## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Way to Kenmare.
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.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—'Frisco Earthquake and Fire.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Peter Pan.
FIELDS THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Hopkinson.
GARRICK—8:15—Mistakes Will Happen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—Man and Superman.
JOE WEBER'S—8:10—The Jays and the Squaw Man's Girl of the Golden West, preceded by Twiddle-Twaddle.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:10—Arms and the Man, preceded by How He Lied to Her Husband.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Happyland.
MANHATTAN—8:20—Charley's Aunt.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Free Lance.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Gingerbread Man.
PRINCESS—8:15—Brown of Harvard.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Embarrassment of Riches.
WEST END—2—8:15—Houdini and Vaudeville.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1906.


## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The day was chiefly spent in reviewing amendments to the Railroad Rate bill, the constitutionality of the clause giving the Interstate Commerce Commission discretionary power being sharply attacked; Senator Bailey made another defence of his course. House: The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

FOREIGN.—The Italian ministry, headed by Baron Sonnino, was beaten in the Chamber of Deputies and is expected to resign. ═══ Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, who was operated on for blood poisoning, was much improved. ═══ The Alien Labor bill was rejected on second reading in the House of Lords. ═══ The German Reichstag passed a bill taking the regular Bourse tax off all transactions in government bonds. ═══ The national fête day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Christiania. ═══ The Portuguese ministry, headed by Premier Robeiro, resigned. ═══ The Russian parliament finished its consideration of the reply to the speech from the throne, and adopted it substantially as it came from the committee; it then took a recess.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Higgins at Albany signed the bill giving the Henry Bergh Society the same powers as those of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. ═══ A coal man as witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Philadelphia testified that he had received rebates from the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1903, contradicting previous testimony of Vice-President Thayer of that company. ═══ The indications were that the brickyard strike at Coeymans would be settled. ═══ United States infantrymen guarding the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco foiled an attempt to loot the building. ═══ An explosion of coal gas in the Diamond Mine of the Lackawanna Company at Scranton, Penn., burned six miners, three seriously. ═══ It was said that a Baptist minister at Waterloo, N. Y., was formerly a convict at Joliet. ═══ It was reported in Salt Lake City that the Mormon Church was selling out its business interests. ═══ Governor Blanchard of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, advised the Legislature to enact laws regulating insurance business in that state.

CITY.—Stocks closed weak. ═══ The funeral of Carl Schurz was held at the family home. ═══ The price of gas went back to a dollar pending the outcome of the argument for injunction. ═══ At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission Mayor McClellan said it was alleged defects in the construction of the Brooklyn subway tunnel would delay its opening for traffic two or three years. ═══ Two physicians and a driver were injured when a car struck an ambulance which was answering a call. ═══ It was learned that the Consolidated Exchange was considering an offer for its lease and building made by the Knickerbocker Trust Company. ═══ It was thought that there would be no change of Republican State Chairman before fall. ═══ The prosecution in the Terranova murder trial rested its case.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers and thunderstorms, but not so warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 60.

*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.*

## DEALING WITH SMOKE.

The Anti-Smoke League has cause for gratification and encouragement. Through its efforts a large number of offenders have been brought to book, and there has been a perceptible abatement of the nuisance of smut-smoke in some parts of the city. More than fifty offenders were on trial last Wednesday, and most of them confessed their guilt. The sincerity or the sufficiency of the excuses made may be questioned. It is doubtful if it really was impossible for them to procure anthracite coal, but, even if it was, that was no excuse for making smoke, since it is quite possible and easy to burn soft coal without emitting offensive smoke. Moreover, some offenders were violating the law long before there was any scarcity of anthracite. Nevertheless, it was, perhaps, just as well for the court to let them off on suspended sentences on their promises to offend no more, provided the Health Department keeps a close watch to see if they fulfil their promises and the court makes good the threat of sentences "up to the limit" if the promises are not fulfilled.

