Amusements.

ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—The Taming of Helen.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park, Bostock's, Steeplechase, Dreamland.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM CASINO—6:30—Rigo.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LYRIC—8:20—The Wolf.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:30—Mary's Lamb.
SAVOY—2:15—8:20—The Servant in the House.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Gay Musician.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 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.

FOREIGN.—Henry Lemoine has fled, and his formula for making diamonds is a jumble of meaningless phrases. ═══ Russian troops, according to a dispatch from Tiflis, are being withdrawn from the Persian frontier to Belesuvar; the advance of the Turkish force against Urumiah continues. ═══ The Douma firmly asserted its right regarding the government's finances and rebuked the Finance Minister for having induced the Emperor to issue a ukase authorizing a loan without the Douma's consent. ═══ M. Kokovsoff, Russian Minister of Finance, laid before the Douma a bill authorizing the immediate issue of a loan of $100,000,000 to meet the deficit. ═══ Bombs at Baku killed one policeman and wounded the chief and two other officers. ═══ Mulai Hafig has married a cousin at Fez, has announced his Cabinet and has excluded automobiles as European innovations. ═══ President Roosevelt has held up the appointment of Dr. J. C. Barbosa as a member of the Porto Rico Executive Council.

DOMESTIC.—In the course of Senator Lodge's speech as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago a demonstration in honor of President Roosevelt, which lasted forty-six minutes, occurred; the report of the committee on credentials, seating all the delegates on the temporary rollcall, was adopted; the Burke resolution reducing Southern representation in the convention, which was presented as a minority report, was defeated. ═══ After addresses by Attorney General Bonaparte and J. G. Johnson both sides rested in the federal suit against the "hard coal" railroads at Philadelphia. ═══ The regulars and militia at Pine Camp worked out a problem in attack and defence. ═══ Governor Hughes was the principal guest at the commencement dinner at Brown University. ═══ Congressman A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, died at Hot Springs, Va. ═══ Returns from the second Florida Democratic primary indicated the election of D. U. Fletcher to the Senate and A. W. Gilchrist as Governor; it appeared that the Bryan faction elected only part of the delegation to Denver. ═══ Pietro Giacona, a wealthy New Orleans merchant, shot and killed three alleged Black Hand men and dangerously wounded a fourth at his home, after being subjected to repeated extortions.

CITY.—Stocks were heavy. ═══ The federal grand jury returned indictments against Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis. ═══ There was no betting at the racetrack; announcement of a cut in the purses at the Sheepshead Bay meeting was made. ═══ Two of the Vanderbilt railroads passed semi-annual dividends. ═══ The "enemy's" fleet was sighted by the forts in the Sound, but it retired out of range. ═══ The will of Oliver H. P. Belmont left all his property to his wife. ═══ It was announced that the Hearst recount would begin in Brooklyn to-day. ═══ Arnold Daly, the actor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. ═══ One girl was run down and killed by a trolley car in Williamsburg and another was seriously injured. ═══ Corporation Counsel Pendleton advised the Sinking Fund Commission that proceeds of buildings sold for the subway loop improvement must be used for rapid transit purposes. ═══ Representatives of Hebrew charitable organizations met to urge the United Hebrew Charities to give immediate aid to East Side sufferers. ═══ It was rumored that the new battleship New Hampshire would sail for Panama this morning. ═══ The daughter of an electrical engineer was knocked off her bicycle in Yonkers by an automobile and thrown thirty feet.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 57.

THE BURKE RESOLUTION.

It was, on the whole, fortunate that the Republican National Convention voted down the amendment to the report of the committee on rules proposing a change in the basis of representation in national conventions. In the first place the convention was not prepared to take snap judgment on so vital an alteration in party rules. The delegates had not studied the question in all its aspects, and the resolution offered by Mr. Burke, of Pennsylvania, and defeated, both in the committee on resolutions and in the convention, bore decided marks of overhaste and unripeness. Mr. Burke seems to have forgotten entirely, in framing his proposal to base representation in national conventions on the vote cast for Presidential electors, that in four states of the Union—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho—women have the suffrage as well as men, and that under the terms of his resolution a practically double representation might be given to the states in which women vote. That would be an unjust discrimination against the other forty-two states and would force the politicians in less favored commonwealths to look with a friendly eye on an extension of the suffrage to women and to other possible recruits to the army of voters. Is Mr. Burke an advocate in disguise of woman suffrage?

