

About People and Social Incidents.

summer home, Cabin Hill, Greensburg, Penn. Representative Huff will join her at the adjournment of Congress.

From Paris comes the news of the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Edwin Mende, daughter of General Horace Porter, ex-American Ambassador to France.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbot A. Low announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Ward Low, to William Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond. He is a brother of Mrs. Daniel Channing, of Columbia Heights.

Another engagement announced is that of Miss Henrietta McCormick, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, to Nelson Williams, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Teller will spend the summer at Richfield Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles have left town for their country place at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. John Claffin, whose daughter's wedding took place last week, have closed their home in Washington, D. C., and have gone to their country place, near Morristown, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor have leased the Charles Cooper Camp, on the Upper St. Regis, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, who were married last Saturday at Newport, are booked to sail for Europe the day after tomorrow, but will return to Newport in time for the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery are occupying the Turrets, their place at Bar Harbor, where they will spend the summer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. (By Telegram to the Tribune.) Lenox, June 25.—The annual meeting of Trinity Episcopal Church parish was held today, and it was voted to grant a year's leave of absence to the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, the rector. The officers of the church are: Wardens, Captain John S. Barnes and Leonard C. Peters; vestrymen, Augustus Schermerhorn, William D. Sloane, George H. Morgan, George W. Polson, Charles Lanier, William G. Clifford and Edward MacDonald.

THE LONGWORTHS' TRIP. (By Telegram to the Tribune.) New York, June 25.—Mrs. Robert Goetz was much disturbed this afternoon over the loss of a valuable Scotch terrier. The police were informed, the servants sent out on the hunt, and in the afternoon the animal was found on the lawn of one of the Pinarotti cottages.

DAVID HUYLER GAINES WEDS. Now Waiting Forgiveness of Parents of Erie, Penn. Bride. Somewhere in Western Pennsylvania David Huyler Gaines and his young wife are waiting to be forgiven for eloping last Wednesday. Mr. Gaines is the superintendent of the Huyler candy factory in Irving Place, and a well known yachtsman. Mrs. Gaines was Miss Florence Steuber, of Erie, Penn. her father being a ship owner. The objection to the marriage, according to friends of Mr. Gaines, comes entirely from the bride's family. The husband's friends and relatives all being well satisfied with the match.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED. (By Telegram to the Tribune.) Babylon, Long Island, June 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Hepburn this afternoon celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, which took place in Christ Church, New York City. The affair this afternoon was attended by about one hundred prominent members of the South Shore summer colony, and Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn received many gifts. Mr. Hepburn, who is in his eightieth year, has been a conspicuous figure in Wall Street for the last forty years. For a quarter of a century he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and sold his seat recently for \$9,000. Mr. Hepburn is said to be the oldest telegrapher in the United States.

MR. ROOT GOING TO ALMA MATER. Washington, June 25.—Secretary Root will leave town tomorrow for Citrus, N. Y., to attend a meeting of the trustees of Hamilton College, at Clinton. The last he will be able to attend until his return to the United States next fall from South America.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE AT HARVARD. Washington, June 25.—Secretary Bonaparte will go to Boston tomorrow to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University, and as senior vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association in the absence of Mr. Choate, the president, he will introduce the various speakers at the ceremonies.

LATTA SUCCEEDS BARNES. Washington, June 25.—M. C. Latta, of Oklahoma, has been appointed assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, to succeed Benjamin F. Barnes, appointed postmaster at Washington, Mr. Latta has for several years acted as the President's personal stenographer.

SECRETARY TAFT TO MAKE ADDRESS. Washington, June 25.—Secretary Taft will leave Washington tomorrow morning for Bedford Springs, Penn., where he will deliver an address tomorrow night before the Bar Association of Pennsylvania.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 25.—President Roosevelt received an invitation to-day from the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania to attend the annual reunion of the organization at Philadelphia on August 22. Representative Morrell, who extended the invitation, will convey the President's regrets to the veterans, as the Executive will be at Oyster Bay on the date of their celebration.

