Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:20—Paid in Full.
BELASCO—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.
BIJOU—8:15—Papa Le Bonnard.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—The Governor and the Boss.
BROADWAY—8:15—A Waltz Dream.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:30—Secretary Taft.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—8—The Merry-Go-Round.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—Father and the Boys.
GARRICK—8:15—The Royal Mounted.
GERMAN—8:23—Madame Bonivard.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Battle of Port Arthur, Ballet, Circus and Onaip.
HUDSON—8:20—The Honor of the Family.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LIBERTY—8:20—Polly of the Circus.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—The Wolf.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2—8—Wild West.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Flower of the Ranch.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:20—The Soul Kiss.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Music Master.
WALLACK'S—8:20—A Knight for a Day.
WEBER MUSIC HALL—8:15—Burlesque of The Merry Widow.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1908.

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.

CONGRESS.—A special message from President Roosevelt urging legislation on the lines of his previous recommendations was received, but was not read in either house. ==== Senate: The naval appropriation bill was passed, the four-battleship amendment being defeated by a vote of 50 to 23. ==== House: The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered, the debate being on political lines.

FOREIGN.—The funeral services of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, until recently Premier of Great Britain, were held in Westminster Abbey, in London. ==== A cable dispatch to The Tribune from London said that English naval experts generally absolved the commander of the St. Paul from blame for the collision. ==== It was reported in Tangier that Raisuli, the bandit chieftain, had been assassinated by a band of Leymes tribesmen while returning to his home from a native feast, but the report was denied. ==== A report from Caracas said that the epidemic in La Guayra was on the increase and that the port was completely isolated. ==== Claude Heritier, in London, confessed assisting in the theft of jewelry from Mrs. David B. Morgan, of this city, and two necklaces were recovered. ==== Fire destroyed the British steamer Cacique off the coast of Ecuador, and thirty-one members of the crew were rescued by a gunboat. ==== The steamer Breiz Huel, which had been adrift with a broken rudder for many days, was towed into the port of St. George, Bermuda. ==== Dispatches from the City of Mexico said that Mexican and Honduran forces were mobilizing on the Guatemalan frontier.

DOMESTIC.—The itinerary of the battleship fleet in Asiatic waters, as approved by President Roosevelt, was announced in Washington; a floral parade and a battle of flowers were among the features at Santa Barbara. ==== Reports from the Southern storm zone showed the number of dead to be in the neighborhood of 450; reports showed Georgia and other states to have suffered severely from storms last night and early to-day; snow and frost were reported from Northern states in the middle West, showing the progress of the meteorological disturbance. ==== It was announced at Albany that Senator Grady was slated to succeed Bourke Cockran in Congress. ==== Two men were drowned while trying to run the rapids in the Piscataquis River, near Milo Junction, Me. ==== A tall chimney on a building adjoining a public school at Buffalo was blown over, killing one pupil and injuring several others.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ==== Joseph H. Choate accepted the vice-presidency of the Taft organization of the State of New York, and urged the nomination and election of the Secretary. ====Reduced earnings were expected in the March dividend statement of the United States Steel Corporation. ==== The issue of $40,000,000 4 per cent Pennsylvania Railroad bonds was oversubscribed twenty times. ==== A mob attacked a man seen coming from a burning building with stolen goods. ==== A mob broke up a suffragette meeting in Harlem. ==== Creditors of the bankrupt McIntyre brokerage firm made charges of irregularity. ==== The Public Service Commission's first order for providing every streetcar passenger with a seat went into effect. ==== It was alleged at the fire hose inquiry that a bookkeeper for the city fell into a trap laid for him. ==== Metropolitan vouchers for money spent, it is alleged, to influence court verdicts, were admitted in evidence at the Jerome inquiry. ==== Suit was begun by Mme. Eames to recover personal property from her former husband.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 54.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Hughes renewed his anti-gambling campaign at Albany on Sunday with a telling speech. If he keeps it up in that strain until the special session convenes he will have the voters so thoroughly aroused on the anti-gambling issue that it will require a good deal of hardihood on the part of a Senator or a local boss to persist in opposition to their wishes. The effects of the campaign have begun to appear. County bosses are already disclaiming responsibility for the way their Senators voted. Whatever their private counsel to the men who supported racetrack gambling may have been, they do not purpose to be dragged down in the ruin that they see impending for those "who voted wrong." Mr. Barnes, of Albany, the leader in whose bailiwick Governor Hughes spoke on Sunday, anticipated the tenor of the Governor's address by declaring that he had not coerced Senator Grattan into voting for the gamblers, although a few days before the vote was taken Mr. Barnes's newspaper, "The Albany Journal," insistently urged the Albany Senator to vote as he did. Mr. Barnes or Senator Grattan will have to explain to the people what pressure or persuasion led the Senator to vote against the bills, having only a few days previously made a public promise to support them, before the voters of Albany will admit that the Governor's words on the tyranny of local bosses have no pertinence to the Albany County leader.