Eminently satisfactory, too, is the proof of what we have all along maintained, that the existing law is sufficient to deal effectively with the smoke nuisance. All that is needed is that it shall be vigilantly and resolutely enforced. Of course, the inevitable and indisputable corollary is that the existence of smut-smoke nuisances is prima facie evidence that the law is not being enforced, and that some of the municipal authorities are neglecting their duties. There can be little doubt that such neglect has often prevailed in recent years. On no other supposition can we explain the numerous and persistent violations of law and the widespread pollution of the atmosphere. It is to be feared that such neglect would have continued if the Anti-Smoke League had not taken the matter up so energetically. We are told that more offenders have been convicted in the last month than in the four years preceding. That is not because offences were more numerous in that month than in the four years, for they were not, but because through the efforts and urgings of the league there was a more effective enforcement of the law. After such a stirring up and such an object lesson, the city authorities ought to keep on doing their duty without further urging, though we have no doubt the Anti-Smoke League will continue its vigilant and effective work.

There is need of its doing so, for the air of New York has not yet been cleared. Some conspicuous and oldtime offenders are still perniciously active. Near the waterfront on both sides of the East River between the Brooklyn Bridge and the navy yard are several chimneys which much of the time belch forth black smoke. As for the Gowanus Canal region and South Brooklyn, their sky often resembles that of Pittsburg more than that of New York. There are stacks which have been sending out black smoke for hours every day for years. Detection of them is easy, and conviction, too, is easy, as has now been shown. The activities which in the last month have been so effective should not be permitted to wane until the last of these nuisances is abolished.

## THE REAL GRIEVANCE.

Ex-Senator Chandler, whose intellectual acuteness no one has ever challenged, aptly measured the grievances aired in the Senate by Senators Tillman and Bailey when he said in his statement of Wednesday:

> The only harm that I can see that has come in the whole business was the abandonment of any attempt to carry limitation of review without any previous notice to Senators Tillman and Bailey.

Sifting out all irrelevancies, this default in the way of formal notification appears to constitute the sole foundation for the charges of "bad faith" brought against the President. But what a flimsy basis this is on which to rest an accusation of double dealing! Neither of the dejected and injured Democratic Senators has yet denied two highly illuminating statements contained in Attorney General Moody's letter. The Attorney General asserted that in his dealings with Senators Bailey and Tillman he had made it clear that he had no authority to pledge the President to any given "narrow review" amendment. All he could do was to submit the text agreed on for the President's consideration. Moreover, he subsequently reported to the two Senators that the President thought it better to have a review amendment drawn in the Senate itself, and asked them to confer further with Senator Allison. If the negotiations then lapsed or were terminated without a formal exchange of diplomatic regrets and compliments, the blame can hardly be laid at the door of the President. The true reason for the break in these exchanges was that Mr. Tillman and Mr. Bailey had overrated their power to control the minority vote, and, this fact appearing, the negotiations were generally recognized to be moribund.

The two Democratic Senators were naturally chagrined at losing the chance to figure as factors of prime importance in the shaping of rate legislation. Mr. Bailey had more at stake than Mr. Tillman, for he has been talked of as Mr. Gorman's logical successor in the minority leadership. Divisions in the Committee on Interstate Commerce had given the Democratic side a political opportunity out of which it could have made a good deal of political capital. Long continued dissensions among the Republicans had magnified that opportunity, and to see it slip away from their unskilled and unready hands was, of course, a sore trial to the two quasi-Democratic managers. Their vexation was natural, and they gave free if not judicious vent to their annoyance and disappointment.

The public is not greatly concerned over the inner history of the minority's failure to utilize an exceptional political opportunity. That Mr. Bailey's motives may have been suspected—justly or unjustly—is a minor issue. Giving him credit for entire sincerity cannot obscure the fact that his leadership proved futile. Nor can it altogether dispel the impression that he was less intent on making a rate law than on making a personal reputation. However well intentioned, his self-assertive tactics did actually disorganize and divide the minority. For on the one hand he encouraged the idea of broad review as against narrow review, and on the other he insisted on the adoption of his pet idea of annulling the power of injunction—a proposal which the more conservative Democrats refused to support as unconstitutional and unnecessary. In the House of Representatives Mr. Bailey's leadership created friction and ended in insubordination. In the Senate he has shown equal inability to compose differences and evolve a party programme on which all Democrats could unite. That is the real grievance that rankles. It is a grievance not against other individuals, but against himself.

## RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

Now that Governor Higgins has signed the Elsberg bill, the public may have an opportunity to learn how far either the friends or the opponents of the measure have been "bluffing" in their predictions of its effect. Those who have urged the most radical restriction of privileges for franchise holders and have been loud in their laments that Senator Elsberg could not secure a majority in the Legislature for the extreme provisions of his earlier bills have been eager to disarm all who dared to question the practical wisdom of their course with assurances that they could obtain plenty of independent bidders for the restricted franchises who would give the people transit facilities far superior to anything Mr. Belmont offered. On the other hand, Mr. Belmont has let it be understood that if the Elsberg bill became a law it would make utterly impossible any extensions by the present tenant of the subway. As that tenant is in a better position to bid than anybody else, such a threat implies that nobody can afford to build on the terms prescribed. So we have two perfectly opposite views to be tested by events.

We have not been inclined to take too seriously Mr. Belmont's threats of no more subways. Even if it should prove much easier to talk about independent capital than to provide it and the city should still be forced to place its chief reliance on the Interborough company, we have felt that the terms offered by the Elsberg bill would guarantee enough profit to induce their acceptance when it was evident that no better could be obtained. The Interborough has naturally done its best to convince the public, the Legislature, the Mayor and the Governor that subways could not be built under this law. It would, of course, prefer seventy-five year to forty year franchises. Its future course, however, will be determined not by its predictions, but by its necessities. It will take such franchises as it can get, particularly if its critics make good their promise and it has to face rival bidders. It is only wise, nevertheless, to recognize the plain fact that Mr. Belmont is in a much better position to continue "bluffing" than are the seekers for independent capital.

The people are bound to have subways on some terms. If the Elsberg bill goes so far as to forbid building on a sound economic basis, strong pressure will certainly be exerted for its modification. Mr. Belmont, therefore, can afford to hang off, avoid all unforced improvements of the present service and wait for an impatient people to ask him to make his own terms. Those who wish to secure competition in the traction business, on the other hand, must now "make good" or confess that in urging a law much more drastic even than the one now placed on the statute book they have acted in ignorance, if not in bad faith, and admit that they have strengthened the monopoly instead of weakening it. The gentlemen who have talked about organizing independent companies, therefore, should arouse themselves to serve the city and to vindicate themselves against reproach as reckless boasters. The only way to insure new subways under the new law, whether built by an independent company or as extensions of the present subway, is by the provision of strong and attractive bids through those who have urged that the terms of the Elsberg bill were liberal enough to attract them. Mr. Belmont will not surrender the field without a struggle and will be forced to meet the offers of rivals, so the city will have a chance to secure subways on fair terms.

We are inclined to believe that in the face of competition Mr. Belmont will find comfort in that section of the law which none of his friends seem inclined to discuss. It allows the present tenant to build extensions at his own expense and enjoy them nominally for forty-five years, but actually till the expiration of the seventy-five year term for the existing subway; for nobody else could bid to advantage when the lease was put up for sale against the company in possession of the connections. This section would enable Mr. Belmont to get his extensions practically in accord with the terms of his own offer made to the Rapid Transit Commission several years ago. The only advantage of using the city's rather than his own credit is the cheaper interest rate, but that might be more than offset by the smaller rental to the city and the longer term of the lease. The Mayor believes the city's borrowing power ample for subways as fast as they are wanted. If, however, there should prove to be any trouble over this, it is to be hoped that Mr Belmont will be found as good as his word about building with his own credit. At any rate, however he may build or whether he or some rival secures new leases, the duty of every citizen interested in promoting rapid transit and vindicating the new law is to bring bidders into the field and give a practical demonstration of the economic soundness of the conditions of subway construction now laid down.

The Mayor, in naming Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard to succeed Mr. John Claflin as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, has made an excellent choice. Mr. Ledyard has ample ability both as a lawyer and a man of affairs. His appointment furnishes no reason for regretting the change in the method of filling vacancies. It is well understood that the board has seriously doubted the wisdom of the new law, but we fully expect to see all its energies devoted to securing the construction of new lines under its provisions.