The President had a number of conferences with Senators and Representatives to-day about measures and matters relating to the windup of the Congress session. Speaker Cannon, who was an early caller, said that adjournment would be reached on Saturday, "if we don't run against a snag." Representative Hepburn, who allowed the Speaker in and out of the President's office, guessed Friday would be the final day of the session.

Benjamin F. Barnes, who for a number of years has held the place of assistant secretary to the President, and who was on Saturday confirmed by the Senate as postmaster of Washington, will be sworn in and assume his new duties on Saturday.

Secretary Taft had a talk with the President this afternoon about the trip the latter expects to make to Panama in November. "The President will start immediately after the November elections," said Secretary Taft, "and will go on a naval vessel."

The President's visiting list to-day included Senators Allison, Spooner, Beveridge, Warren, Gambia, Flint and Penrose; Representatives Jones, McKinley, Graham and Curtis; Secretary Shaw and Attorney General Moody.

IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 25.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained at dinner to-night Senator Lodge, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Captain F. E. C. Ryan, Walter Berry, the Counselor of the French Embassy and Mme. Des Fortes de la Presse, Mme. Des Fortes de la Presse, Commander De Faramond, Lieutenant Commander and Mme. De Blampre, Captain Fournier, Mr. Pesson-Dillon, of the French School of Mines, and Mr. Velet.

Viscount De Faramond, the retiring naval attaché of the French Embassy, who met in New York and accompanied the new naval attaché and Mme. De Blampre to Washington, will leave Washington in company with Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand on Wednesday, and meeting Viscount De Faramond in New York will sail with them for Europe on Thursday.

Dr. Vogel, the Minister from Switzerland, will return to Washington to-morrow from Cleveland, where he has been making a short visit. He will leave Washington on Wednesday, and will sail from New York on Thursday on board the Deutschland, to spend the summer abroad. A Deputy, secretary of the legation, will be charged with the duties of the Minister in the absence of the Minister and after the close of Congress he will go to Lenox for the summer.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. They take their sports seriously and sadly in some parts of the country. Thus "The Moberly (Mo.) Democrat": "That pie-faced, pin-headed, pun-utter who does the baseball stunts for 'The Chillicothe Tribune' is the limit. In his ravings over the defeat of the Yelpers last Sunday, he even goes so far as to accuse Robertson, the Yelpers' own pitcher, of 'throwing them down.'"

THE SONG OF THE SEARCH. With garments crumpled and torn, He sought in vain for a desperate mood, A woman turned in unwomanly rage, Seeking a cooler of food. Search! search! search! By subway, by trolley, in church, Wherever she went, in dolorous voice She sang the song of her search!

THE LONGWORTHS' TRIP. (By Telegram to the Tribune.) Kiel, June 25.—On invitation of Emperor William, John and Mrs. Longworth sailed for Kiel to-day. The Emperor, attended by Admiral Eisenacker, who visited Washington in 1902 as a member of the suite of Prince Henry of Prussia, received Mr. and Mrs. Longworth as they came alongside and showed them over the yacht. Mrs. Longworth having said that one of the objects of the visit of her husband and herself to Kiel was to see the yacht which she had named on February 2, 1902, at Shooters Island, New York Harbor.

MR. LOGSWORTH WAS A GUEST AT THE KIEL YACHT CLUB DINNER TO-NIGHT, at which there were three hundred persons present, including all the high naval officers. Mr. Longworth had a seat at the Emperor's table. Among other American guests were Allison V. Arnold and Ogden Aronson, seat for him, and Mrs. Longworth about 10 o'clock went to a ball at the residence of Prince Adalbert. The young prince danced with Mrs. Longworth and talked for some time with Mr. Longworth.

ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. Rome, June 25.—Pope Pius X. to-day appointed the Rev. E. J. McCarthy, of Halifax, to be Archbishop of Halifax.

