## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Leah Kleschna.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Vanderbilt Cup.
CASINO—8:15—The Social Whirl.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Mountain Climber.
DALY'S—8:15—The Embassy Ball.
EDEN MUSEE—The World of Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
GARDEN—8:15—The College Widow.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Mrs. Black is Back.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—George Washington, Jr.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:20—The Duel.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Die Grosse Glocke.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—Twiddle-Twaddle and The Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:15—Lincoln.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—Julie Bonbon.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Greater Love.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Billiard Tournament, etc.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Circus and Hippodrome.
MANHATTAN—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Kneisel Quartet Concert.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—A Parisian Romance.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Prince of Pilsen.
PRINCESS—2—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
SAVOY—8:15—It's All Your Fault.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Squaw Man.
WEST END—8:15—Queen of the Convicts.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1906.


## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: An agreement among Republicans on the court review feature of the Railroad Rate bill is expected within a few days; Senators McLaurin and Morgan spoke on the Hepburn measure. ══ House: The day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

FOREIGN.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius was less violent than on Sunday, though the volcano continued active; many persons have been killed by the fall of houses under the weight of ashes; the cone of the volcano has disappeared. ══ The Education bill, the main measure on the Liberal programme at this session of Parliament, was introduced in the House and was formally passed on first reading; a bitter struggle is promised over the measure, which fails to satisfy completely both religious groups and political parties. ══ Members of the Russian loan syndicate at Paris announced that the issue would consist of $400,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. ══ The Japanese armored cruiser Ikuma and the French armored cruiser Ernest Rénan were launched at Kure and the Creusot works, respectively. ══ The Japanese Legation announced that after June 1 foreign consuls might go to Moukden; Dalny will be opened to the world's trade. ══ The attempt of the labor leaders at Havana to declare a general strike was a failure. ══ More than twenty Europeans were killed or injured in riots at Meshed, Persia.

DOMESTIC.—Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, was elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. ══ The Fowler water bill was passed by the Senate, now going to the Governor for his approval or disapproval. ══ Judge John A. Marshall, in the United States District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, decided that there was no law limiting or prescribing the character of printed matter which a Congressman may send through the mails under his official frank. ══ A United States trooper, awaiting trial for desertion in Georgia, tried to escape and was shot and instantly killed by a sentry. ══ Sleighing was reported in Northern Litchfield County, Connecticut. ══ Senator Marks denounced Senator Cooper's bill to acquire ferry property here as a hold-up. ══ Senator Quinn, at the request of Tammany Hall, introduced a bill at Albany compelling the traction monopoly in New York to grant elevated-surface-subway transfers. ══ "The Evening Post," of San Francisco, published a story that there was a strong belief that dutiable goods to the value of $750,000 had been smuggled ashore from the battleship Oregon; a rigid investigation had been ordered. ══ John Alexander Dowie, in Little Rock, Ark., announced that he would never again live with his wife, blaming her for all his present troubles.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ══ It was learned that the coal operators would make a counter proposition to the miners at the conference postponed until to-day. ══ It was announced that practically all the miners in the soft coal districts had resumed work, the operators having signed the new scale. ══ Special counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company brought a suit for more than $1,000,000 against the McCurdys, alleging conspiracy; Charles A. Peabody replied to Samuel Untermyer's letter, made public on Sunday, calling forth a retort from the lawyer. ══ John D. Rockefeller came to this city from Lakewood and made a flying trip to Tarrytown. ══ The call to make the Democratic Club in this city national in its effect, it was announced, contains the phrase "to stem the rising tide of socialism"; the whole appeal will be based on that text. ══ William Jennings Bryan, in an article in "The Century" on "Individualism vs. Socialism," showed a decided leaning toward the former. ══ Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, wife of a physician of this city, announced that she would make a balloon ascension with her husband at Pittsfield to-morrow. ══ Lewis G. Tewksbury gave himself up at the District Attorney's office. ══ Taking of testimony in the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick was resumed.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 38.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES LEGISLATION.

**The Legislature will neglect an urgent duty if it fails to pass a new corrupt practices law at this session. New York cannot afford to loiter in the rear while other states are mending their ways and purifying their politics.** As illustrating the scope of the reforms which have been undertaken elsewhere, The Tribune two weeks ago briefly summarized the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act passed in February by the Pennsylvania Legislature. That law and the machinery now devised for carrying it into effect deserve to be studied closely at Albany.

