Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—Before and After.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:20—Comtesse Coquette.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Parisian Model.
CASINO—8:15—The White Hen.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:30—Cousin Kate.
GARRICK—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
HACKETT—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Orchid.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Wild West, Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
IRVING PLACE—8:20—Zapfenstreich.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LIBERTY—8:15—Salomy Jane.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—Mrs. Temple's Telegram.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Boys of Company B.
LYRIC—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Wild West.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Primrose Path.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—12:30 to 6 P. M., 7:30 to midnight—Actors' Fund Fair.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:10—King Lear.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—3—Concert.
WALLACK'S—8:30—Divorcons.
WEST END—8—Il Trovatore.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

DOMESTIC.—Representatives Bennet and Parsons told the President that the Republican party in New York State was united and in line with his policies. ==== The President at the White House pressed a button that electrically fired the first shot at the fest of the National Schützenbund at Charleston. ==== Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. ==== Business in San Francisco suffered severely through the complete suspension of streetcar and telephone service. ==== While feeling in Chicago regarding the grain crop was depressed because of weather conditions, the despondency was not shared by men in the grain districts. ==== Eleven of the thirteen alleged members of the Black Hand on trial at Wilkes-Barre were found guilty. ==== Judge Wood, at Boise, Idaho, deferred decision until Wednesday on the motion of the defence in the case of William Haywood for a bill of particulars. ==== The public utilities bill, changed in several sections to make it more stringent, was introduced in the Senate at Albany by Senator Page. ==== Governor Hughes at Albany announced that he had named William Cary Sanger, Francis G. Landon and Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, U. S. A., as members of the special commission which is to investigate the National Guard; Senator Raines appointed Senators Saxe, Fancher and Fuller members of the same commission; Speaker Wadsworth named Assemblymen Wainwright, Baldwin and Todd.

FOREIGN.—An agreement whereby France and Japan will be bound to observe the status quo regarding their territories in the Far East is being negotiated at Tokio; it is regarded in France as another step toward the isolation of Germany. ==== Advices received in Washington indicated that Mexico and Guatemala had severed diplomatic relations. ==== David Lloyd George, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at the imperial conference, held out no hope that the mother country would grant preferential treatment to the colonies. ==== The whole of Southern Morocco, according to news received at Tangier, is in revolt, and the brother of the Sultan has been proclaimed ruler. ==== The Indian government threatens to withdraw educational aid in Bengal unless the political agitation in the university and schools ceases.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing weak. ==== Four men narrowly escaped death in a big fire in Canal street. ==== Charles S. Fairchild was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the charge of forgery in connection with New York Life stock transactions. ==== General H. R. D. MacIver, a veteran of many wars, died. ==== Two thugs lay in wait for Miss Mabel Van Schassen, a cashier, and clubbed and robbed her in the hallway of her home. ==== Morris K. Jesup's retirement from the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, it was said, might make several important changes in the Rapid Transit Board and the Water Supply Commission. ==== According to testimony at the investigation of Borough President Ahearn's office, there were large discrepancies in figures dealing with street pavement contracts. ==== A special grand jury began an investigation of the Metropolitan Life's "year end" transactions. ==== The Metropolitan Parks Association, it was said, would distribute broadcast literature concerning the city's parks and the means of reaching them.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; lowest, 47.

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.

HEARST AND BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan in a recent "Commoner" indicates that he sees in Mr. Hearst a possible rival, at any rate an opponent of his ambition. He does not look with favor upon Mr. Hearst's Independence League. Third party movements never appeal to the candidates of the regular parties. Mr. Bryan in his "Commoner" says a number of very pleasant things about Mr. Hearst's league. It means well, but, after all, what's the use of such a movement, anyway? As "The Commoner" says: "In joining a party "a man naturally asks himself two questions: "First, What does a party stand for? And sec-"ond, What chance has the party of accomplish-"ing its purpose?" Now, what the Independence League stands for is all very well, as is indicated by Mr. Bryan's kindly remarks about that body. But what chance has it of electing any one to office? There is the rub. Why should a practical man waste support on a lost cause? Why shoot in the air? These are the questions always asked with telling effect regarding third party movements, and Mr. Bryan implies them regarding Mr. Hearst's third party, for which Mr. Hearst is now bending his energies to recruit members. Especially is the folly of such a course intimated when the Democratic party offers to the voter practically the same policies and ideals and with an encouraging "prospect of an early victory."

