Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Elmendorf Lectures.
CASINO—8—Sergeant Kitty.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—Merely Mary Ann.
DALY'S—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—The Secret of Polichinelle.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Mice and Men.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Three Little Maids.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
HUDSON THEATRE—8:20—Ranson's Folly.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Das Dunkle Thor.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—Hamlet.
LYRIC THEATRE—8—The Pit.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—Babes in Toyland.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:15—The Virginian.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—8:15—Instrumental Concerts.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—As You Like It.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8—Ivan the Terrible.
NEW EMPIRE—8:20—The Other Girl.
NEW LYCEUM—3:30—Concert of Old Music.—8:15—The Admirable Crichton.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Tenderfoot.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Minstrels and Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—Ward & Vokes. Fifth Avenue—Hush-a-Bye Baby. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Sally in Our Alley.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:20—Raffles.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—2—8—Because She Loved.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE—8—Candida and The Man of Destiny.
VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The County Chairman.
WEST END—8—Kellar.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: In the Senate government ownership of an armor plate plant was discussed in connection with the Naval Appropriation bill, which was passed; more sensational testimony was presented at the Smoot hearing. ==== House: A sensation was caused in the House by the presentation of the postal report involving many members in illegal practices; the report went over to Wednesday without debate; the House passed the resolution looking to an inquiry into the Beef Trust.

FOREIGN.—News was received at Ying-Kau that the Japanese squadron again shelled Vladivostok, but the report was not confirmed, and Admiral Alexieff sent a dispatch saying that the enemy entered Ussuri Bay at noon yesterday, but soon departed without renewing the bombardment. ==== Port Arthur reported all quiet, but dispatches from points on the Liao-Tung Gulf continued to indicate that the Russians except an attack from that quarter; lighters have been bought to block the Liao River's channel. ==== The belief prevails in Tokio that the Russian cruiser squadron is near the mouth of the Tumen River covering the movements of Russian troops from Possiet Bay: the Russian force in Northeastern Corea is reported strong. ==== A special dispatch to The Tribune from London said that the Russian squadron was believed to be in the harbor of Vladivostok, and that an investment of that port was more probable than a Japanese advance across rough country on Moukden.

DOMESTIC.—There came mighty near being a lynching in Springfield, Ohio. ==== Authoritative assurance was given that no hitch had developed in the Panama Canal programme; the Commissioners decided to sail for the isthmus on March 29. ==== A report from Washington indicated that the present pension laws might be so liberalized as to remove the necessity for a general service pension law. ==== The President sent to Congress the report of Charles J. Bonaparte and Clinton R. Woodruff on affairs in Indian Territory; they say that conditions there involve profound discredit to the United States.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== The buildings committee of the Board of Education decided to let school contracts on the alternate bid proposition hereafter. ==== A circular, believed to be from the Hill men and attacking Tammany Hall, was circulated here. ==== The Ice Trust stockholders' committee conferred at the Waldorf and planned to win the contest expected at to-day's annual meeting. ==== Buildings Superintendent Hopper said he thought overloading caused the Darlington disaster. ==== Justice Leventritt refused to continue an injunction restraining certain contractors from demolishing buildings for the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal, declaring that the plaintiffs did not come into the court with clean hands. ==== Bird S. Coler refused to take sides in the Hill-Murphy fight. ==== A second new dormitory and gifts of about $55,000 were announced at the meeting of the trustees of Columbia University. ==== The Wisconsin Society dinner was held at the Waldorf.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 40.

A MYTHICAL OPPOSITION.

Rapid progress is being made in the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention. Under the terms of the call that body will have a total membership of 988. More than three months are to elapse before the convention assembles. Yet already nearly one-eighth of the delegates have been chosen, and by the end of March probably one-third will have received their credentials. Three States—Florida, South Carolina and Virginia—and one Territory—Alaska—have held nominating conventions. Kansas will choose delegates-at-large this week, and between now and April 1 Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and the Indian Territory are to select their agents and representatives at Chicago. Meanwhile district conventions are being held or called in every quarter of the Union.

