Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—The Honeymooners.
BRIGHTON—Brighton Beach Park.
CASINO—8:15—Fascinating Flora.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Orchid.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:30—Folies of 1907.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:30—The Maid and the Millionaire.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Pain's Fireworks.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Horace Porter spoke in support of the American proposal for a modified Drago Doctrine before the sub-committee of the Peace Conference. ═══ A dispatch from Brussels said that Venezuela had intimated repudiation of the award of $2,000,000 to Belgian creditors. ═══ A three story brick building collapsed in London, Ontario, burying many persons in the ruins. ═══ Preparations have been completed for a meeting of the Russian and German Emperors in Finnish waters. ═══ General Alikhanoff, former Governor of Tiflis, who made himself hated by his repressive measures, Mme. Glieboff, wife of a Russian general and a coachman were killed by a bomb thrown at the carriage in which they were driving at Alexandropol. ═══ The future of the Corean government is monopolizing public attention in Japan; the Corean Emperor is reported to be greatly alarmed by the Japanese proposals. ═══ The King's Bench Division dismissed the appeal of the executors of the estate of W. L. Winans for the return of $650,000 of death duties; the case will be appealed to the House of Lords. ═══ The Austrian Reichsrath may adopt a proposal to establish a fund of $25,000,000 for old age and sickness pensions to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession.

DOMESTIC.—No progress was made in the matter of a reapportionment at Albany, and it is regarded as possible that the Legislature will again adjourn without action. ═══ Seaman E. F. Walsh died in the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., making the ninth death as the result of the explosion on the battleship Georgia. ═══ John S. Kennedy, who served as secretary of the former State Railroad Commission, was appointed secretary to the Public Service Commission for the 2d District. ═══ There were 1,285,349 alien immigrants landed in this country in the year ended June 30, exceeding the previous high record by 6 per cent. ═══ Thomas Simpson, of Brooklyn, dropped dead while climbing Black Head Mountain, in the Catskills, in company of his two sons. ═══ The board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point recommend the broadening and extension of the course, with post-graduate work, to make all-around educated men of army officers. ═══ The election of officers of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, took place at the annual reunion in Philadelphia.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, it was learned, reported a shrinkage of $170,000,000 in the value of farm lands in New York State since 1880. ═══ The Commissioners of Accounts issued a report on their investigation of the administration of John F. Ahearn, the Manhattan Borough President, condemning his methods and existing conditions. ═══ A girl stowaway on a Russian ship was stopped while going ashore in disguise, and it became known that the immigration officials had nipped in the bud a conspiracy to smuggle in undesirable immigrants. ═══ The Interborough-Metropolitan ignored the request of the Public Service Commission for information and, it was said, would test the new law. ═══ The Public Service Commission announced that a 5-cent fare to Coney Island would be ordered if B. R. T. profits showed it to be justified. ═══ Five Women Research workers were appointed to the staff of the Rockefeller Institute. ═══ The secretary of the Mission Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church returned from an Eastern journey and reported that he found the Japanese disposed to be exceedingly friendly. ═══ A fire broke up an Italian parade, but it gave every gold braided marcher a chance to become a hero.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 68.

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.

"THE UNKNOWN" IN POLITICS.

According to the Washington correspondent of "The New York World," Colonel Henry Watterson has at last disclosed his plans for electing a Democratic President. These plans are comprehensive and urgent. The colonel feels in his heart that next year's campaign is a last call for the Democracy, in spite of the fact that he sometimes lapses into a Jefferson's birthday celebration vein and declares that the party founded by Jefferson is indissoluble and imperishable. In his more critical moods he sees that with the present disorganized and feud-rent Democratic organization it is a case of win or quit. He is willing, therefore, to put aside conventional strategy and to stake all on one last desperate grandstand play, such as the Whigs made in 1852 with General Winfield Scott. If the play fails, the Democratic party can go painlessly and with resignation into the hands of a receiver.