Mr. Hearst very properly resents this interference with his recruiting. A statement in his "American" of Sunday shows that he intends to take as much of the Democratic party to himself as he can, whether Mr. Bryan likes it or not. The chances of the Democratic party are not so rosy that any one need hesitate to cast in his lot with Mr. Hearst's party and do "pioneer work." "The American" does not see on what Mr. Bryan's "optimistic estimate of an early victory" is based. It reminds Mr. Bryan that he was defeated in 1896 by 601,854 votes and in 1900 by 849,790 votes, and that Judge Parker went down in 1904 under 2,545,515 votes. "The movement of the Democratic party is "therefore rather away from success than "toward it."

"The American" combats "The Commoner's" faith that the Democratic party's "platform, its "candidates and its organization will appeal to "the conscience and judgment of the reform "element of the country."

The Democratic party was radical in 1900, conservative in 1904, and it now sits stiff and motionless, apparently holding its breath lest some word or action will alienate either the radical or the conservative element. It is hard to define the principles of a party which is first for radicalism, then for conservatism and then for compromise.

And what is its organization? It is led in the House of Representatives by a railroad lawyer and in the national Senate by a convicted agent of the Standard Oil Trust, and is represented by a professional gambling house keeper as chairman of its national committee.

It is represented in New York by racetrack gamblers and ballot box stuffers and fraudulent officeholders.

In this situation the only thing left for the "honest rank and file is to leave the empty shell "of the Democratic organization to these cor-"ruptionists."

Encouraged by this frankness of Mr. Hearst, we hope that Mr. Bryan, now that he is clearly informed that Mr. Hearst is organizing a movement hostile to his party and to his personal ambition, will speak out in his "Commoner" with equal frankness regarding the Independence League. He could rejoin something very tart about Mr. Hearst's new party, its incorporated organization and its principles.

It takes the Democratic party four years to turn from radicalism to conservatism and four more to turn back again, and only a stickler for consistency could criticise such a slow change of faith. But Mr. Hearst's league is a lightning change artist politically. It is anti-Tammany one year and it is pro-Tammany the next. It pictures Murphy in stripes one year and it helps him elect his ticket the next. It raves at the corporations one year and the next year it does its best to defeat a bill to regulate the corporations. It has elected very few men to office, but three of them are now under indictment. These things and many more like them Mr. Bryan might say, if he only would, and if he felt the need of being specific in his efforts to prevent the proselyting of Democrats. Mr. Hearst has told the truth about the Democracy. Mr. Bryan should regard it as an invitation to tell the truth about Mr. Hearst's party.

THE WAY OUT.

Our neighbor "The Evening Post" expresses the opinion that we have been misled by "party optimism" in thinking that anything like a united Republican support can be obtained in the state Senate for Governor Hughes's reform measures. We have not been inclined to believe that the vote in the Kelsey case was a fair test of strength—on the Republican side, at least—between the friends and opponents of the Governor's policies. There were Republican Senators who voted to retain Mr. Kelsey in office because of personal friendship and because they felt themselves free in a semi-judicial process to follow their own convictions and impulses. They were acting more as jurors than as legislators, and, however much we regretted their misplaced leniency of judgment, we were not disposed to accuse them of party infidelity or party insubordination. Mr. Hooker, who represents the district in which Mr. Kelsey lives and who helped to prevent the latter's dismissal, announced yesterday that he was thoroughly in sympathy with Governor Hughes's general political programme. Undoubtedly other defenders of Mr. Kelsey's title will be found heartily supporting the Governor when the utilities bill is taken up.

