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### *Amusements.*

AERIAL GARDENS—8:15—A Little of Everything.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Johnstown Flood—Bostock's Animal Arena.
CRITERION—2—8:10—The Dictator.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
LYRIC THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Venice.
NEW-YORK—2—8—The Southerners.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—The Singing Girl. Fifth Avenue—The Cowboy and the Lady. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Needles and Pins.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.


## *THE NEWS THIS MORNING.*

FOREIGN.—The Japanese captured Siu-Yen on June 8, flanking and driving back the Russians, whose losses were not given in General Kuropatkin's report; the engagement lasted six hours. ═══ Japanese advices said that General Kuroki's columns were advancing on the roads leading to Liao-Yang, Hai-Cheng, Samaja and Siu-Yen; the Japanese commander's report placed his losses in three engagements at ten killed and seventy wounded. ═══ Two infernal machines, whose mechanism was working when found, were discovered in the Russian Emperor's palace at Tsarkoe Selo, according to a story printed in "The London Daily Mail." ═══ Mobilization and the dispatch of troops to reinforce General Kuropatkin are actively going on. ═══ Regulations for the humane treatment of prisoners were made public at St. Petersburg. ═══ The Russian Minister at Berne, M. Jadovski, was shot and slightly injured by a former Russian officer, now a Turkish subject, named Ilnitzki. ═══ Miss Lena Morton, daughter of the former Vice-President, died at Paris. ═══ Premier Combes told the French Chamber of Deputies of the offer of 2,000,000 francs to him to bring in a bill to keep the Carthusian monks in France, and an investigation of the matter was ordered. ═══ Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, the captives of the Moroccan bandit, were reported to have recovered, so that a surgeon will not be sent to Raisuli's camp; the son of the Sultan's representative in Tangier has gone to secure their release.

DOMESTIC.—The Western Federation of Miners appealed to President Roosevelt to investigate the mining conditions in Colorado; C. S. Hamlin, secretary of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association, gave out a statement explaining the mine owners' side of the trouble; several mines in the disturbed district resumed work with non-union help. ═══ Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania appointed Attorney General Knox to the United States Senate, to serve the unexpired portion of Senator Quay's term, ending on March 4, 1905. ═══ It was reported in Washington that the Lake submarine boat Protector was on its way to Japan, and that the Holland boat Fulton had been bought and would shortly be sent thither. ═══ The visiting Filipino commissioners were the guests of President Roosevelt at luncheon at the White House, a number of other guests being present, and a reception followed. ═══ The joint commission appointed by the governments of the United States and Panama to consider the question of coinage for the latter assembled in Washington and waited on Secretary Taft.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ═══ Mrs. Hannah Elias was discharged after trial before Magistrate Ommen on the criminal complaint of John R. Platt. ═══ Passengers jumped from a car, fearing the conductor, who had been bitten by a dog, had the rabies. ═══ The grand jury failed to return an indictment against Mrs. Nan Patterson. ═══ There were more conferences of the anti-Parker leaders; their cry is "anything to beat Parker."

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 53.

*We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office.*

*See opposite page for subscription rates.*

## *A DELUSION.*

The Bridge Commissioner's proposal to take possession of as much of City Hall Park as he wants to use for an extension of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal illustrates a strange misconception relating to the transportation business. Managers of street railroads and public officials under their ingenious tutelage have pretty generally come to believe that it is an absolutely indispensable necessity, like the air we breathe. But that is a delusion which ought to be dispelled. Though it is exceedingly important that people should be enabled to save time and avoid fatigue, they have no inalienable right to be conveyed from one part of the city to another at whatever sacrifice of other public and private interests. Mr. Best is properly desirous to diminish the perils and annoyances which result from a congestion of traffic at the bridge terminal, but he has no valid warrant for invading the park in order to accomplish that object. Yet perhaps it is not surprising that he should regard such an expedient as natural and commendable, for he has repeatedly seen the same argument which he advances successfully employed to justify things fundamentally wrong.

The transportation managers contend that they cannot run cars enough in the rush hours to give all who want to ride comfortable accommodation. Accordingly, on the pretence that every applicant has a right to ride in some fashion, they encourage the crowding of the cars to the utmost possible limit, and swarms of wretched beings are whirled through the streets under barbarous conditions against which it is not of the slightest use to protest, so strongly intrenched is the fallacy which every such case illustrates. Perhaps a still more striking example of a false assumption is seen in the periodical demand of the railroad companies that at certain hours other vehicles shall be kept off streets on which their tracks are laid, so that the operation of the cars may not be impeded. Carried to its logical conclusion, that means that private business shall cease in order that those whose private business compels them to use public conveyances may get to and fro and transact their private business more rapidly.