Colonel Watterson's long shot candidate is the Hon. John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, on whose qualifications to lead the forlorn hope we have more than once respectfully commented. Governor Johnson's eligibility can be demonstrated by irrefragible logic. Colonel Watterson's method is somewhat Hegelian; yet it will probably "go" both east and west of the Mississippi. It appears that the fatal handicap of the Democratic party as a whole and of its most conspicuous leaders is that they are too well known. Familiarity with things and personages Democratic has bred contempt. But contraries absorb and cure each other, and so the true antidote for the too well known is the little known or the unknown. The editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" does not believe that the average Democrat is too cautious to swap familiar for unfamiliar evils or to take a risk on the undiscovered and undiscoverable. Hence if the unhappy effects of too much past advertisement are to be neutralized Governor Johnson is the ideal man to nominate. Since on scanning the list of other eligibles, like Mr. Bryan, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Harmon, Senator Daniel, Senator Rayner, Senator Culberson and Mr. Olney, it is found that each is antagonized by "some powerful element in the party" it argues Governor Johnson's exceptional fitness to lead that "not anywhere in the country is a group of Democrats who would be against him." This happy pre-eminence is due, as Colonel Watterson points out, to the fact that "people know comparatively nothing about him." It is a case of turning to account the old adage, *Ignotum pro magnifico.*

What you don't know about doesn't worry you. Colonel Watterson admits that the Democratic party is divided "into apparently irreconcilable factions." If the factions get a chance to tear one another's hair they will utilize it. The proper plan is, therefore, to blindfold and mystify them—to whisk out of sight and hearing all the familiar incentives to combat. This can be done by giving them a candidate who speaks not at all or only in oracles, so that they will not be able to tell whether he is a conservative, a moderate, a progressive or a radical; whether he is leading them forward or backward or whether he is only standing still. Metaphysicians have long recognized the uses of the unknown. Colonel Watterson is only applying the secrets of philosophy in practical politics.

THE AHEARN REPORT.

As the Commissioners of Accounts have already made their report to the Mayor regarding their investigation into the Borough President's office, the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court adjudging Mr. Ahearn in contempt for his refusal to testify before them will have value chiefly as a precedent. In future, if the decision is sustained, the commissioners will have wide powers of inquiry into the conduct of the elected officers of the city. This is as it should be, for it is not desirable that New York should have to appeal to the Legislature every time it desires to inquire into the conduct of other officials than those appointed by the Mayor. As the majority opinion held, "public policy demands in a great "city like New York, working under so complex "a charter, that every available means of examining the administration of the offices of the "city government be utilized to its fullest extent."

The report of the commissioners in the Ahearn case is an instance of the value of this kind of inquiry. Even though the commissioners were balked to some extent by their failure to get the Borough President himself and some of his subordinates on the stand, they are able to throw a flood of light upon the "inefficiency, neglect, waste and corruption" in the office. Everybody knows the condition of the street pavements—full of holes, neglected, crumbling and disintegrating to a point where serviceable repair was impossible. They were the outward indication of the way the office was conducted. Well, the inside of the office when the commissioners exposed it to the public view proved to be just like the streets—shamefully disorganized, wastefully mismanaged and utterly without system.

We now know why. There does not seem to have been much corruption. There was politics, of course, plenty of it, in the office, and favoritism in dealing with political contractors, and padded payrolls, too, for the benefit of the cheaper henchmen; but this does not account for all the mismanagement. Incompetence seems to explain more than anything else. The office was conducted utterly without system, and there was no one in it competent to frame a system. An instance will show what we mean: The commissioners report that lack of funds was not the cause of the inability of the bureau of Highways to keep the pavements in repair. With more than two millions available Ahearn spent little more than half of it. He simply had no means of learning what streets needed repair. There was no regular method of inspection. Now, of course, with a million or so unspent, a man making the most of the political possibilities in the office would have found or made work on which to spend the money. The office was deeply in politics, but even in politics it was incompetent. That unspent million would have "taken care" of a host of henchmen and favored contractors, but Ahearn did not even have a system which would tell him how and where to spend it.