Because ten Republican Senators differed with the Governor in weighing Mr. Kelsey's culpability, it is by no means necessary to conclude that the required Republican support cannot be secured in the Senate to pass essentially Republican legislation. The chief opponents of the Governor on the Kelsey issue are fond of classifying themselves as "organization Republicans." Their stock in trade is regularity, and they rallied to the support of the Superintendent of Insurance largely because he also wore the "organization" label. But an "organization" can be maintained only by practising co-operation and subordination. The ten Senators voting to retain Mr. Kelsey, supposing, which is improbable, that they will all continue to stand together and that they represent roughly the strength of the Republican opposition to the Governor, cannot, of course, expect to outweigh in party councils the twenty-two Senators voting to accept the Governor's recommendations. On a vital question like the passage of the utilities bill the Republican party is entitled to ask that the Republicans in the Senate get together, and they can only get together by meeting in caucus and letting the will of the majority rule. We have no idea that Governor Hughes's policies can be defeated in a caucus of the Republican members of either branch of the Legislature.

United party action seems the more consistent and advisable because the Democrats in the Senate have evidently determined to make a partisan fight against the Hughes programme. That eminent Jeffersonian statesman and "autonomist" the Hon. "Pat" McCarren, though undergoing prosecution in the courts for political heresy, the prosecutor being the Democratic State Committee, has, in spite of his "tainted regularity," captured the Democratic organization in the Senate and is ready to deliver its practically solid vote against any and every projected reform. Mr. McCarren, as he tells us, has a rooted hostility to "Pharisees, Ishmaelites and notoriety seeking blatherskites" who want to regulate public service corporations or interfere by "sumptuary legislation" with the activities of deserving but downtrodden excise law violators and "handbook men." He would not trust a reformer "with a dog's breakfast," and if he can arrange it the grand old party of Jefferson as represented in the State Senate will be found voting solidly against any limitations on "autonomy" or any derangement of transportation conditions as they exist to-day. If the Democratic party is to be consolidated under Mr. McCarren's leadership, it is apparent that Republicans cannot afford to be found longer in his company. The Republican Senators owe it to themselves and to their Republican constituents to fall in line unitedly behind Governor Hughes.

NO "SYNTHETIC" COPPER YET.

Those whose familiarity with the fundamental principles of chemistry made it hard for them to accept the story that copper had been produced artificially by Sir William Ramsay will experience genuine relief when they learn that he pronounces the report without foundation. As yet the origin of the helium which is evolved from radium is in dispute. The experiment which two or three years ago resulted in the deposit of a microscopic quantity of a substance resembling lead was undertaken with a different object in view and was interrupted by the breakage of the glass on which the material was observed. So far as transmutation is concerned it was inconclusive. Furthermore, the elements which rumor credited Sir William with persuading to unite were not metals, but alkalies. Such a change, therefore, would have been more radical than the transmutation of lead into gold, the feat which the alchemists strove in vain to perform.

As the distinguished British chemist himself admits, however, the hoax was a clever one. A number of things conspired to give it an air of credibility—his avowed belief in transmutation and his reputation for accuracy in technical work among them. Again, Dr. Remsen, to whom it was said Sir William had privately reported his achievement, was peculiarly qualified to appreciate any new triumph in chemistry. What more natural than that a hint of a path-breaking discovery should be imparted to the man who many years ago extracted the sweetest substance now known from coal tar! Finally, the author of the deception was shrewd enough to realize what was due to Sir William's fellow countrymen, for it was announced that a paper containing a detailed account of the work would soon be presented to the Royal Society.

Hoaxes, no matter how ingenious and amusing, are always to be deprecated. When they are like this one they are liable to work a double injury. They put individuals who have attained an enviable place in popular esteem through scientific, political, literary or other worthy service to civilization in a false position, and they mislead the public. Even when they are met with a prompt denial and—as in the present instance—are taken in good part by the person who is misrepresented, the truth does not always overtake the error.

ISTHMIAN WORK AND WAGES.

Secretary Taft's detailed reply to the requests for increased wages on the Panama Canal affords an instructive reminder of Isthmian conditions of labor which will, we think, amply justify him in his refusal to grant the desired increase. At the present time engineers on the isthmus are getting about 38 per cent, cranesmen 81 per cent and firemen 17 per cent more than in the United States. The increase asked would have given them respectively 97, 145 and 55 per cent more than in this country. Secretary Taft is generously inclined to admit that wages there should be somewhat higher than here, because of the distance from home, the lack of congenial society, the warmth of the climate and the impossibility of recovering from the commission indemnity for personal injuries. But on the other hand there are several important particulars in which labor conditions there are more desirable than here.