The Governor is evidently going to put the blame for defiance of the people's will where it belongs. Some of the Republican Senators who joined in defeating the bills acted on their own responsibility, while it is notorious that others reluctantly opposed the Governor under pressure by their local bosses. The people should go back of these Senators and reckon with those who constrained them to vote as they did—with "those who," as the Governor said, "try to convert our politics into a feudal "system, with its petty tyrannies, and find their "chief delight in exercising authority over elect-"ed officers." When the Governor gets through with them they will know that they cannot continue to exercise their control without accepting its responsibilities. This directing of popular attention behind the men of straw to the really responsible persons cannot fail of effect, for though the racetrack Senators may recently have had their ambitions diverted into new avenues and may no longer desire to continue in public life, the county leaders are not ready to relinquish their places of power.

No one can doubt the Governor's ultimate success. He has a moral issue which the people will not drop until it is settled right. And he is a man who will not give up fighting for what he thinks is right until he has won.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt has not given up the idea of spurring the two houses of Congress to eleventh hour activity. The policy of the legislative department thus far has been to exhibit a masterly inactivity and to leave to the Congress to be chosen next fall all inconvenient legislative problems. Members of the lower house are loath to undertake new and important legislation on the eve of a national campaign, having no absolute assurance as to the effect of such legislation on their constituencies. They are in an ultra-conservative temper and eager for an adjournment, and while in this temper are not very amenable to considerations such as the President advances in support of his programme of definite and varied action.

We do not suppose that the President really expects Congress to pass all or most of the measures which he enumerates and discusses. He is only doing his duty, as he did in the case of the four battleships recommendation, in making the strongest appeal he can make for legislation and in placing responsibility for inaction on the shoulders of the leaders in Congress. He says that there is still some hope of legislation at this session providing for the compensation of federal employes suffering injury in the public service, for the enforcement of restrictions on child labor in the District of Columbia, for the continuation of the work of the Inland Waterways Commission, for an investigation of the operation of the Dingley tariff law with a view to amending the present schedules, and for a similar investigation of our currency system with a view to simplifying and modernizing it. If all these measures can be passed, the record of the present session will not be in danger of being condemned as skimped and barren. Congress will at least have done a fair share of the work expected of it—as large a share as, with its dispersed responsibility and its many conflicting wills to be harmonized, it can, perhaps, be logically expected to do in fulfilment of the programmes held up to it as ideal by party leaders or by party opinion.

In what the President says about anti-injunction legislation and legislation modifying the Sherman anti-trust law he is laying a basis for action at the next session or in the next Congress, rather than insisting on a duty of the moment. It is evident that these measures will have to be thoroughly considered and that Congress is not now in the proper mood to consider them. It is generally recognized that the use of the injunction should be better guarded, and the Senate recently passed by a unanimous vote a bill regulating more strictly the issue of injunctions suspending state laws. The power of injunction should not be brought into contempt or disfavor by arbitrary or extravagant use, and the President is right in urging Congress to throw safeguards around this judicial process. He is also right in desiring to make the Sherman anti-trust law more of a help and less of a hindrance in the regulation of competition among the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. The Sherman law was drawn at a time when the subject matter with which it dealt had not been thoroughly explored and was not well understood, and it has hindered as well as promoted the true aims of regulation. It should be, and no doubt will be, modernized, the President's wise proviso that "we should "sanction neither a boycott nor a blacklist "which would be illegal at common law" being always kept in mind. But that task is one which this Congress is not inclined to undertake and which it can perhaps leave with advantage to a more confident and competent successor.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BOND SALE.

The enormous oversubscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad bond issue shows that the strain on credit has so far relaxed that there is, at any rate, a good deal of money available for first class investments. Of course, if the subscriptions as estimated yesterday amount to a billion or so, that does not signify that there is a billion of capital seeking that sort of investment. Bidders for a loan likely to be oversubscribed habitually bid for a larger portion than they expect to get, in order that if it is apportioned among equal bidders their share may be as large as possible. But the adoption of these very devices which swell the apparent demand shows that in the opinion of the best judges an excellent market for the offering exists.