Most of the evidence gathered by the commissioners is of the same sort. The Borough President's office was run in a way that would wreck a private business in six months. The bookkeeping was helter-skelter, inadequate, duplicated in some parts and incomplete in others. "The Borough President," says the report, "has "apparently been indifferent to the administrative value of properly kept expense accounts." Chief Engineer Olney told Mr. Ahearn that 50 per cent of his pavings inspectors were totally incompetent. Ahearn did nothing—took the matter philosophically, we suppose, for a politician knows that incompetents are the strength and main reliance of the machine. This neglect to reorganize the force the report characterizes as a "serious dereliction of duty." The Bureau of Highways had a "totally incompetent administration," its work was "improperly conducted" under "inadequate inspection," and there were in the bureau "conversion of funds" and "irregularities in the payroll." So it goes all the way through. Incompetency everywhere and an utter lack of system. Mr. Ahearn acted on the principle that the city work would take care of itself, as it always had done, while he looked after the politics in it. A good case for Ahearn's removal is made out in the commissioners' report. If the Mayor does not ask for his removal some civic body undoubtedly will.

THE ROMAN ELECTIONS.

European papers of nearly all shades of political and religious sentiment are practically agreed in recognizing the significance of the recent municipal elections in Rome—a significance far greater than would appear from the scant attention which was paid to the subject in the news of the day. Hitherto, it is true, the local elections of the Eternal City have been of little more than local interest. But this year they may, without exaggeration, be deemed to have marked an epoch in Italian history.

Hitherto local politics in Rome have been quite distinct and separate from the national politics of the kingdom. The Papal rule of "non expedit" has not applied in them, and consequently the most faithful children of the Roman Church have been free to vote. As a result of their participation in the elections the Clerical party has generally had an overwhelming majority in the Municipal Council. But this year's election has changed all that. For the first time the issue of Clericalism and anti-Clericalism was raised, and thereon the election was contested. The result was that, while the Catholics flocked to the polls in as great numbers as ever, the anti-Clerical "bloc" was successful in electing no fewer than twenty-four of the twenty-nine members of the Council—forming one-third of that body—who were chosen this year. That in itself is probably sufficient to change the complexion of the Council. But next year's polling, if conducted on the same lines, will make the city government overwhelmingly anti-Clerical.

Some difference of opinion exists concerning the cause of this revolution, but the great weight is to the effect that it is a protest against Church dictation in politics. It is said that the Vatican, not content with having the Catholic electorate return a majority to the Council without drawing Clerical lines, insisted that Catholics should be elected distinctively as Catholics and as anti-secularists. This was resented by a multitude of the Catholics themselves, who deplored such Clerical dictation in politics and also the injection of the quarrel between Vatican and Quirinal into purely municipal affairs. But the issue, once having been raised, is not likely to be suppressed, and we may hereafter expect to see an anti-Clerical—though, of course, not necessarily anti-Catholic or anti-religious—movement dominant in local affairs in Rome as well as in national affairs throughout Italy, much as it has become dominant in France.

THE NAVAL DISASTER.

A vast amount of ingenuity has been expended in devising safeguards against accident while the large guns of a warship are being fired. Admiral Brownson, one of the foremost authorities, remarks that the progress recently made in this direction had seemed to eliminate all possibility of mischance. The dreadful experience aboard the Georgia, therefore, indicates either that some of the precautions hitherto ordered were not employed on Monday or else that protective art has not yet been carried far enough. Perhaps there are still some sources of danger which have not been distinctly recognized.

One of the devices which the Navy Department decided to introduce after the accident on the Missouri had been investigated was an automatic shutter closing the passage between the handling room and the turret. If it shall prove that the Georgia was equipped with such a shutter and that it was in service on Monday, it will be safe to infer that the spark which made the mischief did not fall on the powder bag until the latter had reached the turret. Another bit of apparatus recently adopted by the goverament was designed to prevent the ejection of burning fragments from the breech when the breech plug was swung back to admit a fresh charge. If it can be shown that "flarebacks" were in this manner rendered impossible on the Georgia, the search for the cause of the accident will be considerably narrowed. As the case now stands, perhaps the most plausible explanation which has been advanced is that a cinder from one of the ship's funnels found its way into the turret. Should this hypothesis be confirmed some new protective apparatus will have to be installed.

The order to continue target practice the day after it was interrupted was characterized by good sense, and was based on an accurate knowledge of human nature. The bravest men may be unnerved by such an occurrence, and the best preventive of consequent demoralization is a prompt resumption of necessary duties.