It is true that the climate is warm—almost as warm as it is here in midsummer. Yet, there the workman can have steady employment the whole year round, instead of being idle for two or three months in winter. There he is entitled to six weeks' vacation on full pay every year, something he certainly does not get here. The daily hours of labor there are shorter than here. If the workman on the isthmus falls ill he has twenty days' sick leave on full pay, and if he is injured in his work he has an additional grant of thirty days. Moreover, he gets free medical attendance and hospital service. Every man has free furnished quarters for himself and family, free water, fuel and light, and food practically at cost. All these things are in addition to money wages from 17 to 81 per cent higher than in the United States. There are many who will hold that with these substantial advantages men could easily afford to work on the isthmus for no higher wages than they get here. Secretary Taft does not insist upon that, but he does rightly hold that an increase to from 55 to 145 per cent more than here would be unwarrantably great.

These figures apply only to the operators of the steam shovels. But their rates of wages form the standard by which all others are measured. As for some other classes of workmen, Secretary Taft rightly thinks that their pay should be increased so as to equal that of the shovelmen, and it has been so ordered. The net result should, and doubtless will, be to do justice to all concerned. Rates of wages and conditions of service will be such as should make the work attractive, yet not such as would put the government to unwarranted and extortionate expense.

BEGGARS.

Perhaps the most offensive discovery made by the American tourist in Southern Europe is the beggar. Since time immemorial soliciting alms has been a lucrative industry in those lands. The affected misery and deliberately assumed disease flaunted commercially by Italian beggars invariably draws forth from the Yankee traveller the pharisaical observation that "God's country" is free of those pests and always will be. But it may discomfit some who still remember having thus flattered themselves to learn that with the great influx of Southern Europeans into New York City a small but growing contingent of professional beggars has been transplanted.

Like their European fellow-workers, the New York beggars have mastered the art of getting on either the right side or the blind side of the police. In 42d street, for instance, several clever mendicants, mostly Italians, have long plied their trade, especially after the theatres are out. During business hours in lower Broadway—and occasionally even in the privately patrolled Sixth avenue shopping district—Italian women may frequently be seen lugging little babies and cautiously stretching out an appealing hand when only an impressionable passer-by is looking. Relatively to the size of New York the number of flagrantly visible beggars is apparently very small; but it is significant that the plague is showing some signs of growth.

Even if few except Italians contribute to the support of fraudulent mendicants, the Italian population of New York has reached such proportions that the quota it alone might support is dangerously large. Should a begging syndicate ever arise here it might easily get a perpetual franchise from petty politicians and operate quite as safely as pickpockets now do. It is therefore advisable to nip the present tendency in the bud, before those who exploit public nuisances for private profit discover the commercial possibilities of a secretly licensed beggars' trust.

NATIONAL DIGESTION.

There was an interesting coincidence last Thursday in the announcement of the arrival of a record breaking number of immigrants for one day—something over twenty thousand—and the commemoration of a record breaking year of work of one of the most conspicuous and effective agencies for the transformation of those alien multitudes into acceptable American citizens. The flood of immigration, which in magnitude makes the Dorian migration or even the Tartar invasion seem petty, is a concrete fact which, if not properly dealt with, might be of much menace to the commonwealth. If it were anything like evenly distributed throughout the country it would be less formidable. A million or two aliens diluted among eighty millions would not be distinctly perceptible. But the awkward fact is that a large proportion of them remain right here in New York—a number so great as to tax to the utmost the digestive and assimilative powers of the political and social organism.