As we have already pointed out, the Pennsylvania statute goes straight to the root of the secret campaign fund evil. It does so by fastening on given individuals direct responsibility for a public accounting of all moneys spent for political purposes. No person who is himself neither a candidate for office nor the treasurer of a recognized party organization—state, county or local—is allowed to make political disbursements of any sort. If he wishes to aid a cause or a candidate he must give his money to one or other of the only two agents authorized to expend it—the candidate or the party treasurer. With them, and with them alone, the state deals, and they must give a full accounting of all sums they receive and spend, unless it happens that a candidate or a treasurer has spent $50 or less, in which case a sworn statement that the minimum of expenditure subject to audit was not reached will be accepted in lieu of a penny-for-penny expense sheet. This exemption seems reasonable—for much petty red tape bookkeeping is thus avoided and the law is left to apply only to those political contests in which the use of money becomes an appreciable factor. The officers and directors of a corporation are forbidden to pay any money out of its treasury for political objects. But corporations avowedly political, like political clubs, are exempted, as they should be, from this prohibition.

The rules now drawn up to govern the accounting, which in state elections must be made to the secretary of the commonwealth and in local elections to the clerks of the county courts, show with what rigor the publicity feature of the new law is to be enforced. Four sets of blanks have been prepared to be filled in by candidates or party treasurers. The first two waive audit on the ground that $50 or less has been expended. But in the other two, candidates and treasurers are compelled to give detailed statements of their receipts and of their expenditures and unpaid obligations, a voucher being required for every separate disbursement of more than $10. Until such statements have been filed both by him and by the treasurer of his party organization no successful candidate can be sworn into office, and a judicial review of any suspected balance sheet may be had on the application of five electors within twenty days after the filing date, the accounts being filed not more than fifteen days after the election.

Such a law will make corruption in Pennsylvania or in any other state both onerous and hazardous. With contributions from corporations outlawed and treasurers held to personal account for any concealments in bookkeeping, the criminal risks of collecting and disbursing a campaign fund of the sort recently in vogue will become almost prohibitive. Predatory organizations like Tammany Hall, maintained through tribute levied on public service corporations, will have to invent a new system of blanketing their financial operations or go into the hands of receivers. The floater and the striker, lacking practical encouragement, will cease to take an interest in elections, and voting will be reduced to a plain fare, bread and water habit. It is not well to be overoptimistic. Yet we firmly believe that New York would scarcely recognize itself politically could we secure for five years the strict enforcement of an effective corrupt practices law.

## THE TUMULT OF VESUVIUS.

The misfortune which has overtaken Italy within the last few days differs radically from that which befell the island of Martinique four years ago, but is formidable enough to appeal powerfully to human sympathy. Up to the present time there has been a comparatively small loss of life in the vicinity of Vesuvius. By a tornadic blast of burning gas from Pelée more than seventeen thousand people in St. Pierre alone were killed with appalling suddenness. While, however, ample warning of the impending danger was fortunately given to the residents of a dozen villages around the Bay of Naples, the number who were compelled to seek safety in flight was lamentably large. It may possibly exceed one hundred and fifty thousand. Many of the fugitives perhaps will recover their abandoned homes, but many will not. In the mean time all of them, whatever the future has in store, have suffered inexpressibly from fright and the vast inconvenience of hasty exile. Altogether, it is clear that a veritable tragedy is in progress.

Streams of lava appear to have issued from nearly all sides of the volcano. The heaviest flow was apparently to the southward. It actually overwhelmed Bosco Trevase and threatened several other communities still further away. For a day or two it looked as if Pompeii might be buried once more, this time with molten rock, not ashes. Other rivers of lava menaced villages to the eastward and northward, and one on the northwestern slope of Vesuvius seems to have destroyed the meteorological observatory, one of the railways which took tourists nearly to the summit and the tiny hamlet of San Giuseppe. Naples, ten miles west of the volcano, was too far away to be harmed in this manner, but it experienced earthquake shocks which did little damage and caught a shower of ashes, the extent of which has probably been exaggerated. Luckily, the direction of the wind for the greater part of a week has been such as to carry the lighter material ejected from the crater to the southward or eastward. The escape of Naples from serious injury will occasion world-wide rejoicing.

## THE RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

Lowell observed that people of limited intelligence were inclined to spell "evolution" with an initial "r." There is now a prospect that the rule will be reversed in Russia. The people of that empire are learning to spell "revolution" without an "r." That certainly seems to be the meaning of the elections of members of the Douma. The Constitutional Democrats are sweeping the country. In more than one-half of the provinces of the empire, electing about one-third of the Douma, that party has won an overwhelming victory, and not a single reactionary has been chosen. We may not hope that such results will be effected in all the rest of the country. In some provinces reactionaries will probably be chosen. But it now seems almost certain that the Constitutional Democrats will have a handsome majority in the first Russian Imperial Parliament.

Enough is already known to show that the forecasts of a few months or weeks ago were greatly in error. It was reckoned by some optimistic souls that the Constitutional Democrats might have a considerable number of delegates to the Douma, and might rank as the leading faction of the minority, though, of course, the reactionaries were bound to control the body. General reports and opinions, even a few days ago, were that the elections were farcical, the people not being permitted to vote, or refraining from voting because of the obvious uselessness of it. We were told that the election of reformers would not be permitted, and that the Douma was sure to be a reactionary body, or a collection of puppets moved with strings in grand ducal hands. A more striking contrast than that between those forecasts and the news of to-day it would be difficult to imagine.

