

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 17.—President Roosevelt to-day discussed legislation with Senators Spooner and Simmons, transacted his usual amount of work and shook hands with a large number of visitors who were escorted to the White House by the President's staff.

WEDDINGS AT THE CAPITAL. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 17.—Miss Katharine Engle Bradford, second daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, was married at noon to-day at St. Margaret's Church to Howard Angell Brockway, of New York, who is now a member of the faculty of Peabody Institute, in Baltimore. The Rear Admiral reached Washington last night, and to-day escorted his daughter to the altar and gave her away.

It isn't well to hit a car conductor in the face if he refuses to give you a transfer slip. But it isn't well, either, for a conductor to refuse such a slip to any one who is entitled to receive it, and it isn't well for the company to make an arbitrary and unreasonable rule which seems particularly designed to deprive as many people as possible of their legal right to transfers.

The Hon. Charles F. Murphy must now be classified as a de-Jeffersonized Democrat. The stock brokers will have to pay their tax, but they should not complain. Compared with their fellows of Paris and London, they are not taxed at all. The New York statute is an exceedingly mild measure, based on well established precedents.

St. John's Church was filled at 8 o'clock this evening for the marriage of Miss Bella Bateman, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Edgerton Bateman, of Washington, and Charles D. Voorhis, of Paterson, N. J. The Rev. Ernest Morehead Paddock, formerly assistant rector of St. John's and brother-in-law of the bride, presided at the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, the rector.

The controversy between the rival and warring factions of the Democracy of New York as to which is the genuine, simple, pure, unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy is very amusing to everybody but the participants. They are too much in earnest to see the humor of the situation.

The invasion of America by alien hosts rival in magnitude the historic migrations of olden times—of the Dorians, of the Goths and Vandals, of the Saxons, of the Tartars, and others. But we hope the nation they are invading is big enough and strong enough to receive them without being materially changed or dominated by them.

A Dodge City (Kan.) lawyer was pleading a case before a jury the other day. The party on the other side had a reputation for stinginess. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said Sutton, in his speech, "if an ant would carry a grain of sand off my neighbor's farm he would law him clear to the Supreme Court and back."

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At Sherry's last of the Virginia Centennial took place last night, the hosts consisting of undergraduates of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton. Mrs. Berkeley Moxley, Mrs. W. Seward Ward, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Howard Macfarlane and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn were the guests. Monteague, George, J. Munn, dancing with Miss Elsie Nicoll, led the cotillon from opposite ends of the ballroom. Among those present were Miss Edith Deane, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Katherine Atterbury, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Margaret M. Tuttle, Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Julia Dodge and Miss Julia Pell and Harold H. Vanderbilt, George Tuttle, Malcolm Sloane, O'Donnell, Iselin, J. Watson, Maurice Heckscher and Gordon Auchincloss.

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Another marriage to-day will be that of Mrs. Mary G. Curtis, a niece of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Seth Low, to Dr. David Gordon Allen, of Savannah, at Cambridge, Mass.

This evening the so-called Crinoline Ball, a revival of the old Assembly Balls, will take place at the Astor House, Barclay street and Broadway, and among those who will give dinners in connection therewith will be Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Robert Endicott and Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moxley.

May 5 has been set as the date of the wedding of Joseph Delafont, son of Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafont, and Miss Mary Sloane, daughter of Professor and Mrs. W. M. Sloane.

firm and centralization in government. Yet Mayor McClellan assured his Democratic Club hearers that "radicalism has no place among the followers of Jefferson." Because Jefferson preached individualism, Jeffersonians like Mr. McClellan or like the Hon. Samuel W. McCall now hold that free scope must be given both to the real individual and to the artificial individual multiplied to the millionth power in strength through the fiction of incorporation. This is the Jeffersonianism which asks that individual rights be not abridged a hair's breadth, when it really means to demand that corporations should be free to exercise unchecked all the rights ever vested in the single and relatively powerless individual.