The Pennsylvania bonds just sold are undoubtedly of the highest class of railroad securities, being a first mortgage on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, one of the most valuable pieces of railroad property in the country. The success of the Pennsylvania issue will undoubtedly determine other railway managers to enter the bond market, at least those who can offer securities of similar quality, and when a few issues have been offered of different grades of desirability it will be possible to tell in what condition the supply of capital seeking investment is. Railroads have for a long time hesitated about trying to sell their bonds, for with the high money rates prevailing recently it was impossible to dispose of even gilt edged offerings at a reasonable price. An improvement in the bond market was, however, to be expected with the slackening of business and the lessening demand for money in speculative undertakings. In times like these investors turn from risky undertakings which promise high interest returns to the low rate but sure bond. Perhaps as good an indication of the improvement in the demand for bonds as the oversubscription of the Pennsylvania issue may be found in the situation on the daily bond market. Yesterday, for instance, the sale of bonds amounted to $4,505,000, as against $1,280,000 on the corresponding day of last year. The other side of this change in the public attitude, favoring conservatism in investments, may be found on the Stock Exchange, where sales of shares now average only about half what they did a year ago.

MISFIT EDUCATION.

The educators and parents who are now renewing the old struggle for a thorough revision of the high school curriculum have taken as their guiding maxim "A place for everything, and everything in its place." An excellent principle it is, especially deserving of application to the task of high school education in these days, when impulsive apostles of "liberal education" are trying to find a place for everything in a high school catalogue without concerning themselves very seriously over the vexatious problem of putting courses in proper places. The appeal must be heeded, not simply for the sake of the young people who are seeking an education, but also in order to check the wholesale desertion of city high schools, which is disquieting teachers and school boards all over the country. Plainly written on the face of enrolment statistics is the warning that unless misfit courses are dropped the magnificent establishments adorning the high school systems of a hundred large American municipalities may soon be tenanted only by the relatively few pupils who wish to prepare for college. For the fact is that the ordinary high school, as now ordered, is nothing more than a preparatory school for children of parents in modest circumstances, and hence can neither attract nor benefit the vast majority of city children, who are compelled to get all their secondary education within the brief span between graduation from the grammar school and the hour when they must "hustle for a job."

Professor David Snedden, of Teachers College, Columbia University, brings together some facts in the current "Charities and the Commons" which show that these fears and criticisms are not empty. Of the 742,000 pupils in the public high schools of American cities about 43 per cent are in the first year and 26 per cent in the second; in short, there are less than half as many pupils in the two upper grades as in the two lower ones. In New York City the situation is still worse. Last June there were 26,221 pupils in our high schools, one-half of whom were in the first year and more than one-quarter in the second. Out of a total enrolment of 23,387 during the same school year only 1,713 pupils were graduated. The testimony of parents and pupils alike explains this desertion by the character of the studies and the pupils' urgent call to become wage earners after the sixteenth birthday. What a pity that the public schools in general have nothing to offer children from fourteen to sixteen years of age save courses required, and often mapped out in detail, by college professors bent wholly upon improving the breed of college freshmen! Greek, Latin, algebra, botany and other required preparatory courses are doubtless well suited to the needs of young people wishing to go to college and having the means to gratify that wish, but the boy who has made up his mind to enter a business office, factory or shop as soon as he can find an employer willing to pay him a living wage wants and needs something radically different. And the sooner school boards recognize this the better for pupils whose priceless years are being frittered away in sorting tag ends of intellectual tinsel; the better, too, for taxpayers, who are now maintaining at enormous expense schools whose lavish equipment benefits only the favored few.

At this season, when plans for the next school year are being drawn, might not something be done for the ordinary high school pupil?

COUNTING THE DELEGATES.

Our contemporary "The New York Evening Post" illustrated yesterday the somewhat arbitrary and offhand methods by which certain experts keep the public informed of the progress of the canvass for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is easy to go astray in showing the actual or prospective strength of candidates for the Republican nomination if the calculator does not keep clear in his mind the essential distinction between the Republican and the Democratic methods of choosing delegates. Broadly speaking, the state is the unit represented in the Democratic National Convention, while in the Republican National Convention the Congress district is the unit. Republican state conventions elect delegates-at-large and there their jurisdiction stops. But inexpert political forecasters often treat the state conventions as determining the vote of entire states.