## ON A FIRM FOUNDATION.

Suspicions having been aroused that the site of this city was sinking very slowly, a committee of engineers was appointed to investigate the matter. This was a wise step. If any real alteration in the level of the city were taking place, there would be no telling how long it might continue nor where it would leave buildings that are now high and dry. Though no widespread anxiety appears to have been provoked by the misgivings referred to, owners of property will be glad to know that a reassuring report on the subject has recently been made to the authorities. The possibility that there may be almost imperceptible changes of level is conceded, but the experts who have been studying the question declare that if any occur at all they are not constant in rate or direction. Of a continued subsidence they find no proof.

One of the facts which the committee had under consideration is that the "bench mark" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is now only 4.4 feet above mean high water, whereas at some time in the past it was supposed to be five feet above that level. When, however, a search was made for a record of the observations on which that belief is based nothing of the kind could be found. The inference is drawn, therefore, that the five-foot standard was not determined with precision and was adopted only as a matter of convenience. Under the circumstances no trustworthy conclusion can be drawn from this discrepancy between the old figures and the new. Again, the Dock Department reports that at Pier A, North River, the mean tide level is apparently about half an inch lower and the mean low tide level fully three inches lower now than formerly. The accuracy of these statements is not called in question, apparently, but the committee shows that there is more than one way to account for the phenomena. It points out that the deepening of the channels of the harbor and the filling in along its shores during the last quarter of a century must have enhanced the freedom of the tidal flow, and especially of the discharge of water at the ebb. These causes alone, it is believed, might well have led to an even more conspicuous result than has yet been detected. The suggestion certainly affords a better explanation of the observed facts than the alternative theory, to support which it seems impossible to obtain definite evidence.

There have been, it is well known, great changes in the level of the whole Atlantic coast in the remote past. Geologists have traced the Hudson Valley out along the bed of the ocean nearly or quite a hundred miles from Sandy Hook, and they estimate that there must have been a subsidence there of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. According to Professor George Frederick Wright, it ceased ten thousand years ago. Since that time there have probably been comparatively trifling alterations of height, some tending to submergence and some to increased elevation. Something of the sort is believed to be in progress in other parts of the world even now, but it is gratifying to be told that no such changes are taking place in the vicinity of New York.

## THE DOUMA AND ITS DOINGS.

It would not be easy to imagine a more interesting spectacle to the student of human affairs than that which is presented by the Russian Douma in its efforts to "find itself" and to begin the practical work of government. There is in its doings much that is fitted to discourage the friends of Russian freedom and to confirm the prognostications of those pessimists who have been declaring that the whole enterprise of Russian enfranchisement must end in failure, and there is also much—and we believe much more—to encourage the hopeful and to strengthen the belief, which we have been glad to cherish from the beginning, that in this new era which has irrevocably dawned upon them the Russian people will work out their political and social salvation in an orderly and substantial manner and will place themselves securely among the free, enlightened and progressive nations of the world.

The most regrettable, perhaps, of all the proceedings of the Douma thus far has been the demand for the abolition of the Council of the Empire and the establishment of a uni-cameral parliament. It is not surprising that some extremists made that demand. Neither can we wonder at the existence of a widespread feeling of distrust of and animosity against the Council as at present constituted, since that body is obviously dominated by the bureaucracy and has been defiantly declared to be meant as a barrier between the Douma and the Czar and as a check upon the representatives of the people. What is disappointing is that so many men, including those of light and leading, such as Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff and Professor Kovaleffsky, instead of moving for its reorganization as a legitimate senate, are clamoring for its abolition altogether and for the uni-cameral system. One speaker is reported to have said that, while bi-cameral legislatures might be good enough for Great Britain and America, Russia proposed to give these countries a lesson in real democracy. Such talk is simply the vainglorious folly of idealism run mad. We do not pretend that the British and American legislative systems are perfect, but we do believe, as Dr. Johnson said, "the law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public," and, with all due modesty concerning the Anglo-Saxon nations and with all due appreciation of the great gifts and attainments of Russian statesmen and scholars, we cannot concede that that newly enfranchised nation possesses greater wisdom than these which have so long and so successfully been working out the problems of democracy, or that it can afford to ignore the experience of those who have so long and so successfully been practising the arts of actual self-government.

