative  
negligence; the existing doctrine of  
negligence of co-employees, and for risk of  
employment and subjects the common car-  
rier to a fixed and definite liability for  
injury or death to employees without regard  
to the negligence of the defendant."

Change Most Radical.

"This bill is being vigorously pushed  
by its promoters, the beneficiaries of the  
bill, by the subcommittee. This hearing  
was confined entirely to the principle in-  
volved, not to the details of the bill. The  
hearing developed the fact that the change  
proposed by the bill was so radical and if  
enacted into law would impose an obligation  
upon the common carrier already existing  
in interstate commerce, as different  
from that already existing that the com-  
mittee would not be justified in passing upon  
it without affording an opportunity to  
them to be heard."

"In pursuance of this action, we have  
postponed the hearing until Thursday,  
February 17, at 10 a. m. at which time and  
place we shall be glad to hear the  
views of your company upon the sub-  
ject."

Mr. Moon said that his committee had  
been "seriously impressed by this pro-  
posed legislation and we are giving it the  
most careful consideration."

Mr. Sabath, the author of the bill, has  
been working on the idea for a number of  
years, and has carried on a general propa-  
ganda in its favor. He announced at a  
recent hearing on his bill that when it  
was enacted into law, he was ready to  
drop from public life, satisfied with his  
achievements.

The bill is applicable to railroad and  
steamship companies engaged in inter-  
state or foreign commerce, and to any  
company engaged in any capacity in hand-  
ling the mails of the United States. Even the  
Alamo started toward us. Meanwhile Cap-  
tain Moore kept watching for the sun in  
order to get a time sight in order to give  
them our correct position. The electrician,  
Robert Lacy came up about 5:30 and said

## SPECULATIVE BUYERS HAMPER AMERICAN TRADE

Fruit Growers Feel Effect of Manipu-  
lation of Market, According  
to Consular Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—American fruit  
trade with Germany has been hampered in  
recent years by the operations of specu-  
lative buyers in the United States, accord-  
ing to a report to the Bureau of Manufactures  
from Consul General Skinner at Hamburg.  
The trouble could be overcome, in the  
opinion of the consul general, if the fruit  
producers would combine and get up stand-  
ard grades and issue official certificates to  
every company so that the importer at  
Hamburg could be certain of getting the  
goods they pay for.

Germany imports \$2,000,000 worth of fruit  
annually by means of the facilities at  
Hamburg re-exports a considerable quan-  
tity to other countries. Taking apples as  
an illustration, the importations into Ham-  
burg by American growers have steadily  
declined from 14,000 tons in 1905, to 4,325  
tons in 1908, while the total importations  
from all countries has greatly increased.

One reason for the decrease it is said, is  
the fact that the grades of American fruit  
are not always what they are reported to  
be.

A matter of general complaint, also, it  
is stated, is that speculative firms who  
buy orders do not fill them if the market  
is going up and as a result the importers  
sustain heavy losses.

## Jurors Unable to Make Decision in Woman's Case

Stand Eight for Acquittal and Four  
for Conviction of Mrs.  
Stewart-Ford.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—After twenty-four  
hours' deliberation the jury in the case of  
Mrs. Jeannette Stewart-Ford, charged with  
blackmailing Charles L. Warriner, default-  
ing local treasurer of the Big Four rail-  
road, was unable to reach an agreement  
and was discharged.  
Judge Swing stated, after he dismissed  
the jury, that he had been informed that  
he last ballot eight jurors had stood  
acquittal and four for conviction. The  
deliberations were explained by two of the jurors  
to the fact that the majority of  
jurors refused to give any credit  
testimony of Warriner. They as-  
serted that a man who had confessed to  
a crime for twenty-five years, would  
not be so foolish as to confess to a crime  
which he believed, had been the cause  
of his exposure.