In the face of such a condition, there is much encouragement in the fact that at scores of convenient places throughout the city hundreds of competent lecturers gave during the last year thousands of lectures to many hundreds of thousands of attentive listeners. Of course, the free lecture system is not exclusively, nor even primarily, intended for the instruction of immigrants. Yet, as a matter of fact, it does largely serve that purpose, and special attention is now given to making it do so. The newly landed Italian or Russian Jew may now receive free instruction, in his own native tongue, in the principles of American history, American civics, American sanitation and all the things which an American citizen should know. How eagerly many embrace the opportunity to get such instruction the statistics of crowded attendance at the lecture centres amply demonstrate. Nor can there be any doubt as to the practical value of the instruction given or as to the practical effects of it upon its recipients. It makes them intelligent in the very things in which intelligence is most needed for purposes of citizenship.

With some phases of American life the immigrant soon becomes perforce familiar, especially the more harsh and undesirable phases. He finds here some of the evils which were burdensome to him in the old country, or corresponding evils. The good is not so surely thrust upon him, save through such agencies as the lecture courses and other forms of social service. It is highly desirable that he should thus be made to feel what is good in our society, and should be led to realize that this is not idly called a free country. Some, for sordid or sinister purposes, might suggest to him that he had exchanged one tyranny for another. The truer instruction is that he has become free from all tyranny save such as he may impose upon himself. It is an optimistic view of America and American affairs which should justly be placed before him, and that is the view which is given to him in this great system of instruction. Indeed, the very fact that such a system is provided for him is itself an inspiration to him to take such a view. The man who flees from a land where instruction is denied him and where the attempt to acquire knowledge is regarded with suspicion and disapprobation, and enters a land where the most generous educational opportunities are actually urged upon him, is not likely, if he has sense, to think that he has exchanged one tyranny for another equally galling.

Of the propriety of making these efforts for the enlightenment of the immigrants—as well as of all others who wish to learn—there can be no question. It is approved on the ground, if on no other, of its facilitation of national digestion. Whether we like it or not, the fact is that the immigrants come hither. It behooves us to make the best of them. It would be worse than folly just to fold our hands and say that if they will come they must shift for themselves. Self-interest, were there no other motive, should be sufficient to move us to take the most effective means of transforming this raw material into the finished product of American citizenship. Of the larger view of the case, the altruistic desire for the uplifting of all men to the highest possible plane, it should not be necessary to speak. Its appeal should be obvious and irresistible.

Mexico has kept the peace for so long that the prospect of her having a war with Guatemala gives the world a distinct and unwelcome shock.

Senator Culberson's qualifications for the post of minority leader in the upper house of Congress are being widely noted in the Democratic press. The senior Texas Senator has both merit and modesty, and on public grounds his promotion would be fortunate. But the Democratic party has not been much given recently to fortunate choices.

It is announced that civil and criminal suits will be brought against the persons responsible for the gross overcharges in the construction of the new Pennsylvania Capitol. The scandalous abuses which have been uncovered certainly call not only for reparation, but for exemplary punishment.

A peace envoy who does not dare to set foot in the very land which most needs the preaching of peace is certainly handicapped in his mission.

The finding of a lost manuscript of an epic poem by Ibsen almost puts the Norwegian into the company of the classic authors.

What has happened to the great concealed weapon crusade? Has it fizzled, or are the police simply waiting for offenders to recover from their first panic and "tote guns" again? Surely Mulberry Street doesn't fancy that one week's campaign will cure the evil permanently. The motto about keeping everlastingly at it should be adopted by Commissioner Bingham. Nothing less than this will do.

The injunction of the Supreme Court of Michigan restraining Detroit from building street railway lines is another blow to the municipal ownership idea. Detroit's proposed experiment was only of a moderate sort. Ten thousand dollars had been appropriated to build a short stretch of track, the operation of which was to be leased. The court held that such an action would be unconstitutional. As the building of the short line was only intended as a club in a franchise fight, the decision of the court unfortunately weakens the city in its contest with the traction interests.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A report from South Dakota says that two thousand prairie dogs at $3 each have been contracted for by English lords, who have exterminated the rabbits and hares on their shooting preserves in England and are languishing for sport. Mrs. Nellie Madden, of Waukon, Wis., has withdrawn her farm north of Huron, S. D., from the market, believing its value has enhanced immeasurably by the demand for prairie dogs, with which it is overrun. It is believed that the English noblemen have encountered another Yankee game and that the character of the prairie dogs has been misrepresented to them.

