SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

Leading Articles: PAGE
The Turkish Constitution... 11
The Marathon Race 11
The Irish Universities Bill 11

Special Articles:
The Marathon Race: Map of the Route 8
National Competition of Schools of Art 10
The Naval Manœuvres 9
The Jubilee of Jewish Emancipation ... 16
Australian Ideals (IV.): The Growth of an Australian Sentiment 6
The Charm of Flowers in Switzerland ... 6

Correspondence:
Woman Suffrage (Mrs. Humphry Ward) 12
The Cost of Medical Education (Principal Headlam) 13
The Constitution Congress (M. Yves Guyot and others) 6
Postal Servants (Sir Charles Dalrymple) 12
Bishops and Motor-Cars 15
The Break-up of the Inland Revenue Department 14
The Breathing of Ozone 13
Country Holidays for Clerkenwell Children (Bishop of Stepney) 6

THE COURT.

The Queen.

The Queen was present yesterday afternoon in the Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition, and witnessed the conclusion of the Marathon race. (p. 8)

HOME AFFAIRS.

Parliament.

In the House of Commons, the report stage of the Irish Universities Bill was brought to a conclusion. The principal amendment discussed, though there were many others, was that of Dr. Hazel, requiring as a condition of graduation two years' residence in a constituent college, which elicited interesting speeches from Mr. Butcher and Mr. Birrell. The sitting was shorter than had been anticipated, and ended at 5 45. (pp. 5 and 6)

Service in Memory of Wolfe.

An impressive service was held yesterday in Greenwich Parish Church in commemoration of General Wolfe, the hero of the victory at Quebec over Montcalm. There was a crowded congregation, including Field-Marshal Sir G. White, representing the King, representatives of the Navy and Army, of regiments which served under Wolfe at Quebec, and many well-known personages. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Toronto. (p. 10)

Honour for Earl Grey.

It is officially announced that Earl Grey, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council. (p. 12)

Wages in the Cotton Trade.

At the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, held in Manchester yesterday, a resolution was carried instructing the general committee to take the necessary steps for securing a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. (p. 14)

Naval Appointments.

Rear-Admiral G. Le Clerc Egerton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Poë. Rear-Admiral W. B. Fisher has been appointed Rear-Admiral in the Atlantic Fleet, to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe. (p. 9)

The Wesleyan Conference.

At yesterday's sitting of this conference at York, various appointments were made, and reports submitted on the oversight of Wesleyan prisoners and on the probationers' examination. (p. 4)

Water Storage and the Typhoid Bacillus.

Dr. A. C. Houston, director of water examinations to the Metropolitan Water Board, states, in a report recently presented to the Board, that it is possible, by certain comparatively easy tests, to show that under storage a change has occurred in river water, which could, in all probability, only have resulted from sustained storage, and that this change is associated with relative (perhaps even absolute) safety of the water so far as the typhoid bacillus is concerned. (p. 4)

Large Charitable Bequests.

Under the will of Miss E. M. Hutchison, of Phillimore-gardens, W., who died on April 19, specific bequests to the amount of £21,500 are left to charitable and religious institutions, and the residue of the estate, of which the amount is not yet ascertained, is also left for charitable objects. (p. 13)

The City of London School.

The Lord Mayor yesterday presided at the annual prize-day of this school, and presented the prizes. (p. 15)

Universal Peace Congress.

The programme of this Congress, which opens in London next Monday, is issued. (p. 15)

The Crystal Palace.

At a meeting held yesterday at the Mansion-house, the Lord Mayor presiding, a resolution was carried declaring that the preservation of the Crystal Palace and its grounds is a national concern. (p. 10)

Officers' Training.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commanding-in-Chief the Southern Command, has issued a special order in reference to the training of officers, in which he announces a special series of lectures and exercises with the object of assisting his commanders to carry his views into effect. (p. 9)

The Estate Market.