THE MOST POPULAR CITIZEN.

Beginning with the middle of next month or thereabouts, the title of "most popular citizen" will be conferred on Secretary Cortelyou, and if anybody ventures to dispute it he will have to reckon with a multitude of well-to-do Americans whom the Secretary has lifted out of their annual late summer slough of despond by abolishing the tyrannical method of inspecting the luggage of incoming transatlantic travellers.

Consider the hundreds of thousands of freeborn Americans who have been herded together just before landing, regardless of their previous condition of lassitude, and forced to miss the best part of the view of New York Harbor while making out a declaration in the presence of a customs official. Consider the miles of lace, acres of pictures, quarries of statues and precious stones, and shiploads of other souvenirs, which, in the hurry and worry of disembarking, are forgotten by demure maidens, nervous old ladies and absent minded millionaires. Consider the treasures annexed by a cruel government because of this forgetfulness. Consider the countless heinous crimes of perjury committed by passengers who, simply to be rid of the dismal nuisance of declaring imported items, omit a few trinkets from their lists. Then look at the new system, which allows passengers to spend their whole return trip in filling out declaration blanks and does away with the horrid oath, and wonder how anybody could doubt who the most popular American citizen is—or soon will be.

ALI KHAN, THE AVAR.

The latest important assassination in Russia removes one of the most striking and characteristic figures in the modern history of that empire. The man whom the world has commonly known as Colonel Alikhanoff and has regarded as a Russian was in reality a descendant of the ancient and now almost extinct Avars, and was properly known, before his name was Russianized, as Ali Khan. Nearly all his life was devoted to the Russian service, chiefly in the conquest and annexation of Central Asia and the futile advance upon British India, and there was probably no other man who achieved more in that field than he.

It was Ali Khan, the absolutely ruthless and unsparing, who swept through Turkestan with fire and sword at the heels of Kaufmann and Skobeleff, to Khiva, to Merv, to Samarcand, and then, by the side of Komaroff, to Penjdeh, subduing the Sarik Turcomans and threatening Herat. Those campaigns, which Verestchagin portrayed in his ghastly slaughter pictures, were a fitting complement to the campaigns of Genghis and Timour long before in the same quarter of the globe. Then it was the same Ali Khan, Russianized as Colonel Alikhanoff, who in the wake of massacre built railroads from the Caspian to the Oxus and Jaxartes and introduced European industry and commerce to the land of the Merv Tekkes.

In thus linking slaughter with civilization he was typical of the whole modern career of Russia. In being himself not Russian but alien, and yet more Russian than the Russians themselves, he was also typical of an innumerable company of distinguished servants of the Muscovite Crown. In his later years, as a civil administrator, he displayed all the unsparing ferocity which had marked his campaigns of conquest, and that he at last came to a violent end was only what might have been expected and what he himself not improbably regarded as his destiny.

ECONOMIC IMPRESSIONISM.

A reading of the reports of Messrs. Clark and Edgar and of Professor Parsons and Mr. Bemis shows that a trip to England and a study of the municipal and private plants there and in this country will not change the faith of a municipal ownership man in municipal ownership nor a private ownership man in private ownership. A firsthand view of the facts? The municipal ownership believer looks at a municipally owned plant and glows with enthusiasm. The believer in private ownership looks at the same plant and shakes his head despondingly. Facts? There are no facts, if we may judge from the recent reports; there are only versions of the facts. The examination of a plant by one of these experts is a sort of impressionistic economics. The color is red, we shall say. One paints it green and the other blue. Municipal gas, let us say, sells for 75 cents. "A great saving for the people," reports the expert investigator with a public ownership bias. "It is not worth 75 cents," reports the private ownership expert, "the stuff won't burn. Everybody in the town "is going blind from trying to read by it."