Enough delegates have already been named to show the unmistakable and positive drift of party sentiment. Republican voters in every section of the country are putting on record their enthusiastic approval of President Roosevelt's administration and their sincere desire to continue him in the Presidential office. Of the 118 delegates-elect, ninety-eight, or 83 per cent, have been instructed to support him for the Presidential nomination. Of the uninstructed delegates—twenty in all—four-fifths doubtless favor the President's candidacy. In some districts it is not the custom to send instructed delegates, and this custom has been adhered to this year, the feeling of the voters being expressed in resolutions indorsing the President without explicitly instructing for him. In Virginia, where instructions were to be given by the State convention to the four delegates-at-large, factional divisions and parliamentary disorder precipitated a "snap" adjournment before the report of the committee on resolutions was presented or acted on. In only one district which gave no instructions—the Vth Ohio—was the question of instructing or not instructing put directly to the delegates. Instructions were defeated in that case by a narrow margin; so that of the 118 delegates already elected, it can fairly be said that only two—those from this single Ohio district—really reflect any hostility, open or covert, to the President's candidacy.

The universality of the support given to the President also testifies to the absolute lack of any coherent or tangible opposition to his nomination. In the list of delegates-elect he counts on supporters from every portion of the Union. Instructions have been given for him in scattered districts in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia and Texas, and State and Territorial conventions have indorsed his candidacy in Florida, South Carolina and Alaska. The movement in his favor is overwhelming and irresistible, and his unanimous nomination at Chicago is assured as absolutely as any risk in the world of politics can be assured. No sane observer could well have anticipated any other outcome. But it must be disconcerting to the agencies which set themselves to conjuring up a popular reaction against the President and his policies to find that boasted reaction a baseless and punctured political myth.

AN UGLY LOOK.

There are indications that Mayor McClellan is feeling very uncomfortable in the position in which he has been put by the renewal of the Public Library fence advertising agreement with McNamara & Co. It would be discourteous to hurry him unduly, but he has now had the matter under consideration for a fortnight or more, and it is not easy to see why he should need more time, unless, indeed, he is hoping that the public memory will prove to be short in this instance, as in so many others. It is not, intrinsically, a complicated question. The Park Commissioner, reversing the well approved policy of his predecessor, gave a Tammany favorite the right to cover the library fence with advertisements in disregard of intelligent public sentiment and at the sacrifice of municipal dignity. If that had been all, the general condemnation of the act would have been abundantly justified. But, as a matter of fact, the transaction has a much more serious side to it. It looks like a clear case of "graft."

The privilege granted to McNamara & Co. puts $1,500 a year in the city treasury. How much it will put in the pockets of the grantees cannot be exactly determined, but no competent judge of such matters doubts that it is worth at least ten times that amount, while many estimates are much higher. That is a very snug profit, considering that there is no risk of loss, and the figures make Mr. Pallas's professions of solicitude for the financial advantage of the city utterly ridiculous. In short, a proceeding which at first looked merely like an example of bad taste now presents a decidedly scandalous appearance. It is, of course, well understood that a Tammany man with a strong pull is behind McNamara & Co., but a good many persons are beginning to doubt if that is the full explanation, and to ask how much of his profits he has to distribute "higher up."

Nor is that the only awkward suggestion relating to the situation with which the Mayor has to deal. Rumors are in circulation that Commissioner Pallas personally had little or nothing to do with the arrangement beyond making it valid by means of his signature. It is even whispered that in case he is pushed too hard he may feel himself compelled in self-defence to explain that in signing the license he was carrying out instructions which it would have been exceedingly inconvenient to disobey. Can it be possible that Mayor McClellan is really confronted with an embarrassment of that sort? If so, his hesitation is not surprising. His earnest desire to give the city a creditable administration, in view of the amount of political hay there is out, must incline him to call the Park Commissioner down sharply and kill a job of the old Tammany variety. But if Pallas, instead of being the original sinner, was an instrument in the hands of others, it would be a delicate thing to take a course which might have the effect of putting that fact on record.

Nevertheless, we cannot see any other way out for the Mayor. Advertisements ought not to be allowed on the library fence at any price. If they are to be tolerated, they ought to pay the city from ten to twenty times the sum charged to McNamara & Co. The existing arrangement is an ugly blot on the McClellan administration.

SPEECH WITHOUT THOUGHT.

Mr. Depew's friends in the Senate had a little laugh at his expense Saturday, when, in answer to an accusation of inconsistency, he remarked: "I was not then a Senator, but "simply a New-Yorker, making speeches al-"most every night and giving little thought to "them." It can hardly be pleasing to any public man to be forced to confess that he ever talks without thinking, and most men confronted with unconsidered, far off inconsistencies would prefer to find some other explanation for them. Mr. Depew's frankness is engaging, and it is highly useful, for it is an expert diagnosis of a disease of the age. For years the most popular orator in New-York, in demand on all occasions and with unparalleled readiness, we may almost say recklessness, responding to all demands, Mr. Depew has put to an unendurable strain human capacity for thought and consistency by trying to make it keep pace with fluency in continuous performance. He is the victim of his enjoyment of speechmaking as an exercise and his good natured readiness to respond to all drafts on his eloquence. He has done remarkably well, perhaps better than anybody else engaging in the same occupation on the same scale, and if Mr. Depew cannot talk every night and think of what he is saying nobody else can.