The sales at the Mart this week, as registered at the Estate Exchange, have amounted to £138,513, compared with £121,377 in the corresponding week last year. (p. 18)

The Law Courts.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor and Lords Ashbourne, Macnaghten, and Atkinson gave judgment in an appeal of the Wood-green Urban District Council against a decision of the Court of Appeal, in an action which the appellants had instituted against one Joseph, the owner of a house in Parkhurst-road, Wood-green, to recover a sum of £49 10s., the cost of certain drainage works. The Court of Appeal had found for the defendant in the action, and their Lordships now affirmed this finding, and dismissed the appeal, with costs. (p. 3)

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Farwell and Kennedy, an appeal was heard from a judgment of the President of the Probate and Divorce Division, in an action in which one Morris Kutner, the half-brother of the late Harris Norman, of Cambridge, had claimed a grant of administration of the estate of the deceased, while the governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, propounded a will (found in the lining of a hat), which divided the property of the deceased between the hospital and Jewish charities. The President admitted this will to probate. The plaintiff appealed, but their Lordships now dismissed the appeal, and affirmed the decision of the Court below. (p. 3)

Their Lordships heard an appeal from an award of the County Court Judge of St. Helen's, Lancashire. A workman named Rowland, in the employ of a Mr. Wright, was bitten by a cat while taking his dinner in his employer's stable. The bite set up blood-poisoning, and the man had to have two joints of his finger amputated. He made a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the County Court Judge made an award in his favour. The employer appealed, but their Lordships held that the decision of the Court below was right, and dismissed the appeal. (p. 3)

In the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawrance, and Mr. Justice Walton refused four applications for leave to appeal against sentences or convictions, and granted one application. Two appeals against convictions were rejected. (p. 3)

Central Criminal Court.

Before Mr. Justice Phillimore, the trial of the ten members and ex-members of the Mile-end Board of Guardians was continued. The case for the prosecution was completed, and evidence for the defence was proceeding when the Court adjourned.—Before Mr. Justice Sutton, the trial of Caroline Blackburn, 60, charged with the manslaughter by neglect of Sarah Livingstone, an old woman who had been in her service, was concluded. The jury found the defendant not guilty, but expressed the opinion—with which his Lordship expressed his concurrence—that she was deserving of severe censure. (p. 4)

Bankruptcy Frauds.

At Birmingham Assizes, on Thursday night, Henry Smith, 42, charged with offences under the Bankruptcy Acts, was convicted after a three days' trial, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour. (p. 4)

Police Courts.

At Marlborough-street, Edward Capel, 42, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for street betting.—At the Guildhall, John Thompson, 46, charged with obtaining jewelry under false pretences, stealing a cheque-book, and forging and uttering two cheques, was committed for trial. (p. 4)

The Olympic Games—The Marathon Race.

There were several competitions and events in the Stadium yesterday, but their interest was entirely overshadowed by the Marathon race, to witness the conclusion of which an enormous crowd assembled. The competitors, 55 in number, started from the East Terrace of Windsor Castle at 2 33 p.m. at a signal given by the Princess of Wales, and their course along the route of 26 miles was witnessed by large assemblages of spectators. British runners led during the first few miles, but ere long had to give place to others, and for some time before the finish an Italian representative, Dorando, was in front, closely pressed by Hefferon, a South African, and by a United States competitor named Hayes. Dorando reached the Stadium considerably in front of every one else, but in a terrible state of exhaustion, and he finished in 2h. 54min. 46 2-5sec. Hayes came in second in 2h. 55min. 18sec., and Hefferon was third. A protest was entered against Dorando on the ground that he had received assistance, and this was allowed, and Hayes declared the winner.—At the dinner given last night to official persons attending the Games at the Grafton-galleries on behalf of the Government, with Mr. Harcourt in the chair and Sir E. Grey as one of the principal speakers, Lord Desborough announced that he was requested by the Queen to announce that her Majesty desired to present a special cup to Dorando. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Bisley Meeting.

At Bisley yesterday, shooting proceeded in the second stage of the King's Prize, and the Silver Medal was won by Gunner Paterson, Lowland Field Artillery, after tie shots with Private G. Gray, 5th Scots Rifles. The National Challenge Trophy was gained by the Scottish team, with an aggregate of 1,944, England being second with 1,933. Mr. Barnett, of the Irish Rifle Association, won the Association Match Rifle Cup, and the Royal Navy took the Whitehead Revolver Challenge Cup. (p. 12)

Cricket.