President Woodrow Wilson is too close a student of American history to confuse the situation Jefferson dealt with and the situation with which we have to deal to-day. Therefore he frankly repudiates Mayor McClellan's premises by admitting that it is "impossible to apply 'the policies of the time of Jefferson to the 'time we live in.' We can apply only the great Virginian's ideals, as President Wilson urged, and these ideals must always appeal more to the radical than to the conservative temperament. Mr. Wilson sensibly pointed out that the Jeffersonian must discriminate between the actual individual and the corporate individual—a discrimination the necessity of which the Supreme Court has recently emphasized. Therein lies the whole crux of the controversy within the Jeffersonian ranks. Yet in introducing sanity instead of solemnity into this discussion the president of Princeton University has perhaps set an embarrassing precedent. If reason, not rhetoric, is to rule on these festal occasions, they will soon lose their present gaudiness and oracular charm.

RENEWING LAPSED POLICIES. One of the unfortunate effects of the insurance investigation disclosures was that they prompted many policyholders to drop their insurance. They had, apparently, lost faith in the whole business and were willing to sacrifice all that had been paid in. How serious this appears clearly from the statement recently issued by Mr. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable. That company alone saw 27,385 policies lapse for amounts of \$1,000 or less, and it is fair to assume that the other large companies suffered proportionate losses.

Instead of leaving to the regular agents the work of persuading those policyholders to change their minds, Mr. Morton sent to each a personal letter explaining the methods and purposes of the new management and showing the unwisdom of persisting in a prejudice based on causes which have been eradicated. The responses are coming in daily. They show that the feeling of distrust and suspicion is rapidly disappearing and that the assurance of honest, efficient and economical administration have had the expected effect.

THE DIVORCE DECISION. The rule regarding divorces handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Haddock agt. Haddock may seem at first sight a revolutionary interference with the divorce industry which a few states carry on for the benefit of matrimonial fugitives from other states. It is, indeed, a step in advance or a step backward, according to the point of view of the critic. But, forward or backward, it is a step long foreshadowed by decisions more and more nearly approaching it. It is only the logical conclusion of a line of cases restricting the power of a state to grant divorce solely to those marriages which were within its jurisdiction and tending to hold that the matrimonial domicile, as well as the domicile of one of the parties, must be in the state in order to confer jurisdiction.

UNIMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES. At the same time with the gratifying reports of extension of our trade with Cuba under the reciprocity system come an authoritative reminder that it might, on our side, be much further extended if only our manufacturers and merchants would improve the opportunity which lies before them with the discretion, tact and adaptiveness which some of their European competitors display. The subject is an old one, to which we have often called attention, but we must once more point the moral which is set forth in a current report from the American Consul at Cienfuegos:

American trade is affected by the refusal of the exporters to give long credits, generally conceded by European houses, which range from three to six months. If Americans were to give greater attention to the needs of the Cuban population in regard to the style of goods they want and extend the terms of credit, trade could be greatly increased. As an instance, take cases of iron pots and portable furnaces for outdoor cooking as used in Florida. These are imported in such enormous quantities that the neglect of iron founders in the United States to acquire this entire trade is quite surprising.

Schiller makes the nighty Talbot truly exclaim, "With stupidity the gods themselves battle in vain." Reciprocity is not meant to put a premium on stupidity or lack of enterprise. It is intended to give some advantage to our traders, provided they exercise business shrewdness and enterprise in a measure comparable with their competitors, but not otherwise. The Cubans enjoy that advantage, because they have sense enough to improve their opportunity. But how long would they be able to send four-fifths of their products to this country if they did not see the kinds of sugar and tobacco which American consumers want?