Four or five years ago it was resolved that transportation facilities must be increased by means of an underground railroad. It was a wise conclusion, but instantly the practical folly resulting from a gross delusion asserted itself. The normal, safe, convenient use of the streets and the peaceful occupation by the people of their shops and houses were at once assumed to be negligible trifles in comparison with the one paramount necessity of digging a subway. Everything must yield to that. For the accommodation and larger profit of contractors owning one of the most valuable franchises in the world, it was deemed reasonable and proper to inflict enormous losses on a multitude of persons, to drive many into bankruptcy, to sow the seeds of disease from one end of the city to the other, to make great thoroughfares hideous beyond description and subject the whole community for a long term of years to an incalculable amount of inconvenience and a racking nervous strain.

The transportation of the New-York public is, we repeat, a very important thing, but we must preserve, or rather recover, a sense of proportion. Possibly it may be of some assistance to suggest an analogy. In parts of the city the population is so congested that an incessant war has to be waged at long odds against disease and vice. More room, better homes and cleaner surroundings would be of vast advantage to those who live under the oppressive conditions now existing, and the whole community would share in their gain. On the principle which the Bridge Commissioner and other public officials have adopted, in imitation of the transportation companies, why should not the Tenement House Commissioner insist on converting Central Park to new uses? It would furnish admirable sites for thousands of model tenement houses.

## *MR. KNOX AND THE SENATE.*

Attorney General Knox well deserves the honor which has come to him in his appointment to the United States Senate, and Pennsylvania is to be congratulated on obtaining a representative of his high character and ability. Mr. Knox is one of the men who have become prominent in public life distinctly on their merits, not as politicians, but as masters of the larger problems of statesmanship. Before he was known in politics at all he had established himself in a first rate position as a lawyer. His selection for the post of Attorney General was a surprise to politicians, but President McKinley, who lived not far across the Ohio border from Pittsburg, had become acquainted with the power of this modest Pennsylvania lawyer, and knew that he would be at once a safe adviser and an efficient administrator of the legal affairs of the government.

The principal question which Attorney General Knox has had to deal with in office has been the regulation of trusts. His work in this field has been marked by energy, and at the same time by conservatism. He is the first man who has ever accomplished anything of serious consequence in the enforcement of the anti-trust law. When he took office the impression was abroad that the law amounted to nothing, and the country was full of talk about the impossibility of reaching combinations by any statute and the need of constitutional amendments. Before long Mr. Knox surprised the public with a declaration of faith in the adequacy of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws to abate many supposedly intrenched abuses. When the attempt was made to combine the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads by a device so clever that it seemed as if it must succeed, the Attorney General demonstrated the soundness of his conception of federal powers, and his victory marks an epoch in the moulding of our institutions in conformity with the development of the business which it is the duty of government to regulate and protect. His work made manifest an adequacy of law to deal with emergencies which had not been generally suspected. He put and is still putting to the test questionable practices of corporations which have too often been allowed to pass unchallenged, and he has done it with an ability which has been more than a match for able lawyers expert in the arts of legal evasion.

Mr. Knox will be a decided acquisition to the Republican strength in the Senate. He is thoroughly familiar and in sympathy with the policies of the administration. He has broad views and large knowledge, and is likely to have great influence both in committee and debate. For the first time in many years Pennsylvania will have a representative in the Senate who will be more concerned with measures of general interest than with the machinery of practical politics.

We note that some of our Democratic friends already have a grievance because he is going to remain in the Cabinet until the meeting of Congress in December. We cannot wonder, for they are hard up and nothing is too petty for them. It happens, however, that until the Senate meets Mr. Knox will be absolutely functionless, so far as the duties of the new office go. He has been appointed a Senator, but he cannot take the oath and act as a Senator until Congress meets. Ought he to go home or into a nunnery until then, or go on attending to the duties which he so admirably performs? We do not think that it would be wise for anybody in this day to follow the example of John Marshall and act as Chief Justice and Secretary of State at the same time, though he was able in 1801 to discharge fully all the duties of both offices. Neither do we think it decent for a man to neglect the duties of one office for the sake of hanging on to another, as David B. Hill did when he left his chair at Washington vacant for weeks to retain the Governorship of New-York and manipulate the theft of the State Legislature. It is quite a different thing, however, for a person designated to fill an office to go on with the work at which he is engaged until the time for the discharge of his new duties arrives; but, of course, the Attorney General's acting on that principle is only another instance of Roosevelt's "lawlessness"!