Having given little credence to the pessimistic forecasts, we are not surprised at the results of the elections. The paucity and untrustworthiness of Russian political news have long been proverbial. It has been very difficult to determine with any degree of assurance what has been going on in that country. If we were to believe, for example, all that has been said in the most explicit manner about the Czar, we should have to regard him as far more Protean than Proteus himself—weak and strong, liberal and conservative, progressive and reactionary, benevolent and misanthropic, a puppet and a master. In such uncertainty the only safe course has been to judge the situation by such general principles as are indisputably known. On such a basis it has seemed reasonable to believe that the Czar is in earnest in giving his people a representative government, and that the people will—though at first imperfectly—improve their opportunity and create a parliament which will for the first time in Russian history make the voice of the people audible in imperial councils.

Thus, as we have said, Russia is making an evolution rather than a revolution in the common meaning of the latter term. The notion that the masses of the people would hold aloof from the elections and disregard the Douma and would persist in a violent revolution is seen to have been mistaken. The moujiks are sending representatives to the Douma, and they are intelligent and worthy representatives. Similarly, on the same ground, we must discount the predictions that the Radicals, flushed with victory, will proceed to extremities in the Douma and provoke a violent conflict with the government. It is not to be believed they will do so. A partial constitution has already been granted, and a complete constitution has been promised by a sovereign who will fulfil his promise. Surely it will be better to have such a constitution drafted by and with the consent and co-operation of the representatives of the people in the Douma than to have it arbitrarily framed by the Czar on his own responsibility. If, then, its promulgation has been postponed until after the meeting of the Douma, it is in order that it may thus be a popular constitution, in the making of which the people will themselves have a part.

There are various definitions of the word democracy. Greece is often, and not unreasonably, called the most democratic country in Europe, yet it has a king and shows no sign of wishing to get rid of him. Kossuth was the leader of the Hungarian "Democracy" in seeking to establish a republic, but the Maygars are among the most aristocratic of peoples. England remains loyal to her hereditary monarchy, yet is in some respects actually more democratic than America. So these Constitutional Democrats in Russia are not aiming at the immediate establishment of a republic, and they are not likely to organize an attack upon the crown or upon the monarchical principle. They are striving for a constitutional system under which the people will have a voice in the government, and that is something which they now seem reasonably sure of attaining by peaceful and amicable means.

## STRINGENT MONEY.

Wall Street's speculative community is much disturbed over the prevailing stringency in the local loan market, because tight money has nipped in the bud extensive plans for an active bull demonstration in the current month. It is, indeed, unfortunate, for speculators who have stocks on their hands that they cannot so govern the money supply in this country as at all times to have quotations for loans in their favor. The fact that they are unable to control the money market has created much pessimism among them, and they now express for publication their belief that the bank presidents have entered a far reaching conspiracy to deprive them of their "rights" in the matter of borrowing. They repeat the old charge that the Clearing House institutions are manipulating money rates in order to enforce stock market liquidation and to place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of higher quotations for securities. The fact is that the banks in the last year have been altogether too generous with speculators.

Thirty per cent call money and an unusually stiff time money market are not due to manipulation of rates by the banks. There is an absolute scarcity of funds at this centre available for lending purposes, owing to the active demand for money in all parts of the country in connection with industrial expansion, to the increasing government receipts over expenditures and to the large amount of money which is tied up in speculative operations in the stock, cotton and cereal markets and in real estate. Last Saturday's bank statement showed a deficit in reserve above legal requirements of more than $2,500,000, due to a large decrease in cash and an expansion in loans, the latter item reaching the tremendous total of $1,032,709,400, against a cash item of $248,299,700. As deposits are more than four times as large as actual cash holdings, and as the percentage of reserve is below the legal limit, the necessity for drastic contraction in loans may readily be appreciated. Some relief doubtless will be given to the money market through the avenue of gold imports, but according to the belief of the best informed bankers the receipts of the precious metal from abroad will not be large enough to bring about an easy market for loans in the near future. At this season the demand for money from interior points in connection with the spring trade and the planting season in the agricultural sections of the country is heavy, and this year the requirements of out-of-town cities are larger than usual, owing to the activity in all lines of business. If legitimate business should suffer from the scarcity of funds, the Secretary of the Treasury doubtless would increase government deposits in national banks, particularly as the Treasury is now in a strong position; but it is not likely that he will consider the appeals of speculators who merely wish to increase their obligations in Wall Street. More elasticity in our currency system would help the money situation in this country.