Mr. Hunt announced tonight that  
he expected to bring the woman to trial  
again within the next three months. At  
the same time he intimated that he might  
abandon the case. He asserted the result  
of the trial was due to a "species of dis-  
sentimentality" which seemed to affect  
American jurors and prevent them from  
convicting a woman on any charge. He  
declared the same process of reasoning  
was evident in the sympathy displayed for  
Evelyn Nesbitt Shaw and Nan Patterson,  
to both of whom he compared Mrs. Ford.  
Pending her trial Mrs. Ford was re-  
leased on a \$5,000 bond, furnished by a  
holding company. This bond will have to be  
renewed tomorrow, but no difficulty is ex-  
pected in this respect.

## Alaska Adopts Shotgun Policy

Crew of Army Cableship Prevented  
from Burying Victim of Small-  
pox on Land.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Alaska seems to  
have adopted the shotgun policy heretofore  
confined to southern latitudes. The army  
cableship, Burnside, which is laying a  
cable in Alaskan waters, recently touched  
at Sitka for the purpose of burying the  
body of a member of the crew who died  
of smallpox. The captain went ashore to  
make the necessary arrangements. When  
the citizens learned of his errand, they  
notified him that the body could not be  
landed. Burnside insisted they told him  
plainly that the first man to come down  
the gangplank with the corpse would be  
shot in order to avoid trouble the Burn-  
side returned to sea. It is assumed the  
corpse was buried at sea.

## Babies' Advent Clogs Estate

Settlement of Hargadine Property  
Interests Blocked Because of  
Birth Rate Among Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Babies are arriving  
so fast in the homes of heirs of the late  
William A. Hargadine, one of the million-  
aire founders of the Hargadine-McKittick  
Dry Goods company, that lawyers and the  
courts are wondering whether the estate  
ever will be settled.  
Several hundred thousand dollars worth  
of real estate is being held in trust to be  
turned into cash for the beneficiaries. But  
babies have persistently interposed legal  
obstacles.  
These heirs have not only defied the  
courts and lawyers by their advent, but  
they have thwarted the plans of their trust-  
tees, who have been striving for three  
years to get a court setting. Each time a  
petition has been filed, however, the an-  
nouncement of a birth in the family has  
called off legal process to a halt, for under  
the law no estate can be settled without  
entering the appearance of every heir.

## BURNING VESSEL AT SEA

Report Received at Washington That  
Abandoned Ship Was Highted  
by Merchantman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A vessel on fire  
and abandoned at sea was reported today  
by wireless telegram to the naval hydro-  
graphic office. It appears probable the  
burned schooner was the "George F. Phil-  
lips" of St. Louis, Mo., which sailed from  
Baltimore on January 27 for Wilmington,  
N. C., in command of Captain Gasika.  
She carried a crew of four. The vessel was  
built at Bethia, Del., in 1901, was of 270  
gross tonnage, 130.2 feet long and 38.3 feet  
beam. So far as reported the crew has not  
been picked up or landed at any port.

## Wireless Operator Tells Story of Call for Help

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 6.—W. G. Mc-  
Ginnis, the wireless operator of the steamer  
Kentucky told the story of the wrecking of  
the captain and crew by the Mallory  
Liner Alamo, sending the story to the  
station of the United Wireless company at  
Savannah.

"At midnight, February 5 a leak was  
reported and by 2 a. m., February 6, every-  
body was on deck as the water was slowly  
overcoming the pumps. At 2:30 a. m. the  
captain called me and stated the condition  
of the ship, and telling me that he did not  
think there was any danger, but for me to  
see if I could get any one in case we  
needed help."

"I started calling and shortly afterward  
Chief Engineer Grand told me the water  
was slowly creeping up on the dynamo,  
which would not give current much longer."

"I picked up the Alamo, which answered  
by 'S. O. S.' The Alamo was about ninety  
miles away. I gave my position as nearly  
as Captain Moore could reckon it. The  
Alamo started toward us. Meanwhile Cap-  
tain Moore kept watching for the sun in  
order to get a time sight in order to give  
them our correct position. The electrician,  
Robert Lacy came up about 5:30 and said

the water was up to the wheels of the  
dynamo, which would not hold its power  
much longer. After some time we decided  
the only way to do was to put all hands  
at work to keep the dynamo running re-  
gardless of anything else, as the ship was  
settling fast."