At Lord's, Lancashire completed their first innings against Middlesex for 275, or 37 ahead. Middlesex, in their second innings, put on 317 for seven wickets, including 100 by Mr. Bosanquet, and 113 by Tarrant.—At Blackheath, Surrey's first innings against Kent was rather quickly finished off for 193, or eight ahead, and Kent scored 278 for five wickets in their second innings.—Essex brought up their first innings total against Derbyshire at Leyton to 213, or 18 to the good. The visitors made 221 in their second innings at the cost of six wickets. Needham contributed 104, thus achieving the feat of making two "centuries" in the same match.—At Brighton, Sussex, after raising their first innings score to 530 for nine wickets, declared the closure, and then captured eight of their opponents' wickets for 187 runs.—Nottinghamshire could only increase their first innings total against Gloucestershire at Nottingham to 129, or 46 in arrear. In their second innings the visitors scored freely, and at the close had made 304 for nine wickets.—At Harrogate, Leicestershire occupied the whole day in making a first-innings total of 309 against Yorkshire. (p 15)

The Liverpool Cup.

At the Liverpool Meeting yesterday the race for the Liverpool Cup was won by Mr. J. B. Joel's Dean Swift. (p. 15)

Archery.

The Grand National Archery Meeting was concluded at Oxford yesterday. The championship was won, for the fifth time, by Mr. Brooks King, of the Somerset A.S. (p. 15)

Rowing.

The annual regatta of the Brigade of Guards was held in Bray Reach yesterday afternoon. The Scots Guards were particularly successful in the competitions. (p. 15)

The City.

The Money Market was quiet, and there was no change in the rates for loans and discounts. On the Stock Exchange Consols closed $\frac{3}{16}$ lower, and the Home Railway Market was again flat, being depressed by a disappointing dividend announcement by the Great Central Company. The Grand Trunk Railway's traffic return was unsatisfactory. Wall-street was a heavy seller of American shares, and the only favourable feature in markets was a rally in Mexican Railway stocks. At the Wool Sales over 14,400 bales were offered, competition was good, and recent prices were fully maintained. On Exchange copper was active, prices fluctuated during the day, and finally showed a rise of 7s. 6d. at £59 for cash and £59 13s. 9d. for three months' delivery. The market in tin opened strong, but considerable sales followed due to profit-taking, and values closed about 25s. lower. There was more inquiry for coal and a fairly good tone prevailed. At the Baltic wheat remained firm, but there was no improvement in demand. Prices of maize and barley were in sellers' favour. Home refined sugar was in fair request; foreign granulated continued dull; beetroot was generally weak in sympathy with advices from the Continent, where the fine weather has influenced markets. (pp. 17 and 18)

New York Stock Exchange.

Yesterday the New York Stock Exchange was reactionary with much profit taking. The order of a retrial of the Standard Oil Company's suit was the chief influence. Money ruled easy. Sterling exchange was steadier. Silver again declined. (p. 14)

The Weather.

The forecast for Southern England (London and Channel) anticipates for to-day southerly or variable winds, light; fair or fine generally; warm. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

The Quebec Tercentenary.

The great event of yesterday at the Tercentenary celebration was a review of Regular troops, Militia, Volunteers, and detachments from the British, French, and United States squadrons, held by the Prince of Wales on the Plains of Abraham. The spectacle, which took place in brilliant weather, is described by our Special Correspondent as the most imposing and inspiring display of the kind ever witnessed in Canada.—After the review, the Prince presented to Lord Grey the sum of £90,000 which has been subscribed by British citizens in all parts of the Empire and by French and American sympathizers for the acquisition of the battlefields of Quebec for the people of the Dominion. (p. 7)

A Constitution for Turkey.

An Imperial Iradé was published in Constantinople yesterday ordering the assembling of a Chamber of Deputies in accordance with a Constitution elaborated by the Sultan. The Iradé has been communicated to the provincial authorities, with orders for the holding of elections. The Grand Vizier has issued a circular telegram to these authorities convening a Chamber of Deputies. These measures, together with the Ministerial changes announced on Wednesday, are the evident outcome of the apprehensions excited in the Sultan by the rapid spread of military disaffection, the growth of the Young Turkey party, and the demand of the Albanians for a Constitution.—From Salonika it is reported that the whole population is being won over to the Constitutional movement; and from Monastir comes a statement that the town is in the hands of the Young Turks, and that Marshal Osman Pasha has been seized there and carried off to Okhrida.—The entire garrison of Uskub is said to have mutinied. (p. 7)

The Persian Crisis.