"Hæc fabula docet." This little incident is simply typical of what under present conditions every man in public life is brought to who does not heroically resist the eager suction of the vacuum around him, tending to spread his intellectuals out thin to emptiness. The passion seems to be all pervading. No man is content to take time to give the world a perfect work. Or if he is content, the clever exploiter who prefers to market ten imperfect, half baked works, rather than wait for a single perfect one, pesters him to death with flattering demands and dazzling prizes for fertility. A thoughtful, forceful preacher gets established where he can do good, with just enough intellectual power to inspire a congregation once a week. The lecture bureau and the publisher come along, put in a force pump where a spring was, demand three or four addresses and articles a week, and soon have him running emptyings. A man with a clever turn of wit makes a few capital afterdinner speeches, and the whole race of dinner committees sets on him and in six months turns him into a frightful bore. Somebody writes a promising poem or novel, and before he has a chance to develop any real greatness the temptation of popularity carries him into the army of prolific mediocrity. The noble ambition to do good becomes in itself a cause of evil. The worker attacked by the germ of megalomania is told by his conscience that he must reach a larger audience. The thing which he finds so helpful to a few must not be wasted; it must be made serviceable to the many. So it is diluted, and soon becomes useless to anybody.

It may be said that the newspaper writer should be the last person in the world to be critical on this score, for the newspaper is the quintessence of snap judgment and rapid, continuous utterance. But for that very reason the newspaper writer can appreciate the evil incident to his calling. The newspaper must be superficial and imperfect, and the public takes it with appropriate qualification. Are our preachers, statesmen, professors, historians and novelists to be taken as mere ephemeral journalists? Are their serious works to be treated as words without careful thought? If not, greater self-restraint and concentration of activities must be sought. From old time the public has a tradition that what the preacher or statesman says in a formal address or what the author puts forth in a book is of significance as the product of mature thought, but that tradition will not long endure experience with the modern, three-ring, intellectual hippodrome which asks of all characters making claim to distinction a continuous exhibition of verbal agility. Time is an element in the formation of thought which the populace seems to forget, and the would-be thinker too rarely has the courage or the patience to demand.

REVISION FOR DREYFUS.

France takes another step toward justice and toward honor. The criminal branch of the Court of Cassation, the highest tribunal in the land, has granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of the judgment which was pronounced upon him by the military tribunal at Rennes. This result has been effected literally "with neatness and dispatch." The hearing of the case lasted only a few days. It proceeded without interruption and with a dignity finely contrasting with the moblike scenes of the Rennes trial and of the trial of Zola. We are told that the public paid little attention to it, and that the decision of the court will be accepted without any sensational demonstrations either for or against it. That is as it should be. But we shall strangely misjudge the case if we attribute the present attitude of the public to apathy or indifference.

Rather is it to be attributed partly to shame for the infamies of the past and a desire not to recall attention to them by unduly dwelling upon the present phases of the case, and partly to a confidence that at last justice will be done in one of the most extraordinary and most iniquitous of all France's "causes célèbres." Indeed, there is reason for revision. When we recall the story of the accusation, conviction and imprisonment of Dreyfus, it is difficult to realize that we are recalling a simple tale of actual facts in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Rather do we seem to be conjuring up in a disordered dream some horrible phantasmagoria of the Dark Ages or some lost chapter from the story of Vathek. We heard much a few years ago about the "chose jugée," the closed case which must not be reopened. Well, it has been reopened, and will be reopened again and as often and as long as may be necessary to fulfil justice. But it would be well if the infamies of the old army ring of Esterhazys and Paty du Clams and the inhumanities of Devil's Isle could all be sealed away forever from the memory of man. As for the confidence of the public that justice will at last be done, it is doubtless well placed. That is, so far as it is now possible to do justice. Some of the criminals have passed beyond the reach of earthly justice, and nothing can now indemnify their victim for the horrors he has endured. But at least the record may be set straight, and Dreyfus may be enabled to spend the remainder of his life a free man, not because he has served out his sentence, nor because he has been pardoned, but because a competent tribunal has declared him not guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