"The Evening Post" correctly told its readers yesterday that up to Saturday last, and including two district conventions held on Saturday, 590 delegates to the Republican National Convention had been elected. It credited Mr. Taft with 270 of those delegates, and said that he would have to get 220 of the 390 delegates still to be elected. But in enumerating the states from which the 390 remaining delegates were to be elected it was led into the serious error of assuming that because state conventions in certain states were still to be held no portion of the representation accredited to those states had already been chosen. Said our contemporary:

> Turning to the other Republican or doubtful states, we find among those still to hold conventions Colorado with 10 delegates, Pennsylvania with 68, Maryland with 16, New Jersey with 24, Kentucky with 26, Wyoming with 6, Utah with 6, Michigan with 28, Idaho with 6, California with 20, Montana with 6, North Dakota with 8, Oregon with 8, Washington with 10, and West Virginia with 14. Here are 256 votes in total, but, with Pennsylvania's 68 votes taken out for Knox, it is plain that Secretary Taft will be considerably short of a nomination on the first ballot should he obtain all the others without still more support from the Southern States.

If the states named by "The Evening Post" should now elect 256 delegates there would have to be a considerable enlargement of the membership of the national convention. Pennsylvania has already chosen 64 district delegates; Maryland, 8; Kentucky, 2; Michigan, 10, and West Virginia, 8, making a total of 92, and those 92 delegates are all included in the 590 whom "The Post" reported elected on or before April 25. The Pennsylvania state convention will elect only four delegates instead of 68 and the fifteen states enumerated by our contemporary will furnish only 164 additional Republican delegates. It is easy to get mistaken results if one starts from mistaken premises in political bookkeeping.

CHINESE INTOXICATION.

The suggestion was made in these columns some time ago that it would be interesting to observe what took place in China on the abolition of the opium habit, and especially to see whether there would be a reversion to the use of alcoholic intoxicants which were so widely used before the introduction of opium smoking. Of course the opium trade has not yet been sufficiently suppressed to justify the formation of positive judgments concerning the effects or consequences of such action. Yet it is ominously significant, though unhappily not surprising, that there already come reports of the increasing use of alcoholic drinks. Thus a missionary in Kan-Su—a far inland province at the northwest, traversed by the Huan and King rivers, tributaries of the Hoang—writes that the high price of opium resultant upon restriction of the trade has induced many people to take to drink, and similar stories come on unquestionable authority from other parts of the empire.

This is, as we have suggested, a reversion, for alcoholic intoxication was formerly about as prevalent in China as opium intoxication has been in the last century or two. In fact it seems to have been the introduction of opium that so largely banished alcohol. There is no mention of opium in Chinese literature earlier, we believe, than the eighth century of our era, at which time drunkenness was a national vice, and it was not until centuries afterward that opium smoking was practised. When the poppy was first planted in China by the Arabs it was prized only for its beauty as a flower. About the tenth century opium began to be used as a medicine, but still for a long time stimulants were preferred to narcotics as intoxicants. It is interesting to recall that the opium habit had its origin among the Chinese through the use of tobacco. The latter was introduced into China by the Spanish from the Philippines in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and despite governmental efforts to prohibit it was soon widely used for smoking. Then somebody made the experiment of mixing opium with tobacco, with the result that soon all tobacco was thus doctored, and large quantities of opium were imported from Java to meet the demand. From that it was a short step to the smoking of pure opium, and that step was so quickly and so generally taken that the vice within a generation became general. Concurrently, the use of alcoholic drinks practically disappeared.