It was pertinently said by Governor Willson of Kentucky and other speakers against the Burke innovation that it would tend to make the Republican party more than ever a sectional organization. There is force in this view, for the hope of every party is to make converts in hostile territory and to build itself up in sections held by the opposition. The idea of representation based on voting power is within limits a reasonable one, but it ignores the necessity of proselyting and makes no concessions to the complications of our system of balances between the states, as such, and the nation. The principle of representation on the basis of voting power can be applied only to a limited extent, and it should be carefully considered—since it must be accommodated to the overextension of the suffrage in some states as well as to the restriction of the suffrage of others—before it is accepted as settled Republican policy.

The narrow margin by which the Burke amendment was defeated proves, however, that the Republicans of the North and West are thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Republicans of the Gulf States are discharging their obligations to the party. The Tribune has repeatedly said that the Republican organizations in those states have failed in their duty and that the accumulation of contests for seats from the South has become a scandal. The Gulf States are, in fact, heavily overrepresented in Republican conventions. They cast a meagre Republican vote and they should try to be a modest and helpful instead of a contentious and demoralizing factor in Republican councils. Above all, they should settle their quarrels at home and submit to the rule of the majority, after the will of the majority is clearly determined. We take it that yesterday's vote is a significant notice to the Republicans of the Far South that unless they mend their ways and put in operation some machinery to show clearly the will of the majority the Republicans of the rest of the country will see to it that performances like the manufacture of nearly two hundred contests this year are ended. The Republican leaders of the Gulf States ought to realize that the present basis of representation will not be retained after 1912 if they do not mend their ways and set their houses in order.

A DEPENDABLE PARTY.

Senator Lodge, in his speech to the Chicago convention on assuming the post of permanent chairman, laid proper stress on the policies which the Republican party must accept to continue its historic career as an organization which has risen in all emergencies to the needs of the nation. Republicanism has always triumphed when it has stood boldly for progressive and liberal ideas, as when it combated slavery in the 50's, restored the Union in the 60's, preserved our industrial system against free trade attacks in the 80's and defended the integrity of the money standard in the 90's. It has won because it has shown positive convictions and the courage to carry them into practice. Now it has again the opportunity to prove its devotion to progress by applying and extending the policies which President Roosevelt's administration has made convincing and conspicuous.

The Democratic party, said Mr. Lodge, asks the youth of the country "to judge it by its undiscovered future." But the Republican party can point to a past of fruitful activity and ask to be judged both by that and by its purpose to meet the political demands of the present and the future. As the Senator well put it:

> We ask for the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them. We appeal for votes and for the power they confer because we uphold the President's policies and shall continue to sustain them. We make our appeal with confidence because we have a well defined policy, and are not, like our opponents, fumbling in the dark to find some opinion on something.

The Chicago convention has a record to stand on and a record to make. In both these respects it has a great advantage over its historic rival, which can recall the past only to apologize for it, and which at Denver will merely try to prove that it was acting in an hypnotic trance four years ago at St. Louis when it nominated Alton B. Parker for President.

THE PERMANENT ROLL.

The roll of the Republican National Convention, as prepared by its committee on credentials and approved by the convention itself, completely confirms the canvass made by The Tribune of the preferences of the delegates-elect. The credentials committee ratified the judgment of the national committee, and the national committee in deciding 223 contests justified almost exactly The Tribune's forecasts. As we pointed out the other day, The Tribune's table of May 24 put at 553 the number of delegates who had been instructed for Mr. Taft or who were elected by conventions which had passed Taft resolutions of preference, or who, though uninstructed, had publicly announced their purpose to support Mr. Taft in connection with their elections. Now that the roll is finally made up it appears that the Taft delegates under these three classifications will number 550. Ten instructed Taft delegates have been admitted, replacing four delegates whom The Tribune credited to Governor Hughes and six whom it classed as uncommitted. Thirteen Taft delegates were displaced and their seats were given to delegates not instructed for the Secretary of War, though nine of them favor his nomination. Eleven of these thirteen cases were decided, not on technical grounds, but from a broader point of view, some attempt having apparently been made by the regular faction to discriminate between qualified white and negro voters.