## *KUROKI AT THE HUB.*

The latest news from the Far East reveals a part of General Kuroki's strategic plan. He has established himself for the present at or near Feng-Wang-Cheng as at the hub of a wheel, and is operating along various spokes throughout an extended arc against the Russians at the rim. Thus we learn that he has been sending out four parties along four roads, to wit, toward Siu-Yen, Hai-Cheng, Liao-Yang and Sai-Ma-Tse. Thus he is operating against nearly one-third of the circumference, and we are told that he is doing so successfully, driving back the Russians with much heavier loss to them than to himself. In this he serves a double purpose. He guards his own position against a flanking attack, and he keeps the Russians uncertain as to his ultimate intention. The latter point is the more important, and is indeed the key to the whole situation. General Kuropatkin has a large army scattered along more than ninety degrees of the rim of the wheel. He might be able to crush General Kuroki, and would surely be able to give him a hard tussle if he could get at him and was certain just where to find him; but he dares not move toward the centre along one spoke lest the wily Japs should pass him along another and then strike him in the flank. Neither, indeed, can he mass his army at any one point on the great arc lest the Japs come rushing out at another point. So he is compelled to keep his big army scattered all the way from Kai-Chow to Moukden, trusting to luck to hurry it together to meet the storm whenever and wherever it may break from the centre.

In what direction General Kuroki will ultimately advance is not to be foretold. It may be by way of Siu-Yen, thence to Pitsu-Wo and so on to Dalny and Port Arthur to aid in reducing the Gibraltar of the East. It may be toward Hai-Cheng, or Liao-Yang, to complete the isolation of the Regent's Sword; or it may be up toward Moukden itself. That will depend upon circumstances and needs when the time comes for him to advance. Evidently that time has not yet come. He has been waiting at the hub of the strategic wheel apparently in order to bewilder the Russians and to keep them just where they are until after the fall of Port Arthur. Then the three Japanese armies will be free to move in concert toward other fields of conflict and, as they hope, of conquest. In this the Japanese commander has been conspicuously successful. He has compelled a great Russian army, under the great "fighting general" of the Russian service, to remain inactive week after week, while only a hundred and fifty miles away another Russian force and a fortress have been deliberately invested and doomed. It is difficult to imagine anything more galling to General Kuropatkin, after his boast that he would drive the Japanese into the sea and dictate terms of peace at conquered Tokio, than to sit at Liao-Yang an idle and helpless spectator of the Japanese investment and conquest of Port Arthur.

Significant, too, is the fact that the Japanese can thus afford to await the evolution of this deliberate plan of campaign. It was commonly said at the beginning of the war that the Japanese would have to win their victories speedily, for as soon as the Russians had time to get reinforcements there they would crush the islanders by sheer weight of numbers. Four months have passed, and the Japanese are still uncrushed. According to the positive declarations made concerning the Russian army, it should by this time number a million men in Manchuria. Yet the report of observers on both sides is that the Russians are greatly outnumbered by the Japanese. Now, the latter have not sent more than 300,000, or at most 350,000, to the front, all told, and perhaps not nearly as many as the smaller of those numbers. If, then, they greatly outnumber the Russians, the Russians can scarcely have more than 250,000 men available. If that is all they can put into the field at the end of four months of strenuous effort, we must begin to ask if it is not true, after all, as some said at the beginning, that the great distance from the base of supplies and the difficulties of transportation render it practically impossible for Russia to send to and maintain in Manchuria as large an army as Japan can place and maintain there. If that is true, it must have a powerful, if not decisive, influence upon the progress and outcome of the war.

## *THE EASTERN PARKWAY.*

The litigation of a few days ago concerning the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn calls renewed attention to one of the best planned and worst treated of all our urban thoroughfares. For many years that Parkway has had a potential and expectant existence. It has never been brought anywhere near completion, it has been and is to-day abominably misused, and it is not and never has been possible for anybody to make anything like satisfactory use of it. Even such "improvements" as are from time to time made upon it seem to be under a ban of evil advice, so that instead of making it better they make it actually worse than before.

The litigation referred to was intended to secure the extension of another trolley line across the Parkway. Such extension should probably be made. But the demand for it should have been coupled with a stipulation that the crossing should not be at level grade, but that the tracks should be depressed and sent through a tunnel underneath the Parkway. Similarly the various trolley lines that now cross the Parkway should be compelled to pass under it, as, for example, the line in Church-ave. now passes under the Ocean Parkway. The rule should be fixed that no railroad of any kind, electric or steam, shall cross one of those much frequented parkways at level grade. That rule would be particularly easy to comply with on the Eastern Parkway, the "lay of the land" facilitating it to an exceptional degree.