The animals are the size of an overgrown rat, live in communities, their holes connected with outlets every rod or two. They are spry enough to arouse the sporting blood of the British, but when wounded drop into their holes, or, if dead, their fellows quickly drag them in.

"Boss," shouted the big cook from the kitchen, "we have a lot of scraps out here that ain't working."

"Lot of scraps, eh?" replied the proprietor of the Shovedown lunchroom. "Well, mix them all together, add a little fiery tobasco sauce and then put a sign outside, 'Central America Pudding To-day.'"—Chicago News.

Bedouins in Africa have a rough and ready method of attempting to cure the fever caused by the wounds they have inflicted on those they have captured for sale as slaves. Ice baths being impossible, the patients are buried up to their necks, in the hope that the cool sand will allay the fever. They remain so buried for several days, until they have been killed or cured. Eighty per cent succumb to the treatment.

"John," she said, "I notice that almost everybody is wearing earrings now."

"But, my dear," replied John, "if they had such small and shell-like ears as yours they wouldn't clutter them up that way."

Thus did diplomacy, at least for the moment, stave off a contemplated touch.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The highest tree in the world is said to be an Australian gum tree of the species Eucalyptus regnans which stands in the Cape Otway range. It is no less than 415 feet high. Gum trees grow rapidly. There is one in Florida which is reported to have shot up forty feet in four years, and another in Guatemala which grew 120 feet in twelve years.

Biggs—Did you make anything of a spring trip in your automobile?

Diggs (gloomily)—It was all spring when it wasn't fall.—Baltimore American.

An interesting Indian relic is displayed in a store in Strong, Me. It is a sap bucket formerly used by Pierpole, a noted character of pioneer days. The bucket is made of heavy birch bark, turned inside out. The seam is carefully sewed, and apparently was made tight with a coat of pitch. The height of the bucket is about nine inches, the diameter at top about five inches, with a much larger bottom. It looks as if it might hold about eight quarts. Pierpole left Strong and the Sandy River Valley 108 years ago, never to return.

Patience—And her color—isn't that artificial?

Patrice—Oh, no; that's real paint.—Yonkers Statesman.

Ferdinand Bonn seems to have been vanquished in the fight with the Berlin press. He has resigned as director of the Berliner Theater. In announcing the fact that Bonn would cease to be the head of the theatre after the close of the present season the "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "It is needless on our part to recapitulate the causes which lead us to rejoice in Herr Bonn's resolution. In the interest of the artistic life of Berlin and in his own he should have vacated the place long ago."

"Is any one waiting on you?" asked the haughty saleslady, finally condescending to notice the shopping person.

"I'm afraid not," replied the latter. "My husband was—I left him outside—but I'm afraid he's become disgusted and gone home."—Catholic Standard and Times.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 6.—The Wiener Männergesangverein, of Vienna, sang at the White House this afternoon. The President, Mrs. Roosevelt, the Austrian Ambassador and several members of the Cabinet listened to the singing.

By touching an electric key that caused a gun to be fired on the rifle range at Charleston, S. C., at 2:30 o'clock the President opened the National Schützenfest. He pressed the key three times. The gun was properly aimed, and the President made a score of 69 out of a possible 75. He heard the report of the gun by telephone connection.

At 2 o'clock the President touched a telegraphic key which opened the Actors' Fund Fair in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York. He received the thanks of the managers of the fair.

The President received assurances from Representatives Bennet and Parsons to-day that the Republican party in New York is in better condition to-day than it has been for years and that Governor Hughes is sure to win his fight for the public utilities bill.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, brought four of his constituents to the White House to be introduced to the President. They are oystermen, and are in Washington to co-operate with the government in the enforcement of the pure food law.

Representative Huff, of Pennsylvania, called to introduce some friends. He said that no significance could be attached to the failure of the Pennsylvania Legislature to indorse President Roosevelt for a third term. The people, he said, had taken the President at his word, as they always do, when he said he would not be a candidate again, but conditions might arise which would force the President to take the nomination.