The bonded indebtedness of a town is increasing rapidly under public ownership. "What of it?" asks the public ownership impressionist. "Dollars are not everything. It is character "we must consider. Municipal ownership builds "up public spirit. It ends graft. It solves the "difficult problem of municipal government." Is there an apparent economy? "What of it?" exclaims the private ownership impressionist. "Think how it ruins initiative! Think how it "debilitates energy! It destroys character. The "forceful American of whom we are all so proud "will be an extinct species once public ownership is established." Everybody wants to prevent a corrupt alliance of politics and the public service. "Private ownership forces the public service into politics," says the municipal ownership man. "Municipal ownership puts the public service into politics," says the private ownership expert. They not only say these things, but everywhere in each and every plant studied for the Civic Federation both the economic impressionists find all these apparent contradictions abundantly verified. Seeing is no longer believing, but believing is seeing.

Apparently the Civic Federation reports upon public and private ownership will not convince anybody but the already convinced. Perhaps they were not intended to. They teach one thing, however, and that is to beware of many writings on the results of municipal ownership and to inquire first what the "investigator" thought before he investigated. There is a strong chance that he may be only an economic impressionist.

Governor Hughes's appointment of Victor H. Paltsits as state historian is thoroughly commendable. Mr. Paltsits is trained in historical research and is an expert editor of historical manuscripts and other documents. He will be able to give to the state archives a value to historical students which a state historian without his scholarship, training and experience could not hope to give them.

The Republican County Committee of Oswego County has been enjoined from denying a man the right to vote at the party primaries unless he could take oath that he was not a member of any independent organization and that he would support all the Republican candidates at the next election. This is clearly against the primary law, and it is not common sense to insist on a promise to support candidates "sight unseen." The certainty that a good many party men will vote independently unless good men are named for office has a salutary effect upon parties and on public life. To check this spirit by hidebound oaths is against present day tendencies.

A Washington clergyman announces that the sun is hell. We refuse to accept this theory until a telescope has been constructed which will enable us to inspect the solar pavement and a chemist of repute determines exactly the fusing point of good intentions. Should the theory be proved, however, we should still like to know whether sun spots are holes in the infernal pavement; also whether the same official excuses for bad spots "go" on the sun as do here.

Colonel Watterson thinks that the next Democratic campaign should be made on the four-word platform, "Back to the Constitution." The rank and file would understand it better if it read "Back to the offices."

Ex-Judge Parker says that the South is rich in Democratic Presidential candidates and that a Southern man would receive as many Northern votes as a candidate from any other part of the country. Mr. Parker's own campaign in 1904 has certainly made it possible for a Southern candidate to run for President without risking any very odious or uncomfortable vote getting comparisons.

At last the airship has been perfected. It is now possible to fall seven thousand feet in an up-to-date machine and get only a scratch for your pains. The problem of falling thus solved, only one slight task remains, that of postponing the fall until the desired moment. But this is a trifle in comparison with the newly answered back-to-earth puzzle.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Hunting for a needle in a haystack is mere pastime to searching in New York shops for a man's straw hat bearing the union-made mark. A man who has done it is authority for the statement. He is an ardent sympathizer with the labor unions, and it is a ruling principle with him to wear nothing but union-made clothes. That is why he has to explain to his friends why he is wearing last spring's derby during the hot weather. Derbies with the union label are easy to find, but an examination in a downtown office of more than a hundred examples of head-covering in straw from almost as many dealers failed to disclose one that bore the sign.

Crimson Rambler—One of de disappointments of my life was de day somebody fust showed me de cotton gin.
Next House Noonan—How was dat?
Crimson Rambler—Well, I was young an' inexperienced, ain't never been nowhere, an' I t'ought it was somethin' to drink.—Puck.

An endless chain arrangement that on its face appears to be the most economical scheme ever devised has been invented by Professor Oscar Erf, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Erf takes the milk from the cows on the college farm, converts it into a powder, and feeds it back to the cows, making what is declared to be the cheapest of all cow foods. There is one flaw in the chain, however. Professor Erf does not maintain that his new food will entirely satisfy the appetite of the cow. The food invented by Professor Erf is made of buttermilk. He has perfected a system of drying buttermilk and then turning it into a powder. This dried buttermilk contains about 70 per cent of protein, twice as much as cottonseed meal, and can be manufactured for a cent and a half a pound. Thus a food twice as rich as cottonseed can be manufactured at approximately the cost of the latter. One hundred pounds of buttermilk will make from nine to ten pounds of the finished product, and, as the estimated waste of buttermilk in the creameries of Kansas is half a million pounds daily, it is figured that by the adoption of this process a saving of $400,000 can be made yearly in Kansas alone.

"Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?"
"Doesn't matter, old man. Check, money order or cash."—Tit-Bits.

The American colony in Vienna celebrated the Fourth of July this year at Pressburg, to which place they went by steamer. The Turn Verein of Pressburg had invited the Americans, and the celebration took place on the Turner Athletic Field, "where," says a Vienna paper, "the game of baseball was the chief feature." Ambassador Francis, Senator Dillingham and members of the Immigration Commission and many other Americans witnessed the game and enjoyed it, but it was a puzzle to the Vienna spectators, who said that it was not at all like the game which is played in their gymnasiums, known as American baseball.

"Yes, sir, the major went in swimmin', an' I'm blest of a feller didn't come along an' steal all his clothes!"
"An' what did he do then?"
"Broke the record by goin' home in a barrel, instead o' the barrel goin' home in him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. A. D. Wilkinson, of Nebraska, describes a queer feature of life in Manila: "The river population of Manila is a class by itself. Not to be outdone by Canton, she has her sampans, known as cascoes and lorchas, supporting fifteen thousand people within the city limits, where thousands of children are born, grow, live and die on these floating cargo carriers. They never dream of any other world than that which floats about them. These boats are small, but accommodate a family of five to seven. They have a fire pot, a platform and rice kettle. The cabin or covered portion is very small—in fact, I don't see how they live—and it is a wonder to me that the children don't fall overboard and drown. You will often see a woman sitting at the end of the boat, rowing, with a child strapped on her back, looking for all the world like a little monkey."

"My teacher's name is Brown," said the first little girl.
"My teacher's name," replied the other little girl, "is Davis, but I don't know what color it is."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Imitating the New York engineers who moved a great steel bridge two miles down the Harlem River on scows, a Boston firm has floated a seven-room house, intact, from Prison Point, Charlestown, to the beach at Winthrop Highlands. The house had stood for years at the Prison Point crossing of the Boston & Maine Railroad and was occupied by the draw tender. The construction of a grade crossing bridge made necessary the removal of the house. It was purchased by speculators and moved by them. It will be used as a summer cottage.

The Girl—There is a cave in South America where the air is so noxious that visitors have to keep their mouths shut.
The Bachelor—H'm! Very few women visit there.—Illustrated Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who has been making a brief visit in town to see her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., off for Europe, returned yesterday to Roseclift, her villa at Newport, where she will spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt sailed yesterday to remain abroad for the remainder of the season. Their new home in Fifth avenue, near 52d street, is almost completed, and they expect to occupy it next autumn.

Colonel John Jacob Astor and his son, Vincent Astor, sailed on the Kronprinz yesterday for England. They will join Mrs. John Jacob Astor in London, where she has been spending the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, finding it was impossible to move into their new cottage at Newport this summer, have decided to spend the rest of the season in Europe. They sailed yesterday.

The marriage of Miss A. Caroline Morgan, niece of the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, to Frank P. McNulty, will not take place until next April. Miss Morgan makes her home with Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, and will probably be married from their country place at Copake, N. Y.

Mrs. William Armstrong is at Lenox, where her sister, Miss Charlotte Stillman, is visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly have booked passages for Europe to-morrow. They will be abroad until the autumn, and will probably on their return go to Florham Park, N. J., where their estate is, before settling in town for the winter.

Professor and Mrs. M. Fairfield Osborn are spending the summer at their country place at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, where they are entertaining a succession of week end house parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who sailed for Europe a couple of weeks ago, have gone to Carlsbad for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. B. Morse are spending the summer at Lake Placid, N. Y. They expect to go to California in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn and Miss Osborn have left London for an automobile trip on the Continent. They will return to this country in September and go to their country place at Garrisons, N. Y., for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Phelps are staying at the Country Club at Westchester.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, who have been making country house visits, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman this month at the Tuckerman summer home at Ipswich, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant and the Misses Olyphant have taken a cottage for the summer at Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. J. B. Haggin and Mrs. Austen Gray returned yesterday to Newport after a brief stay in town.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 16.—The members of the Outer Fountain Club, a fishing organization made up of members of the summer colony, were entertained with a clambake to-day at the home of William R. Hunter in Middletown.