A most interesting physiological and psychological study is presented in this substitution of a narcotic for a stimulant and the now threatened resubstitution of the stimulant for the narcotic. The suggestion is, on the face of it, that there is a craving for intoxication of some sort, without much regard for the particular kind. Students of Asiatic sociology have, of course, heard much about the alleged benefits of a moderate indulgence in opium, in dulling sensibilities and thus enabling the very poor people of India and China to endure more easily their physical privations and discomforts. That pretence is probably much exaggerated, if it is not wholly fictitious. It is only another form of the familiar formula of "drowning troubles in drink." Sinologists know how to estimate its value or lack of it. The conclusion is difficult to avoid, however, that the whole human race since the days of Noah and his vineyard has been prone to some sort of intoxication. The list of intoxicants is long and varied. It comprises alcohol in many forms, including chloroform, and ether, tea, hemp, tobacco, hops and other substances, and the choice among them appears to be dictated not so much by intelligent selection as by chance, convenience or cheapness. Three centuries ago China renounced rice wine for opium, and has clung to the latter until the present time despite the most rigid prohibitory laws ever devised. The problem is now before the government of getting rid of opium without letting the rice wine return, and it is to be feared it will prove a difficult problem to solve.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Bishop John E. Robinson, of the Methodist Church in Southern Asia, has arrived in Baltimore to attend the General Conference next month. He talks encouragingly of affairs in the Far East and is enthusiastic about the outlook in the Philippines. "The system of education in English is on an excellent basis and promises great things for the sturdy Filipinos," he says. "The experiment in representative government, in granting the boon of a Filipino Assembly elected by the people themselves, is far in advance of anything attempted by the British or any other European colonial government in the East. It is working well, and there is no doubt that this experiment will prove most useful in preparing the Filipino people for the self-government to which they aspire."

NO PLACE FOR KING COLE.
Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
Who called for his pipe and glass;
But in days like these
When he took his ease
Such things he might have to pass.

For the soothing weed
Is so scarce, indeed,
That they say—and it's not a joke—
That cabbage and hay
And such things may
Be all we can get to smoke!

Prohibition, too,
Takes a grip brand-new
That saddens each toper's heart;
For even a king
It would be the thing
To climb on the water cart.

Forbid may be
E'en the fiddlers three
They tell us he so enjoys
Since they've started a storm
Of new reform
To suppress all useless noise.
—Washington Star.

The financial failure of the entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening was a source of much regret to the men who had arranged the programme "for the benefit" of the United Hebrew Charities. Instead of turning money over to that organization, the committee lost about $1,400. The committee's sad experience recalls a case which was reported in the New York papers in August, 1903. The managers of that entertainment were complimented on their "success" in bringing together so many charitable people. Accounts of the affair spoke of the beautiful gowns and expensive jewels worn by the patronesses and of the work done by these women in the cause of charity. Incidentally it was also stated that there was enough left after "necessary expenses" had been paid to turn over to the institution "nearly $300." There was much comment at that time on the charity work which changed shirts and shoes into splendor and show.

"Look at the self-satisfied dub! Now what commendable trait does he possess?"
"Well, that of being easily pleased."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The carnival of Buenos Ayres, according to reports from that city, will soon be a thing of the past. The municipal authorities will limit the festival season to "the three days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, thus suppressing the informal burial of carnival on the following Sunday." It is also proposed to "prohibit throwing water or any article other than cut paper and flowers." The "Herald" of that city speaks of the carnival as an era of disorder and indecency and in its description of the recent festivities says: "No sprightliness or wit characterized the masked and bedizened figures, whose ill fitting tawdriness of dress corresponded only too aptly with the banality and lewdness of their so-called jests. Carnival as played to-day in the streets of an ultra modern city such as ours is an anachronism, a senseless riot of the lowest elements of the city."

"Ah, kind friend," said the minister, "it is deeds, not words, that count."
"Oh, I don't know," replied the woman, "did you ever send a telegram?"—Detroit Free Press.

KNOX BOOMED AT GRANT DINNER.

Congressman Longworth Chief Among the Speakers at Anniversary in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 27.—For the twenty-second consecutive year the Americus Club, one of the most prominent political associations in the Central West, celebrated the birthday anniversary of Ulysses S. Grant to-night with a dinner attended by men of state and national renown.

President Roosevelt, unable to attend the dinner himself, sent Congressman Nicholas Longworth, who responded to the toast "Republican Achievements." Adjutant T. J. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, paid high tribute to the memory of General Grant and Congressman Charles B. Landis responded to the sentiment "The Republican Party."

The most striking and distinctive feature of the dinner was the impetus given to the boom of Senator Philander C. Knox for the Presidency, to whom the speakers from other states, while remaining loyal to their favorite sons, gave unqualified indorsement. In support of Senator Knox none was more emphatic and enthusiastic than Congressman Longworth.

The dinner was attended by about five hundred members and guests of the club. Judge George B. Orlady, of the state Superior Court, was toastmaster, and among others present were Governor E. S. Stuart, Lieutenant Governor R. O. Murphy, Senator Knox, Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau; General R. H. Warner and Congressmen James H. Burke, A. J. Barchfield and W. H. Graham.

