Amusements.

ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—A Daughter of the People.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park, Bostock's, Steeplechase, Dreamland.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM CASINO—8:30—Rigo.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LYRIC—8:20—The Wolf.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mary's Lamb.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Gay Musician.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Venona, the smallest boat entered in the Marblehead-Bermuda race, was the first yacht to cross the finish line; her elapsed time was 99:32:15; the Marchioness was sighted beating up to the line. ==== King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were warmly welcomed at Kiel; owing to bad weather the meeting between the British and Russian sovereigns will take place within the harbor of Reval. ==== A dispatch from Caracas said that the plague continued at La Guayra, that the port remained closed and that there was great suffering in the city; Willemstad reports that several cases of plague have occurred in the capital. ==== A. H. Carner, receiver of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, has rendered to the federal court an accounting of the company's business for May. ==== A woman, said to be the wife of a Burmese prince, was arrested in Mexico City on a charge of blackmail.

DOMESTIC.—The "allies" supporting anti-Taft contestants before the Republican National Committee at Chicago gave up their announced intention of refusing to offer evidence in contests before the committee. ==== A forecast of the platform to be adopted by the Republican National Convention was made public at Washington. ==== It was announced at Washington that the monitor Florida would on next Saturday be punctured beneath her waterline by the most powerful American Whitehead torpedo. ==== William E. Quimby, formerly United States Minister to The Netherlands, died in Detroit. ==== In a hold-up at Chattanooga, Tenn., a business man of that city was killed and a woman who was with him was probably fatally wounded. ==== An insane employe of the Pension Office, after holding the police at bay for six hours and firing about fifty shots at random, committed suicide at Washington. ==== Another man died as a result of the explosion on the Tennessee, bringing the death list up to six. ==== William Pollock, of New York, placed a dummy package at a spot near his estate in Pittsfield, Mass., indicated in a Black Hand letter; when Italians appeared he had a posse open a gun fire, but the Italians escaped. ==== The Central Trust Company, of this city, applied for a receiver for the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, with a view to the sale of the property to the Chicago Railways Company. ==== President McShay of the Central Federated Union said work, not charity, was wanted in the case of starving school children.

CITY.—One hundred persons had narrow escapes from death when fire broke out in the Salvation Army Industrial Home, in Jersey City, during a meeting. ==== It was announced that the city would bring suit against William R. Hearst in eighty actions, calling for $4,000,000 damages, as a result of the Madison Square fireworks explosion. ==== W. D. Haywood, at a socialist meeting, attacked the Constitution, but corrected himself by saying he meant the power of injunction. ==== A Newark congregation was thrown into disorder when a former altar boy tried to take the chalice. ==== Representative men sent a memorial to the Republican National Committee asking that a plank upholding the judiciary be placed in the platform. ==== Two trolley cars bound for Coney Island were in collision in Brooklyn, injuring six. ==== Dr. Woodrow Wilson preached the baccalaureate sermon at Princeton. ==== The Third Avenue Railway installed new cars, running from the Postoffice to Brooklyn. ==== At a memorial service for soldiers and sailors buried at sea, held at Bath Beach, flowers were set afloat in a canvas boat.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 56.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

The Brooklyn ferry problem has not been greatly illuminated by the special committee of the Board of Estimate whose report has just been submitted. The situation is left almost as obscure as it has been ever since the Brooklyn Ferry Company first threatened to abandon its various lines at the expiration of their respective franchises. The only significant addition to public knowledge is given in the committee's explicit confirmation of the losses said to have been sustained by the corporation since the diversion of passenger traffic to bridges and tunnels became serious. According to the report, the company's books show a deficit of $92,839 for the eighteen months ended last April, the average daily passenger traffic during the same period being roughly 18,000. If this loss is accurately estimated, nobody can blame the stockholders for wishing to dispose of their property. But before accepting the report as a basis for action the city should make absolutely sure that it is trustworthy in all respects.

In the report the sworn total value of the ferry company's assets is set at $4,341,619. But the committee assumes that the entire property could be bought by the city for $5,500,000. There is a suggestion here that in case of municipalization taxpayers would spend $1,158,381 either in squaring the company's old debts or in "velvet" for the stockholders, or perhaps in both. Inasmuch as the committee implicitly recommends purchase of the property, there is a doubly good reason for a close investigation of the statistics in the case. A city whose finances are so desperate as to embarrass the police, the schools and the health officers can ill afford to waste a dollar for the benefit of a corporation.