As for other features of the Parkway needing prompt and radical reformation, they are so obvious as scarcely to require mention. The side roads, intended for business traffic, have never yet been put into condition for anybody less than expert mountaineers or sappers and miners to use. Consequently all the heavy traffic—and it is very heavy—is thrown upon the central roadway. The margins of that roadway are paved with stone blocks, and business traffic is supposed to be confined to them, but of course it is not. Instead, it uses the central portion at will, and the macadamized pavement is consequently much of the time in the condition of a corduroy road after an earthquake.

There has recently been erected a large monument right in the centre of the roadway at the crossing of Bedford-ave. It is a monstrous and dangerous obstruction to traffic at the most crowded point of the whole thoroughfare. The propriety of putting it there at all is gravely to be questioned. But if it is to be there, both the Parkway and Bedford-ave. should be so widened at their intersection as to form a spacious plaza about it, so that people can drive past it in any direction in safety—something which they cannot do now. In its present condition the Eastern Parkway is, as it has been for years, a disgrace to the city. Completed and maintained according to rational plans, it would be one of the finest thoroughfares in the world.

## *LAND NEAR THE NORTH POLE.*

In "The National Geographic Magazine" for June are reproduced some speculations regarding Arctic geography which will attract wide attention. Reasoning from peculiarities of ocean currents to the northward of America and Asia, R. A. Harris has come to suspect the existence of a large area of land lying not far from the North Pole. In one region the movement of the water appears to be deflected by an unseen barrier, and in another it is quickened, as if it were flowing through a strait of which only one side appears on the charts. The tide at Point Barrow, on the north coast of Alaska, is much lower than at Herald Island, to the northwestward of Behring Strait. Again, though high water occurs almost simultaneously at a number of widely separated places along the northern coast of Alaska, a mysterious delay of seven hours is produced a few miles further eastward. These tidal phenomena may, of course, be due to any one of several causes, but they hint at an obstructing influence at work north of the archipelago along the shores of British America. Mr. Harris, who is an official of the United States Coast Survey, is probably well enough informed to be accurate; and, though he presents only circumstantial evidence, he certainly makes out a good case.

Such a possibility as is here cautiously outlined will appeal forcibly to the imaginations of Arctic explorers. One corner of the hypothetical tract is made to include the pole and to reach half way down to Grant Land, from whose shores Peary means to make his advance. The trouble which he encountered in 1902, on leaving the land, was that the floating ice was not continuous enough to support his sledges. In order to pass beyond the leads which opened in the pack, he was obliged to follow a tortuous path. After travelling more than four hundred miles from his point of departure, he was scarcely seventy-five miles away in a bee line. Obviously, if a considerable portion of the journey can be made on land, much time and trouble will be saved. Indeed, the interposition of an island hitherto uncharted might alone decide the fate of the expedition of 1905-'07. The actual discovery of land in that part of the world would be a scientific achievement of the most brilliant character, but its existence would be chiefly valuable as an aid to reaching a goal which so many brave men have hitherto sought in vain.

Others than Peary, too, might find such an island helpful. It is unlikely that it would do any good to the expedition sent out by Mr. Ziegler last year, because Mr. Harris does not believe that it extends toward Franz Josef Land. His chief reason for skepticism is that a land barrier of that kind would have deflected Nansen's course, while drifting, to the southward of the one actually pursued. However, if a party were to enter the Arctic Ocean through Behring Strait and push to the northeastward, it might be able to finish its journey by the overland route. It is conceivable that, if any such island actually exists, access to it might also be gained by going nearly due northward from the Strait. Captain Bernier, the Canadian explorer, who hopes to start next year, has been credited with the intention of taking nearly the same course as the ill-fated Jeannette, or northwestward from the gateway between Alaska and Siberia. Were he to adhere to that plan, Mr. Harris's island would probably be of no service, but a change of route might be followed by happy consequences. As between Peary and Bernier, the chances of success would be in favor of the former. Still, an exciting race for the pole between these two men within the next three years is not an absolute impossibility.

Unionism seems to have committed harikari in Colorado.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerilla chief, has been appointed an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, Washington. If there is to be any legal raiding, the colonel ought to make a good chief for the purpose.

It is time for June to drop mackintosh and umbrella and resume her oldtime robe of roses.

If Democracy's ear is placed close to the ground, it can now hear from the State "where rolls the Oregon" the sound of Republican waves dashing over its Western hopes.