CELEBRATE U. S. GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Grant Post, G. A. R., and Union League Club of Brooklyn Give Dinner.

Grant Post, G. A. R., and the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, joined last night to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant. A dinner was given at the Union League clubhouse, in Grant Square. About two hundred guests attended. The chief speaker was Almet F. Jenks, justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

President Almet R. Latson of the Union League Club welcomed the guests. He was followed by Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley, of the post. Past Commander Henry F. Knight, of the post, acted as toastmaster.

The other speakers were Senior Vice-Commander Lewis E. Griffith, of the Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, adjutant general, Department of the East, U. S. A., and Register William A. Prendergast of Kings County.

GENERAL GRANT AND SON IN BOSTON.

Boston, April 27.—The presence of Major General Frederick D. Grant and Lieutenant U. S. Grant, 3d, lent interest to the annual "Grant night" of the Middlesex Club at the Brunswick to-night. Among the other speakers of the evening were Corporal James Tanner, formerly commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Lieutenant Governor Eben S. Draper, Colonel Edward Anderson, late of the 12th Indiana Cavalry, and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, of Tremont Temple.

THE GAMBLERS KNOW THEIR OWN.

From The New York World (Dem.).

The Republicans have nominated a candidate for election to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Franchot's death who is pledged to support Governor Hughes on the racetrack betting issue. It looks now as though the racetrack interests would have to throw their influence to the election of a Democrat, a perfectly logical course, as the Democratic organization in the Senate was their mainstay in defeating Governor Hughes's anti-betting policy.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 27.—The President to-day sent a message of sympathy to the Governor of Mississippi and offered federal aid, if needed, to the sufferers from the tornado.

William R. Wheeler, of San Francisco, at present a member of the Immigration Commission, has received an offer of the place of Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Mehmed Ali Bey, the Turkish Minister, to-day presented to President Roosevelt a magnificent rug, the gift of the Sultan. The rug, which is said to be of an exclusive design, was made at the Sultan's private factory, near Constantinople.

Callers at the White House included Secretaries Root and Metcalf and Assistant Secretary Bacon of the State Department, Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy Department, Senators Allison, Piles, Long, Cullom and Nixon, Representatives Underwood, Wilson, Gillett, Adamson, Diekema, French, Carey, Maynard and Allen; Justice Moody of the Supreme Court, Hamilton Wright Mabie and the delegates to the Florence Crittenton Home convention.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 27.—The Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer entertained guests at luncheon yesterday at the Chevy Chase Club. Mrs. Meyer and her daughters, Miss Julia Meyer and Miss Alice Meyer, will sail from New York May 7 for Europe to spend the summer. They will go first to Kissingen for the benefit of Miss Alice Meyer, who is in delicate health.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington for San Francisco to-day, to welcome the battleship fleet officially there.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 27.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg will sail from New York on May 19, and will spend the summer in Germany and various parts of Europe. Miss Langham will accompany them as far as Cherbourg, where she will join her mother, Mrs. Langham.

Mrs. Bryce, wife of the British Ambassador, invited one hundred and fifty people to the embassy for 5 o'clock tea this afternoon for Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the counsellor, who, with her husband and children, will sail for England the first of next week.

Arnold Morley, of England, arrived in Washington to-day and is the guest of the Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting-fang, returned to Washington to-day from a week's visit to New York, Philadelphia and other places.

The Minister from Panama, Señor Arango, left the capital to-day for New York on his way for a month's absence in Panama.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 27.—A brilliant audience saw the Paint and Powder Club, of Baltimore, in "Conquering Cupid" this evening. Practically the whole of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps, with all the New York set living in Washington, were present, and a large number of supper parties followed the performance.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with Representative and Mrs. Weeks as hosts.

Captain and Mrs. Summerlin gave a dinner party to-night in honor of Miss Juliette Williams and Mr. Leiter, and Mrs. Leiter again opened her garden for a 5 o'clock tea in honor of Miss Williams this afternoon.