Nobody questions the necessity of maintaining the East River ferry service, and some sort of municipalization is assumed by the committee to be inevitable, although "complete municipalization" is discouraged. But this assumption leaves out of reckoning the possibility of granting a company new franchises permitting higher fares. The investigators say that the city might charge higher rates. Why might not a private corporation do the same? It is practically certain that the present two-cent fare could be increased without materially reducing the volume of passenger traffic; and an even greater increase in certain classes of truck fares would be no more serious. The vast majority of persons now using the ferries do so virtually of necessity. Many a truckman saves a dollar or more in time and effort by using a boat instead of a bridge, and passengers employed near the waterfront would deem an increased ferry fare a cheap escape from the heat, turmoil and delay of the circuitous bridge and tunnel routes. Assuming that the corporation is entitled to earn dividends on its total sworn assets, any practicable increase of fares for passengers and vehicles might leave the profit so low as to necessitate a small annual subsidy. But even that would prove a great economy in comparison with any of the committee's three plans, each of which contemplates an immediate expenditure of $5,500,000 and an annual loss of from $162,000 to $661,500. In view of the city's financial condition, the apparently excessive selling price set by the ferry company and the wisdom of resorting to municipal ownership only when no other solution is possible, the Board of Estimate ought to consider the granting of a new and prospectively profitable franchise before taking a large sum from a well drained treasury.

GNATS AND CAMELS.

On its face Mr. Bryan's offer to return that $15,000 or $20,000, whatever the sum was, to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, if it is shown to have come from his exchequer, seems quixotic. Can no ends justify the means? Are the funds of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan so tainted that conversion of them into the pure milk of the word of Populism does not remove the taint? When churches and colleges may take tainted money and purify it by devoting it to worthy causes, what precludes the political Islam of the prairies from effecting a similar moral alchemy?

Wherever the funds came from, we know through the Hon. Thomas H. Tibbles, the Populist publicist, where $5,000 of them went, to wit, in a special edition of Mr. Tibbles's "Independent," and we refuse to believe that the worst money that ever came out of Wall Street could retain a particle of its corrupt character when transmuted into the ideas of the Hon. Thomas H. Tibbles. Where the other $10,000 or $15,000 was expended is not yet disclosed, but it went in ways that did not require to be publicly explained under Nebraska's publicity law. Perhaps, as "The New York World" suggests, it paid for special editions of "The Commoner," and if it did, surely then the taint was removed. Besides, let us trace this money back as far as possible toward its state of primitive taint. Mr. Sheehan explains that wherever it came from it was mingled before its transmission to Nebraska with the other funds in the possession of the Democratic National Committee. Can any one suggest that Mr. Ryan's money, if it was Mr. Ryan's money, could retain its taint after passing through this alembic into the sanctifying hands of "Cowboy Jim" Dahlman, only to reach the people ultimately in the form of Populist doctrine?

And Mr. Bryan, too, has taken his camel at such an easy gulp! What is there about the taint of money which is so difficult? The taint of Mr. Roger Sullivan is purified by the use to which he is put. He is a soiled instrument which Fate ennobles by using him to work out a glorious result, the triumph of Bryan. Of this camel, whose deglutition was only recently accomplished with such evident relish, the strainer at gnats once asserted that he would rather not be nominated than be nominated with his aid. Why does the taint of money defy the alembic of a pure and noble use, to which the taint of the politician yields so readily?

OTHER EXORBITANT FEES.

The decision of Justice Dowling cutting down the fees of the condemnation commissioners of the Riverside Drive extension, coming along with the Appellate Division's reduction of the Knickerbocker receivers' pay, is an example of what the courts may do to check the abuses of an extortionate system. Justice Dowling went over the records of the meetings for which the condemnation commissioners claimed not only the regular fee but an extra allowance, with the result that he decided that "no adequate necessity appears for the extraordinary number of "executive sessions claimed to have been held "by them." He then set the dates for meeting on which the commissioners could charge the legal fee, with the result that the claims were cut from $5,280 to $1,240.

Though this was a salutary operation and should encourage the city to resist excessive charges in other similar cases, in the hope that the courts will examine and disallow the flimsy claims to remuneration often put in by such commissions, probably the real cure will be found not in cutting fees but, as in the case of the bank receiverships, in abolishing the whole system and substituting salaried officials.