In an old mud walled cabin in Belturbet, according to a London paper, Matthew McGaharan died recently at the age of 114 years. In all probability this rugged old centenarian never heard of breakfast foods or microbes. Possibly that may be the reason why he dwelt so long in the land.

That was a singular decision in a Pennsylvania court to the effect that the innocent heirs of a murderer executed under due process of law could not recover the money which the criminal had paid in upon an insurance policy. There was no assertion on the part of the company that these heirs were confederates or accomplices in the crime. Yet, so far as is generally known, the State of Pennsylvania has no statute which requires the confiscation for the benefit of an insurance company of money paid in by a murderer before he took human life. Can it be possible—supposing that the published reports are correct—that other courts will take the view that the heirs of a murderer have no rights to the property which he leaves behind him when he goes to the scaffold or the electric chair?

Philander C. Knox made an excellent Attorney General, and he will also make a United States Senator of full size.

## *THE TALK OF THE DAY.*

A probably unique bit of campaign literature is a tiny book something over two inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and containing 224 pages. The title is "Facts About the Candidate," meaning President Roosevelt, and a surprisingly comprehensive narration of his achievements closes with this statement:

"Such are the facts about 'the Candidate' to whom the people will say in November, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou has kept faith with McKinley, now be true to thyself.' "

The booklet is copyrighted by the author, Byron Andrews, of Washington, and published by Sam Stone, of Chicago.

THE NEW GAME.

[The papers announce that the Tibetans were to be seen "firing jingals from a jong into our camp." Since reading this the writer has lost all interest in other and simpler matters.]

Time was I cared for cricket, golf,
Bridge, billiards, and ping-pong;
Cutting a ball to the ropes for four,
Doubling a spade to the sixth or more
When things were going wrong;
But now I spend my evenings off
In jingal-firing—from a jong.

Of old I had my hopes of bliss
The coming years would bring;
Lunching at large with a peer or two,
Filling a page in the last "Who's Who"—
You know the kind of thing;
But now my only joy is this—
To fire a jongal from a jing.

Though editors despise my pen,
And saxpences go bang,
Creditors seize my only chair,
Prison authorities cut my hair,
I do not mind a hang:
So long as, every now and then,
I fire a jungle from a jang.

And, when upon my life you see
The final curtain rung,
With reverent head and on bended knee
This be the verse you grave for me:
"Here lies unwept, unsung,
All that is left of Jones—N. B.
He fired a jangal from a jung."

—(Punch.

In an English school recently a certain boy was regularly absent during the hour in which Latin was taught. The teacher called on the boy's father, at whose instructions, it had been learned, he remained away, and asked for an explanation. The father said: "It's all right. During the Latin hour I am teaching Jimmy something that he will find far more useful than Latin in his progress through life." The teacher was interested, and asked what this subject was. The father replied: "I am teaching my son how to shave without a looking glass."

A Brooklyn school teacher sends some answers given by boys in her class in a recent examination:

"What are zones?"

"Zones are belts running around the earth giving out heat as they run."

"What do we import from Italy?"

"Italians."

"Of what is the earth composed?"

"Sand, water, air and human beans."

"What causes a fog?"

"The night before."

"Name two things we import from Africa?"

"Ivory and ivory soap."

A freak of the flood is reported by "The Ottawa Republic." A house owned by James Walsh floated away. A few hours later a house owned by Peter Rush came floating down the stream. Reaching the site of the Walsh house, it settled down upon the stone foundation as exactly as though it had been built there.—(Kansas City Journal.

Too Much.—The Man of the Future sat back at ease in his luxurious armchair—his feet arranged before him along the lines of least resistance.

At his elbow was a keyboard that connected him with the outer world.

He touched a button, and through a gold mounted transmitter was thrust his morning paper. He touched another, and a tray containing his breakfast rose before him.

It seemed an easy thing to do. He had but to lift his finger.

A phonograph began calling off the opening of the stock market. A piano attachment gave out the strains of the latest opera. Three friends in distant parts of the empire bade him good morning, and communicated some piece of gossip in response to his inquiry. He talked with the manager of his office, with his tailor, his airship maker, his architect.

With him it was indeed a busy day. Finally his head sank back. He was overcome by the unusual exertion. He looked worried.

His wife entered.

"What is the matter, dear?" she said. "Isn't everything all right?"

"No," replied the Man of the Future, testily. "I can't stand this pressure. I've simply got to have some one press these buttons for me."—(Life.