"Mr. Lacy wrapped the whole thing,  
dynamo and turbine engine, in canvas,  
which gave it eight inches before it burned  
the armature out. We kept in constant  
communication with the Alamo and made  
about two miles toward it."

"Everyone on board was in a very  
serious mood. We gave up hopes of reach-  
ing Charleston and waited for the Alamo.  
About 11:30 a. m. just before the captain  
got his noon position, the electrician re-  
ported the water was up to the last inch and  
the dynamo might stop any minute. Our  
principal object was to keep the dynamo  
running until we could get our noon posi-  
tion to the other ship. After a hard fight  
we managed to keep the dynamo running  
right up to the moment we sighted the Alamo."

"At 1:30 p. m., all the boats were lowered  
and by 3 p. m. the Alamo was alongside."

"Today the revenue cutter Yamahiro re-  
ported that after cruising around last night  
and today it was unable to find any trace  
of the Kentucky and the vessel must have  
sunk."

## JAPAN FIRMLY OPPOSES PLAN

Considers Neutralization of Manchurian  
Roads as Blow at Harvest  
of Russian War.

STATESMEN AND PEOPLE OBJECT

Think It Would Be Giving Up What  
Nation Fought For.

DENIES DISCRIMINATION EXISTS

Trade in Northern Province Suffers  
from Unavoidable Causes.

PURPOSE TO KEEP ADVANTAGE

Oriental Nation Will Not Yield  
Particulate Until Rights in Terri-  
tory Expire by Lapse of  
Time.

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—The proposition of the  
United States for the neutralization of the  
railroads in Manchuria came as a surprise  
and the publication of the details of the  
note, which was handed to the Japanese  
government on December 10 by the Ameri-  
can ambassador, aroused an immediate  
choas of disapproval. Putting aside all  
question of the business or political advan-  
tage of the proposition, sentiment entered  
most largely into the attitude of the people  
of Japan. The foreign office, while ad-  
mitting that such a note had been received,  
would give no intimation as to how it had  
been or would be treated.

Count T. Hayaashi, the last minister of  
foreign affairs and for a year ambassador  
to Great Britain; Count Okuma, formerly  
one of the most active of statesmen, and  
everyone whose name carried any weight  
whatsoever, were quoted in the newspapers  
in strenuous objection to giving up what is  
claimed to be the harvest of the war with  
Russia.

"Tens of thousands of our soldiers died  
in Manchuria in the war with Russia,"  
they said. "We got little out of the war  
except what was political. The material  
is represented by the South Manchurian  
railway and the Antung-Mukden. The  
leased territory and Port Arthur were only  
recovered."

Japan's View of It.

"These we won ten years before, and  
lost again by the intrigue of certain powers  
when we were a weaker nation. Now the  
United States, hitherto always our friend,  
comes into combination with other powers  
and proposes that we should give up the  
South Manchurian railway, a paying road,  
and the Antung-Mukden, the continuation  
of our railroads in Korea, to the control  
of foreigners and strangers."

"The reasons assigned for this are that  
the principle of the 'open door' and 'equal  
opportunity' for all nations doing business  
in China must be preserved. Japan has  
entered into solemn agreement with the  
powers of America and Europe to pre-  
serve the integrity of China and to main-  
tain the principle of the open door and  
equal opportunity in concert with China  
and with all other nations, and to this  
Japan has adhered religiously."

"In two words, therefore, the United  
States attacks the honor and the sentiment  
of the people of Japan. Is it any wonder  
that we refuse to permit our government  
even to suggest that the proposal has been  
received by Japan with equanimity?"

This statement practically voices the  
entire expression heard from the public  
during the first forty-eight hours after the  
first news of receipt of Secretary Knox's  
note.

But the further sentiment was expressed  
thus:

"The riots that followed the making of  
the treaty of Portsmouth would not be a  
circumstance to the trouble that would  
follow the relinquishment by Japan of its  
rights in Manchuria, even though it re-  
ceived twice the intrinsic value."

Denial of Discrimination.