The condemnation commissionerships, like the receiverships, are commonly political rewards. The habitual commissioner proceeds on the theory that his position is given to him to make as much out of it as possible. Proceedings are protracted. Meetings at which nothing is done are multiplied in an extraordinary way. The commissioners view the property often at $10 a view. They hold, as in the case before Justice Dowling, an inexplicable number of "executive sessions," apparently for the sole purpose of earning their $10 in fees. Their proceedings are a scandal of the same sort as the political bank receiverships, and for the same reason. The sooner a permanent salaried body—perhaps a new part of the Supreme Court, as has been suggested—is created to hear and determine condemnation proceedings the better it will be for the city.

KING AND CZAR.

The visit of King Edward to Emperor Nicholas would be an interesting incident in any circumstances, as the coming together of two of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. It is invested with additional interest in view of the infrequency of such visits in the past and of the character of the relations between the two powers. We may add that it is peculiarly significant because of the eminently pacific policy of King Edward and of the remarkable results for peace and comity which have attended his previous efforts in personal diplomacy.

The relations between Great Britain and Russia have for years been uncertain. At times they have been not only unsympathetic but actually antagonistic to an ominous degree. Yet traditionally and dynastically there are strong reasons why they should be friendly. Ivan the Terrible sought, though he did not find, an English bride; he secured from Elizabeth the promise of asylum in England if he should be driven out of Russia, and he strove to effect a defensive and offensive alliance between the two nations. Peter the Great visited and studied in England and found there much of the inspiration which made him great. George III of England turned to Catherine II as his best friend for aid and for mercenary troops to serve against his thirteen rebellious colonies—though he got no help and doubtful sympathy. Alexander II cultivated the friendship of England. At the present time the Empress Dowager of Russia is the sister of the Queen of England, the Czar is the nephew of the King and Queen and the Czarina is the niece of King Edward and was the favorite grandchild of Queen Victoria.

The causes of such antagonism as has existed between Great Britain and Russia are easy to discern and to define. One was the Holy Alliance, now as much a matter of ancient history as the Manilian Law. Another was the Crimean War and the rivalry over Turkey, now also quite obsolete. A third may be found in Russia's reputed designs upon Afghanistan and India, but that is not nearly as acute as it was, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be as completely disposed of as the Anglo-French dispute in Africa has been. This last and all other conceivable causes of irritation between Great Britain and Russia may or may not be disposed of through the King's visit. If they are not, we have no doubt that material progress will be made toward such a consummation. There is no "irrepressible conflict" between the two powers.

PREVENTION AND CURE.

A week has passed since the distress among East Side school children attained wide publicity. Within that time money and supplies have poured in at charity headquarters, some liberal remittances coming even from distant states. Every tenement district is being scoured by relief committees in search of worthy starvelings. Measured by conventional standards, the emergency has been met in a most gratifying manner. But what are the outcry and the contributions worth when viewed as preventive measures? Absolutely nothing.

Let us concede the great worth of a sentimental appeal and an emotional response in charity work. But pitiful stories of hunger and the relief funds which these quickly raise can never do more than soften the moment's distress. They are powerless to strike at the causes of wretchedness. To-day's hunger is appeased and to-morrow's pangs are forestalled by generous gifts from every quarter. But how many business men, pastors, lawmakers and newspapers are seizing the opportunity to urge steps for the solution of the real problem? Only the transient exigencies of the hour are being generally attended to, and the distressing incidents which the last week has brought to light will soon be forgotten by all save a few calculating, persistent men and women, unless the sympathetic and the sensationally minded can be made to reflect coolly upon the situation.

THE MENACE OF THE PLAGUE.

The bubonic plague continues to rage at La Guayra, and other places in Venezuela are involved in its ravages. It seems to have appeared also in Trinidad. There have been rumors of it, perhaps unfounded, at St. Thomas. It has been deemed prudent to close against commerce from Venezuela all the ports of Cuba excepting one which is adequately protected by quarantine. In all other lands bordering on the Caribbean Sea apprehension prevails, and as intercourse between them and the United States is frequent and intimate it is not unnatural that the same feeling should in some measure be shared in this country.

There is, however, and we believe that there will be, no occasion for anything resembling a panic. It may be, as many suppose, that this plague is the same as the "black death" of the Middle Ages. Granted that it is so, the difference between its ravages then and its menace to us now should be measured by the difference between the sanitation and medical knowledge of Europe at that time and those of Europe and America to-day. True, black death or not, we know that this plague has in recent years been terribly destructive in China and India. But again there is a great and important contrast between the crowded cities of those lands and our own.