Other callers were Secretaries Root and Garfield, Representative Loudenslager, Gotthelf Pach, of New York, and Harry St. George Tucker.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Wasington, May 6.—The Mexican Ambassador and Señora de Creel are entertaining their son-in-law and daughter, Señor and Señora Cordazar, of Chihuahua. They will remain here until early summer, when Señora de Creel will return with them to Mexico for the season. More than a hundred guests will witness the amateur performance to be given to-morrow evening by the young people of the diplomatic corps in honor of the Ambassador and Señora de Creel, who make the embassy particularly inviting to young people.

The Minister from the Netherlands and Mme. Van Swinderen have returned to the city from Biltmore, where they were the guests for ten days of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.

Prince Zu Lynar, of the German Embassy, sailed on Saturday from New York for London, and will visit Berlin and Venice in his absence from his post of duty here.

The first secretary of the Colombian Legation and Mme. Guzman are spending several days in New York.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 6.—All entertainments for Friday and Saturday of this week are so arranged as not to interfere with the big fête to be given for all the local charities at Friendship. The patronesses are Mrs. James Bryce, Viscountess Aoki, Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Straus, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Miss Boardman, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Cooley, Miss Constance Satterlee, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. MacFarland. Aside from a number of grotesque features, such as Punch and Judy shows, burlesque performances, country fairs and numbers of spectacular booths, Mrs. McLean has arranged to have tea on the capacious verandas of the house, and refreshments will be served on the lawn and in the Italian garden.

Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, of Germany, who are in this country visiting the parents of the latter, the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Aoki, have gone to Pittsburg for a short visit. They will return to Washington before sailing for Europe.

Mrs. John B. Henderson is expected to return here this week from Battle Creek, Mich., where she has been spending the last ten days. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, jr., the latter formerly Miss Schuyler, of New York, have gone to join the house party of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore.

George Howard, son of the British Minister at The Hague, is being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mr. Howard's mother was Miss Riggs, of Washington, before her marriage.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. de Navarro, Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet and Miss Leary are among those actively interested in the promotion of a concert which takes place this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the building fund of the new Spanish Roman Catholic church, to be erected on the grounds of the Hispanic Society of America, at Audubon Park. Mme. Eames, Nahan Franko and Victor Herbert are on the programme, and among those present will be Archbishop Farley and the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, who is coming up from Washington for the purpose.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dinner last night at her house, in East 57th street, her guests including those of her friends who are associated with her in the flower booth at the Actors' Fund fair at the Metropolitan. They included Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry T. Peters, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Janet and Miss Marian Fish, Miss Rosamond, Miss Harriot Daly, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Frank Avery and Miss Hare. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will entertain the same party at dinner to-morrow night at her house, in East 78th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hammond, who were married a few weeks ago at Hoboken, are spending their honeymoon in London and making their headquarters at the Berkeley until they start next week for an automobile tour on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer are due here today from Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons have left town for their country place at Harrison, N. Y.

Frank Hitchcock is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., at their place at Westbury.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of David Wagstaff to Miss Isabel Tilford. Miss Tilford, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, made her debut two winters ago, and is identified with the New York colony at Tuxedo, where her parents have a villa. Her fiancé is the second son of Colonel and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff and was graduated from Harvard in 1906. One of his brothers, Alfred Wagstaff, jr., married Miss Blanche Shoemaker ten days ago, and another brother, Samuel Wagstaff, is engaged to Miss Pauline French.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, who are spending their honeymoon in Europe, are expected next month at Morristown, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Beatrice Mills, as well as Mrs. Maturin Livingston, sail to-day for England. Miss Gladys Mills and her father remain in town for some time longer, and will stay with D. O. Mills at his house, in Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Henry Whelen has arrived in town from Philadelphia, to stay with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard have returned to town from the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt sail soon to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will remain in Europe until the end of next month, returning here early in July for the Newport season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fahnestock, who have been staying in London, are now in Paris for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, who were married recently in New York, are spending their honeymoon in London and living at the Alexandra.

TAKES ISSUE WITH REV. DR. GREGG.

Secretary of Law Enforcement Society Asks What Is the Matter with Clergyman.

To the Editor New-York Tribune.