The granting of the appeal is no surprise. It has been confidently expected from the first. The strong recommendation of it by M. Valles, the Minister of Justice, foreshadowed it. The impressive argument of M. Baudoin, the Attorney General, told strongly for it. M. Baudoin's personal testimony was significant, in its similarity to that of more than one other who has looked into the case. The further he investigated it, the more astounded he was at the villany that was disclosed and at the travesty upon justice involved in the conviction of Dreyfus upon such "evidence." That would doubtless be the experience of any just and discriminating man who should look into the depths of the conspiracy against Dreyfus. It is not necessary that all the world should do so. It will be sufficient to have the case reviewed by a competent and just tribunal, and that is what is now about to be done.

THE REACTION IN PROSPERITY.

By the slight abatement which has been observed in the activity of some departments of American industry in the last few months economists have been led to ask how much further it is likely to go. Periods of development alternate more or less regularly with halts or setbacks, so that it is natural to inquire whether the impending reaction is likely to be notable, like those in the 70's and 90's, or more mild. In an elaborate review of the prosperity of this country "The Statist," a British periodical, takes a highly favorable view of the outlook. It is satisfied that the depression "will "resemble that of the 80's. It will be compara-"tively small, and it will not last very long."

Production, which is the original source of wealth, is divided into three great branches. Agriculture has the place of honor still, so far as proportions go. The value of farm products has increased steadily and in an amazing fashion. From 1890 to 1900 the growth was over 50 per cent. Partly through the occupation of new lands and partly through improved methods of cultivation, a continuance of this expansion, "The Statist" believes, may be expected. In spite of the anthracite strike in 1902 and the more recent pause in gain in the output of pig iron, mining has, on the whole, enlarged its yield. The production of gold, copper, soft coal and petroleum shows no signs of falling off, but, on the other hand, a practically uniform development. Thirty years ago manufacturing contributed about 25 per cent to the nation's wealth. To-day its share is over 35 per cent. Again, the value of its products increased between 1890 and 1900 fully 40 per cent. Here, too, "The Statist" looks for further growth, with a large exportation of any surplus that may accumulate in consequence of the dulness of domestic trade.

Particular attention is given by our contemporary to the condition and prospects of American railways and the value of their securities. Transportation, of course, sustains the most intimate relations with trade. Companies engaged in that industry should thrive when other kinds of business are prosperous. There are, however, additional reasons for cheerful anticipations in regard to American railways. Very little new capital has gone into them of late and their earning capacity has materially increased. During the 70's 40,000 miles of fresh track were laid in the United States, and in the next decade 73,000. During the 90's only 28,000 miles were added. Between 1883 and 1892 the passenger mileage per mile of road remained almost stationary at a trifle less than 80,000. By 1902 it had grown to 99,842. The most conspicuous gain, though, was in the freight traffic. Between 1883 and 1892 the average load of a train rose from 126 to 161 tons, and by 1902 it had reached 308 tons. The general effect is illustrated by another comparison. For the fiscal year 1893-'94 the net earnings of all American lines were 3.28 per cent of the cost of the road and rolling stock, while for 1901-'02 they were 5.15 per cent, a gain of more than one-half in profits of the industry. In its detailed survey of the finances of the more conspicuous railway here "The Statist" shows that a few of them have really earned 9, 10, 12 and even 15 per cent, though a large part of the revenue has gone into improvements instead of dividends. Here, certainly, is a showing that inspires pride and confidence!

CHICAGO'S PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

The news of the success of the movement in Chicago to make its justly famed orchestra, which has been under the direction of Theodore Thomas ever since its organization in the early 90's, a permanent institution will be gladly welcomed by lovers of music everywhere. Beginning his orchestral career in Chicago after having won fame in New-York as a great conductor, Theodore Thomas threw himself into the work of building up a great orchestra and of developing musical taste in the Western metropolis along broad lines. In this work he was upheld by the Orchestra Association, composed of public spirited and wealthy citizens, who, from their own pockets, within the last ten or twelve years, have made good annual deficits amounting all told to over $350,000. That the association did this without insisting upon a lowering of the musical standards to increase box office receipts redounds to its credit, and also to that of Theodore Thomas, who never showed a sign of yielding to pressure, either from the box office or from those outside the association who brought influence to bear upon him to play for dollars and the popular taste rather than for art.