RHODES SCHOLAR WINS HONOR. Oxford, June 25.—W. C. Crittenden, a California Rhodes scholar of Trinity College, has won a second class in the final examinations of the honor school of jurisprudence.

more important election for members of the National Assembly occurs. It is to be observed that, while Governor Magoon and Captain Shanton—two uncommonly efficient men for their places—put themselves much in evidence during the day, and thus exerted their moral influence in behalf of order, it was not necessary for them actually to intervene with force. It is earnestly to be hoped they will not have to intervene next Sunday. But we have no doubt they will keep a close watch on proceedings, and act promptly and energetically in case of need. And the marines are there, too.

The House of Representatives on Saturday, by a unanimous vote, unseated Ernest E. Wood, who had been returned as elected from the 12th District of Missouri. That district has an unenviable record in Congress. The House has four times in succession ousted the sitting member on the ground of fraud, yet under the Butler the part of the city of St. Louis which it embraces has again and again been made to pile up a preposterous Democratic majority. Democratic members of the House are tired of these senseless frauds, and, though they formerly flinched to keep the younger Butler in his seat, they declined last week to give the least sanction to the claims made by Butler's counted-in successor.

The head of Speaker Cannon's gavel flew, off the other day as he banged for order, but he got the order. The Tribune's statement yesterday about the cost of reaching Coney Island from The Bronx needs a slight modification. For such residents of that borough as live near the Third Avenue elevated road or either of the existing subway extensions it is possible to reach the Brooklyn Bridge on a single fare. The majority of those who come down from the region north of the Harlem, however, are obliged to pay two fares. The transfer system reduces the expenditure to eight cents. Except on certain days and on two of the many lines in Brooklyn, it costs ten cents more to finish the trip. It is with 15 or 18 cents, and not 20, that the proposed charge of only 5 should be compared; but the fact that such a concession would be revolutionary in its effect remains unaltered.

London is to be invaded by the American department store. Whether or not the store will follow the American "quick lunch" to defeat at the hands of British conservatism remains to be seen. We fervently agree with the correspondent who, in yesterday's Tribune, protested against the garbling of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the insertion of a new stanza. That would be an improper proceeding in any case. It is the more improper since the interpolated stanza contains a gross and absurd anachronism. It is itself improper of all because, while Key's lyric itself may not be of superlative poetic excellence, the stuff which Gifted Hopkins has added to it is hopeless doggerel. To put such stuff under the name of Key is a libel on the defenseless dead. To put it under the title of one of our national anthems is an insult to the flag and to the nation.

Now why should a Senator oppose our Moroccan treaty? Surely there was set long ago an admirable precedent for the establishment of relations with that country, and much more strenuous ones than any which are now contemplated. The members of the House of Representatives are making a mistake if they think they can afford to consent to adjournment while important legislation which the people demand, like the Pure Food bill, is pending. Perhaps Senators can afford personally to neglect questions in which the great body of the people are interested, though as men with party interests they ought, nevertheless, to be sensitive to public opinion and realize that their neglect may injure their associates at the other end of the Capitol, and even the whole Republican party. However that may be, the Representative who has an immediate stake in meeting the expectations of the country, and will not wisely allow himself to be deprived of the credit which will be his if on adjournment a Pure Food bill is in the President's hands.