The many fictitious contests manufactured in the Gulf States collapsed when they were subjected to critical examination, and about half of the irregular claimants discredited by the national committee failed to appear before the committee on credentials. So weak were the cases of those who did appear that no minority report in their behalf was attempted by the representatives of the "allies." In the convention itself no rollcall was necessary to ratify the committee's findings. The Tribune takes satisfaction in the fact that it was not misled by the fanciful claims of Southern contestants, and that its impartial summary of the progress of the Presidential canvass has been fully sustained in the decision of contests by the bodies legally authorized to pass on them. We merely tried to inform our readers by analyzing the situation from week to week without prejudice or favor, and can contemplate with equanimity the plight of so many of our contemporaries who grossly misjudged the facts and are now trying to cover their errors by foolishly imputing bad faith and injustice not only to the Republican National Committee but to the committee on credentials and to the national convention.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Sepoy Mutiny has just been commemorated, and now affairs in India have suddenly become more disquieting than at any other date since that tragic cataclysm. In Bengal particularly there has arisen something much like a reign of terror. We hear of English women fearing to go upon the streets lest they be insulted, if not assaulted, of the preaching of open sedition and of bomb throwing and assassination. To cope with the situation the Indian government has promulgated two stringent decrees regulating the manufacture and sale of explosives and restricting that liberty of the press which has been grossly abused into license. Viscount Morley maintains an outward serenity at the India Office, but it is not to be doubted that a considerable measure of anxiety prevails in London as well as at Simla and Calcutta.

A strong illumination is thrown upon the situation by Sir Bampfylde Fuller in a letter to "The London Times" of recent date. There are few men who can speak with the authority of so much knowledge and experience as he since his career as Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Perhaps we should discount his utterances to some degree on account of inevitable personal feeling, for he considers himself to have been ill used, sacrificed to popular clamor and misrepresentation; and indeed his state of mind toward the government which permitted him to be forced to resign his place is suggested in the title which he borrows from Zola for his letter, "J'Accuse." Nevertheless, his comments on Indian affairs must command close attention. The secret of the whole trouble, he says, is that the British in India are supposed to be afraid. The course of the government, in his view, has been hesitant, if not vacillating; it has not had the courage of its convictions; it has not ventured to sustain manfully its own policies; its reforms and concessions to the Indians have the aspect of having been granted through fear; and it has weakly deplored seditious movements, instead of strongly condemning and suppressing them.

These are the criticisms of a partisan with personal feeling, and it may be that they are exaggerated. We have not perceived in the Indian government in London, at any rate, any of the weakness and uncertainty which he charges against that at Calcutta. But there can be little doubt that if his description of the government's course is even approximately correct, there is in it an adequate explanation of the rapid development of dangerous sedition. There is nothing more necessary in governing a country like India than decision and firmness. That does not necessarily mean, of course, despotism. It may mean precisely the contrary. Sir Bampfylde Fuller observes with approval that for the last half century Great Britain has in schools and colleges been engendering and fostering aspirations which are gradually restoring to India its political self-respect, and scope must be afforded to those aspirations, and public opinion in India must be reckoned with and respected as a growing force. But all this must be done with courage and firmness, as the doing of right because it is right, and not as the reluctant yielding of concessions through fear.

The problem of India is in sheer magnitude the greatest of its kind in the world to-day, and, though it technically pertains exclusively to Great Britain, it commands the strong and practical interest of the whole world. A large degree of confidence is generally felt in Viscount Morley's ability and inclination to apply to it precisely those qualities which Sir Bampfylde Fuller prescribes, and which the world, indeed, recognizes as essential to success. But entire success will require the application of those principles at Calcutta and at Simla as well as in London.

A SAMPLE STORY.

Our special correspondence from Washington yesterday contained an interesting refutation of an abominable story concerning President Cabrera of Guatemala which was recently widely current and which formed the basis for numerous severe criticisms and condemnations of that ruler. The story was that when he received the congratulations of the foreign ministers at Guatemala City on his recovery from the injuries inflicted upon him by a would-be assassin President Cabrera declared to his callers that he intended to avenge himself not only upon the actual conspirators against him but also upon their families.