Some time ago the disease seemed to have a strong foothold in San Francisco, but through energetic, persistent and well directed efforts it was soon stamped out. It raged at Guayaquil, but there, too, it has been suppressed. We should not be surprised to hear of cases occurring at some of our Atlantic and Gulf ports, on shipboard or on land. But we should not expect it to spread, but rather to be held in check and to be suppressed with thoroughness and expedition. The rational order of the day is to be neither frightened nor careless, but to exercise vigilance and to cultivate sanitation, and to be serenely confident that thus, with the knowledge and resources of modern science at our command, we shall be able to repel this pestilence, the strength of which lies in the prevalence of vermin, filth and squalor.

SMOKE IN JERSEY CITY.

The campaign against smut smoke in Jersey City is making progress. An ordinance directed against the evil has been enacted, and an earnest effort will be made to enforce it. There will probably be stubborn resistance from some who have been so long polluting the air that they have come to imagine that they have a perpetual vested right to do so, but the ultimate outcome should not be doubtful. We cannot believe that the courts of New Jersey will fail to sustain the right of the public to protection against contamination of the air, defilement of person and property and material injury to business and impairment of values.

The two chief offenders are factories and railroads. No attempt has been made or is likely to be made by either to deny the emission of smut smoke. Some of the worst offenders unhesitatingly admit it, but declare that it is inevitable and irremediable, and that anyway it is finicky to object to it, because smoke, soot and gas are not unhealthful additions to the atmosphere. One of them has gone so far as to say that no city with industries comparable to those of Jersey City has been able to get rid of black smoke.

To this champion of atmospheric filth we would commend the example of Jersey City's next neighbor at the east. We in New York City have a railroad or two worth mentioning, and we have manufacturing establishments of vastly greater extent than all those of Hudson County. Some of these have at times violated the anti-smoke law, and some of them still do it occasionally. But on the whole New York has creditably suppressed the smoke nuisance and is keeping it suppressed. If the evil on so great a scale can be so well abated in New York, the same evil on a much smaller scale can certainly be as well abated in Jersey City.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

June opened with a decidedly better feeling in Wall Street, and in two days the market recovered an average of $2 a share for the sixty most active railway stocks, while the few leading securities made gains of $5 to $10. Conspicuous in the trading were St. Paul, Reading and Union Pacific, the latter again selling at $150. In forcing the advance manipulators laid great stress upon the adjournment of Congress, the passage of the currency bill, the large sales of pig iron and the resumption of much idle machinery in leading industries. But during the brief season of strength and activity it was noteworthy that some one had lots of stocks for sale, while the market's power of absorption was limited, and by Thursday all artificial support was withdrawn. Immediately the short account became aggressive, the features emphasized being suddenly of a gloomy nature. A cut in steel prices was considered of great significance, the political situation was given prominence, and large reductions in gross earnings attracted more attention than comparatively favorable statements of net earnings. Trading fell from a million shares daily to about 350,000, but closing prices were firmer and there was a moderate net gain for the week.

Monetary conditions continue remarkably satisfactory, funds being readily available for all purposes at easy terms, and some loans over the end of the year were made at a little less than 4 per cent on first class Stock Exchange collateral, while the ruling rate for call money fell to 1½ per cent. Although a few small shipments of gold went to Berlin, the movement has received a check by the lower discount rates abroad, and the total outgo is now only slightly over $40,000,000, whereas it was expected that more than $50,000,000 would be taken. Meanwhile Treasury operations balanced for the first week of June, the deficit for the fiscal year remaining at about $64,000,000, while this market has received large shipments from the interior and also gained cash by banknote redemption, so that for the first time since gold exports began the local banks and trust companies recorded a substantial net cash gain for the week. Rates of foreign exchange hold remarkably firm in view of the increased exports of merchandise and decreased imports, together with lower discount rates in Europe.

Mercantile news is steadily improving, retail sales expanding in response to higher temperature, while cautious buying early in the year in preparation for an uncertain season necessitates constant duplicate orders to wholesalers and jobbers. This supplementary business was confidently expected by those who believed that the period of acute depression would be brief, but the far greater number, who were less optimistic regarding the nation's recuperative power, are poorly prepared either in size of stocks or goods contracted for early delivery. Reports for the month of May are most encouraging when compared with earlier months this year, but there is also unanimity in the unsatisfactory nature of exhibits when comparison is made with the same month last year. Statistics of commercial failures were awaited with especial interest, as the death rate after a panic is one of the best measures, and it is most gratifying to learn that liabilities in May were smaller than in any month since last July, although the number of small failures is still very large. The average defaulted indebtedness to each insolvency in trading failures was actually less than in the same month last year, and, including manufacturers, the average was only $30 larger.