It may be said that the House, having already passed a bill and sent it to the Senate, has washed its hands of the affair. Washing hands of responsibility, however, is not such an easy matter, as the Scripture shows. The measure of responsibility is extent of power, and the House has power to force action on this question. If the Senate actually votes down the bill and refuses to agree to any reasonable conference report, the House may then fairly feel that it has done its best. But merely passing the bill and then consenting to a hurried adjournment, leaving it pending in a conference committee, will be widely interpreted as a confession of indifference. There is no need of hurried adjournment. The people care far more for the pending legislation than they do for the eloquent Fourth of July addresses which they might lose if Congressmen remained in Washington long enough to finish their work. The talk that adjournment with the bill in conference means only a few months of harmless delay for this legislation is deceptive. It is too likely to mean defeat. The purveyors of opium and cocaine concealed in patent medicines and the dealers in short weight goods will have an opportunity to bring their enormous influence to bear for the defeat or emasculation of the bill. Moreover, in December we do not suppose it will ever become the custom for American Presidents to do much traveling abroad. It might not be well for them to do so. But, seeing that we have for more than a generation possessed important territories which a President cannot visit without going abroad, there seems to be a very practical and increasingly important reason why the principle of his power thus to travel should be established. We do not think it is a commendable thing that we have owned Alaska for forty years and that no President has ever yet visited that interesting and valuable territory. It would be fitting for him to visit it and the other outlying possessions of the United States. Nor would it be without value to establish the principle that a President of the United States is in such matters no more pent up and circumscribed than the President of France or the King of England. If there are citizens to whom President Roosevelt's going to Panama will seem like a subversion of the Constitution, we beg them to recall the incidents of thirty-odd years ago, when not a few gravely questioned whether President Grant could exercise the powers and functions of his office while at his summer home at Long Branch, and to note how that question was answered.

NO MORE TURNSTILES, PLEASE. The plan of the Interborough company to install turnstiles at some of its stations in the subway is one that should receive lethal treatment promptly from whatever department of the city government has jurisdiction in the case. Turnstiles have been used to some extent on the elevated lines for several years, and they are a constant source of annoyance to passengers and an inexhaustible impediment to travel. On the first count, it may be urged that many a man—and many a woman, too, for that matter—has defaced his clothing by pushing against the shiny—and often greasy—brass rods which are supposed to register the fact that he has paid five cents for his ride. As to the second, the hindrance in rush hours must be perfectly apparent. Moreover, the motive of the company in adopting the device is a paltry and ignoble one. It is simply to save the money which would go to a livelihood as a ticket chopper, while the exacting duties of more active posts would drive him from the company's service. Economies of this sort should certainly not be accomplished at the expense of the public comfort and the public temper.

As a Bird Gardiner, when he was District Attorney of this county, once jumped over a turnstile at the Franklin street station of the elevated road. His action was criticized as a trifle too spectacular, but with the spirit of his protest the wayfaring man certainly sympathizes.

BRAWLING IN PANAMA. The Panamans did not acquit themselves as well as they might have done in the municipal elections of Sunday, nor did they act anything like as badly as they might have done, or, indeed, as many feared they would do. A few heads were bruised at Colon, and at Panama there was serious brawling and some shooting, with loss of one life. The worst trouble occurred in Santa Ana Park, which is usually the storm centre of the city, whether for yellow fever or for ructions. We are told it was started by a drunken man, though doubtless partisan passions were mingled with the whiskey. It was a deplorable incident, but at worst it does not hopelessly discredit the republic.

For election brawls are by no means unknown in the United States, even in the city of New York, and more than once or twice in recent history there has been manslaughter at the polls. There seems to be no reason, therefore, for Americans to regard Panama with contumely because of Sunday's doings. On the contrary, if both parties loyally accept the result of the polling, as we assume they will, that republic will be entitled to congratulation upon having done so well. It is earnestly to be hoped that all the bad blood there was on the isthmus was shed or cooled on Sunday, so that it will not again be in eruption next Sunday, when the

with any election to political office. It also forbids any corporation—state or federal—to contribute money in connection with any election at which Presidential electors or Representatives in Congress are voted for, or with any election or attempted election of United States Senators. This second provision bars corporate contributions in practically every state election in the even numbered years—and few states are now left which vote for officers in the odd numbered years. An act of Congress would therefore do at once in every state what a few of the states have already done for themselves. It would limit campaign subscriptions this year to individuals and break down the vicious system into which we had fallen of relying for success in politics on the activities of hired workers and the mysterious strategy of chiefs at headquarters. The country is anxious to try the experiment of electing a Congress without the mediation of this antiquated machinery. It wants to see Representatives chosen on their merits and their public record, not propelled into office by virtue of secret pledges and subterranean alliances. The House has in its power to sanction such an experiment this fall, and it will misread the signs of the times if it decides to give old abuses a free rein in one more national canvass.