Since Thursday there has been a cessation of hostilities at Tabriz, but the Nationalist leader is active in preparations for renewing the fighting. The inhabitants of Tabriz have appealed to the Shah through the European Legations. (p. 7)

M. Fallières's Tour.

The President of the French Republic yesterday arrived at Stockholm, where he had a hearty reception. (p. 7)

Serious Riots in Bombay.

The disturbances in Bombay, originating in popular manifestations of sympathy for Mr. Tilak, assumed serious proportions yesterday. Attacks were made by rioters on Europeans in the streets, outbreaks occurred in all the factory districts, and a mail train was attacked by a mob, which afterwards assaulted some native policemen. The Bombay Volunteers, who were stationed near, fired on the crowd, and several persons were killed and others wounded. All the available military have been called out. According to the latest reports the situation is somewhat quieter, although the attitude of the mob remains defiant. (p. 7)

Tramway Strike in Sydney.

A strike of tramway employés began unexpectedly in Sydney yesterday morning. Disturbances occurred between a crowd of strikers and their friends and military patrols, and 17 persons were arrested. All the strikers, who are State employés, have been dismissed; and the Premier has refused to consider the men's grievances till they have returned to work. (p. 7)

SUBJECT INDEX.

The Court, and Personal News: PAGE
Court Circular and News: The Emperor of China's Birthday; Lady Plymouth's Masked Ball ... 13
The Queen and the Marathon Race... ... 8 & 9
Honour for Lord Grey 12
M. Fallières at Stockholm 7
The Late Bishop Potter 8
To-day's and Prospective Arrangements 16
Obituary: Captain J. P. Thurburn... 13

The Empire and Foreign Affairs:
The Quebec Fêtes 7
Honour for Lord Grey 12
In Memory of Wolfe: Service at Greenwich ... 10
The Standard Oil Company 7
Bombay Rioters Fired upon by Troops 7
The Indian Budget Debate 7
The Persian Crisis 7
Constitution for Turkey ... ... 7 & 11
M. Fallières at Stockholm 7
New Zealand Finance 7
Tramway Strike in Sydney 7
Depression in Cape Colony 7
Transvaal Civil Service 7
Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute 7
The African Society 6
Imperial Institute 16
Australian Ideals (IV.) 6

Home Politics and Affairs:
Parliament—Commons: Irish Universities Bill 5 & 6
Parliamentary Notices 16
Political Notes 12
Election Intelligence 12
Licensing Bill Demonstration 12
Woman Suffragists and Ministers 15
Woman Suffrage 12
The International Free Trade Congress 13
Conservative and Constitutional Association ... 18
Government Publications 4
The Jubilee of Jewish Emancipation 16
The Franco-British Exhibition 8
Claim Against the Franco-British Exhibition... 4
The Constitution Congress 6
The Future of the Crystal Palace 10
The Speed of Motor-cars 9
Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council ... 4
Registry Office Marriages 9
Bank Holiday on the East Coast 4
The Times London Edition 12

Religion, Education, Charity, Health:
Ecclesiastical Intelligence 4
Bishops and Motor-Cars 15
University Intelligence 12
The Imperial College of Science and Technology 13
The Irish Universities Bill 11
The Training of Secondary School Teachers ... 4
Society of Apothecaries of London 13
The Cost of Medical Education 13
Church Schools Emergency League 17
Large Charitable Bequests 13
Metropolitan Water Board Research Work ... 4
Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses ... 10
Sewer—Single Private Drains: Law 3
The Breathing of Ozone 13

Naval and Military:
Naval and Military Intelligence 9
The Naval Manœuvres 9
Colonel Seely and the Fleet 12
The *London Gazette* 9
Flag Appointments 9
British Visitors at Cherbourg Arsenal 12
Bisley: The Silver Medallist 12
The Army Airship 12

Law, Crime, and Accidents:
Law Report 3
Law Notices ... ... 3 & 4
The Police Courts 4
The Michaelmas Law Sittings 12
The Assizes 4
County of London Sessions 3
Jury Service in the City 4
Central Criminal Court: The Mile-end Case ... 4

Science, Art, Music, and Drama:
The Recent Excavations in Crete 10
National Competition of Schools of Art 10
The O'Hagan Roman Coins 6
Sale of Engravings 6
Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival 16
The Alhambra Theatre 12