## THE LOGIC OF DOWIE.

It is probably useless to reason with fanatics. There is nothing less amenable to logic than religious enthusiasm. Indeed, it is often the pride of zealots that they disregard—or in their estimation are superior to—the arguments and principles which are convincing in ordinary affairs of life. True, the Christian religion itself was described by one of its greatest apostles as involving something that was to some a stumbling block and to others foolishness; yet that same apostle was careful to support his preaching with argumentative logic as cogent and coherent and convincing as that of the philosophical schools. But the history of religions since that time has been filled with the prophesied cries of "Lo, here!" and "Lo, there!" and with preposterous delusions which have flourished for a time and have swayed their dupes, and then have passed away to give place to others as false and as fleeting.

To those who have not been brought under the sway of Dowie, however, the logic of the present state of affairs at "Zion" is peculiarly instructive. Dowie was the founder, organizer, developer and leader of "Zion." He was so by virtue of the fact that he professed to be Elijah the Prophet. It may be that he believed himself to be Elijah. That is not for us to judge. There is every reason for supposing that his followers believed him to be the Prophet. That is to say, the whole institution was founded upon the belief or the pretension that he was a divinely ordained, inspired and commissioned being. But now the people of "Zion" almost unanimously declare Dowie to be a spendthrift, a liar, a traitor, a hypocrite and a man of ignorant mind and unclean life. In spite of that, however, they will stand by "Zion," under another leader, who was brought up at the feet of Dowie. They will continue the play of Dowieism, with Dowie left out.

Now certainly, if Dowie is what they say, he is not and never was the Prophet Elijah, nor any divinely commissioned leader, but a fraud and mountebank. What, then, becomes of "Zion"? A concern founded by a humbug, on a basis of lies, cannot command respect and cannot deserve loyal support. It did not matter that outsiders thus denounced it long ago. The essential thing is that its own leaders and their followers are now themselves practically a unit in thus characterizing it. It may be creditable to them that they cast out him whom they regard as a false prophet. But, if the cornerstone be rejected, what becomes of the whole structure? Can the disciple of a false prophet say: "My master was a faker, but I am the Real Thing"? Or, if he does, can be expect sane people to look at him without grinning? We do not know that these considerations, even this inexorable logic of their own forming, will convincingly appeal to the minds of the people of "Zion." But we are inclined to think they will be hospitably entertained by the general public—without much fear of the fate of those who scoffed at the real Elijah's real successor.

## DATE OF THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

The hitch, if so it may be called, over the date of the new Peace Congress at The Hague is marked with no unpleasantness and will probably have no untoward results. The notion that a date in July was suggested with the deliberate intent of interfering with the Pan-American Congress has been promptly dismissed as groundless. It is simply inconceivable that the Russian Emperor could have had any such purpose. True, the Monroe Doctrine and the first drawing together of the American republics were provoked by the ambitious schemes of a former Czar. But between Alexander I and Nicholas II there is a greater difference than that of fourscore years. We cannot suppose that at present American affairs are regarded at St. Petersburg with any other sentiments than those of benevolence. It is also to be supposed that a general representation of American states at The Hague is sincerely desired and will be welcomed. At the conference of seven years ago only two—the United States and Mexico—were represented. It would certainly add to the prestige and to the practical efficiency of the second conference to have present delegates from at least four or five if not all of the South American states.

The Pan-American Congress, moreover, is not the only international gathering with which a July date at The Hague would interfere. The Red Cross Conference, which will revise the Geneva Convention, is to meet at Bern on June 15, and it is pointed out that there would not be time for its business to be transacted before a meeting at The Hague in July. Obviously, it is desirable that the conference at The Hague shall not meet until after these two others have completed their work. That is for two major reasons. One is that the same delegates, if desired by their governments, may serve at both Rio Janeiro and The Hague, or at Bern and The Hague. The other is that the agreements of these two other meetings may, so far as is appropriate, be reviewed and ratified by the greater and more authoritative body. Much of the work at Rio Janeiro will pertain to American states alone, but some matters are to be considered there which will also be considered at The Hague. As for the Bern meeting, practically all its doings will be such as should receive the seal of sanction at the Peace Congress.

There is, of course, no particular reason why July should be chosen as the date of The Hague congress. It does not even coincide with that of 1899, for the conference of that year met in May. In the absence of any compelling cause for holding it in July, then, the obvious reasons for not doing so will doubtless prove effective. Such is the more likely to be the case since other powers than those of America are understood to favor some later date. If only the United States and its neighbors of the Western Hemisphere desired some other date than July it is to be assumed the change would be made. With Great Britain and Germany, and probably some other European countries, expressing the same desire, there will doubtless be no hesitation in laying aside the date originally suggested for one which will be more convenient to all the powers and which therefore will be auspicious of a larger measure of success for the congress.

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"Democrats win in Moscow." This ought to be interesting news to each of the fifty-seven varieties hereabouts.