But art is long—much longer than the purses of the Orchestra Association—and a time came when, in order that the orchestra should be independent and permanent, it was necessary it should have a permanent home. Relying upon the musical clientèle the concerts had built up, and also upon the public spirit of Chicagoans, the association frankly took the public into its confidence and asked that a fund of $750,000 be raised to insure the success and permanency of the orchestra. That the subscriptions for this purpose have now passed the $650,000 mark, and that the future of the orchestra is now said to be assured, is a result highly creditable to the music lovers of the Western city.

A report by way of Paris says Japanese enthusiasm for war is cooling. If true, this is unfortunate for Japan, for Russia is just warming up.

The election of Commander Peary as president of the coming International Geographical Congress is a well deserved compliment. He has done more than any fellow countryman in the last dozen years to clear up topographical uncertainties in the Arctic regions; he has approached the Pole more closely from the American side than any living man, and he has made larger individual sacrifices than his contemporaries in the cause of exploration. While it is the man primarily who has thus been honored, it will not be forgotten that at present he is at the head of the American Geographical Society, whose headquarters are in the metropolis. Tribute is thus paid, therefore, to the oldest and richest, if not the most influential, of the local organizations whose representatives have united in the choice.

The Parker boom has not yet reached the stage of boisterous and contagious jubilation.

The Postoffice bill, as reported to the House of Representatives, carries the large total of nearly $170,000,000. A generous increase is made for the expenditure for free mail delivery in the rural districts. This administration is not forgetting or neglecting the interests and the conveniences of citizens in scattered parts of the country.

Germany has a brand new steel trust, which will now proceed to have fun with its floaters and promoters, and possibly after a while with its investors.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" gives an interesting explanation of the origin of two queer names of places. The mountains of Kentucky afford many queer names of streams, peaks, towns and villages, but perhaps none are more remarkable than Kingdom Come and Why Not. The first of these is the name of a stream in Leslie County, is taken from the Lord's Prayer, and is the scene of John Fox, Jr.'s, recent story, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." The second is the name of a small postoffice in the county, and originates from the old song "Why Not To-night?" It is said that an interesting religious revival was once held in this locality, at which this song was sung a great deal, and the people became so carried away with the music that the place was ever afterward called Why Not.

CONCERNING WARDEN'S WIDOW.

The gown she's always wearing is as black as any sloe—
The women say she does that, knowing black becomes her so—
In company she's timid and as shy as any bird,
'Tis rare in conversation that she interjects a word!
Her every act is proper, and so very sad she seems,
One would not think her mind was filled with antenuptial dreams.
But all the women argue that's a bit of artful play,
For Arthur Warden's widow has her cap set, so they say.

She's happiest when cradling in her arms some little tyke;
The men crowd round by dozens, but she treats them all alike!
And pretty maidens tell you, with their cherry lips a-pout,
They fail to see what's in her for the men to rave about.
The matrons cold regard her, some would snub her if they dared,
And vow "she must have little for her late lamented cared,
So shamefully she flaunts herself in each good catch's way"—
For Arthur Warden's widow has her cap set, so they say.

I'd brand as false their gossip if she'd give her sweet consent—
One word from me and all the tongues accusing would relent.
But our engagement, she insists, must be sub rosa yet,
"And since you know who's in my cap," she says, "why, dear, don't fret!"
So in the figurative cap, contentedly I wait
Till she shall choose to bear my name, elect to share my fate.
Ah, wouldn't Mrs. Grundy like to know she's named the day?
For Arthur Warden's widow has her cap set, so they say.

—(Brooklyn Life.

The season's shipments of oranges and lemons from Southern California so far are 9,010 cars. Her orange and lemon groves are still making good California's title of the Land of Gold.

Its Hurtful Sedentary Habit.—"I think," said the meditative boy, "that a wasp would be all right if it didn't get tired."
"Eh?" replied his father. "Where did you get that idea?"
"Why, one day I got a wasp on my hand and while he was walking around he was all right. He didn't hurt till he stopped to sit down."—(Philadelphia Press.

With Texas farmers beginning to plant corn, snow still on the ground in New-York, and California shipping oranges and lemons by the carload, it is possible to gain some idea of the size of this big country of ours, and of the variety of climate it affords.

ANOTHER HERO.

There are heroes who are lauded for their daring on the field,
There are heroes who on engines let their courage be revealed;
There are heroes who rush boldly to save others in distress;
There are heroes who give hungry little orphans happiness,
But another merits mention as a hero—ring the bell
For the man who doesn't grumble when he isn't feeling well.