Sir: What is the matter with the Rev. A. S. Gregg? In an address delivered by him last night he denounces Governor Hughes and all hands because gambling was not stopped in Albany, and also the Legislature and the Governor because the Jerome gambling racetrack bill has not been acted upon. He appeals to the five thousand churches in this state to rise up—and do what? I suppose to denounce the Governor and the Legislature.

Does Dr. Gregg know what he is talking about? Does Dr. Gregg know that the Governor has no right to act to stop gambling or any form of law-breaking except in a regular and legal way? Does he not know that the Governor pointed out to him the way he should go about it, and what was necessary for him (Dr. Gregg) to do that the Governor properly could take some action? And I pointed out to him on April 10 the same thing, only more in detail; and that he (Dr. Gregg) neglected to do the thing necessary to be done?

Does Dr. Gregg know that there is in the hands of the Governor and the proper committees of the Legislature a memorial from the ministers of New York City against the Jerome bill in the form in which it was advocated by Dr. Gregg—that if the bill was passed it would be useless?

T. DE QUINCY TULLY,
Secretary Law Enforcement Society.
Brooklyn, May 6, 1907.

BISMARCK-WASHBURNE LETTERS.

Berlin, May 6.—A publisher of Stuttgart has just brought out the correspondence exchanged between the late Prince Bismarck and the late Elihu B. Washburne, who was American Minister to France from 1869 to 1877, and during the Franco-Prussian War had charge of German interests in France. He was the only foreign representative who remained in Paris through the siege of Paris and the Commune.

PEANUT FARMING.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Growing peanuts promises to become an extensive and profitable industry in Indian Territory. Reports from Adair County in the Cherokee nation, where a number of farmers have been growing peanuts, indicate both a favorable soil and climate and a large yield. Reports from several counties in the Choctaw nation also indicate that the experiments there have been unexpectedly successful. Potatoes, peanuts and alfalfa are the three crops that are growing rapidly in favor in the western half of the new state.

A HOT BOX ON THE KING'S TRAIN.

From The Washington Star:

A story that comes from Geneva, Switzerland, to the effect that an attempt was probably made to wreck the train that recently carried King Edward to France would seem at this distance to have been induced by a superheated imagination. At all events, if it is true the methods of European train wreckers are quite different from those of their American brethren. When the train was stopped at the entrance of the Simplon tunnel, after running at the rate of a hundred kilometres an hour—equal to about sixty-two miles—it was discovered that the grease box on one of the axles was missing and the axle was at white heat. The car was removed and the train proceeded, while the railroad officials instituted a rigorous inquiry.

A RELIGIOUSLY DISPOSED HEN.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Here is a Centre County poultry yarn that is interesting: D. F. Rimmey, a farmer living near Bellefonte, owns a very cultured and religious hen. It observes the Sabbath Day better than many men and women. On Washington's Birthday it laid its first egg, and every day since then it has regularly laid, with the exception of every Sunday. On Saturday the hen lays in the evening, and with the rising sun on Monday morning. But this is not all of the hen story, for this particular one will not deposit her eggs in the hencoop or stable, as most hens do, but walks into the house and goes straight for the favorite chair, where the cushion forms a nice nest for her special use. The hen has been a pet all its life, and Mr. Rimmey would not part with it for the price paid for turkey last Thanksgiving.

CONSERVATISM AND THE AUTO.

From The Boston Transcript.

Professor Katharine Lee Bates, of Wellesley, some time ago wrote a humorously pathetic tale of the trials incident to a pilgrimage to Canterbury from London in an automobile, horses not being available; but pilgrims of the Canterbury Shaker community in New Hampshire have adopted it from choice. This, at last, puts the stamp of conservatism on the motor car.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY MEETS.

Anecdote of Mr. Roosevelt's Connection with Work as a Boy.

At the annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society, held at its headquarters, No. 76 Wall street, yesterday, an extract from "The Sailors' Magazine" of January 19, 1869, was read by the secretary, the Rev. G. McPherson Hunter, showing that on December 12, 1868, Theodore Roosevelt, now President of the United States, in company with seventeen other boys, met on board the clipper ship Rival, loading at Pier