THE PRESIDENT ABROAD. The announced intention of President Roosevelt to visit Panama next fall is commendable. Although the isthmus is not a part of the United States, it is the scene of one of the most important public works ever undertaken by this or, indeed, by any country, and with that work the President is officially associated in a peculiarly direct and intimate manner. Moreover, the United States government sustains peculiarly intimate relations with that of the Republic of Panama, and will continue to do so, necessarily, for all time to come. On that which alone, which are presumably those on which he has formed his determination, the President's visit to the isthmus will doubtless be productive of good. It will give him a more comprehensive and accurate appreciation of the colossal work in which the nation is thus engaged, it will stimulate those immediately employed upon that work to put forward their best efforts for its advancement, and it will reaffirm the relations of mutual confidence between the two governments which it has been his lot to establish.

For another reason, more sentimental than practical, perhaps, but yet by no means unimportant, it will be a fortunate episode—namely, that it will be another step, toward completely dispelling the baseless and in some respects mischievous delusion that a President of the United States is not permitted to go outside the boundaries of his country. So widespread and strong has that delusion become that there are probably to-day otherwise intelligent citizens who imagine there is some constitutional or statutory provision to that effect, and that if a President ventures to step a few inches beyond the boundary of the United States he would ipso facto deprive himself of his office, or at least subject himself to impeachment. As a matter of fact, there is, of course, no such prescription, and, though custom has generally kept Presidents within the Union and its territories, that "unwritten law" has not always remained unbroken. President Roosevelt himself certainly has on one occasion gone outside of the limits of the United States on his term of office—on his voyage from New Orleans to Washington last fall—and it is not impossible that others have done so. In fact, there is reason to suspect that General Grant did so more than once.

We do not suppose it will ever become the custom for American Presidents to do much traveling abroad. It might not be well for them to do so. But, seeing that we have for more than a generation possessed important territories which a President cannot visit without going abroad, there seems to be a very practical and increasingly important reason why the principle of his power thus to travel should be established. We do not think it is a commendable thing that we have owned Alaska for forty years and that no President has ever yet visited that interesting and valuable territory. It would be fitting for him to visit it and the other outlying possessions of the United States. Nor would it be without value to establish the principle that a President of the United States is in such matters no more pent up and circumscribed than the President of France or the King of England. If there are citizens to whom President Roosevelt's going to Panama will seem like a subversion of the Constitution, we beg them to recall the incidents of thirty-odd years ago, when not a few gravely questioned whether President Grant could exercise the powers and functions of his office while at his summer home at Long Branch, and to note how that question was answered.

TESTING A CAR BRAKE. Two widely different opinions seem to prevail in New Jersey as to what is involved in a test of a car brake. Most people would assume that the very inquiry implied uncertainty as to regard to the efficiency of the device, and would expect reasonable precautions to be taken to minimize the consequences of failure. The other theory, strikingly illustrated Sunday on the steep slope of Orange Mountain, is that you should be cocksure of success from the start, and should completely ignore the possibility of accident. In pursuance of this policy, nearly a dozen persons were invited to accompany the two who were probably needed for the experiment—a motorman and the inventor of the brake. Well, when the car had gone half way up the hill the power gave out and the brake proved inadequate to the demand made upon it. The car ran away and every one in it was hurt in the collision which followed, and one person was killed immediately.

It was hard to discover an excuse for such recklessness. The proprietor of the road on which the test was made was not present, and it is asserted that in certain particulars his instructions were disregarded. Somebody was in charge, however, and assumed the responsibility of imperiling the lives of others than himself and the inventor. His must be pleasant reflections as he considers the results of his folly.