So far as can be learned by responsible  
investigators there is little or no founda-  
tion for the charges of discrimination  
brought against Japan in connection with  
trade in Manchuria. The leading business  
firms of England and America are, in  
common with the Japanese, suffering from  
a depression in the trade in this territory,  
but that depression is due to conditions  
over which neither the Japanese nor any  
other country for the present has any con-  
trol.

One thing may be set down as absolutely  
certain and that is that Japan is not going  
to give up its right in the south Manchurian  
railway until those rights shall be  
terminated by the lapse of the term for  
which Japan has control. Japan was given  
control of the Manchurian railway for a  
period of thirty-six years from the sign-  
ing of the Portsmouth treaty. The Antung-  
Mukden railway will remain in possession  
of Japan for fifteen years.



From the Washington Star.

## ALLEN AFTER SENATORSHIP?

Friends of Populist Statesman Think  
He Will Jump in Fight.

W. B. PRICE ALSO CONSIDERING

Former Deputy Auditor, Who Has  
Been Getting Harpison Ever Since,  
Now Looking for Something  
Tangible.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 6.—(Special.)—While W.  
H. Thompson of Grand Island has a call  
on the democratic nomination for United  
States senator at this time, because he has  
the support of T. S. Allen, representing the  
Bryans, the fight is by no means settled.

W. V. Allen of Madison is said to be  
ready to get into the game. If he does  
announce his candidacy, his friends say he  
will make a vigorous campaign, and will be  
strong enough to give the Little Giant, Mr.  
Hitchcock, Mr. Metcalf and other pro-  
spective candidates a hard run for their  
money. Down around the Commerce Mr.  
Allen is not in good standing for he helped  
to place the democratic bank guaranty law  
in cold storage, so, notwithstanding he re-  
ceived the endorsement of Mr. Bryan on  
one occasion, it is a safe guess that he will  
never get that same endorsement in this  
campaign. Persons who profess to know  
are authority for the statement that Mr.  
Allen intends to get into the senatorial  
fight.

W. B. Price has been after the governor  
on several occasions this week to get him  
to announce his intention to run for the  
senate or for his present place, but the  
governor has as yet given no definite an-  
swer. For the "present" he is running for  
governor, but the present passes mightily  
quickly Price believes and therefore the  
senator is liable to be running for the  
governor.

Price Got Double Cross.

If the governor will say right out that he  
is going to run for re-election, then Price  
intends to make the race for the senate.  
He cannot stand for Thompson, and neither  
does he believe Mr. Hitchcock will get into  
the race. He believes now that Mr. Allen  
will not be permitted to enter, so he wants  
to make a try for the toga. Mr.  
Price was cheered out of a seat in congress  
by his "friends" a year ago and was  
forced to make the race for auditor, which  
he cared little for and did not get. So he  
believes the time is ripe to reward him  
for his sacrifice. Mr. Price is building a  
nice new home and it will have a large  
porch for the reception of visiting delega-  
tions looking for garden soil or jobs.

Rebel at Dictation.

There is something doing among the coun-  
try democrats of Lancaster county, but as  
yet they have been so secretive about it,  
and only the fact has leaked out that they  
had a meeting last night in Lincoln. It  
is said the meeting was well attended,  
which is significant in view of the fact  
that a meeting of the county and city  
committees drew out only about a dozen  
persons. This meeting was for the purpose  
of arranging for the coming dollar ban-  
quet, while the other meeting is said to  
have had for its object the start of an

(Continued on Second Page.)

With the Auto-  
mobile Show nearly  
here, interest in  
automobiles is at its  
height.

Besides pushing their 1910 mod-  
els, dealers are making some at-  
tractive offerings in used machines to  
move them quickly.

A few firms also offer unlimited  
facilities for the overhauling and  
repairing your auto.

On the first want ad page  
today, under the classification  
"AUTOMOBILES" is also a  
large list of bargains offered  
by Omaha and Council Bluffs  
dealers.

Have you read the want ads to-  
day?