Let us give the heroes medals who go forth to dare and do
In the crash and roar of battle, and where flames are leaping, too;
Let us honor them that nobly help the poor and weak and small,
But he ought to have a statue, finely wrought and white and tall,
Who refrains from boring others with his troubles, just for spite,
Who works on without complaining when he isn't feeling right. —(Chicago Record-Herald.

The following tale, doubtless apocryphal, is told of the Bishop of London. Having indulged that precious pastime of asking any small boy or girl in the audience to ask him a question, Dr. Ingram was met by the following: "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" It is sad to record that even the Bishop of London was driven to make the usual humiliating and miserable escape by returning: "What little boy or girl would like to answer this?"

Their Meeting.—She (flushing expectantly)—Fred Smithers, as I live! Poor fellow—it saddens me to think how broken up he was over my refusal.
He (wrinkling forehead)—Where in thunder have I seen that woman before?—(Brooklyn Life.

"The Syracuse Post-Standard" has been enlarging its plant. It has a new quadruple press, with a product of 24,000 sixteen-page papers an hour. There is no larger printing press now in use between New-York and Buffalo. The composing room has been enlarged to twice its former size. "The Post-Standard" is to be congratulated upon its success upon wholesome, conservative lines.

Trouble Ahead.—"Have you given up anything for Lent?" asked the Rev. Goodman.
"Not yet," replied Mr. Grumbel, "but I expect, before it's over, I'll have to give up the price of an Easter bonnet and Spring gown."—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 7.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received to-day the German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, who called, by special invitation, accompanied by Miss Ivy Lanham, sister of the baroness, and her fiancé, Lieutenant Commander De Faramond de Lafjole, whose engagement has just been announced. When the President and Mrs. Roosevelt had extended their congratulations to the young people, Mrs. Roosevelt served tea.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt did not dine at the White House to-night, but went out with some friends informally.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 7.—Secretary Taft has accepted the presidency of the new University Club. Secretary Cortelyou will be a vice-president. The organization already has six hundred accepted members and two hundred and fifty are on the waiting list.

An international engagement of like interest to Washington and New-York is that of J. H. Van Roijen, secretary of the Netherlands Legation, and now its chargé d'affaires, to Miss Albertina Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, of New-York and Newport. As Mr. Van Roijen is only awaiting the arrival of the minister, who is to succeed Baron Gevers, to proceed to his new post in Europe, it is probable that the wedding will take place at an early day.

The grand opera attracted a fashionable gathering to-night. Among the boxholders, all of whom entertained guests, were the German Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who had with them the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, and Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, of New-York, whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., Miss Sanger, Miss Wadsworth, Mr. Huidekoper and Mr. Bonaparte. Earlier in the evening the party were entertained at dinner by the host and hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, of New-York, are in Washington and have taken the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins for the next six weeks.

The Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Kean, sisters of Senator Kean, are spending a week in New-York.

General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, is recovering from an attack of the grip, but is still unable to leave his home.

Senator and Mrs. Depew have invitations out for a small dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Westinghouse, who is on her way to Mexico in her private car, accompanied by a small party of guests, made a short stop in Atlanta yesterday, where she was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Henry S. Jackson.

Mrs. H. Morgan Hill and Miss Diana Morgan Hill will go abroad in April. Mr. Hill will leave here to-morrow for California.

Many of the official set, including leading Congressmen, Latin American diplomatists and the principal executive chiefs, saw William Collier in "The Dictator" to-night.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, was the scene yesterday at 12:30 o'clock of the wedding of Mrs. Pauline Cory Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. David Cory, to Joseph S. Ulman. David Monroe Cory gave his sister away. Miss Marjorie Monroe, daughter of Dr. Monroe, was her only attendant, while J. Stevens Ulman officiated as his brother's best man. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, a wedding breakfast took place at the bridegroom's home, in Twenty-third-st. Among those present were Mrs. David Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay and Wright Barclay. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Ulman will make their headquarters for a time at the Hotel Netherland. They will not take a house in the city until the fall.

General and Mrs. Charles F. Roe leave town to-morrow for Mexico.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, with Miss Frederica Webb and their sons, as well as Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Wetmore and James L. Breese, return to town to-morrow from Florida and Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr., arrived in town yesterday from their place in the South. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has likewise returned.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who has been staying with Colonel Oliver H. Payne at his country place at Thomasville, Ga., has gone to Cuba.