The Guatemalan government thereupon asked the ministers to state for the sake of establishing the truth whether any such savage intention was expressed. Without exception they declare that it was not. The German Minister, dean of the corps, writes that Mr. Cabrera said no such thing. The American Minister declares that he heard no such words. The Minister of Salvador denounces the story as a vile falsification. The ministers of Great Britain, Mexico, France, Belgium, Chili and Peru all testify to the same effect. The refutation of the story is unanimous, from the most authoritative sources.

It is, of course, impossible not to accept the testimony of these ministers as conclusive against the reports hitherto anonymously put forth. We must believe that the original story was a malicious concoction, devised by the enemies of Mr. Cabrera for the purpose of creating prejudice against him, and perhaps by enemies of Central America for the purpose of injuring the international repute of those states. It is natural to assume, moreover, that this was a sample of many equally groundless tales which have been put forward concerning our southern neighbors. If any one would invent a tale so false and so easily proved false as this we may reasonably suspect many others of which the truth or untruth is less readily to be determined.

MOCK WAR AND REAL LESSONS.

The horrors of war are again being impressed upon the public, vicariously and in homœopathic doses, up at Pine Camp and around New York Bay. Six thousand militiamen and regulars are getting up to see Jefferson County sunrises, while their mates down here are lying awake nights to prevent eight hostile vessels from running the forts and seizing Manhattan. It is hard work while it lasts—rain, heat, dust, drill and lectures enough to keep anybody from calling the manœuvres a picnic. Maybe some of the boys will drop in their tracks before the game is ended, and a few participants may choose to drop out of the ranks and take their chances on jury duty. But nearly everybody will agree that it is good training for the state troops and a valuable branch of public education.

The last few years have seen military drill rise in popular esteem. This awakening is due partly to the wise efforts of the federal and state authorities, partly to the drift of international politics and in some degree to a new realization of the physical and moral value of a soldier's training. This last factor ought to be more potent than it is. Even the few strenuous summer days in which the militiaman tastes military life have a wholesome and lasting influence for good. They teach many a youth discipline and its value; and this lesson is one which few Americans take pains to study. By coupling the raw denizens of city armories with the regulars and serving both with the latter's daily sauce the authorities enable the state troops to learn a vast deal more than they could under the old, easygoing system of militia excursions. Scarcely less important than discipline is knowledge about sanitation and the other household details of camp life. The instruction now given in these branches is as thorough as the brief time permits, and it cannot fail to improve the personal habits of many learners. While the rank and file are being thus hammered into shape for warfare the public is being taught, by the same procedure, to see the evil side of strife. You cannot find a housewife anywhere along New York Bay who is anxious to have the country get into a real war with a real foreign power. If the cannonading of the forts in mock battle is likely to smash bric-à-brac and glassware, and if the searchlights flashing along the shore all night make tête-à-têtes and sleep impossible, what a nuisance honest hostilities must be! The time and money spent in teaching all these things every summer are well invested. The only question is how much more extensive and prolonged the manœuvres might profitably be made.

The superintendent of motive power of the subway system tries to excuse the emission of smut smoke by the powerhouses on the ground that it is necessary to use semi-bituminous coal for the sake of its superior heating qualities. The question is not, however, whether it is necessary to burn soft coal, but whether it is necessary to emit black smoke. There is good authority for the belief that soft coal can be so burned as to give off no seriously offensive smoke. "To-day," says an official report of the United States geological survey, "many steam "power plants in the United States are burning "bituminous coal practically without smoke. "This has been brought about by improving the "design of the furnaces and by careful attention "on the part of the firemen." We may not object to the use of soft coal, but it is fitting to object to the pollution of the air through faulty furnaces and inefficient stoking.

The Constitution of the United States does not require aeronauts to tell the precise truth about their exploits, or, for that matter, make the acceptance of every detail of their narratives obligatory upon the public; but if the pilots of dirigible airships would mark the routes they follow—say with bits of paper—they might defy the skepticism which their reports sometimes provoke.

What is so rare as a steak in June, 1908, at any reasonable price?

Mr. McCarren is likely to find the friendship of Controller Metz, whose name is associated with the defeat or delay of the Fourth avenue subway, the reverse of a political asset when it comes to the next primary contests in Brooklyn, especially with Mr. Coler leading the opposition to him.