Sport, Agriculture, and Country Life:
Sporting Intelligence: Racing: Liverpool Summer Meeting; Cricket; Rowing 15
The Marathon Race: Victory of J. J. Hayes; The Queen and Dorando (with Map) ... 8, 9, & 11
Large Thames Carp 15
The Charm of Flowers in Switzerland 6
Country Holidays for Clerkenwell Children ... 6
Royal Botanic Society 10

Shipping, Weather, and Mails:
Mail and Shipping Intelligence 14
The Marine Insurance Market 18
Shipping Disasters: Reported Loss of Life ... 14
The Weather 14
Postal Servants... 12

Finance and Commerce:
City Article 17
Stock and Share List 17
Mines 17
The *London Gazette* 14
Public Companies 16
Company Meetings: To-day's Arrangements ... 16
New Zealand Finance 7
Natal Finances 7
The Standard Oil Company 7
Traffic Receipts... 16
Home Markets 18
Selati Railway Bonds 14
Canadian Pacific Railroad Earnings 14
American Markets 14
Toronto Stock Exchange 14
Continental Bourses 16
Auction Summary 18
Wages in the Cotton Trade 14
The Break Up of the Inland Revenue Department 14
Latest News 7

The Turkish Constitution.

The dramatic rapidity with which the SULTAN has granted a Constitution to Turkey is the best proof of the imminent peril in which he has found himself. For the moment it does not matter very much whether, as is most probable, he has revived the suspended Constitution of 1876, or whether, as is apparently suggested in the official announcement, he has promulgated an entirely new Constitution. The one momentous fact, which is inevitably destined to have far-reaching consequences in Eastern Europe, is that ABDUL HAMID has professedly relinquished some, at any rate, of those despotic and autocratic privileges which he abandoned almost immediately after his accession only to seize them again with a firmer grasp. We have still to see whether his sudden decision to liberalize the institutions of Turkey will suffice to rescue him from the very grave plight in which he is placed. The avowed primary object of the Young Turkey movement, which has accomplished this swift and almost bloodless revolution, was to secure his abdication. ABDUL HAMID has acted shrewdly in seeking to make terms with his people while there is yet time. With the army at his back he was able to trifle with the liberties of his subjects, to oppress the various helpless adherents of other creeds residing within his Empire, and to direct an administration steeped in corruption and notorious for inefficiency. When the army began to forswear its allegiance, he was at once paralyzed and helpless. The military revolt in Macedonia is only one phase of a discontent which has become almost universal in Turkey. Had the SULTAN been able to send other troops to crush the mutinous soldiery at Ochrida and Resna and other places, we should no doubt never have witnessed this hasty promulgation of constitutional privileges. But the SULTAN was driven into a corner. The telegrams of the last day or two show clearly that the revolutionary spirit was spreading like wildfire throughout the whole army. There was every possibility that the new regiments now being hurried into Macedonia would not only refuse to fire upon their mutinous comrades, but would join them in their vigorous revolt. The ruler of Turkey has, therefore, had to bow with all possible speed to the mandate of his indignant people. When it was announced on Wednesday that he had dismissed his Grand Vizier, FERID PASHA, and appointed SAID PASHA in his stead, it was manifest that important changes were impending. The nomination of KIAMIL PASHA to the Council of Ministers confirmed the impression. SAID and KIAMIL were in turn the Grand Viziers of the early years of the SULTAN's rule. KIAMIL PASHA has always had pronounced Liberal tendencies. SAID PASHA is narrower in his outlook, and when he was ABDUL HAMID's secretary he planned the methods by which the SULTAN rapidly extinguished the powers of the Sublime Porte. The shock of discovering that on becoming Grand Vizier he was himself one of the first victims of his own adroit devices for the extinction of Ministerial authority no doubt had a great effect upon his views. To-day both Ministers, who are almost the only survivors of the old Turkish school of statesmen, enjoy widespread respect in Turkey. Both are known to disapprove of the reactionary and secret methods of control practised at Yildiz Kiosk. That the SULTAN should have turned to them in such an emergency is not surprising, and that they should recommend the restoration of constitutional privileges is only natural. SAID and KIAMIL have poignant memories of their experiences under the administrative system now terminating. They can both recollect the time when it was only possible for them to remain in Turkey after Great Britain had extracted from the SULTAN guarantees for their safety.