By far the best feature of last week's developments was the general disposition of manufacturing plants to resume. This tendency was widespread, neither confined to any particular industry nor section of the country, although the Prosperity Association accomplished noteworthy results in the vicinity of St. Louis. No complete statement has been prepared of the unemployed that returned to work in the first week of June, but scattered reports indicate that the aggregate reached into the hundreds of thousands, marking the point of least idle machinery since the culmination of the depression. Textile mills in New England reported the largest restoration, but shoe shops also resumed extensively, and even in the iron and steel industry there were departments that added many men. While it is reported that pig iron production on June 1 was slightly smaller than a month previous, recent liberal sales promise that more stacks will soon be blown in, and the long deferred cut in steel prices may be expected to result in the signing of many contracts that have been under consideration for a long time. Several railroad shops also resumed repair work, and building operations are prosecuted more vigorously.

Less sensational conditions have prevailed in the leading commodity markets, speculators finding it difficult to advance prices as the time approaches for harvesting the new crops, especially as prospects are favorable on the farms and plantations. Cotton had the support of an official report indicating a smaller acreage than expected, and was further sustained by the increased activity at domestic mills, but exports did not maintain the relatively better showing than port receipts that was a feature in preceding weeks. The Whitsuntide holidays also withdrew British support in both cotton and grain. With the expiration of the May corner there was a sharp reaction in wheat, crop news improving, especially at the Northwest. Foreign wheat growing countries also received helpful rains where most needed, and the speculative contingent decided to await the government report before operating aggressively. Domestic flour output is still very light, the high price of raw material and poor demand providing no incentive for active machinery. Corn has continued its independent course, advancing about as much as wheat declined. Excessive rains have undoubtedly retarded planting, but the chief influence upward is speculative, and the long account has the aid of small visible supplies. The event of the week was the first engagement of corn on record for import from Argentina.

The report that the racetrack interests have abandoned the Senate in their efforts to defeat the anti-gambling bills and have set to work on the Assembly is encouraging to supporters of the bills. If one vote could not be changed in the Senate, it will be hard to change a great many votes in the other house.

Down in Tennessee a characteristic Southern campaign for the nomination for Governor has been going on for a long time between Governor Patterson and ex-Senator Carmack, full of passion, oratory and intense excitement. At a Patterson gathering in Union City a raw wolf's hide was carried on a pole as a sign that they had "skinned the wolf," Carmack. There is considerable vigor about a campaign in which such emblems are used, and it is hardly to be expected that the wolf in the case, the red headed ex-Senator of ardent temperament and oratorical fluency, will draw a lesson from the methods of the successful "Little Joe" Brown and let the other fellow do all the talking. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Brown will find imitators.

Co-education is losing ground in its old strongholds. Some Chicago high schools have been experimenting with the segregation of the sexes, and the result is the usual but often challenged one—a considerable improvement in deportment and standing all around. Some persons, however, are exulting chiefly over the fact that the girls who study unseen by boyish eyes are willing to wear $2 graduation gowns. If this is a result of segregation, a little more of the latter outside of school would be a good thing in these parlous times.

There are several points of difference between Tolstoy's attitude toward the public celebration of his eightieth birthday and Mr. Bryan's composure in the presence of the public celebration of his third Presidential candidacy. But, then, one cannot expect the author of "Peace and War" to be exactly like the lecturer on "The Prince of Peace." If Tolstoy is angry over his admirers' attempt to honor him, why should not the Nebraskan rejoice over his worshippers' eagerness to humiliate him three times running? The East reverses the ways of the West.

If, as is often asserted, photography never lies, how shall the following discrepancy be explained? In a recent issue of "Science" mention is made of pictures of a certain comet obtained with cameras at the Lick (California) observatory and in France. In some instances those taken the same night at the two places show marked differences. Perhaps dissimilarity in the qualities of the sensitive plates employed or inequalities in the length of exposure resulted in this diversity of testimony.

Three Long Island oysters have jointly annexed a fine briarwood pipe. The tobacco habit is spreading.