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson leaves here for Europe to-day, and will spend the greater part of the next two months in Spain. Mrs. Edward Isham likewise sails to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, who have been staying at Tuxedo, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Morgan have moved from Mr. Morgan's father's house, and are staying with Miss Morgan at her apartment, No. 121 Madison-ave.

Mrs. James M. Whitney, who has been ill at her home in Brookline, Mass., since the death of her son, William C. Whitney, has now recovered her health.

The Countess Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, who was Miss Nelson Morton, has sailed for New-York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The count, who is a younger son of the Duke of Talleyrand, does not accompany her.

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt gives a reception on Thursday evening, at which Miss Herford will recite, at her house in Lexington-ave. Miss Dorothy Roosevelt is in Boston, staying with Mrs. T. James Bowlker and Miss Elfrida Roosevelt.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Albertina Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, of No. 38 East Thirty-seventh-st., to J. H. Van Roijen, the chargé d'affaires of the Netherlands at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, who are now at Palm Beach, return to town at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Tams and Miss Violet Cruger, who spent the week end at Tuxedo, returned to town yesterday.

Mrs. Daniel Lord is occupying Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick's house on the northwest corner of Fifth-ave. and Eighth-st., which she has leased until the end of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal are at Aiken, occupying their cottage, which has been closed for the last two years. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are likewise there, having leased the A. T. Kemp place, while another visitor is Count Conried Hochberg, younger brother of Prince Henry of Pless.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden will sail for Europe with Miss Evelyn and Miss Gwendolyn Burden almost immediately after the marriage of William A. M. Burden and Miss Florence Twombly, which takes place on April 12. They will remain abroad until late in the fall, when they will return to take possession of their new house in upper Fifth-ave.

News has been received here of the death, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, of Hugh, Baron Halkett, of Hanover, the divorced husband of Miss Sarah Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes. They were married in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in this city, in February, 1890, and divorced in England in June, 1902, the decree being granted in favor of the baroness. While the family of the late baron was English, his title was a Hanoverian one.

Among the spectators of the performance of "Hamlet," at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnard, Miss Ostereag, Mrs. Charles H. Murray, Mrs. M. C. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Mathot, Mrs. Charles Gottschaldt, Mrs. John Chamberlain, Miss Euphemia Holden, Miss Grace Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sawyer, Miss Minnie Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Buell, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Holbrooke, Mr. and Miss Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. John Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Sidney, Mr. Arthur Walradt, Mrs. and Miss Oliver Bance, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finney Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Jankes, Dr. and Mrs. Morris Lee King, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sutton, Mrs. Bruce McRae, Mr. and Mrs. Stitch, the Misses McRae, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Hubbard, Chicago; Miss Blanche Boone, Miss Florence Coventry, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Macey, Professor and Mrs. Odell (Columbia University), Professor and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Miss Hester Trail, Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, Mrs. John S. Wise, Mrs. Senator William Lindsay, Mrs. James Henry Parker, Mrs. James R. Branch, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, jr., Mrs. Laura Riddle Green, Mrs. William I. Overstreet, Miss Grace Meredith and Dr. and Mrs. Russell Pemberton.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

We are now told that the Japanese will make no important land advance until they have massed one hundred thousand troops at Ping-Yang. That is rational and credible. But it was ten days ago that we were informed that "two hundred thousand Japanese troops invade Manchuria and Siberia!" The latter news is less sensational than the former, but it has the advantage of being more accurate, and accuracy is a desirable quality, even in twentieth century war news.

The report is confirmed that the Japanese have been bombarding Port Arthur with effect from the rear. The probability that they would do so was long ago mentioned in this column, and it was pointed out that the distance across country from Pigeon Bay to Port Arthur was only between seven and eight miles, an easy range for big guns, and even for 8-inch guns of the best make. Pigeon Bay, by the way, is often called Dove Bay, and is thus named on The Tribune's war map.

The fact that 12-inch shells were thrown into Vladivostok seems to indicate that at least one battleship was in the attacking squadron, for guns of such calibre are not commonly carried by cruisers. Four of Japan's older protected cruisers do, it is true, carry each one gun of 12.5 inches calibre. But it is scarcely supposable that those vessels were sent to blockade and bombard Vladivostok. The effective use of big guns at long range requires them to be carried upon something better than a four thousand ton protected cruiser.