THE REQUISITES OF A SCOUT. In the comment elicited by a paper presented to the Institution of Naval Architects in London a fortnight ago there was a somewhat curious diversity of opinion. The subject under discussion was the proper design and armament of so-called "scout ships." Admiral Fitzgerald made high speed the quality of coal essential to the vessel a greater radius of action than that of a destroyer. Two or three other speakers held substantially the same convictions, but at least one of them had a somewhat different standard in mind. Admiral Fitzgerald regarded Admiral Fitzgerald's vessel as deficient in fighting power and needlessly fast. This disagreement about characteristics apparently springs from a disagreement as to the functions of the craft which the experts were considering. If the duty of the scout is that which its name would imply, a strong argument can be made for sacrificing everything to speed. Armor and heavy guns would interfere with the swiftness of movement. To discover where an enemy's ships are and to learn their number and strength it is necessary to employ a vessel which can conduct the observation while the fighting ships to which it ministers are yet out of sight. A suitable distance between scout and fleet can be secured, of course, by holding the latter back while the scout pushes ahead. In that case any old tug might be assigned to the task. On the other hand, emergencies might arise which would make it desirable to press the search while the battleships and armored cruisers were under way. If so, the detached vessel should be faster than those with which it is associated. Wireless telegraphy makes it possible to report important facts instantly, but it will never enable a fleet commander to find a foe who is hidden by the horizon. It will always be necessary to rely on proximity and eyesight. In naval development there has long been a tendency toward specialization of types, and this may go further than it has yet gone. Even now, however, there seems to be a distinct need for the kind of vessel described by Admiral Fitzgerald, and its usefulness would

states were compelled to give full credit to South Dakota divorces of their citizens there was great need of uniformity. If now a state can divorce only those who in good faith have a matrimonial domicile within its borders the inconvenience is reduced. There will not be two laws for one family, and consequently a dispute as to the status of the two parties. Both will have a like and certain status, whatever it be. That, we think, is a great advance as a safeguard against future unintended bigamy.

THE FRENCH TESTIMONIAL.

Peculiar interest and peculiar grace are attached to the action of the French Parliamentary Group of Arbitration and International Conciliation in presenting a testimonial to President Roosevelt in recognition of his services in the promotion of peace and justice among the nations. Such interest is intrinsic to the material form of the testimonial. A first edition copy of Sully's Memoirs is a treasure any bibliophile would prize, and in its reminder that the reign of law and peace among nations was a proposal of Henri Quatre's reign it is equally a treasure to any friend of arbitration and of amity. In striking contrast to the ancient tome, yet in appropriate accord with it, is the dedicatory volume containing the autographs of France's men of light and leading of to-day, a fine reminder of the practical efficiency with which French statesmen are promoting the "Grand Dessein" which Henry of Navarre and Sully were compelled to leave a design and nothing more. There is no more rational and auspicious movement for international peace and justice in the world to-day than that which is represented by this French Parliamentary group.

There is a manifold fitness, moreover, in the object of this presentation. It would be superfluous to dwell in detail upon President Roosevelt's services to the cause of peace. Possibly Baron d'Estournelles de Constant had most immediately in mind the President's prompt response to the representations of the Parliamentary groups in taking the initiative for a second congress at The Hague. That in itself was a memorable and beneficent achievement. But other things come readily to mind: The President's strong and successful personal mediation between Russia and Japan; the equally successful circumscriptio of the scope of the war in Eastern Asia; the attitude of this nation in the Venezuelan troubles of a short time ago; the admirable efforts of the administration to evoke order from chaos in Santo Domingo; the peace making part played by the American envoys at Algiers. These and many other things have shown this President of the "big stick" to be one of the most sincere and efficient friends of peace, and have greatly commended him, not to "peace at any price" fanatics, but certainly to all who, like these French statesmen, in a rational manner seek peace founded upon justice.

It will not detract from the honor and praise which are thus given to the President, and which are indisputably his due, to note that these are in a measure reflected upon the nation of which he is the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely any other man than he, let us grant, could have done what he has done in these matters. Equally true is it that there is scarcely another nation, as the head of which he himself could have done it. There was necessary the happy combination of his unique personality and the unique characteristics of this nation—its strength, its disinterestedness, its freedom from suspicions, entanglements, intrigues and alliances. American gratification in this episode will be, therefore, based upon the President's eminent title to receive such a tribute, upon France's generous recognition of that title, and upon the fact that in the elements which contribute thereto the President is, in perhaps the highest and best sense, representative of that which is highest and best in the American nation.