The Massachusetts Bishop who has ordered collections in a Worcester church to be taken by the cash register system evidently is not afraid that this businesslike innovation will lead to others, such as trading stamps, bargain days and "satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded."

A Florida deputy sheriff collected a debt from the Valdosta Southern Railway by chaining one of the corporation's locomotives to the track. The stories told by Southern travellers are thus officially confirmed; the Southern engine is as docile as a cow. The only wonder is that the deputy did not accomplish his purpose by terrifying the locomotive into submission with a blank cartridge.

With 1,036 election districts out of 1,948 recounted, Hearst's gain is 387, indicating a gain of about 700 on the whole city. The mystery deepens as to why Mayor McClellan resisted a recount.

We begin to think the city debt limit is purely a matter of temperament. Mr. Metz says the city can borrow $1,400,000. Mr. Coler says it can borrow more than $80,000,000. The difference is a measure of the relative optimism of our two leading authorities on the city's books.

American army surgeons have had such an honorable and conspicuous share in proving that mosquitoes disseminate disease that there is special propriety in the campaign against these insects which the War Department has just organized. In all probability civilians as well as soldiers will be benefited by the abatement at military posts of what is both a nuisance and a menace to health.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A bulletin of the Connecticut State Board of Health recently issued calls attention to the dangerous character of the ordinary house fly, accusing that busy insect of all manner of offences against the public health. The secretary of the board writes: "We have had occasion frequently to comment in the columns of this bulletin on the cause and prevention of typhoid fever, and, so long as this disease continues to be a living issue among us, we shall continue to do so. Water, milk, oysters and flies have at different times been spoken of as means of spreading this disease. It is a significant fact that typhoid is most prevalent at the season of the year when flies are the most numerous. These insects breed by preference in stable manure, but, when this is not readily accessible, will breed also in garbage and other filth. With cleaner streets, the better care of stables, back yards, markets and cleaner garbage pails, the breeding places of flies will be limited and their agency in carrying the typhoid and other bacilli to the food of human beings will be less marked. Meanwhile, the screening of our houses is not a luxury, but a necessity."

HURRAH FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY!

> Burn up powder! Raise a row!
> Celebrate the rise
> Of our Independence Day!
> (Johnny's independent new
> Of his eyes.)
>
> Shoot your bombs! Our army wrung,
> Deaf to war's alarms,
> Freedom from the foreign king.
> (Off the rule has Jimmy flung
> Of his arms.)
>
> Start the rockets! Let 'em see
> Not the land that begs,
> But who fights gains liberty.
> (Tommy is this minute free
> Of his legs.)
>
> Let your cheers to heaven ring!
> Light the skies with red!
> (Plenty kids to go around)
> Sound the ancient slogan, "Bring
> Out your dead."
>
> —Layton Brewer in Life.

A few years ago, when the reform element threatened to close the various gambling places in Saratoga and to make it less easy to evade the law at the racetrack, the proprietor of one of the notorious places said: "Kill gambling and you murder Saratoga; give the sports a show and Saratoga will get rich." The late Mark M. Cohn, who was a member of the Saratoga Board of Education at that time, said: "The gamblers may be right, but they are wrong also. Saratoga was a popular place before the 'sports' came. Its natural beauty and its waters attracted the best people of the country and made it the annual congregating place of America's leaders in business, politics and letters. If you wanted to meet a prominent citizen in the summer time all you had to do was to stand in Broadway and watch—some time in the course of the season the man would appear. The 'sports' did not make Saratoga popular; they chose it for the gambling business because of its established popularity." "The passage of the anti-gambling law," said a Saratogian yesterday, "may restore our place to its pre-Morrissey-Canfield condition."

Young Minister (searching for mirror)—Have you a glass here?
Beadle—Na, na, sir. We dinna need a glass; we jist tak' a sook oot o' th' bottle.—The Tatler.

Max Winter, in an account of the visit of the Brooklyn Arion Society to the White House last week, says that the society was more highly honored than the Vienna singers who made a visit there last year. One additional song was asked from the foreigners after their programme had been finished, but three more were asked of the Brooklyn singers. The President said that he had never experienced so much pleasure in listening to German songs, and he knew that if the Arion did as well on their forthcoming visit to the fatherland their friends in the Old World would be equally well pleased.