The invitation to trolley road employees and bystanders to take a ride was probably prompted by a wish to provide a load similar to that which the car would carry in actual service. It would have been almost equally easy, and infinitely better, to pick up a ton of pig iron or paving stones instead. Anybody competent to conduct such a test would have realized that fact.

SCREW PROPELLER BLADES. A correspondent of the London "Times" questions the wisdom of adopting for the battleship Dreadnought the form of propeller which has recently enjoyed the favor of the Admiralty. Her screws, like those of the most modern vessels of the British navy, will have blades which are perfectly flat in front and are slightly convex behind. The screws of many other ships have more or less rounded blades. To enforce his argument Mr. Garnett resorts to a comparison. The action of a screw wind on a sail is virtually the same as the reaction of a revolving propeller on the water. Once upon a time Englishmen were convinced that canvas was most effective when kept as "flat as a board." Americans had greater faith in the efficiency of canvas that was hollow. At length, says Mr. Garnett, Englishmen recognized the superior virtues of the concave sail and modified their practice accordingly. He asks, therefore, why they should not observe the same policy in regard to propellers. It might be said in reply that the two cases are not exactly parallel, be-

cause air is a more elastic medium than water. That difference alone might render it injudicious to follow too closely the precedent cited by Mr. Garnett. In any case, it can hardly be doubted that the British Admiralty has substantial reasons for its present course.

Though the screw propeller has now been in use for something like seventy years, it is customary to make a careful adaptation of its diameter and the pitch, or slant, of its blades to the particular work expected of it. Turbine engines, which are now coming into fashion, impart a higher rotary speed to a shaft than do reciprocating engines. Hence, where they are employed for purposes of navigation it is deemed necessary to use smaller screws. It is asserted that for torpedo boats, Channel boats and transatlantic steamships equipped with turbine blades having a flat front have invariably been adopted. The design of the Dreadnought's screws, then, conforms to what is now a fairly well established usage.

Still, if the wisdom of adhering to the flat blade has not yet been placed beyond dispute, it should be possible to test the question without great expense. The steaming Lusia, launched a few days ago, apparently has screws of the type favored by Mr. Garnett. If the Cunard company, which owns her, would put on her sister ship, the Mauritania, propellers having concave faces, but in every other respect identical with the Lusia's, the world would have a fine chance to discover which was the better. There would be no necessity for retaining the screws for more than a few weeks, and the cost of replacing them with others exactly like the Lusia's would be insignificant. The only serious objection to the experiment is that the change would involve an interruption of a few days after the Mauritania had begun her regular service. Why does not Mr. Garnett try to persuade the Cunard company to make the test?

PASS IT NOW. The members of the House of Representatives are making a mistake if they think they can afford to consent to adjournment while important legislation which the people demand, like the Pure Food bill, is pending. Perhaps Senators can afford personally to neglect questions in which the great body of the people are interested, though as men with party interests they ought, nevertheless, to be sensitive to public opinion and realize that their neglect may injure their associates at the other end of the Capitol, and even the whole Republican party. However that may be, the Representative who has an immediate stake in meeting the expectations of the country, and will not wisely allow himself to be deprived of the credit which will be his if on adjournment a Pure Food bill is in the President's hands.