Another rental was made public to-day, it being of the cottage of Mrs. J. Van D. Reed in Bellevue avenue, opposite Marble House, to Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, of New York.

Registered at the Casino to-day were James J. Coogan, Isaac Clothier and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin.

To-morrow is the day set for the lawn fête to be given at Oakland Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, near by. The affair promises to be a large one, as many persons have offered their services.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Pauline French returned from Sagamore Lodge, in the Adirondacks, to-day.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Janet Fish were guests at Narragansett Pier to-day.

The Misses Susan and Lucy Penniman, of Asheville, N. C., and Mrs. Du Vivier, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson.

Mrs. Woodbury Kane has gone to New London to visit her sister, Mrs. William Appleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bishop have concluded their visit with Mrs. J. Low Harriman and Mr. Bishop has gone to Mount Kisco, while Mrs. Bishop is the guest of Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier. Mrs Lanier entertained at dinner this evening in her honor.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has offered the use of the grounds at Harbor View for a lawn fête on August 6 for the benefit of the choir fund of Emmanuel Church.

Mrs. Austin Gray is the guest of Mrs. Frederick M. Davis. Miss Theresa Iselin is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Delancey Kane. Both arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie arrived for the season this evening, as did Blair Fairchild, who is to be the guest of his father, Charles Fairchild, until the arrival of Mrs. Fairchild.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer started this evening for Hempstead.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. James B. Haggin returned from New York this evening.

Miss Alice Preston is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffmann, at Armsea Hall.

A ROYAL VISIT TO ICELAND.

King Frederick of Denmark Will Try to Check Movement for Separation.

Copenhagen, July 16.—King Frederick of Denmark will soon make a trip to Iceland for the purpose of improving the relations between Iceland and the mother country. The home government recognizes that for a long time there has been a strong movement among Icelanders for a separation. It is expected that the King will be cordially received in the island, but that the inhabitants will take advantage of this opportunity to display their political views. One of the points on which the separatists insist is a special Icelandic flag, and the members of this party intend to raise the flag on their buildings during the royal visit.

King Frederick will leave Copenhagen on July 24. After a couple of days in Thorshavn, in the Faröe Islands, he goes direct to Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. The local government is arranging a series of festivals. The Althing will entertain forty members of the Danish Rigsdag while the King is in Iceland. From Reykjavik excursions to the interesting environs of the capital will be made, and finally the King will cruise around Iceland in his yacht. The trip will last a month.

The third son of the King, Prince Harold, a young officer of the Horse Guards, will accompany his father, as will the Premier, Mr. Christensen, and the Minister of Justice, Adler Albert. The King has invited a few members of the artistic and scientific world to accompany him as guests.

ITALIAN COLONY FEARS MENELIK.

Erythrea Believes Abyssinian Army Will Soon Make an Attack.

Turin, Italy, July 16.—Dispatches which have been received from the Italian colony of Erythrea, in Africa, say that it is feared that King Menelik of Abyssinia is preparing to make war on Italy. He is organizing an army of twenty thousand men, ostensibly for the purpose of restoring order in that part of Abyssinia close to the Italian border. As the last instalment of $2,000,000 to the King for the care of the Italian prisoners of the last war has been paid, Menelik has now nothing to expect from Italy, and the expedition is regarded as a pretext.

WANT LODGE FOR CHAIRMAN.

Bay State Leaders Think McCall Not in Accord with Governor Guild.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, July 16.—There is a strong movement among some leading Republicans to make Senator Lodge chairman of the next Republican State Convention.

"We don't want McCall in a year when the railroad situation in Massachusetts is uppermost in people's minds," say these men, and these sentiments are echoed by several state committeemen.

Congressman McCall has been strongly supported for chairman because he is stronger than his party in his district, and a commanding figure is needed in an off year. His opponents say, however, that the chairman of a convention to renominate Governor Guild must stand squarely by the latter's views, and Mr. McCall's opposition to the rate law would embarrass action on the merger question.

CHARLES FROHMAN SAILS TO-DAY.