The Japanese, we are told, avoided subjecting their ships to the plunging fire of the Vladivostok batteries. Of course. It ought to be pretty well understood by this time that no warship is a match for well constructed land fortifications. It cannot destroy them, and it is vulnerable to their fire. Note the contrast between ship and battery as a target. The ship presents an area of six thousand square feet or more, while the gun on shore and the embrasure through which it peeps present not more than twenty-five or thirty square feet. A shell from the battery striking any part of that big target is pretty sure to do serious damage, while the earthen embankment of the fort may be peppered with shells without any serious results. The Japanese realize this, and will not rashly put their ships in a place where they can do no harm but are likely to suffer destruction.

The expensiveness of war is strikingly shown by the fact that in the ineffective bombardment of Vladivostok the Japanese used $100,000 worth of ammunition.

In the Boer War the formula "I regret to report," with which certain unlucky British officers prefaced their tales of woe, became a byword. Admiral Alexieff promises to immortalize himself with his prefatory formula, "I most humbly inform your majesty."

The report that there are 30,000 Tunguse irregular troops in Southern Manchuria, causing trouble for the Russians, is an extraordinary one. The Tunguses are not a Manchurian tribe, but inhabit the Taimar Peninsula, on the Arctic Sea, the northernmost part of Siberia, thousands of miles away from the Regent's Sword. It seems impossible that any such number of them has been drafted into the Russian Army and has now deserted from it. The report must refer to some other Tunguses than those generally known to the world.

The daring and the achievements of the Japanese upon the sea need excite no surprise. Centuries ago the Japanese were the Vikings of the East. Their war junks were the terror of the seas and coasts of all East Asia. The Japanese were to that part of the world what the early Danes were to Western Europe. Then, in the days of the great Emperor Hideyoshi, it was decreed that Japan should have no more intercourse with foreign lands, and these sea rovers and pirates became simple fishermen. But the spirit of sea fighting has apparently survived the change and is still potent.

The abolition of piracy made Japan a great fishing nation. There are now, or were before the war, more than 4,000 vessels and nearly 23,000 men engaged in the Japanese fishing industry, taking about $1,000,000 worth of fish a year for export.

In one respect the Russian Army is doubtless far superior to the Japanese, namely, in cavalry. That branch of the Russian Army numbers about 250,000 men and the same number of horses. That is two or three times as many as the Japanese can number, and the quality of the Russian horses is far superior to that of the Japanese. But the Japanese console themselves with the idea that the old style of cavalry charge in mass is no longer practicable, and that the chief use of horses is to convey their riders to the scene of conflict, where the riders are to dismount and fight on foot. It will be recalled that that was exactly what was done by the Boers with much effect. The Russians themselves recognize the fact, for they have discarded most of the lances which the Cossacks used to carry, and also the carbines, and have armed their cavalry instead with long range rifles. The cavalry is thus transformed into mounted infantry. In that sort of service it may be that the Japanese cavalry will almost rival the Russian in effectiveness, though it can scarcely do so in numbers.

An awkward question of neutrality threatens to arise in the neighborhood of New-Chwang, and, indeed, at New-Chwang itself. The Russians have shown an inclination to use the treaty port and the neutral territory adjacent to it as bases of supplies, and even to impose angary upon the would-be neutral inhabitants. But if Russia does so, Japan will claim the right to do so, and there is no telling where the violation of Chinese neutrality will stop. Moreover, Russia is using the treaty port of New-Chwang as though it were her own, as a base of supplies, and at the same time is seeking to have it neutralized by the powers. Obviously, if it is to be neutralized, Russia will have to stop making such use of it. The chances are that both the belligerents will disregard the neutrality of that region, and will use it and exercise angary and all the rights and powers of conquerors just as far as it may serve their purposes so to do.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK ARMY.

Discussion of Prosper Von Arenberg's Case Before the Reichstag.

Berlin, March 7.—In the Reichstag to-day the case of Prince Prosper von Arenberg came up in the course of the discussion of the military budget. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, asked General von Einem, the War Minister, for information concerning the conditions which governed the entrance of officers into the army. He pointed out that Prince von Arenberg had been mentally and morally disqualified from duty as an officer since his childhood, and that after he entered the army he committed a series of brutalities which not only went unpunished, but which resulted in the prince's being sent to Southwest Africa.

General von Einem replied that Prince von Arenberg's early life was entirely unknown to the military authorities at the time he entered the army. He discharged his duties at first in a manner not objectionable. He studied at a private school in Berlin, and then became an officer. "No blame attaches to the military administration for sending the prince to Southwest Africa," explained the Minister of War. "The case is regrettable, and God grant that such a thing does not occur again to besmirch a German name."