A large dance was given at the home of Owen Scott, in Connecticut avenue, to-night, in honor of his debutante daughter, whose illness in the winter deprived her of much of the gayety attending other debutantes. Mrs. William F. Draper acted as hostess for Mr. Scott, and Miss Scott had her house guest, Miss Pulitzer, of New York, to assist her. Miss Scott will spend a part of May in New York with Miss Pulitzer.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman turned their house over to the members of the Congressional Club this afternoon for a business meeting, and afterward gave a tea for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh will close their house here on May 11 and go to their estate in Colorado for the remainder of the spring and the summer.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Helen Van Cortlandt de Peyster, daughter of the late Frederic J. de Peyster, will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church this afternoon to Dr. George Augustus Lung, U. S. N. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the house of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, in East 86th street. Miss de Peyster will be given away by her brother, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, who was married last week at Lakewood to Miss Abercrombie-Miller. He and his bride returned yesterday from their honeymoon, and are now the guests of Mrs. de Peyster. They sail for Europe to-morrow, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Abercrombie-Miller.

The entertainment which was to have been given yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Bide-a-Wee Home has been postponed until May 15.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Lady Herbert, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip.

The members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club began their daily practice drives through the park yesterday, under the direction of Morris Howlett. Mrs. Thomas Hastings, the president, and Miss Louisa Gulliver, secretary of the club, were the whips yesterday. Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Mary Harriman will handle the ribbons to-day. The annual parade, as announced some time ago in this column, has been abandoned this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins, who were married last week, are booked to sail for Europe to-day. They will remain abroad for six weeks, and on their return to this country will go to Southampton for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane will open their country place at Mount Kisco to-morrow for the season.

J. Hampden Robb and Miss Cornelia V. Robb will return from Europe early in July and go to Southampton for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt have returned from Europe, where they spent some time with Mrs. Hoyt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Miss Helen Gould has closed her Fifth avenue house and opened her country home, Lyndhurst, at Irvington, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins have sailed for Europe, to remain for two months. On their return they will go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the summer.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., April 27.—Harbourview, the villa of Mrs. F. O. French, was opened to-day for Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt will arrive to-morrow to remain in Newport during May, when she intends to return to Tuxedo for a short stay before sailing for Europe to visit her mother.

Edward C. Knight, jr., of Philadelphia, arrived to inspect his summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr.

HIGH MASS FOR DUKE DE CHAULNES.

Widowed Duchess Bravely Endures Trying Ordeal at Requiem Services.

Paris, April 27.—A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated this morning at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule for the Duke de Chaulnes, who died suddenly from heart failure on Thursday night in the Hotel Langham. The canopy over the bier, which was banked with flowers, bore the quartered arms of the De Chaulnes family.

The widow of the dead duke, who is a daughter of Theodore P. Shonts, of New York, was accompanied to the church by the Duke and Duchess d'Uzes, the Duke and Duchess de Luynes, the Duke and Duchess Noailles, Marquis Herschel, Mrs. Drake and others. She appeared to be much broken, but she bravely endured the trying French ordeal of receiving condolences after the ceremony.

Many leading members of the French aristocracy and the American colony were present at the mass, including Baron and Baroness de Graffenried, the Duke and Duchess de la Rochefoucauld, Count Boni de Castellane, Ambassador and Mrs. White and Consul General and Mrs. Mason. The body was taken to Dampièrre for burial this afternoon.

NEGROES DINE WITH WHITES.

Members of Cosmopolitan Society Discuss Race Problem.

With one hundred white persons and negroes as members and guests the Cosmopolitan Society discussed the race problem last night at a dinner in Peck's restaurant, No. 140 Fulton street. Dr. Owen Meredith Waller was toastmaster and the subject of the evening was "The Spirit of Caste in a Republic." Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. George F. Miller, of Brooklyn, and Hamilton Holt.

Dr. Waller said the society was organized two years ago. Its principal object, he said, was to bring together the white, negro and yellow races, that they might exchange thoughts and become better acquainted.

"The conditions in the South," said Mr. Holt, "are going to be worse before they are better. The negro should acquire property and a good education. When he gets these he will get equality from white people."

"Socialism promises equality," said Dr. Miller, "and there is nothing for the negro to be gained from the Republican party on one side or the Democratic on the other."

A WEDDING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Middletown, N. Y., April 27.—The marriage of Miss Eleanor Boak, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Vail Boak, to the Rev. Francis Sydney Smithers, jr., rector of Grace Episcopal Church, this city, took place this afternoon in Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York, assisted by the Rev. James V. Chalmers, of Holy Trinity Church, New York City.