It may be said that the House, having already passed a bill and sent it to the Senate, has washed its hands of the affair. Washing hands of responsibility, however, is not such an easy matter, as the Scripture shows. The measure of responsibility is extent of power, and the House has power to force action on this question. If the Senate actually votes down the bill and refuses to agree to any reasonable conference report, the House may then fairly feel that it has done its best. But merely passing the bill and then consenting to a hurried adjournment, leaving it pending in a conference committee, will be widely interpreted as a confession of indifference. There is no need of hurried adjournment. The people care far more for the pending legislation than they do for the eloquent Fourth of July addresses which they might lose if Congressmen remained in Washington long enough to finish their work. The talk that adjournment with the bill in conference means only a few months of harmless delay for this legislation is deceptive. It is too likely to mean defeat. The purveyors of opium and cocaine concealed in patent medicines and the dealers in short weight goods will have an opportunity to bring their enormous influence to bear for the defeat or emasculation of the bill. Moreover, in December we do not suppose it will ever become the custom for American Presidents to do much traveling abroad. It might not be well for them to do so. But, seeing that we have for more than a generation possessed important territories which a President cannot visit without going abroad, there seems to be a very practical and increasingly important reason why the principle of his power thus to travel should be established. We do not think it is a commendable thing that we have owned Alaska for forty years and that no President has ever yet visited that interesting and valuable territory. It would be fitting for him to visit it and the other outlying possessions of the United States. Nor would it be without value to establish the principle that a President of the United States is in such matters no more pent up and circumscribed than the President of France or the King of England. If there are citizens to whom President Roosevelt's going to Panama will seem like a subversion of the Constitution, we beg them to recall the incidents of thirty-odd years ago, when not a few gravely questioned whether President Grant could exercise the powers and functions of his office while at his summer home at Long Branch, and to note how that question was answered.

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New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS—Senate: Long discussion of the Railroad Rate bill, but the measure not disposed of. Investigation of train election by Interstate Commerce Commission ordered. House: Immigration bill debated for three hours, amendment provisions stricken out, and amendment adopted for commission to investigate whole subject.

FOREIGN—The lower house of the Russian parliament passed a resolution taking the plans to relieve famine stricken districts out of the hands of the ministry and showing the Government's attitude toward the matter. Money voted. A band of terrorists in Warsaw shot and killed three detectives, troops and Cossacks fired several volleys, injuring a number of workmen.

DOMESTIC—It was thought by Senate leaders at Washington that neither the Pure Food nor the Immigration bill would be passed this session. The House having demonstrated hostility by amendments which will not permit the Senate to accept them. The President, it was learned at Washington, will make his Fourth of July speech in an open hall at New York Bay instead of in the new Opera House, as originally intended.

CITY—Stocks were weak. It was announced that a working agreement would be reached between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Mutual Life Policyholders' Association regarding the policyholders' ticket for that company. A disagreement arose between the police and the Detective Bureau over a new view in the Knickerbocker case.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 65.

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.

CORRUPT PRACTICES LEGISLATION.

If the leaders in the House of Representatives are wise they will round out the session's record by passing at least one measure designed to check corrupt practices in national elections. A new House must be elected in November, and some proof should be given that the majority party in Congress is alive to past scandals in campaign management and eager to do its share to abolish corporate interference in national politics. Large sums of money have been collected from corporations to be spent in conducting national canvasses on an extravagant and irrational scale. The sums contributed or extorted being devoted not so much to educating the voter—who has, in fact, quite outgrown old-fashioned methods of education—as to supporting a hungry army of political workers. More than half of this expenditure has been a sheer waste so far as the enlightenment of the public has been concerned, and its only effective purpose has been to keep alive among the politicians a profit which that sense of gratitude which has been aptly defined as a lively expectation of favors to come.

Public opinion in this state and other states has been aroused by recent exposures of the subterranean connection between powerful corporations and party machines. We have forbidden corporations to make contributions for political purposes. Other states are putting similar prohibitions on their statute books. But in many commonwealths there has been no opportunity this year to amend election laws. Here and elsewhere, too, there are corporations chartered by the government not directly amenable to state law. For these reasons Congress can effectively supplement the crusade begun by the state legislatures, and should do so by forbidding federal corporations to contribute to campaign funds and by throwing new safeguards against corrupt practices about federal elections. The Senate has already passed a measure which aims at forcing corporations out of politics, and the House will gravely disappoint public sentiment if it fails to approve the Senate bill—which could be passed in fifteen minutes—before the present session ends. The Senate's bill is less than ten lines long. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any national bank or any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign trade or any corporation organized by authority of any laws of Congress to make a money contribution in connection