"Saturday night, while we were pondering over the slim prospects of something for dinner Sunday," says the ingenious Editor of 'The Liberty (Mo) Advance," "and had no hopes for anything but pawpaw bark and cistern water, 'Jim' Reed and Canby Wilmott drove up and presented us with a neat package, tied with silk ribbon, with address attached. On opening it afterward, lo and behold, it was a home grown hog jowl of 'Jim's' own vintage, sweet as a nut and a strong rival of old country ham. To say that we were thankful but mildly expresses it. Family prayers were held over the present, and directed mainly in 'Jim's' behalf. May the gaunt wolf of hunger never howl around his domicile!"

The father was giving the son some advice. "Now that you are starting out in life," said the parent, "you will find it pays to cultivate the acquaintance of well-to-do people." But the son shook his head. "No, pop," he responded, "I will find it pays me better to cultivate the acquaintance of easy-to-do people. I am going to locate in Wall Street."—(Chicago News.

# *About People and Social Incidents.*

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 10.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained the members of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners at luncheon to-day. The mantels of the state dining room were ornamented with vases of roses, and the same flowers, with white carnations, decorated the table. Palms and cut flowers were placed in the various parlors, and the Marine Band, stationed in the entrance hall, furnished music throughout the luncheon and the reception that followed.

In addition to the Filipino commissioners the guests at luncheon included the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, Lieutenant General Chaffee, Arthur W. Fergusson, Secretary of the Philippine Commission; Captain and Mrs. Thomas Hardeman, Commissioner of Pensions and Mrs. Ware, Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, Major Charles L. McCawley, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Charles A. Willard, W. Cameron Forbes, Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Miss Roosevelt and Miss Hagner.

Several hundred guests were present at the reception in the Blue Room, at which the President's aids made the presentation. Mrs. Roosevelt received in a black and white Swiss, trimmed with lace, and Miss Roosevelt wore a simple white mull. Refreshments were served in the state dining room.

Governor Brodie of Arizona, who took luncheon with the President yesterday, was among the White House callers this mornnig. After his talk with the Chief Magistrate he told the newspaper correspondents that the people of his territory are bitterly opposed to Statehood, if they must enter hand in hand with New-Mexico.

"If we are brought in that way," he said, "the management of State affairs will be controlled by the New-Mexicans. We are fully able to manage our own business, and rather than accept Statehood that way we would prefer to remain a Territory."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor of "The Outlook," who was one of the guests at the luncheon given to-day to the visiting Filipinos, will remain overnight at the White House.

Minister Quesada of Cuba this morning introduced to the President Manuel Marquez Sterling, Editor of "El Mundo," a leading daily paper of Havana. Señor Sterling came to this country to have the body of Manuel de la Cruz, who during the revolution was secretary of the Junta in New-York, removed to Cuba. In company with Minister Quesada, Señor Sterling went to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, yesterday, and superintended the disinterment of the body.

Charles F. McKenna, of Pittsburg, who has been appointed to a judgeship in Porto Rico, was introduced to the President to-day by Representative Dalzell, who was responsible for the appointment.

An admirer of the President at Mitchell, Va., sent him a large horned owl. The bird was received to-day and was handed over to the superintendent of the "zoo."

## THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 10.—No business of importance was transacted at the brief meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Secretaries Hay, Taft and Moody remained at the meeting only a short time. Postmaster General Payne and the President agreed upon the appointment of a few postmasters, but did not discuss other departmental matters. Secretary Cortelyou presented to the President some features of his recent visit of inspection to immigration stations in this country and in Canada, but, on account of the luncheon and reception to the Filipino commissioners, took up no matters of importance with him.

Secretary Cortelyou will deliver an address before the Board of Trade at Westfield, Mass., next Friday night. The following day he will preside at the triennial exercises of the Massachusetts State Normal School.

## NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Lena Morton's death in Paris yesterday morning from appendicitis and blood poisoning, while not unexpected, gave rise to many expressions of sorrow, as well as of sympathy for the bereaved parents, who have already had much to grieve them of late in connection with the domestic unhappiness of their daughter Helen, married to Count Boson de Talleyrand Perigord, younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Talleyrand. Miss Lena Morton was a general favorite in New-York society.

Mrs. Astor is booked to sail from Europe on July 2, and will be accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen, whose father, J. J. Van Alen, has already arrived from abroad and has gone to Canada for two weeks' fishing.