"Bliggins is a very inconsistent man."
"In what way?"
"The later he stays out at night the more he wants to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"—Washington Star.

A letter written by Count Grzymala, who was an ardent admirer of Chopin, has just been made public in London by Eduard Zeldenrust. In it the last moments of Chopin are thus referred to: "A few hours before he died he asked Mme. Potocka to sing some melodies by Rossini and Bellini, and this she did with sobs in her voice. Listening to her voice he passed away." Speaking of the funeral the writer says: "Mozart's requiem and his own funeral march were performed with the assistance of Lablache, Viardot and the concert society. It was characteristic of the times that the artists should have asked 2,000 francs for this last tribute to Chopin. One would have thought that pride would have kept them from selling their gifts on such an occasion."

"If I were you," said the old bachelor to the benedict, "I'd either rule or know why."
"Well," was the reply, "as I already know why, I suppose that's half the battle!"—Atlanta Constitution.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

There is much fault found with President Roosevelt for preferring Mr. Taft for President. Mr. Roosevelt is a citizen and the President. As a citizen, he is a Republican voter in Oyster Bay. As the President, what has he done to promote the nomination of Mr. Taft or to prevent the nomination of any other Republican? What appointment has he made or refused to make, or what removal has he made, to help the nomination of Mr. Taft, or to prevent the nomination of any other Republican? We do not ask concerning newspaper charges to that effect. We ask for specification of instances. None has been established.

Had Mr. Roosevelt not been for somebody, the charge that he was manœuvering for his own renomination would have been hard to escape. To be for somebody, to escape the accusation of being for himself, under cover of his own disclaimers, was a strategic political necessity. His preference as a citizen among Republicans for Mr. Taft was his right. He has only exercised his right as a citizen. His preference may or may not be shared by others. He has prescribed it to none. He has prescribed none whose preference was or is for others.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—The President, while gratified by the demonstration following the mention of his name at the Chicago convention, before the ovation had subsided started for a horseback ride in the country.

Forester Gifford Pinchot introduced to the President a large number of forest reserve supervisors, who are in Washington to receive instructions as to their duties.

By direction of the President, all the executive departments will be closed at 12:30 o'clock Saturdays, from June 20 to September 19.

The President asked Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry to investigate the reports that marines in Panama had received improper drinks.

Bishop Aversa, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, talked with the President about the sale of Catholic church lands in Oriente Province, now occupied by Cuban soldiers. The delegate was accompanied by Bishop O'Connell, of the Catholic University.

Among other callers were Secretary Taft, Postmaster General Meyer, Dana Estes, of Brookline, Mass., and Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—Mme. Portela, wife of the Argentine Minister, went to New York to-day. The minister will join her there at the end of the week and they will go to Boston for a short visit, and will probably spend the season at some resort in that vicinity.

The Colombian Minister and Mme. Cortes will leave here in a day or so for Buena Vista, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, for a month's stay. They will then go to New York, and while there will decide upon suitable headquarters for the legation for the remainder of the season.

The Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Corea went to Deer Park to-day for the season.

The chargé d'affaires of Mexico and Mme. Godoy have as their guests Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Camamizo and Miss Camamizo, mother, sister and niece of Mme. Godoy. The Godoys and their guests will remain in Washington for a short time and then go to Atlantic City, and from there to one of the North Shore resorts for the rest of the summer.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and Miss Oliver, wife and daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, will leave Washington on June 29 for Murray Bay, Canada.

Mrs. Richard Townsend and her daughter, Miss Mathilde Townsend, will go on Friday to New York, whence they will go to Bar Harbor for the summer.

General and Mrs. Johnston left this city yesterday for Clayton, N. Y., to spend the greater part of the summer.

Mrs. Merritt will leave here in a few days to join General Merritt at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where they will spend several months.

General and Mrs. Eugene A. Carr have gone to Portsmouth, N. H., for the season.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews has gone to New York to join her cousin, Miss Winifred Parsons. They will go to the former's home in Vermont, later going to Poland Springs.

Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee and Miss Satterlee have gone to their summer home near New York.