Yet the spectacle of Turkey suddenly equipped with a Constitution amid the bland benedictions of the SULTAN is still so far unexpected that the dominating feeling of the beholders is bound to be that of surprise. The natural view is that any change in Turkey must be a change for the better, because it is impossible for the situation to be very much worse than it has been of late. We do not anticipate that the metamorphosis of the autocracy can be accomplished with the comparative smoothness which has marked the initial stages of the movement. There must be some jarring influences which will be bound to obtrude themselves. The drafting of a Constitution on paper is simple enough, but the difficulties begin when it is sought to put it into operation. Persia has just learned by bitter experience that constitutional privileges in an Oriental land are sometimes beset by awkward disadvantages. Very much will depend upon the spirit in which the SULTAN regards the new Assembly. His decision has come so late in the day that it cannot possibly convey an impression of good faith. He has granted or revived the Constitution, not because he wished to do so, but because the time had arrived when he had no option in the matter. Unless Yildiz Kiosk gives the new Assembly a fair chance of working along its appointed path, its advent may only plunge Turkey into greater disorder than ever. The relations between the SHAH and his Parliament were amiable enough at the outset, but within a very few months the Monarch was battering down the meeting-place of his lieges with guns. We look upon the new experiment with sympathy, but with considerable misgivings as to its possible consequences. Yet we also remember that Turkey is, after all, far better qualified to receive the boon of free institutions and a free Press than the backward and comparatively isolated country of Persia. One very reassuring feature of the situation is the orderly and restrained demeanour of the leaders of the Young Turkey movement. They have carried out their plans with considerable skill. But for the aid of the army, they might have pursued their propaganda for years without making much progress. When once they had induced a considerable proportion of the army, officers and men alike, to join their movement, the rest was comparatively easy. The revolutionaries in Macedonia seem to have comported themselves on the whole with admirable calmness and freedom from violence. They shot a few unpopular officers at the outset, but they rapidly brought about a condition of quietude in various districts of the province which both the SULTAN and the Powers had failed to accomplish. A notable characteristic of the movement has been the friendly attitude of the leaders towards the Christians in the insurrection. The manner in which they have been appealing to all creeds and races to work together is in entire accord with the spirit of the new Constitution, which is understood to confer equal rights upon all subjects of the SULTAN. If the Young Turkey movement, which has already attained its principal object, continues to be conducted on enlightened and pacific lines, it may go far towards bringing about the regeneration of Turkey. We cannot forget, however, that the real instrument which has wrought this change is the Turkish army, and the predominant influence in the army was discontent at arrears of pay and conditions of service. Military grievances probably weighed a great deal more with the soldiery than any desire for a Parliament. When those grievances are rectified, the support of the army may possibly become a somewhat uncertain quantity.

An immediate consequence of the events of the last few days is that they greatly complicate the problem of Macedonia. The British proposals, which have met with such a satisfactory reception in the European capitals, will scarcely be pressed at a moment when Turkey is in confusion. We can hardly expect to see mobile columns suppressing brigandage by order of the SULTAN when the troops designated for those columns have not only temporarily repudiated the authority of ABDUL HAMID, but are actually entering successfully into association with the bands for the maintenance of order. After a due interval we must look to the new Administration to carry into effect those projects of reform which have been pressed upon the SULTAN as imperative. We have always held that, if the neighbours of Macedonia would be content to leave Macedonia alone, the best solution of the Macedonian problem would be a reformed Turkey. But, whether the task devolves upon the SULTAN or upon his Parliament, no effort must be spared to press upon the Turkish authorities in due season the conviction of the Powers that, whatever may have happened in Turkey, Macedonia cannot be allowed to remain in the deplorable condition into which it has so long been allowed to lapse. At this juncture, we may add, a very special responsibility rests upon the States adjoining the Turkish borders. Any attempt to take advantage of the new complications in order to stir up fresh strife in any part of the SULTAN's dominions would meet with the emphatic reprobation of the rest of Europe. Turkey has a right to ask that she may be allowed to work towards her own regeneration at this critical juncture, undisturbed by the intrigues or the intrusions of those around her. The constitutional movement is, however, probably in greater peril from within than from without. The Young Turks will find the change from agitation to responsibility beset with pitfalls, some of them, no doubt, wrought by themselves. They will do well to remember, too, that the hand which has given the new Assembly to Turkey has proffered the same boon before, only to snatch it away again when a propitious moment arrived.

The Marathon Race.