"Zion's" offer to pension John Alexander Dowie on the condition that he retire from the leadership is a somewhat Gilbertian proposition, in view of the fact that he has already been deposed with all the formality and emphasis that could be given to the act. Evidently the crown of the new leadership rests somewhat uneasily on the brows on which it has recently been placed.

One of the possible consequences of the present eruption of Vesuvius is that Pompeii and Herculaneum may again be exhumed a hundred years hence. The famous umbrella now shades almost as great an area as when Pliny the Elder saw it nearly two thousand years ago and paid for his curiosity with his life.

The Democratic Club appears to think that if William Jennings Bryan will only renounce "16 to 1" it can O. K. him for 1908. Mr. Bryan may not find that hard to do. Events would seem to have made "16 to 1" dead enough for the practical purposes of any Democratic candidate.

Looping the East River bridges in a dirigible balloon is the latest novelty promised to New Yorkers. It will be decidedly more interesting and possibly more dangerous than the daily bridge crush.

At latest accounts Controller Metz had not yet sent a congratulatory telegram to Guthrie Centre, Iowa, on its glorious victory in turning down the offer of a Carnegie library.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There has been almost a revolution in Elliehausen, a little village near Gottingen, Germany, over an order forbidding any young unmarried man to escort a young woman on the streets after dark. This order was the work of the deputy town clerk, who is not a ladies' man and had been made the butt for ill natured jokes. He thought he saw an opportunity for revenge when the reins of power came temporarily into his hands. But his action has cost him his place.

In the course of a London law case one of the witnesses, questioned as to a certain speech he had made at a banquet, admitted that he did not confine himself strictly to the truth. "But," he added, "I was regarded there as a humorist, and one can't be a humorist and always speak the truth."—Indianapolis News.

The "lid is on" tight in Rushton, Minn. "The Gazette" of that place, says: "On account of this fine weather the principal game among the boys has been marbles—playing which was stopped because it was going too far. We do not like to have our boys become gamblers. Baseball playing has taken the place, which is more suitable."

"Why is Justice represented with a bandage over her brow?"
"There is a classical reason for it," said the lawyer, "but to my mind it serves chiefly to impress the frequency with which Justice gets a black eye."—Washington Star.

The wearing of women's hats in the theatres of Paris has tried the patience of Frenchmen, until a correspondent of the "Temps" writes that he and his friends, tired of not being able to see the stage, are forming a league to achieve the removal of women's hats. They propose always to wear their hats during performances—he forgets that a top hat will compete with most women's hats on very unequal terms—and, in order to show that the hats are worn on principle, and not from mere rudeness, they will stick in them a card of membership of the league. When women no longer wear hats in theatres, members of the league will no longer wear theirs.

THE HERO.

Back from the wars the hero came,
With laurels resting on his brow,
To find a maiden and to claim
Fulfilment of her sacred vow.

He had but one leg to his name,
He wore an empty sleeve, alack,
And one glass eye, but he had fame,
And pride was his when he came back.

Oh, shame upon that maiden fair
Who broke the vow that she had made
And scorned the wreath he had to wear
As something that would quickly fade.

"Fame? Bah!" she cried; "in six months there
Will be new heroes on the scene;
Your name will be forgotten ere
The grass above your leg is green."

He blamed her for her words and turned
To proudly hobble from her view;
And ere the orchards bloomed he learned
That all the girl had said was true.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Kaiser Wilhelm may not have obtained entire diplomatic satisfaction in Morocco, but he got something he wanted there, Mohammed ben Assai, an indispensable element in the Kaiser's color scheme. Prussia's colors are black and white, and the Kaiser hired Mohammed, who is black, to march in a white uniform, a living regimental banner. Mohammed tried it for a time, but found Prussian military discipline not to his taste. He was overtaken by an illness—possibly of the diplomatic kind—and obtained leave to revisit his native land in November last, giving a solemn promise to return by March 15. When the early days of March were passed without news of him, the government began to make inquiries, only to learn that Mohammed had left Tangier for Fez in a hurry. But the mailed fist has a long reach, and now the Moroccan government has consented to hand him over to the Kaiser again. So that Berlin may look forward to seeing the living banner once more marching at the head of the Kaiser's Guards.

About Mr. Barbee's Large Opening.—Mr. Barbee's singing school closed at Gazette last Saturday night. He has had a bad winter for schools on account of bad roads, but he gets there just the same. Mr. Barbee has an uncommonly large mouth, and when he opens it to its full capacity you hear something worth listening to. The professor gives general satisfaction whenever he instructs a class.—Middleton (Mo.) Chips.

# About People and Social Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 9.—President Roosevelt will attend the laying of the cornerstone of the House of Representatives office building on Capitol Hill next Saturday. He has decided to deliver on that occasion the speech originally planned for Memorial Day, having for its theme "The Man with the Muck Rake." The ideas embodied in the speech were first presented at the dinner which Speaker Cannon gave in honor of the Gridiron Club several weeks ago. Since that time the President has received many requests for a public repetition of the speech. It deals with sensational attacks on public men.