While Mr. Patrick T. Alexander, an Englishman having a lively interest in aeronautics, was in town last week he talked freely about his hobby. One of his suggestions was that the word "aerodrome" be applied hereafter not to an airship (as it was by Professor Langley), but to a place where vehicles of that nature compete. The proposition is not without merit. Mr. Alexander's word is quite as correctly formed as Professor Langley's, and since no one now uses "aerodrome" in the sense in which it was employed by the distinguished American there ought to be little objection to the restriction proposed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The statement of C. W. Averill, of Los Angeles, that he will devote the income of the $10,000,000 which he inherited to helping other people and that his gifts will not be to the "worthy poor" only, naturally caused comment, but this leaning toward those poor people who "can resist anything but temptation" is not unique. The story has been told that Nicholas Longworth, the grandfather of the President's son-in-law, was once discovered by a friend giving charity to a man who was notoriously unworthy, and, being remonstrated with, said: "There are plenty of people to take care of God's poor, but few to take care of the devil's. I intend to do good to the evil for my life work. If a man falls through his own fault he needs double help."

"So Wild Bill died of a snake bite? Whar did he git bit?"
"Oh, th' snake didn't bite Bill. Th' snake bit Tough Tompkins, an' Tompkins drank two quarts o' th' remedy an' then shot Bill."—Judge's Library.

Colonel William C. Gorgas, who has been elected president of the American Medical Association, has been chief sanitary officer of the isthmian canal zone for four years. He was born on October 4, 1854, at Mobile, Ala., and received his academic education at the University of the South. He received his professional degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1879, and after a year on the house staff of the hospital was appointed a lieutenant in the army medical corps. His advance since that time has been rapid. His rank of colonel was voted to him by special act of Congress, and his office in the army medical organization is that of assistant surgeon general.

Wallie—Next to a woman, what is the most nervous thing you know?
Willie (ungrammatically)—Me—next to a woman.—Pick Me Up.

General Lord Grenfell, who was recently promoted to the rank of field marshal, received high praise at the hands of Miss Eunace Manderson, speaking to a peace society in England. "He has been a soldier for about forty-five years," she said, "and his men have killed human beings in many parts of the world. But let us remember to his credit that he published an order as general commanding the forces in Ireland against cigarette smoking by the troops."

"Has that titled son-in-law of yours any business sense?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Dustinstax. "I must say I admire his foresight and sagacity. He absolutely refused to take any chances on my regarding him as a poor relation."—Washington Star.

An interesting feature of the confirmation exercises at the Temple Emanu-El last Friday was the appearance of ex-Justice David Leventritt, one of the trustees, among the confirmants. He was a member of the first class confirmed in the Temple Emanu-El, fifty years ago, and celebrated the anniversary by being a boy again and addressing the young people as one of their number. He called attention to the changed conditions since the day when he stood before the open ark and became a member of the religious community, and contrasted the temple of those days with the present palatial edifice. His remarks were listened to with great attention, not only by the confirmants, but by the large congregation. An old member, commenting on the unique confirmation episode, said: "We have two trustees who answer to the title 'Judge'—David Leventritt and A. J. Dittenhoefer. The fathers of both of these men were trustees before them."

Farmer—I s'pose you're lookin' out purty sharp for work?
Weary Walker—Well, I ain't takin' no chances of runnin' upon it unawares.—Illustrated Bits.

Among recent wonderful surgical operations is one of a most daring and unusual nature. An idiot, six years old, the daughter of a resident of Berlin, has been converted into an intelligent being by the process of grafting part of the mother's thyroid gland upon the child's pancreas. In more popular language, this means that part of the mother's throat has been transferred by the grafting process to a gland, or tissue, lying directly at the back of the stomach. The operation was carried out by Dr. Carl Garre, a German surgeon, whose success in the transplanting of organs from one animal to another and even from the lower animals to human beings, has attracted wide attention.

"Gee! I wished I was a inventor," exclaimed Jimmy, loafing around the ball park.
"What fur?" demanded Tommy.
"I'd invent a knothole w'at yer could carry around wid yer an' stick in a fence anywheres yer pleased."—Philadelphia Press.