Nevertheless, the thoughtful observer of Russian affairs must be moved, in the quaint old phrase, to "thank God and take courage." Especially will he do so when he remembers the examples of other countries, even of our own. In our early Congresses and in the Constitutional Convention there were proposals, made by some of the "fathers," no less impractical and injudicious than those which we deplore in the Douma. The event which is now being unfolded and disclosed to the eyes of the world in the old palace of Prince Potemkin is the most impressive, the most admirable and the most momentous of its kind that the world has seen for many a year. Only one other is comparable with it in a century. That it is effected at all is marvellous. Its accomplishment without an error of any kind would be a miracle, and we are not looking for such a miracle in these days. It is sufficient, not only for reassurance, but also for inspiration, that its good far outweighs its errors, and that every new day's progress confirms the initial promise of a successful consummation.

In voting on Wednesday to build "the largest battleship afloat" the House of Representatives seems to have taken unfair advantage of the fact that the Hon. R. P. Hobson, though already nominated for Congress, will have to wait two full years before breaking into that body.

"The Milwaukee Journal," Democratic, is out for La Follette as candidate for President on the Democratic ticket. The Wisconsin Senator is not without honor in his own state, whatever his rating elsewhere may be.

The Hon. Bill Sapp, the statesman who made a complimentary allusion to Mr. Cleveland in the recent Democratic State Convention in Kansas and "escaped with his life," has been deposed by the Kansas faithful from the chairmanship of the state committee. It was charged that he flouted all ideals of "Jeffersonian simplicity" by constantly wearing a frock coat and a silk hat. Since the Hon. John Sharp Williams made "simplicity of living" a national issue by incorporating it into the Democratic platform of 1904, only wool hats have been safely worn in Kansas and other communities where that memorable instrument is taken at its literal worth.

"The Los Angeles News" is now looking forward to the time when that city will "eclipse Pittsburg in the number and importance of its manufactures." The prediction is not altogether gratifying. Is there to be no dolce far niente land or city where Pittsburg millionaires can retire when they have had enough of strenuous life in the smoky city?

The Dominican Consul General in New York has registered a protest against news "made in Porto Rico" relating to Dominican affairs. The protest is equally timely against news made anywhere. The news the public wants is not the manufactured but the natural article.

When "Governor Bob" goes to the United States Senate he should not fail to take his violin with him. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and probably even Senator Tillman would lean attentive and pensive on his pitchfork while the Tennessee statesman played "Run, nigger, run!"

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The firing of maroons or small shells which explode with a loud noise to call the fire brigade in case of fire has caused complaint in Hounslow, England. During a recent call the exploding maroons, it is alleged, caused the death of an infant and the serious illness of a woman from fright. The authorities, however, have decided that the quick summoning of the fire brigade is of more importance than the complaints of the nervous, and the use of maroons is to be continued. Explosive shells are a novel fire alarm.

### TINKER'S CRICK.

I'll bet you that the hills are green and that the sky is blue
Above the fields where Tinker's Crick goes ca'mly windin' through;
I'll bet the orchards on the slopes out there are pink and white
And that the blossom-scented air ain't blowin' just for spite.
And I can almost seem to hear the water roarin' still
The way it used to roar across the dam below the mill.

I'll bet the fish are bitin' where the old crick sort of rests
And lazes just before it makes the bend by Deacon West's;
And them old willows leanin' out, yet clingin' there as though
They'd like a swim but didn't have the courage to let go,
And, further down, the covered bridge—I see it in my mind
As plain as if 'twas yesterday I'd left it all behind.

The city's lively and it's big, and there's a lot to see,
And I'm not claimin' that it hain't been mighty good to me;
I like the chance it gives a man, I like the noise and crowd,
The boys are gettin' famous here—they make me mighty proud—
But long about this time of year it's kind of hard to stick,
When things are as you know they are out there by Tinker's Crick.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Haldane, the English Minister, told at the Academy dinner recently a good story of Von Moltke. "General," said a friend who met the great "battle thinker" calmly riding in the Thiergarten in July, 1870, "you do not seem to be aware that war was declared yesterday!" "Yes," was the answer, "war was declared yesterday, and with the declaration of war my task came to an end."