Senator Knox, who had a talk on the rate bill with President Roosevelt to-day, was asked by a friend in the anteroom if it were a fact that he was a Presidential candidate.

"The papers are saying nice things about you, Senator," his friend observed.

"Yes, I appreciate the compliment all the more fully because I am not an aspirant for the honor," replied Senator Knox. "I am not even agitated by the mention of the subject."

Representative Grosvenor called to discuss ship subsidies; Speaker Cannon visited the President's office on a personal errand; Representative Cooper discussed Porto Rican affairs, and Dr. Seale Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, paid his respects. Other callers were Secretaries Taft and Shaw, Senator Piles, Representatives Sherman, Goulden and Burke, and James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 9.—The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. de Casasus, who were to have left the city to-day, changed their plans and will remain here until Wednesday, at which time they will go to Niagara Falls for several days' sightseeing.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will go to New York on Saturday to remain over Easter.

## NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 9.—Mrs. Stanley Mathews has returned to Washington from a visit in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, who were expected here this week as the guests of Mrs. Mathews, have been compelled to postpone their visit on account of the delicate condition of Mrs. Watterson's health, which will make it necessary for her to remain in Florida some time longer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot have given the use of their home for a lecture on working women and children, to be delivered next Wednesday. Dr. Lindsay, of New York, and Miss McDowell, of Chicago, will speak. Mrs. Pinchot has sent invitations to members of Congress, hoping to secure their co-operation in an effort to lessen the burden of work placed on women and children.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. O. L. Hein have announced the engagement of their daughter, Celeste, to Lieutenant Lewis M. Adams, of the corps of engineers. The marriage will take place in the fall.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Alice Marquand, whose engagement to Alan Fullerton has been cabled from England, is the daughter of the late Frederick Marquand and a granddaughter of Henry G. Marquand, one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. For some years she has made her home in London, where her mother is now married to Graeme Harrison. Alan Fullerton is a son of Admiral Sir John Fullerton, who for so many years was in command of the yachts of the late Queen Victoria.

Sailing to-day for Europe on board the Carmania are Lord Cromer's elder brother, Thomas Baring, and Mrs. Baring, and Colonel the Hon. Everard Baring, brother of Lord Revelstoke; Colonel Colin Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, who was Miss Nanny Leiter; C. Clive Bailey, English Consul in New York; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, who were married a few weeks ago at Erie, Penn.; Egerton Winthrop, J. B. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Woodford, Mrs. William S. Kernochan, and J. Stevens Ulman.

Major General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin arrived in town yesterday from St. Louis, for the first time since their return from the Philippines, and are staying with the general's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Usher Parsons, at their country place at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, until they go to Washington, at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have been cruising in West Indian waters, are expected in town to-morrow. As their house in Fifth avenue is being remodelled they will go to the St. Regis, where they will remain until they leave for Newport, in the summer.

Mrs. Burton Harrison and Miss Frances Cary are now in Paris, and are booked to sail on the Amerika on April 26 for New York.

Mrs. Charles E. Sands and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander have returned from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell have returned from California, and are at their place at Tenafly, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., have closed their place at Aiken and have arrived at their country seat at Westbury, Long Island, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., who recently returned from Europe, have gone to their place on Long Island for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., entertained a few friends at dinner last night at their house in East 91st street, and afterward took them to the theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will give another small dinner and theatre party to-night.

Comte Henri de la Vaulx gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum on "Ballooning," for which four hundred invitations had been issued. Among those present were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar and Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop.

## FAMINE SUFFERING LESS.

### Urgent Need Still Exists, However, in Northern Japan.

There are in the famine districts of Japan over one hundred and thirty-six thousand persons for whom food must be supplied until June. They are unable to work or do anything for themselves. About one hundred and sixty-five thousand persons are living on work provided especially by the Japanese government. The measures that have been taken by the Japanese government and people, and carried out by the Japanese Red Cross, assisted by the Red Cross organizations in America and other countries, have done much to stem the tide of famine.

At the request of the Japanese famine committee of the New York Red Cross, Sadazuchi Uchida, Japanese Consul General, cabled to his government for an official statement in regard to the famine conditions. In a letter to Samuel Woolverton, chairman of the Japanese famine committee, Mr. Uchida reports information received as follows:

I beg to inform you that in answer to my inquiry made in compliance with your request regarding our famine, I received this morning a cable message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio to the following effect:

"The number of persons needing aid at present in the famine districts is about three hundred thousand, of whom over one hundred and thirty-six thousand must be supplied with food, and the others are living on work provided by the government authorities. Measures taken by the government since the end of last year and strong efforts made by natives and foreigners have been very effective in relief of the sufferers. The government expects that by the beginning of June no further assistance may be necessary."