London, July 16.—Charles Frohman will leave Southampton to-morrow on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York. He will take with him, according to his own statement, a larger number of plays for production for next season than ever before. Mr. Frohman will have nearly two thousand English players under his management in the United Kingdom during the coming season. His interests on this side of the water make it necessary for his visits to America to be comparatively short.

PRESIDENT BUTLER IN PARIS.

Paris, July 16.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is in Paris with his wife, was the guest of honor at a dinner given to-night by the University of Paris. L. Liard, vice-rector of the university, presided.

NEW SECRETARY AT MADRID STARTS.

Baltimore, July 16.—William H. Buckler, recently appointed by President Roosevelt secretary of the American Legation at Madrid, left Baltimore for his post to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Buckler and their daughter.

HER FATHER FOUGHT IN REVOLUTION.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Danbury, Conn., July 16.—Mrs. Emeline Barber, who for years boasted that she was the only real daughter of the American Revolution in Connecticut, died at her home here this morning. She was 101 years old. Her father, Abel Downs, fought through the Revolution with the 7th Connecticut regiment. Two sons survive her.

"OUIDA'S" CONDITION IMPROVED.

Rome, July 16.—The "Tribuna" says that the condition of Louise de la Ramée ("Ouida"), the English novelist, is much improved. She refuses to give interviews, and, the "Tribuna" adds, is angry at what she terms the exaggerations of the British newspapers concerning her health and circumstances.

MR. MORGAN BUYS RARE MANUSCRIUT.

Paris, July 16.—J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired a valuable sixteenth century manuscript containing the stories of Queen Margaret of Navarre.

AMERICANS WELCOMED AT PARIS.

Officers Guests of President Fallieres, Who Highly Praises Mr. Roosevelt.

Paris, July 16.—Officers from the American cruisers the Tennessee and the Washington, now at Brest, are visiting Paris, where they are the recipients of unusual official honors. The officers include Rear Admiral Charles T. Stockton, Captain Albert S. Berry and Captain Theodoric Porter. They were entertained by President Fallières at luncheon to-day at the Elysée Palace, Ambassador White and the members of the embassy staff being among those present.

Welcoming his guests, President Fallières said that France was bound to the United States by bonds of friendship existing for more than a century, which time could not alter. "I beg you, Admiral Stockton, whose superb warships have been welcomed joyously in French ports," the President of the republic continued, "to convey to President Roosevelt how this visit has touched us and how sincerely we associate his esteemed personality with the good wishes we entertain for the country of which he is the Chief Executive, and whose noble qualities he so worthily incarnates. I drink to President Roosevelt and the prosperity and grandeur of the American nation and its valiant navy." Admiral Stockton made a cordial reply.

After luncheon the visitors called on the Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, and dined with him to-night. Ambassador White will give a dinner in their honor to-morrow.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN LONDON.

London, July 16.—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Padelford, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Cunard by her first marriage, and the Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Lord Ebury.

F. D. HILL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, the newly appointed consul general of the United States at St. Petersburg, has arrived here and entered upon his duties. Charles Denby, who was recently transferred from Washington to become consul general at Shanghai, left here to-night for his new post over the Siberian Railway.

MR. CORTELYOU GOES TO COUNTRY.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Cortelyou left Washington to-night for his country place at Halesite, Long Island, where his family preceded him some weeks ago. The Secretary may visit Washington from time to time, but is not expected to return here permanently until about October 1.

ALTON B. PARKER AT JAMESTOWN.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—Judge Alton B. Parker visited the Jamestown exposition to-day, spending two hours with President Harry St. George Tucker in visiting the various buildings and points of interest about the grounds. Judge Parker attended the Kentucky Day exercises at Old Fort Boone, the Kentucky State Building, this afternoon, and made a brief non-political address. He will spend to-morrow inspecting the exposition in detail, and to-morrow night, with his daughter, Mrs. Hall, will be the guest at dinner of President and Mrs. Tucker.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

ADRIATIC, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs. M. Archer-Shee.
Mr. and Mrs. Roger S. Baldwin.
Mrs. Harold Brown.
J. L. Cadwalader.
Mrs. W. R. Farqu