HER MAJESTY the QUEEN, with that womanly tact which endears her to the hearts of all the KING's subjects, has retrieved what all must have thought a somewhat unfortunate ending to the great Marathon race run yesterday. At the Government banquet to the Olympic Council LORD DESBOROUGH announced that DORANDO, the Italian runner, who, though first at the tape, was disqualified owing to assistance received in the last few yards, was to be presented with a special cup by the QUEEN, who was anxious to give it personally to-day either to himself or to his representative. It is no exaggeration to say that the 100,000 spectators who had assembled to see the finish of the race felt a thrill of sympathy as the brave Italian first staggered dazed and fainting before them. And when, in spite of three collapses, he struggled unbeaten to the end, it was felt that human courage and endurance could hardly go further. The story goes that PHEIDIPPIDES the Athenian ran from Athens to Sparta to claim aid against the Persians, and ran back with the news that Sparta hung back, but with a divine message that Athens would win. As a reward he chose the privilege of fighting for his country at Marathon, and at the close of the day ran the twenty-six miles to his native city to bring her the glad tidings which he uttered with his last breath. To commemorate this great feat of human endurance and of patriotism the Olympic Committee have made a Marathon race of twenty-six miles the culminating event in their meeting. DORANDO and HAYES (the winner) and their companions had no such supreme motive in yesterday's race as PHEIDIPPIDES, but they ran for their country's glory against the champions of other friendly nations. DORANDO, by his gallant struggle, proved once again that Italy can breed men of pluck and endurance such as are needed in other fields of national life besides sport. At the same time, Englishmen will rejoice in the victory of an American, and in the splendid display made by the representatives of the United States in this race.

Interest in the Olympic Games, which had gradually been growing owing to various causes, not least of which was the excellent sport displayed, had come to its height for this great race. The vast enclosure of the Stadium was packed to its utmost extent and disappointed crowds were turned away from the doors. The qualifications of the various candidates had been widely canvassed, and in England high hopes had been expressed that our representatives would be able to give an excellent account of themselves. But in many ways the race was a great surprise. The pace of the first few miles must have been terrific, and probably for that reason, and on account of the unaccustomed heat of the day, our men, who had done well in practices, fell off as the race progressed. Again, LONGBOAT, the redoubtable Indian from Canada, did not answer to the expectations held of him. But the American Continent has had it nearly all its own way; of the first four, three including the victor come from the United States, while Canada takes a high place among the next eight. The second was also a representative of the Anglo-Saxon race, HEFFERON, a prison-warder from Bloemfontein, who led for a considerable part of the last few miles. Undoubtedly, however, after this race, we shall have to revise our estimate of English and American athletes' comparative worth; for while we believed that the Americans were better at sprinting, we felt some confidence in our own staying powers for long-distance running. But although we naturally feel some regret that the English runners, from whom much was expected, did not make a better appearance on our own ground, it is at least some satisfaction to our national pride that among the first seventeen runners the Anglo-Saxon stock was represented by no fewer than fifteen.

SIR EDWARD GREY, in his speech at the banquet offered by the Government, touched upon the international effects of the Olympic Games, and pointed out that they tend to improve relations between the different countries competing. In this contention we believe that he is justified. In the first place, it helps considerably to increase our respect for other nations to find that they show skill in sports which we had regarded as peculiarly our own, and the friendly rivalry engendered in the attempt to surpass their skill tends to good fellowship and mutual appreciation. There is a certain freemasonry among sportsmen of any nation, and when it is found that this freemasonry exists among other nations, and can be brought into relation with our own, this idea of friendship spreads gradually through the community. A generous assistance to fellow-athletes in distress, which has been marked in several incidents during these Games, has largely tended to increase this friendly spirit. On the other side much has been heard of certain disputed awards which have created some soreness in some nations. But, on the whole, we believe that even these causes of friction may not prove unmixed evils in the end. When it is found that the judges in giving their awards act on rigid principles, from which they do not depart on any pretext, we believe that even those countries which do not admit those precise principles will in the long run feel satisfaction at the certainty of the awards. Whatever, indeed, may be thought of the merit of all the rules followed by LORD DESBOROUGH and his colleagues during their most arduous and efficient labours of the last fortnight, their personality and their evident impartiality will have impressed all competitors that their cause could not be in fairer hands. The full tale of the Olympic Games is not yet completed; but their most important phase will be completed to-day by the presentation of the prizes by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN. This, then, would seem a suitable opportunity for an expression of thanks for the ungrudging and patriotic labours of LORD DESBOROUGH, the REV. DE COURCY LAFFAN, and the other members of the British Olympic Council in so successfully organizing and conducting this great international meeting.