Speaking of this dispatch, William Chauncy Langdon, secretary of the executive committee of the New York State Red Cross, said:

This is the most encouraging reply that we could have received under the circumstances. Three months ago reliable information placed the number of the distressed at nearly a million. That this number has been reduced two-thirds testifies to the efficiency with which the Japanese government and the Japanese Red Cross have taken hold of the calamity. Nevertheless, 136,000 must be supplied with food until the barley harvest in June. This means an expenditure every day of $13,600, or until June of nearly $800,000. If the immediate nature of the need is realized by the American people I am confident that money will be forthcoming in adequate amounts to relieve the suffering. The contributions should be sent at once to Jacob H. Schiff, Room 509, No. 500 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State Branch, Room 509, No. 500 Fifth avenue, acknowledges the following contributions since April 3:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. B. Barclay, Brooklyn | $20 00 |
| E. R. v. D., Princeton, N. J. | 5 00 |
| Anonymous, Temple Court | 5 00 |
| A. Craig, Kings Park | 1 00 |
| Presbyterian Church, Bridge Hampton | 107 65 |
| Thomas W. Clacher, Sea Cliff | 5 00 |
| St. Anne's Church, Morrisania | 6 00 |
| St. Paul's Sunday School, Albany | 6 17 |
| Church of the Epiphany | 75 00 |
| Mrs. E. S. Brailey and Miss Lucy E. Allen, Gardiner, Mass | 6 00 |
| W. Franklin Brush | 15 00 |
| Mrs. John A. O'Connor | 10 00 |
| W. H. T., S. N. J. | 10 00 |
| Miss N. C. Palmer, Buffalo | 5 00 |
| Miss Mary Mentzell, Upper Montclair, N. J. | 1 00 |
| Miss Ethel J. Wheeler | 5 00 |
| Miss Charlotte E. Paine, Camden, S. C. | 5 00 |
| Edwin Davis, White River Junction, Vt. | 2 00 |
| Miss Clara Best | 5 00 |
| St. Luke's Church, Yonkers | 50 55 |
| John F. Brayer, Rochester | 5 00 |
| William P. Clyde | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Mary S. Studdiford | 1 50 |
| Readers of "The Waterbury Republican" Com. | 107 00 |
| Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, through Brooklyn Subdivision | 25 00 |
| Friends in Hamilton, N. Y. | 25 00 |
| Anonymous | 25 00 |
| Oneida County Subdivision | 68 50 |
| Mrs. Emma S. Gallup, Marcellus | 10 00 |
| Howard S. Gans | 10 00 |
| Mrs. I. C. Rhoades, Syracuse | 5 00 |
| C. P. Moser, Syracuse | 1 00 |
| Oscar B. Ireland, Springfield, Mass | 5 00 |
| A. P. Avery, Katonah | 2 00 |
| W. H. Colgrove, D. D. S., Johnstown | 3 00 |
| Sympathizer B. A. A., Boston, Mass | 1 00 |
| Cash, Peoria, Ill. | 2 00 |
| Frank B. Hoesl, Buffalo | 1 00 |
| Sunday School, Unitarian Church of Messiah | 21 40 |
| F. R. Fast, Hillsdale, N. J. | 1 00 |
| John H. Goeppinger, Boone, Iowa | 5 00 |
| C. Seitz | 50 00 |
| Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne | 50 00 |
| Oliver D. Hovey, North Wilbraham, Mass | 1,759 30 |
| George B. Cluett | 500 00 |
| C. Tenafly, New Jersey | 50 |
| Miss F. Starr, Brooklyn | 5 00 |
| B. T. Hudson | 1 00 |
| Total | $3,135 57 |

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CORFU.

Corfu, April 9.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, returning from their visit to India, arrived here this afternoon. They were greeted by King George of Greece.

## AMERICAN MEDAL FOR CAPTAIN SCOTT.

London, April 9.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, before a distinguished gathering of members of the Royal Geographical Society, to-night, presented to Captain R. F. Scott, commander of the National Antarctic Expedition, the gold medal of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Reid said the people whom he represented would not have been the Americans they were had they not taken special interest in the Discovery's expedition. In accepting the medal Captain Scott expressed his gratitude for the honor which Americans had bestowed upon him.

## MEMORIAL PARK TO JUDGE SMITH.

Patchogue, Long Island, April 9.—A proposition has been made to open a public park in Patchogue to the memory of the late Judge Wilmot M. Smith, naming it after him. It has been suggested that contributions for the purpose of a suitable site of several acres be asked from all friends of the late judge, not only here, but throughout the state.

## COLUMBIA ZULU ORATOR TO LECTURE.

### Will Deliver Series of Illustrated Talks Under Education Board Auspices.

Poka Isaka Seme, the full-blooded Zulu, who last Thursday won the George William Curtis gold medal, the highest oratorical honor conferred by Columbia University, has been engaged by the Board of Education Public Lecture Bureau to deliver a series of free public sertures on "Life in Zululand."