## Report Shows Many Sailors Cannot Swim

Atlantic Fleet Engaged in Practice  
Maneuvers in Guantanamo Bay,  
Where Instruction is Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Attention is di-  
rected in an official report by Rear Ad-  
miral Schroeder, in command of the At-  
lantic fleet now engaged in practice ma-  
neuvers in Guantanamo bay, Cuba, to the  
remarkable fact that more than 2,500 men  
in the fleet cannot swim. In a brief report  
of the fleet's operations during the last  
week, made by Admiral Schroeder by wire-  
less to the Navy department, the com-  
mander says instructions were held for  
the men who are not at home in the water.

During the week a regiment consisting  
of the landing forces of the Georgia, New  
Jersey, Nebraska and Rhode Island were  
encamped on Door point. Rifle and pistol  
practice and various drills were held. High  
scores were made in the small arms prac-  
tice and battalions were exercised in wall  
scaling.

On Wednesday afternoon the First, Sec-  
ond, Fourth and marine regiments were  
given a practice march across country  
with the idea of concentrating and repel-  
ling a supposed attack at a designated  
point. On Thursday afternoon the fleet  
went to sea, where battle evolutions were  
continued until Friday, when anchor again  
was dropped in Guantanamo bay.

On Saturday the crews indulged in base-  
ball and other athletic sports. Admiral  
Schroeder reports that the practice work  
is progressing satisfactorily and that the  
spirit of the men is excellent.

Runaway Team Blocks Train.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—While  
trains over the northwest have been gen-  
erally late for several months, the crews  
on the Pierre & Rapid City line have been  
keeping up a record of getting in on time,  
regardless of the weather. They have been  
proud of their record, but were compelled  
to lose out for once on the train due in  
the morning. And all on account of  
the runaway team of a farmer. The team  
started at Wall and ran down the track  
to the west and went through a long  
tunnel, wedging themselves between the  
ties so tightly that it was necessary to  
recuse up a section crew at Wall to help  
get the track clear. Both horses were  
finally pulled loose, and the long wait  
which delayed the train ended, but not  
until it had spoiled the train crew's opportunity  
to keep their time record good.

Cooks Big Dinner at 91.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Mrs.  
Elizabeth McGannon, one of the old set-  
tlers of western Sully county, gave a dinner  
to her relatives and a few friends at her  
home at Okoboji on her ninety-first birth-  
day anniversary. To make the occasion  
one of "her own" she prepared the dinner  
for the guests herself.

Books Big Dinner at 91.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Mrs.  
Elizabeth McGannon, one of the old set-  
tlers of western Sully county, gave a dinner  
to her relatives and a few friends at her  
home at Okoboji on her ninety-first birth-  
day anniversary. To make the occasion  
one of "her own" she prepared the dinner  
for the guests herself.

## Ten Thousand Dollar Bill is Lost by Messenger Boy

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—As monotonously  
as it sets down fractional variations in  
quotations of stocks, the ticker started  
hundreds of business offices yesterday and  
set a small army of messenger boys on a  
fruitless quest with this ironic quest:  
"Lost, a ten thousand dollar bill. Notify  
Hornblower & Weeks."

Investigation shows tonight that the bill  
went astray on Friday morning but was  
not reported lost until today. Hornblower  
& Weeks have not its number but hope to  
recover it owing to the difficulty of  
passing a bill of such a large denomina-  
tion.

On Friday morning Benson Lang, it years  
old, who has been employed by Horn-  
blower & Weeks for four months as a  
messenger boy, was given the bill to take  
to the National bank for deposit. The  
bill was pinned to a deposit slip and both  
bill and slip were enclosed in the firm's  
bank book.

Young Lang never reached the bank and  
did not return to the office until this  
morning when he reported the loss to his  
employers, accompanied by his mother.

Tonight he is locked up in police head-  
quarters, charged with being a suspicious  
person.

This is the story he told the police:

"I never had seen so much money in  
one bill before and I could not help show-  
ing it, first to the elevator man, then to  
another bank runner and thirdly to a  
Greek bootblack, who has a stand in front  
of the building. I let him handle it and  
he told it could be real. He gave it back  
to me, I put it into the pass book, put  
the pass book in my overcoat pocket and  
hurried to the bank. When I took the  
pass book out the bill was gone."