A map of Cleveland, studded with hundreds of pins, hangs in Chief Probationer Lewis's office. They are miniature hat pins, the heads blue, white and black glass knobs. In the downtown sections of the city the pins are thickest. Out toward the suburbs and in the residence sections the little knobs are fewer. Off in Lake Erie is a considerable group. The pins represent the number of children sent by the Juvenile Court to state institutions. "They're thickest in the crowded sections of town," says Lewis. "That's to be expected. You'll also notice that where there's one there's generally another near by—bad company. And that downtown, where the child can't so easily be kept from bad associates, the pins form many solid masses. Those in the lake? They're homeless children."

Gentleman (to cigar dealer)—Have you any So-and-so brand in stock? How are they?
Dealer—First class, sir. This last lot is an extremely fine one.
Gentleman (departing)—Thanks; you wrote that they were very poor, but I am pleased to find you were mistaken. I am the manufacturer. Good day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEIGHT OF THE PARIS SEASON.

The Grand Steeplechase Won by Dandola—The Flower Festival.

Paris, June 7.—The coming week marks the height of the Paris season, and the city is crowded to overflowing with American and other foreign visitors. The flower festival was held yesterday on the Bois de Boulogne, John A. Thayer and Mrs. Thayer, of Boston, winning the first prize for decorated vehicles.

The Grand Steeplechase, for a purse of $25,000, was run here to-day. President Fallières and all the leaders of society in Paris saw the race, which was won by Eugene Fischhof's Dandola.

A tournament, which will include fencing bouts, tennis and boat races, will be held throughout the week. The season will end next Sunday with the Grand Prix, at Longchamps, in which Signorinetta, the winner of the English Derby and the Oaks, was entered. It is announced, however, that Signor Ginistrelli will withdraw his filly, as he prefers not to risk the journey and desires to give her a rest.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hartford, Conn., June 7.—Professor Walter E. Clark, of the department of economics at the College of the City of New York, and Miss Effie Murray Abrams, daughter of Alva E. Abrams, were married here to-night by the Rev. W. W. Ranney.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Clara Louise Pine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. P. Pine, of Lansingburg, N. Y., to the Rev. Howard A. M. Briggs, of Jersey City, on June 22.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have returned to Sandy Point Farm from Philadelphia, where Mr. Vanderbilt exhibited his horses in the horse show there. They entertained at the farm this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong are expected for the summer to-morrow.

Elisha Dyer inspected his estate to-day.

Philip M. Lydig, Colonel DeLancey Kane, Lawrence L. Gillespie and William Ennis, U. S. A., registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Cross, of Providence, are expected next week at Pinard cottage No. 2, which they have taken for the summer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has sent word that she will reaurn early in August and open Rosecliff.

O. H. P. BELMONT IMPROVING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hempstead, Long Island, June 7.—Oliver H. P. Belmont's condition was reported as somewhat improved to-day. Dr. A. J. McCosh, of Manhattan, and Dr. L. N. Lanehart, his physicians, are not, however, hopeful of his entire recovery, and the bulletins given out at Brockholt Villa, the Belmont country place, say that Mr. Belmont had a bad sinking spell last night, but this afternoon he revived and to-night was considerably better.

ANGLICANISM

A Patriarchate Impracticable—Work of Pan-Anglican Congress.

London, May 30.

The Pan-Anglican Congress is not likely to do anything contrary to the genius of Anglo-Saxon institutions. It is preceded by fatuous forecasts of the establishment of a patriarchate of Canterbury. There have been similar predictions whenever a Lambeth conference has been held, and no action with a trend toward centralization has ever been taken. Ecclesiastical zealots and faddists may talk smoothly about Canterbury as the centre of the Anglican communion, as Rome is of the Roman Catholic Church, or Moscow of the Orthodox Church, but when the muster of 250 prelates is complete during the next fortnight there will be the same preference for local liberty and self-government which the English speaking race has always displayed throughout the world. Any approach to absolutism would be a signal for the breaking up of a unique council. The Pan-Anglican Congress, moreover, lacks resources of power for initiating a centralized order of government. It can discuss as many interesting subjects as any ordinary church congress in the kingdom, the colonies or America. It cannot act decisively on any question of doctrine or polity.

When the colonial Premiers have met under a Unionist or a Liberal administration they have not found it practicable to formulate a definite scheme of imperial federation. If the Pan-Anglican Congress were composed exclusively of English and colonial bishops it would be even more difficult to federate the churches under the primacy of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The allied churches in Scotland and in Ireland are independent, self-governing bodies, with their own order and discipline, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in America has its own organization, and can never be brought into false or irrational relations of subordination to the See of Canterbury. The presence of the American bishops is the strongest possible safeguard against imperialistic schemes for magnifying the authority of Lambeth and imposing centralized power upon the Anglican communion. The congress, with its world-wide membership, will stand for common fellowship in traditions and faith and for comprehensive unity of purpose, but every section of it will be a law unto itself and as constitutionally governed as any portion of the British Empire or as the American commonwealth.