A BALLAD OF BALLOONACY. We have had our cycle mania, And a man who's auto mad, But now there comes a new one, Who turns the strangest trick: The man who soars to ride or walk— The old balloonatic.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. A Dodge City (Kan.) lawyer was pleading a case before a jury the other day. The party on the other side had a reputation for stinginess. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said Sutton, in his speech, "if an ant would carry a grain of sand off my neighbor's farm he would law him clear to the Supreme Court and back."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Mr. Tillman spoke at length on his resolution for an investigation of contributions to campaign funds by national banks, covering a wide field in his discussion; Mr. Foster spoke on railroad rates. House: Several general bills were introduced.

FOREIGN.—Advices from St. Petersburg confirm the report that Count Witte has won his fight against M. Durnovo, and add that the Emperor has promised to dismiss the Minister of Finance, who has succeeded in getting a 5 per cent loan of \$440,000,000, which will be issued at 88; despite the hard conditions enforced by foreign bankers, the announcement is regarded as a victory for the Russian government, as opposed to the Durnovo faction. Two more deaths from injuries received in the explosion on the Keenearge were reported. A boiler explosion on the British battleship Prince of Wales, off Malta, killed three and injured four.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced by Attorney General Moody that Charles E. Hughes and Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Pennsylvania, had been retained to go over the evidence in regard to the relations between the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company and the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company. The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company was reported to be looking for a "Jonah" in the board. President Parsons of the Republican County Committee planned to return to this city to-day and to take charge of the fight to-sherrow night against the proposed Odell-Halpin reappointment of Senate delegates.

George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was arrested on charges of driving on the wrong side of the street, and discharged in court. Nearly seventeen thousand immigrants slept on shipboard in New York Harbor to-day and night, as the result of the Belmont tunnel in 42d street, which was completed by September 1 under penalty of forfeiting the charter. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gave out the plans of its proposed East River tunnel system, which will be University awarded thirty-seven scholarships.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 41.

JEFFERSON IN 1906.

The expounders and disciples of Jefferson who gathered at the Democratic Club on Monday night to celebrate that statesman's birthday demonstrated once more that common reverence for a great name may serve to cover many radical divergences in opinion and contradictions in theory. Jeffersonianism has this convenience as a working political faith, that it can be interpreted to suit the most diverse tastes and can be embraced, if necessary, with no understanding whatsoever of its real import or logical tendencies. As the patron saint of a party like the Democratic party Jefferson is therefore invaluable. In a speech to his fellow Jeffersonians on Monday night Mayor McClellan, with apparently unconscious irony, described the Democratic party as "an organization of men actuated by the same purposes," "influenced by the same hopes, seeking the same ideals, believing in the same principles." This picture of the party is, however, a far cry from the reality. In the Democratic organization, both national and local, is no more fictitious, however, than the concord assumed to exist among the present-day interpreters of Jefferson's purposes and doctrines.

So far as we can gather from the deliverances of Monday night, at least three views of Jeffersonianism were represented in the select group of "conservative" expounders assembled at the Democratic Club. One view—perhaps the most workable—avoided any interpretation whatever as favoring too much of "higher critical" methods. Why examine too particularly the sacred doctrines handed down by the founder of the party, or speculate too deeply as to their possible application to the problems of to-day? Why not "stand pat" on Jeffersonianism undefined and unmodified?

These beliefs and purposes are eternal and unchangeable—fitted to every condition affecting our people's welfare, and adequate to every emergency in our national life. The Democracy of to-day will attain its highest mission of beneficence, will offer the surest protection to our people's rights and interests and will best triumph when it presents the strongest and most enduring principles which Jefferson laid at the foundation of the Democratic party.

We need not name the proponent of this theory of Jeffersonianism omnifarious and omnipotent. Only by having American statesmen could have framed those inspiring and self-illuminating sentences.