### AN IMPOSSIBLE BLEND.

With Abdul in his little schemes
'Tis said the Kaiser doth consort;
A vinous heresy, it seems,
To fortify with "Hochs" the Porte!

—London Tribune.

New York is constantly being reminded of how provincial it is. It does not even speak the language of the rest of the country. A correspondent of "The Pittsburg Dispatch" relates some of the difficulties of residents of the real United States in making themselves understood on this populous shore of the Atlantic. The other day a Pittsburger and two friends stepped into a café. After the meal the Pittsburger ordered three small cups of coffee. "Three demi tasses?" inquired the waiter. "No," said the Pittsburger, "you need not mind about the demi tasses. Small coffees will suit me." Another Westerner went into a furnishing store; he wanted socks. "Do you wish half hose?" inquired the clerk. "No, I don't want no half hose; I want socks," replied the man from the West. A third man went the round of the downtown shops trying to attach himself to a handkerchief case. He tried several stores, and finally found what he wanted. Indicating the handkerchief case to a shopgirl, the would-be purchaser inquired its price. The girl looked at him in astonishment. "Gee!" she said. "Them ain't no handkerchief cases; them's mouch-waws."

"Gentlemen," said the professor, "this is one of the most dangerous experiments known to science. The slightest mishap, and the experimenter will be blown to atoms. I will now step into the next room while my assistant performs the experiment."
—Tit-Bits.

These must be anxious days for lovers in Corea. A Seoul telegram states that a law has been proclaimed prohibiting the marriage of all Coreans until the consort of the Crown Prince is nominated. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the youths and maidens of the kingdom, that the Crown Prince is a "marrying man" and will make up his mind quickly about his consort.

A Bad Case of Sabbath Breaking.—On a recent Monday morning the pastor of a church in Virginia was the recipient of a basket of strawberries brought to him by a little girl of the parish.

"Thank you very much, my dear," said the minister. "These berries are as fine as any I've ever seen. I hope, however, that you did not gather them yesterday—the Sabbath."

"No, sir," replied the child. "I pulled 'em early this mornin', but they was a-growin' all day yesterday."—Harper's Weekly.

# About People and Social Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the Corning-Child wedding this afternoon at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The President left the White House office building at 3 p. m., after holding a short conference with Representatives Sherman and Loudenslager. His talk with the Congressmen from New York and New Jersey bore on the general political situation. Mr. Sherman is chairman and Mr. Loudenslager secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee.

A delegation representing the Merchant Marine League of the United States, headed by President Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland, called at the White House this morning to lay a memorial before President Roosevelt urging him to aid in the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. The President assured his callers of his interest in the measure and promised to use his good offices in its behalf.

The President had short talks on the railroad rate situation with Senators Dolliver and Cullom and Attorney General Moody. Other callers included Senators Alger and Hemenway, Representatives Alexander, Brick, French and Cocks and Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, United States Attorney for New Mexico.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—The Counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Susan Townley left Washington to-night for New York and will sail to-morrow afternoon on the Celtic for England. They expect to spend the summer abroad. They were hosts at dinner last night, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Miss Boardman, Miss Clayton, Miss Waterman, Miss Harriman, of New York; Mrs. Hobson, Senator Crane, Representative W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. Rennie and Mr. Seeds, of the British Embassy staff; Viscount de Chambrun, of the French Embassy; Count Gleichen, of the British Embassy staff; Willard Straight, of Panama, and Lieutenant Fortesque.

## NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—Miss Edith Harlan Child's marriage to Erastus Corning, of Albany, which took place in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, was witnessed by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and a large contingent from official society. Justice Harlan escorted his young granddaughter to the altar and gave her hand in marriage. The altar was a mass of tall palms and ferns, against which were arranged huge bunches of snowballs, and just back of the prie dieu were Bride roses. President Richard D. Harlan of Lake Forest College, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, minister of the church. The bride, who is exceedingly girlish in appearance, wore a gown of white satin with a plain skirt, puffed sleeves in the bodice and a lace bertha. The maid of honor, Miss Eloise Sargent, wore a gown of soft French lace, while the bridesmaids—Miss Mary Carlisle, Miss Edith Miller and Miss Hester Shepard, of Washington; Miss Joanna Bdird, of East Walpole, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Knox, of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Mildred Stimson, of Boston—wore gowns of white India silk with lace yokes and trimming. They wore large white leghorn hats trimmed with two large white ostrich plumes, and carried large, loose bunches of American Beauty roses. Parker Corning, of Albany, was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Albert Lamb, Lewis A. Sayre and Paul T. Jones, of New York City; F. W. Bird, of East Walpole, Mass.; Donald Thompson, of Pittsburg, and Richard White, of Providence. The President entered the church with Mrs. Roosevelt, escorted by two of his aids, Colonel Symons and Colonel Bromwell, in full military uniform, and was seated beside Mrs. Harlan, all the guests in the church rising at his entrance. All the members of the Supreme Court were there, Miss Fuller accompanying her father, the Chief Justice, and wearing a gown of deep heliotrope, with a violet trimmed hat and a lace bodice. Mrs. White wore a gown of gray Liberty silk and lace and a gray toque. Mrs. Harlan wore a gown of black lace and net over white silk and a black and white bonnet; Miss Harlan wore a gown of turquoise blue silk and lace and a black hat with plumes; Miss Ruth Harlan, a gown of the same shade, with a white hat trimmed with pink roses; Mrs. Brown, who accompanied the justice, a gown of white embroidered mull and lace and a white hat with pink roses. Miss Root was with her father, the Secretary of State, and wore a gown of pale blue chiffon and a black hat with pink roses and white plumes. Mrs. Taft was with the Secretary of War and wore a gown of changeable silk and gray silk with considerable lace about the bodice, and a white chip hat trimmed with pink roses and velvet. Secretary Taft several times left his seat to shake hands with friends before the arrival of the bridal party. Mrs. Holmes, who accompanied the justice, wore a gown of pale gray and black and a black bonnet. The Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelyou were present, the latter wearing a white lace robe over pale pink and a white hat with pink roses. The Misses Kean, sisters of the Senator from New Jersey, wore white embroidered muslin gowns. Baroness Hengelmüller, who accompanied her husband, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, wore a striking gown of deep cream canvas cloth with red embroidery, and a pink and white hat. Other handsome costumes were those of Viscountess Aoki, of pale gray rep silk and lace; Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister, cream silk with lace and silver embroidery mixed with blue and a large brown hat; Mrs. Brewer, gray Liberty silk and a black hat; Mme. Quesada, wife of the Cuban Minister, white and pink costume and a white hat with pink roses. A reception to the bridal party and relatives and some members of official society, including the President, followed the church ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Corning left Washington to-night for a wedding journey before settling down to live in Albany.

Secretary and Mrs. Taft were the guests of honor at a dinner given at the Highlands to-night, with General and Mrs. Allen as hosts. Invited to meet them were General and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Mills, of West Point; General J. N. Smith and Mr. Yerkes.

Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, whose visit to Birmingham, Ala., has been postponed several times, left Washington at 8 o'clock this morning in a special car attached to a through mail train. With them were the Vice-President's secretary and several friends. They will return to Washington in a few days.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove the Venture yesterday on its trip from the Holland House to Belmont Park. His passengers included Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Graham and Miss Daisy Hollins.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., will spend the summer at Pitch Pine Hall, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will leave town for the season on June 4 and open her villa at Newport for the summer.

Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, jr., who will marry Miss Jessica Mohlman on May 26 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will give his farewell bachelor dinner on Wednesday night at the University Club. Among his guests will be A. L. and G. A. Mohlman, Dr. H. B. Wilcox, T. E. Ides, A. D. Baylis, T. M. Debevoise, A. D. Baldwin, H. E. Butler, T. A. Goodwin, Dr. T. A. McGraw and Dr. J. J. Russell, who will be his ushers, and his brother Michael, who will be his best man.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and his daughter will sail at the end of next month to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis have arrived at their country place at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull have arrived in town from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh have leased Senator Wolcott's place at Colorado Springs, and will go there next week with Miss Evelyn Walsh for the summer.

Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, who spent the winter in Washington, will return to town next week.