The Marquise de Monstiers Merinville, formerly Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell, who has spent the winter and spring here at the Buckingham Hotel in a very frail state of health, has returned to Europe with Mrs. Terence Donnelly. The marquis has not been here this winter, having remained in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herrick leave town to-day for the Meadows, their country place at Lawrence, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons and Miss Rosalie Campbell have left town, and are at Honfleur House, their place at Bar Harbor, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin have likewise gone to Bar Harbor for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore will spend the summer at Pride's Crossing, Mass., where they have taken a house for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have left town and gone to Newport, where they are about to take possession of their cottage, Lands Ends, which they purchased some time ago from Mr. and Mrs. Redmond R. Wharton.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard has gone to Newport and is established at Rough Point, the Frederick W. Vanderbilt place, for the summer.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria while the alterations are being made at her house, in East Forty-seventh-st., and expects to start at the end of next week for Southampton, where she will stay at the Meadow Club.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marion Haven have left town and are established at their country place, at Lenox, for the summer.

A large reception will be given on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. John I. Waterbury at her country home, at Convent Station, N. J. Several hundred invitations have been issued. Mrs. Waterbury sails for Europe early next month and will spend the summer abroad. One of her daughters was graduated recently from a school in town and will make her debut next autumn.

Miss Cynthia Roche is one of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's house party at Sycamore Lodge, her camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rollins will spend the summer as usual at their country home, at Islip, Long Island. They have gone to St. Louis for the exposition.

Egerton L. Winthrop, who has been abroad most of the spring, returns from Europe early next month. On his arrival here he will go to Newport for the season.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was the coachman yesterday of the Venture, which he drove to Gravesend track. The passengers included Monson Morris, W. R. Gray and Captain Hamilton.

The Misses Hendricks have postponed their departure from town on account of the illness of their brother, Edmund Hendricks, and are still at their home, No. 10 East Forty-fourth-st. They were to have opened their country house at Soho, N. J., this week.

# *WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.*

## *Awaiting News from Port Arthur—New Map of War Region.*

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 10.—The military experts find nothing in to-day's dispatches from the Far East to cause any radical change in the theories they have entertained for the last week or two. They are still awaiting definite and trustworthy news from Port Arthur on what has been done in that direction. They say it is possible there has been fighting, and the silence of the Japanese and Russian authorities rather invites that belief. Most of the officers think little will be known of the situation on the Kwan-Tung Peninsula until something decisive occurs, the first information probably being that of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur, rather than the evacuation of the place. Neither do the officers here think that Russia is planning to get its ships out of the harbor in order to join the Vladivostok fleet. Any such attempt on the part of the Russians would certainly lead to an engagement with the Japanese vessels in the vicinity, and probably the occasion of departure would be anticipated in time to make another attempt to imprison the Russian vessels, and so compel their destruction at the hands of the Russians. All this is based on the theory that the Russians will "give in" easily, and none of the officers entertain any such opinion of the Russian forces on land or sea.

The War Department is in receipt of several communications from the United States officers with the Russian and Japanese armies. They are hardly in the nature of reports and are of no value, having been of such non-committal character as would pass the censors of both governments. The Washington authorities speak in undisguised admiration of the system of belligerent censorship, which includes a careful reading of all that passes between the foreign attachés and their respective governments.

A revised and enlarged map of Corea and Manchuria will be issued in about a week from the military information division of the general staff. It will be an improvement on the former map, which included a large tract of territory not embraced or likely to be embraced in the zone of warfare. The map will also be on a larger scale, much complaint having been made of the previous edition on account of the difficulty in discerning points on the map.

# NO TRUCE OVER GREEN MONUMENT.

## Gate at Seventh-ave. and One-hundred-and-tenth-st. Favored by Many.

There was no sign of a truce yesterday between the two rival organizations which desire to bring about the erection of monuments to Andrew H. Green. The secretary of each association said that it would go on with its plans, and that the other could join or stay out, as it liked.

The Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, which was the first to be organized and which has the official backing of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Mr. Green was president, will hold its next meeting on June 20. In the mean time its members invite suggestions as to the form which the Green memorial should take.

"We are committed to no particular memorial," said Edward Hagaman Hall yesterday to a Tribune reporter, "and many suggestions are coming in. A memorial gate is receiving serious consideration, though we have not asked any artist to prepare plans. If the gate is decided on, one costing about $100,000 will probably be erected at Seventh-ave. and One-hundred-and-tenth-st. This location is considered appropriate for many reasons. It is the most prominent entrance to that part of Central Park, which Mr. Green was instrumental in securing. The original park ended at One-hundred-and-sixth-st., and it was on Mr. Green's motion that it was extended. Then, too, Seventh-ave. was widened to 150 feet largely through his efforts. We consider the One-hundred-and-tenth-st. site more available for a memorial gate because it commands a more extended vista. At Columbus Circle, the other site spoken of, there is already the tall Columbus monument, and sky-scrapers will shortly be built up around it."