This congress, like the last Lambeth conference, is likely to offer conclusive evidence that there is no group of English prelates bent upon bringing about a dangerous expansion of the authority of the Primate. The bishops themselves ridicule the idea as little less than preposterous. Have they not trouble enough themselves, they ask jocosely, in keeping order among the clergy of their own dioceses, and can they be so heartless as to think of making the Archbishop of Canterbury Patriarch or Pope of so unmanageable a Bedlam as the Anglo-American world? Certainly the present Archbishop of Canterbury is about the last prelate in the Anglican communion who can be reproached for inordinate ambition or lust of aggrandizement. More tactful, diplomatic and businesslike than his predecessor, the stern, grim-visaged Archbishop Temple, Archbishop Davidson is pre-eminently a man of peace and conciliation, like King Edward himself. He has no desire to be a greater figure in the religious world than he is at present, and he would be among the first to head a revolt against absolutism in the councils of the Anglican communion. The leading prelates from America, Bishops Doane and Lawrence among them, are as strenuous advocates of religious independence and constitutional government as the fathers of the Republic were in their time. In opposing the dominant authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury they are in full accord with the colonial bishops and the bishops in Ireland and Scotland, who are jealous of the rights and liberties of self-governing churches.

There is indeed an insuperable objection to the establishment of the supremacy of the See of Canterbury in the Anglican communion. This is the connection of the English Church with the State, by which it is rendered less independent than the allied churches in America, Scotland, Ireland and the colonies. The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed by the Prime Minister, with the sanction of the King; and the other bishops are nominated by the political head of the government. The Houses of Convocation, while more ancient than Parliament itself, are not at liberty to exercise their authority in settling disputed points of ritual and polity and in regulating details of religious practice. Under the laws of the realm Parliament has power by means of courts to enforce uniformity of worship, to deprive disobedient clergymen of their livings and to suppress illegal practices. The power may not be exercised because Erastianism is out of date; but, theoretically, the English Church is kept in order by a body of national legislators representing every religious communion, and is not allowed to govern itself through its own convocations. While these matters are minimized by Opportunists in Church and State, the See of Canterbury is not in a position to assert its supremacy over allied churches within and outside the empire, which are absolutely free and self-governing.

The two hundred and fifty prelates assembling within a fortnight are likely to find larger and more inspiring themes to discuss than a patriarchate of Canterbury, or the relations of primates and metropolitans in the colonies to the mother Church, or the establishment of a federated tribunal of reference or central consultative body. The majority of them will have been trained by experience in America and the colonies to independence of thought and action, and the presence of so large a body of broad-minded bishops, representing the free and practical spirit of Anglican Christianity, will be stimulative and invigorating. It will be an ecclesiastical parliament rather than an oldtime council, and while every group or section will jealously guard its own liberties and ecclesiastical order, they will one and all find themselves bound together in a coherent and close fellowship. Narrowness and bigotry will disappear as the broadest questions of adapting mission work and religious activities to the social conditions of the world are debated from platform or pulpit; and comprehensive unity of purpose, with the largest measure of flexibility in standards and discipline, will be revealed as the most potent resource of Anglicanism.

I. N. F.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons have arrived at Stoneover, their country place.

Dr. Henry C. Haven entertained at luncheon at Glenburnie in Stockbridge to-day.

Mrs. Frederick G. Swan and Mrs. Benjamin Wells, of New York, have arrived here.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Lee, have decided to open their new villa on Tuesday.

Albert E. Gallatin and Herbert C. Pell, jr., of New York, departed to-day in an automobile for Boston.

Miss Eleanor Crosby, of New York, is at the hotel. She has arrived for the marriage of her brother, Maunsell S. Crosby, and Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, in Trinity Church, Thursday.

J. Clarence Davis, of New York, who is on a motor tour, arrived to-day.

MR. AND MRS. C. H. MACKAY IN RENO.

Reno, Nev., June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and George Harvey, of New York, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Mackay came to present to the University of Nevada a $120,000 building for the Mackay School of Mines, and for the unveiling of his father's statue on June 8.