Mrs. Homer Leigh Connor, of Haverhill, Mass., acted as matron of honor, and the Misses Frances and Lyndia Boak, sisters of the bride; Miss Esther Macardell, of this city, and Miss Louise Sieley, of Waldon, were bridesmaids. The best man was the Rev. Edward H. Schlueter, canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

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

KAISER WILHELM II FOR BREMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.	Miss Geraldine Farrar.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Budd.	Mrs. Ogden Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.	Miss Beatrice Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chamberlain.	Miss Margaret A. Mackay.
James Deering.	Cornelius Vanderbilt.
	Mrs. W. Hamilton Russell.
	Reynold Webb Wilcox.
	William de Lancy Ward.

SWAGGER STICKS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Of late a practice new in this country has arisen among the men of the Marine Corps stationed at League Island. Fully half of them now carry canes. Not the usual walking stick that the civilian carries, but the short two-foot silver headed bamboo, just like that affected by the English soldier. They can be seen swinging along Market street flourishing their diminutive canes and looking real English indeed. American soldiers have been remarkably free from affectations that are practised by all foreign armies, but the marines, who visit many countries and see all kinds of people, must be expected to absorb some foreign ideas. The fad does not seem to do any harm, and it lends a natty appearance to the best dressed branch of the American service.

LAWYERS WORKING ON "ART FAKE."

May Bring Action to Determine Authenticity of Several Paintings Recently Sold.

It became known yesterday that an investigation is being conducted to determine the authenticity of several paintings that bear the names of famous artists. Should the investigation result as some experts expect, there may be a sensation that will be felt by artists, collectors and dealers here and abroad. No legal action has been begun, but there were rumors yesterday that suit might be brought by one person who thinks he has been deceived.

There has been talk in the studios for some time of the wonderful imitative ability of a certain artist. It was talked that he could catch the very spirit of Wyant, Inness, Blakelock, George Fuller or Homer Martin and it was said that his work would deceive the best authorities and that a dealer had successfully disposed of a number of his imitations at good prices. This artist has denied the insinuations and asked that his "enemies," who, he says, are conspiring against him, come out in the open with definite charges that he can contest in court.

Frank R. Lawrence, president of the Lotos Club and a member of the law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, of No. 120 Broadway, has been retained as counsel for several well known art collectors who wish the matter cleared up. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute, who has done business with the picture dealer whose name has been associated with this artist, is represented by White & Otheman, of No. 31 Nassau street. Mr. Lawrence said yesterday that "in a day or so there may be developments that will prove interesting. A representative of Mr. Otheman said some definite action might be taken within twenty-four hours.

TAFT AT CIVIC FORUM TO-NIGHT.

Secretary Taft will speak at Carnegie Hall to-night before the Civic Forum on "The Influence of America on Popular Government in the World." Isaac N. Seligman will preside, and following the meeting there will be questions and a discussion. The Taft forces in New York are expected to be out in numbers.

INQUIRIES ABOUT BIG HEARTED MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been informed that a sailor died in the hospital of the Seamen's Home, or some such institution on Staten Island, about forty-two to forty-five years ago, from an extraordinary enlargement of the heart, which organ was said to weigh over seven pounds. Is there any way of verifying this statement? Is the case reported in any of the medical journals of that date? Perhaps some of your readers who are physicians or surgeons can give me the desired information. Is there a well authenticated case of a greater enlargement of the heart than this?

W. N.

Paterson, N. J., April 20, 1908.

COMPLAINS OF DIRTY STREETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some New Yorkers are pleasing themselves with the belief that for New York, New York is clean. Such a delusion would be dispelled by a walk through some streets off the centres, East 10th street, east of Third avenue, for instance. Its condition last Thursday recalled the strike of a year ago, and without the excuse of a strike or of a severe winter and belated spring. Such municipal disgrace should rouse even the torpid New Yorker to protest.

DISGUSTED.

New York, April 18, 1908.

FAMOUS ADDRESS ON TABLETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your reference, in yesterday's issue, to an educational league, and its fund to aid in placing bronze tablets bearing Lincoln's address at Gettysburg in schoolhouses throughout the country, is deeply interesting and gratefully recognized by survivors of the Union armies, who first proposed, and who have steadily supported for more than ten years, a movement to place this immortal address in public schools and principal public buildings.

At the beginning of this year, through veteran effort, more than a score of these tablets have been installed, and may be seen in nearly as many different states of the Union. The first of these bronze reproductions of Lincoln's words unveiled in a public school is in the high school building in the town of Kearny, N. J., which had the approval of Robert T. Lincoln.

VETERAN, 1862-'65.

Arlington, N. J., April 19, 1908.