Francis Lebaron, secretary of the committee of the Gate of Honor Memorial to Andrew H. Green and others, felt badly yesterday because there was rivalry over such an important matter. He said that the idea of the memorial gate certainly belonged to the architect and sculptor, Messrs. Couper and Ross, whom he had asked to prepare plans. He would not discuss the subject further until Bishop Potter and J. Pierpont Morgan returned to the city.

## THE PASSING THRONG.

**LAND TITLES IN WEST VIRGINIA.**

Charles H. Freeman, a Detroit attorney, is at the Hotel Imperial. Mr. Freeman has recently ended for himself and others the purchase of nearly sixty thousand acres of mineral lands and rights in the counties of Boone and Logan—the feud district—of West Virginia. "The country in which the property lies," said Mr. Freeman, "is that rugged, mountainous section in which the Hatfields and McCoys made exciting chapters of history. Owing to the confused character of land titles in that country, it became necessary for me to go in person and direct the surveys and search of abstracts, as well as to negotiate and settle for our purchases. The tangle and various colors of title to be encountered required patient and persistent work for two and a half years, in which three separate corps of surveyors were employed and four local lawyers were examining and straightening out between 200 and 300 titles. Quit claims, from three to seven of them, had to be obtained in the perfection of nearly every parcel of the property. Within the total area of sixty thousand acres, the small scattered holdings to which, for one reason or another, title could not be obtained for the present would not aggregate more than three thousand acres. The price paid for the property averaged about $6 an acre, the minimum price being $2 50 and the maximum about $10. The whole tract is in the Kanawha district, and fronts for twelve miles on the Guyandot River, about thirty-five miles north of Charleston. It is the purpose of my associates and myself to hold the property against the future advance in acreage value. On the opposite side of the Guyandot, Boston and Cleveland parties have acquired thirty thousand acres of land at a cost of $600,000, upon which they have almost completed a plant, the main buildings of which are substantially built of stone, at a cost of $750,000."

**PLEASED BY AMERICAN EDUCATION.**

Samuel Boros, the political editor of the "Pester Lloyd," a political and commercial newspaper of Budapest, Hungary, published in the German language, is staying for a few days at the Holland House. "Shortly after my arrival in New-York on the Red Star steamer Finland, at the end of May," said Mr. Boros, "I went to St. Louis, and after five busy days viewing the principal features of interest in the exposition I can say that I was most impressed by the educational exhibit, which presents a high development of the most practical methods of instruction. I was delighted to note among the examples of the work of pupils in the Cleveland, Ohio, schools, the copybooks of Hungarian children, the youthful progeny of immigrants from my native land. I was deeply impressed by the fact that while the names that identified their copybooks were Hungarian they were absorbing lessons that will fit them for useful lives, and that assure their loyalty as American citizens. Beginning with the kindergarten, the American school training combines the theoretical and the practical. Our schools are conducted upon lines that are essentially theoretical, and when children have finished in the Hungarian schools they have yet to learn the practical things of life. The American methods inculcate practical things and at the same time engender in the youth of whatever nationality a respect for the government whose beneficence confers such benefits and blessings. It begets a national spirit that is an essential element in the cohesive quality of any people. Hungary has a mixed population, and it is important that the national Magyar spirit should pervade the whole people. I am convinced that we are to learn valuable lessons from the American educational system. I envy for my country the fruits of its application."

# TEN THOUSAND AT MRS. FAIR SALE.

## Nearly $1,000 for a Sixteenth Century Flemish Tapestry.

The administrator's sale of the furniture of the estate of Mrs. Charles L. Fair attracted a large crowd yesterday afternoon to the Knickerbocker Art Galleries, in West Twenty-ninth-st. The furniture offered yesterday brought more than $10,000, nearly as much as has been realized from the previous sales. There will be no sale to-day, but on Monday the art objects from the Fair gallery and apartment will be auctioned.

"Abe" Nelson, a brother of Mrs. Fair, came from Newmarket, N. J., yesterday to represent her family. He bid in the black oak dining room furniture from the Bolkenhayn apartment, which was his sister's favorite dwelling place when in New-York. Whenever Nelson appears at the art galleries he is besieged by people who have heard of his recently acquired fortune, and who wish to sell him something. He was put to flight yesterday afternoon by a persistent agent, who insisted on writing his life insurance.

The highest price yet brought at the sale was $930, for a sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, "A Winter Scene in Holland," from the Steck collection. It was bid in by E. J. La Place. If the sisters of Mr. Fair are buying any of his belongings, they have hidden their identity by using agents.