W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse has arrived from Europe, and with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, jr., and Sheldon Whitehouse, is at No. 319 Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet gave a theatre party last night for her sister, Miss Elizabeth Davis, whose marriage to John K. Barry will take place at St. Thomas's Church to-morrow. The party included the bridesmaids, among whom were Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Katharine Elkins, of Washington; Miss Kathleen Sheridan and Miss Lucy Young; the ushers and best man, and Major G. F. Downey, U. S. A., who, with Mrs. Downey, a sister of the bride, has just arrived from San Francisco to attend the marriage. Miss Davis is a granddaughter of Henry Gassaway Davis.

## COLUMBIA COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

### Dr. Butler Announces Programme—Class of '81 Will Present Flagstaff.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, announced the programme for commencement week yesterday. The exercises will begin on May 28 with an exhibition at Teachers College.

A feature of the commencement will be the presentation of a new flagstaff by the class of '81 and its acceptance by President Butler. At present there is only one flagstaff on the campus, so that when the university flag is raised the Stars and Stripes have to be taken down. The new staff will make it possible to fly both flags at the same time. The programme of the week follows:

May 28 to June 2—Teachers College exhibition.
June 5, 8:30 p. m.—Barnard College senior class dance, university gymnasium.
June 8, 3 p. m.—Barnard College class day, university gymnasium.
June 10, 4 p. m.—Baccalaureate service, university gymnasium; the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, preacher.
June 11, 1:30 p. m.—Teachers College senior luncheon; 2 p. m., Columbia class day, university gymnasium; 4 p. m., Teachers College class day; 8:30 p. m., Columbia College senior class dance, university gymnasium; illumination of the grove.
June 12, 9:30 a. m.—Baseball game, senior class vs. faculty, South Field; 11 a. m., address to the members of the graduating class, applied science, by James Douglas, LL. D., Room 309 Havemeyer; 11 a. m., address to the members of the graduating class, Law School, by William B. Hornblower, LL. D., Earl Hall; 8:30 p. m., Teachers College reception and dance.
June 12 to 18—Architectural exhibition; open daily from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m., in Model House.

There will be a big meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on June 12, and the Phi Beta Kappa oration will be delivered by Charles Francis Adams in Earl Hall. The subject of his address will be "Some Present Collegiate Tendencies." Gustavus T. Kirby, '95, is chairman of the alumni committee and Henry E. Crampton, '93, is chairman of the committee on commencement. Howard Van Linderen, '81, will act as alumni marshal.

This is the 152d commencement of the university. On commencement day the following exercises will take place:

10:15 a. m.—The trustees, faculties and graduating classes will form in procession in the corridors of the library and proceed to the gymnasium.
11 a. m.—Commencement; conferring of degrees and award of honors.
12:45 p. m.—Presentation of university flagstaff by class of '81.
1:30 p. m.—Alumni luncheons: For the alumni and officers of the university, Alumni Memorial Hall; chairman, J. Howard Van Amringe, '60. At Barnard College and Teachers' College for the trustees, officers and graduates of these colleges. For women graduate students, Earl Hall.
3 p. m.—Alumnæ meeting, Barnard College; annual meeting, Association of Doctors of Philosophy.
4 p. m.—Alumni games, South Field.
7 p. m.—Anniversary dinners, classes of Columbia College.
9 p. m.—'96 Decennial Kneipe, University Hall.

## TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, denounced in carefully chosen words articles which had appeared in The New York Tribune and "The Chicago Tribune," which said the reason the Democratic alliance had been abandoned was that Mr. Chandler wrote to the President he had been informed by Senator Tillman that Senator Bailey was treacherous to the railroad rate legislation and selling out to the railroad Senators.—New York Herald, May 17.

To-day there arrived in Washington copies of yesterday's "Chicago Tribune," a strong administration paper, with a Washington dispatch, stating that the President's desertion of the Democrats was due to the fact that he had received a letter from Chandler warning him that Bailey was playing false. To-day substantially the same story appeared in The New York Tribune.—New York Times, May 17.

So far as The New York Tribune is concerned these statements are incorrect. The Tribune merely referred in its news columns to gossip among Democratic Senators regarding Senator Bailey's good faith; it did not assume to pass upon the accuracy of those rum