The Irish Universities Bill.

The Irish Universities Bill passed the report stage yesterday, after two days' debate, and doubtless will be read a third time to-day. When it goes up to the House of Lords, there will be opportunities for discussing it with greater freedom and with more publicity than was possible under the procedure adopted in the House of Commons. Efforts will presumably be made, and we trust made with success, in the course of its further progress, to give it that academic character which MR. BIRRELL originally professed to be eager that it should bear, but which he has so signally failed to impress upon it. But both parties are anxious that the Roman Catholics of Ireland should at last obtain a teaching University exempt from the ban of the authorities of their Church, and both earnestly desire that it should start upon its career with prospects as propitious as circumstances may allow. We do not apprehend that the majority of the Peers will adopt an attitude which would wreck the scheme. They will naturally point out its manifold inconsistencies with the educational theories which MR. BIRRELL and his Nonconformist supporters profess, and with the particular principles to which he over and over again proclaimed that it would conform. They will try, we should assume, to bring it into closer harmony with those principles in some of the points where its divergence from them is most glaring, and, having performed that duty, they will leave the responsibility for its results to its author, to those who have inspired him, and to those who have acted with him. The auspices under which the scheme will enter into life cannot be regarded as favourable, so far as the Dublin University is concerned, even by the fond eye of a parent. The growth and development of that institution depends largely upon the action of those over whom Parliament has little or no control. The Bishops, as MR. BUTCHER said yesterday, can wreck it, if they are so minded, as they wrecked the Queen's Colleges, and we do not yet know whether they turn upon it a favourable or an unfavourable eye. Still less can we say what may be the judgment of that authority, to which the Bishops are pledged to yield obedience. Neither the hierarchy nor the Vatican have committed themselves on the scheme, and, perhaps, they may not be in a hurry to commit themselves. Their policy may not improbably be to take it for what it is worth, and to see to what extent they can mould it in practice into accordance with their ideals. If they can shape the plastic clay, which the author of the undenominational Elementary Education Bill of 1906 has placed in their hands, into the form that they desire, they will tolerate the new University without enthusiasm; should they not succeed in doing this, they will treat it, we imagine, as they treated the Queen's Colleges.

In its present shape the scheme satisfies nobody, except perhaps MR. DILLON and the section of the Nationalists who think with him. BISHOP O'DWYER, who is one of the ablest and warmest advocates of a teaching University in Ireland constructed upon Roman Catholic lines, has stated more than once and with characteristic vigour of language that its principles are "utterly foreign" to the principles of his Church, and the Bishops as a body have recorded their dismay at the discovery that the Dublin University is to be non-residential. None of them has pretended to admire it, and several of them have intimated their disapprobation of one or other of its provisions. The University men in Parliament who are best qualified by study and by experience to form an instructed judgment upon it, and who have sought to approach it throughout from a purely academic standpoint, make no secret of their disappointment at the refusal of the CHIEF SECRETARY to modify it in accordance with the established and recognized traditions of University life, and of the misgivings with which its actual provisions fill them. The tone of poignant regret in which MR. BUTCHER yesterday deplored MR. BIRRELL's determination to enable the students of the seminary of Maynooth and of other similar institutions to enjoy all the privileges of this teaching University, without having spent an hour within its walls, save for purposes of examination, shows how sensible are those who have only the interests of education at heart to the way in which these have been sacrificed to political expediency. MR. BUTCHER combines an exceptional experience of University life, both in England and in Scotland, with an intimate knowledge of the conditions and the wants of his own country. The amendments which he has pressed upon the Government have been obviously inspired by a single-minded desire to make the new Dublin University and its constituent colleges efficient centres of liberal culture. But MR. BIRRELL, strong in the support of the Nationalists, and of the Nonconformists who have adjusted their consciences to the situation, meets the considered arguments of men like MR. BUTCHER and SIR WILLIAM ANSON with a jest, and a sneer at the "academic" character of their reasons. Apparently he has correctly gauged the convictions of the men who urged him not to hear