Lang says he was so dazed by his loss  
that he wandered about the streets all day  
until tonight when he confessed his  
plight to his mother and went to bed. The  
boy has been an outdoor patient at the  
Psychopathic ward of the Bellevue hos-  
pital, as was shown by two cards in his  
pocket, both of which, however, gave fic-  
titious addresses. When asked why he had  
not given the hospital his true address he  
could only say: "I did not want to."

## PEACE THE GOAL OF NEW SOCIETY

Judicial Settlement of Disputes  
Among Nations Object of Body  
in Baltimore.

PRESIDENT TAFT SANCTIONS IT

Great Aid Toward Proposed Court of  
Arbitral Justice.

SECRETARY KNOX FINDS IT GOOD

Will Further Existing Aims of the  
Department of State.

SENATOR ROOT WRITES LETTER

Comments on the Failure of European  
Mind to Comprehend Meaning  
of Unbiased Judicial  
Action.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—There was  
organized tonight at the residence of The-  
odore Marburg, the American Society for  
the Judicial Settlement of International  
disputes, which will devote itself prin-  
cipally to issuing articles by leading men  
of all countries on subjects indicated by the  
title of the organization and to organizing  
meetings of national scope in various parts  
of this country from time to time with a  
view to educating the people as to the  
desirability of promoting the peace of the  
world by settling points of international  
controversy in the same general way in  
which differences between individuals are  
now settled. During the meeting the fol-  
lowing letters were read:

"WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Jan.  
31, 1910.—My Dear Mr. Marburg: I have  
learned with interest of the plans to found  
an American society for the judicial settle-  
ment of international disputes.

"The leaflets, which you propose to pub-  
lish, together with the meetings of national  
scope, which you are planning to hold  
from time to time, may have a very great  
influence on the development of public  
opinion on this important subject. If the  
proposed court of arbitral justice at The  
Hague becomes an accomplished fact there  
will still remain the task of securing the  
adhesion of a number of powers to the  
court and the very important task of so  
cultivating opinion in various countries as  
to incline governments to resort to the  
court when occasion calls for it. There is  
no other single way in which the cause of  
peace and disarmament can be so effec-  
tively promoted as by the firm estab-  
lishment of a permanent international court  
of justice.

Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Work Already Begun.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASH-  
INGTON, February 3, 1910.—My Dear Mr.  
Marburg: You are right in assuming that  
I take not only a keen personal interest  
in the movement for which your society is  
to be organized, but as you are doubtless  
aware, I have in an identical circular  
note, dated October 15, 1909, urged the  
powers to invest the international  
peace court with the jurisdiction and func-  
tions of a court of arbitral justice, thus  
completing the work of The Hague peace  
conference by carrying into effect its  
recommendation that the court of arbitral  
justice be constituted through diplomatic  
channels. Should the identical note be fa-  
vorably received and should the court of  
arbitral justice be thus constituted, the  
constituting nations would have a perma-  
nent international tribunal for the judi-  
cament of international controversies arising  
out of peace as well as war and it cannot  
be doubted that such a tribunal would in  
large measure, render to nations the ser-  
vices which national courts have per-  
formed for private litigants. By the settle-  
ment of controversies susceptible of judi-  
cial determination before they have re-  
ached an acute stage, the causes of war  
would be minimized and a first step taken  
toward the gradual decrease of armament.

"Regretting my inability to testify by my  
presence the great interest I have in the  
organization of your society, I am, Very  
sincerely yours,

P. C. KNOX."

Views of Elihu Root.

"UNITED STATES SENATE, WASH-  
INGTON, Feb. 2, 1910.—My Dear Mr. Mar-  
burg: I beg to say to your guests that I  
sympathize very strongly with their ob-  
ject and believe that the proposed organi-  
zation is adapted to render a great public  
benefit. I assume that the new organization  
is to have a definite, specific object which  
may be indicated by the emphasis of the  
word 'judicial'; by the title to indicate