Next Thursday evening Mr. Seme will speak at Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, and on Wednesday evening, April 18, he will repeat his talk at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d street. Both of the talks will be illustrated with stereopticon views of scenes from life among the Zulus.

The Board of Education has also engaged a full blooded Hawaiian, William K. Makakoa, to give a lecture next Thursday evening at Public School 16, Matilda street, Wakefield, on "Life in Hawaii." This lecture will also be illustrated and will be free.

## NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

The programme for the New York University commencement is announced as follows: June 2 (Alumni Day), luncheon in gymnasium at University Heights, followed by 'varsity baseball game with Rutgers; June 4, Sandham oratorical contest, auditorium; Phi Beta Kappa oration. June 5 (class day), senior class exercises on Battery Hill, 3 p. m.; day exercises, 4:30 p. m.; cremation, 9 p. m.; senior ball, in gymnasium, 10 p. m. June 6 (commencement), commencement of all departments of the university, in auditorium, 2 p. m.; band concert on Ohio Field; senior banquet, 10 p. m. Commencement week has been shortened this year by advancing commencement one day, from Thursday to Wednesday.

## PRINCE VON BUELOW'S TRIP SOUTH.

Berlin, April 9.—Professor Renvers has suggested that Chancellor von Bülow leave Berlin for the south on Easter, return at the month end for a short period of work, and then take his usual eight weeks' vacation at Norderney. This programme is likely to be followed.

## STUDENTS TO DEBATE RATE PROBLEM.

New York University will meet Tufts College in debate to-night. New York will be on the affirmative side of a resolution declaring that Congress should enact laws providing for the establishment of fixed rates, unless or until revised by the courts, and will be represented by three members of the class of '07—A. Lemonye, C. M. Baxter and C. A. Tousoe. The Tufts team is composed of G. S. Miller, '06; A. W. Benoit, '07; C. W. Lane, '08, with C. J. Masseck, '08, as alternate. The debate will be held in the auditorium of the library, at University Heights.

## MARK TWAIN BUYS FARM HOME.

Redding, Conn., April 9 (Special).—Mark Twain's new country house here was purchased by him to carry out his idea of seclusion when he wanted it, as he says that in Lenox and other places he has been too open to callers. He bought the farm here without seeing it, it is understood, the purchase being made for him by Albert Bigelow Paine, the writer, who understood what Mr. Clemens wanted. The Bouton farm, which Mr. Clemens has taken, is of eighty-five acres, and is fairly well wooded, with a comfortable farmhouse attached.

## THEATRE FOR CHILDREN.

As early as 1664 a company of child players appeared at the Palais Royal. At various times since children's companies have strutted their little hour upon the stage, in Paris and elsewhere. Lately the Théâtre de l'Ambigu has been leased by M. Lucien Klote, who is to produce plays written for and by children, and the leader of the orchestra is a boy of five. The children's songs, sung by children, are said to be admirable. In themselves these should be sufficient to make the fortune of the new venture. It cannot be expected to last after the curiosity of the public has been satiated. Indeed, so many modern successful plays seem to have been played by children that M. Klote's idea may have less originality than it looks to have.—Everybody's Magazine.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Hamburg on the Graf Waldersee are:

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| Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Park. | Colonel M. Akashi. |
| General and Mrs. Eugene Griffin. | Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Van Deusen. |
| Lieutenant Colonel H. Yomanowski, Japanese army. | Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ostermann. |

The cabin list of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails to-day for Bremen, includes:

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| Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Benedict. | Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Rowan. |
| Captain R. S. D. Cummings. | Miss Anna Seabury. |
| Mrs. Marcus Daly. | Henry Siegel. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houseman. | J. Stevens Ulman. |
| J. B. Harriman. | Mr. and Mrs. George Arents. |
| Mrs. William S. Kernochan. | Egerton Winthrop. |
| Lady Evelyn Moncreiffe. | Mrs. Robert B. Minturn. |

Travellers who arrived yesterday on the Minnetonka from London were:

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| Mrs. Mary L. Cragin. | C. E. Percy Hughes. |
| Mrs. E. A. Denham. | Miss Helen Marshall Pratt. |
| Mr. and Mrs. John B. Grant. | Mrs. Julian Magnus. |

The Carmania will sail to-day for Liverpool with the following passengers:

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| Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baring. | Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds. |
| Colonel Everard Baring. | Captain J. J. Kane, U. S. N. |
| Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bourne. | Mrs. Florence Meade. |
| Julius E. French. | Fearing Wilson. |
| | Owen Wister. |

Travellers who will embark on the Pannonia which sails to-day for Naples, are:

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| Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Horne. | Mrs. Knox. |
| Dr. and Mrs. T. Howard Knight. | Mrs. Beverly R. Keim. |
| Rear Admiral H. Knox, U. S. N. | Mrs. Robert Catlin. |
| | William McBride. |