Mrs. John A. Logan left here to-day for Chicago to attend the unveiling of a bust of her husband in the Grand Army of the Republic hall of the Chicago Library. Later she will go to Springfield for several weeks to superintend the installation in the State House of the relics belonging to General Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Harriman have gone to New York.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Tuxedo will be en fête for the remainder of the week in connection with the annual open air horse show which will open to-morrow, and, as usual, be made the occasion of much hospitality at the park. Many house parties are being given in connection therewith, the guests leaving town this afternoon, and not only the cottagers but most of the country places in the neighborhood will be represented at the show.

Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, who returned from Europe on Tuesday after an absence abroad of six weeks, has gone to Cedarhurst, Long Island, where she and Mr. Kip will spend part of the summer at their country place. Later in the season they will go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin will go to Southampton, Long Island, next week for the summer.

Miss Antoinette W. Maclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark W. Maclay, was married in the Church of the Ascension at noon yesterday to Frederick Johnson. It was a small wedding, and only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in cream colored appliqué lace trimmed with Irish point lace. She wore a large ecru lace hat trimmed with a burnt orange paradise aigrette. She had no attendants. George Johnson, jr., was his brother's best man and the bride's two brothers, William H. Maclay and Mark W. Maclay, jr., were the ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by the rector, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, assisted by the bridegroom's brother-in-law, the Rev. C. A. Hamilton, of St. Margaret's Church, a small reception was held in the vestry room. The newly married couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond, who are now at their country place at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., will go to Lenox later in the season, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Hammond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at Elm Court.

Miss Caroline M. Wilmerding, who is to be married to John B. Trevor on Thursday next, will have Miss Adele Colgate and Miss Caroline Drexton for her bridesmaids. Robert Walton Goelet will be Mr. Trevor's best man. There will be no ushers. The wedding is to take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, in East 77th street.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell will leave town before the end of the month for Los Angeles, Cal., to spend the remainder of the summer with her brother, John de Ruyter.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, jr., and Robert B. Van Cortlandt were among those who sailed for Europe yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robb, of Madison avenue, will spend the summer at their summer home on the St. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne have taken possession of their summer home at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman will spend the summer at Southampton, Long Island, where they have taken a cottage for the season.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., June 17.—The Tuxedo horse show, which will be held at the Tuxedo Park speeding track on Friday and Saturday, will no doubt be one of the best horse shows Tuxedo has had. In nearly every class the competition will be keen. The entry list includes thirty classes. The competitors represent Orange County, N. Y.; New Jersey, New York City and the nearby towns of Rockland County. There will be trotting and pacing races on Saturday, and a special horse show train will run out from town on Saturday for those who will be unable to obtain accommodations at the Tuxedo Club.

The executive committee includes Theodore Frelinghuysen, president; George Griswold, vice-president; Pierre Lorillard, jr., secretary; W. M. V. Hoffman, treasurer; A. D. Juilliard, Richard Mortimer, Frank B. Keech, Harry S. Fahnestock, Edward H. Harriman, Ambrose Monell, Richard Delafield, T. Wyman Porter, Oscar J. Brand, Henry S. Redmond, Price Collier and W. Pierson Hamilton. The judges are Frank K. Sturgis and R. J. Fairbairn, harness horses, trotters and roadsters, and J. G. Marshall, saddle horses.

Among the boxholders are all of the colonists and the executive committee and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, jr., and Mrs. George F. Baker, R. Fulton Cutting, N. Thayer Robb, George Griswold, W. B. Dinsmore, Grenville Kane and Mrs. Charles Cooper.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 17.—Afternoon teas are to be an innovation at the Newport Casino this summer. The teas will be in charge of a committee headed by Mrs. Barger Wallach. Rooms on the south side of the horseshoe piazza will be used for the teas.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is expected here to-morrow to attend to business in connection with her properties.

James Brett Stokes, of New York, arrived for the summer to-day.

Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, of New York, has taken Elm Lodge, the home of Miss Anna R. Hone, for the summer.

Miss Mary Astor Paul, who was one of last winter's debutantes in Philadelphia, will be a season guest here of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Pomeroy has joined her mother, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, for the summer.

Colonel Oliver Payne, of New York, who has been looking over the White villa, which he is to occupy for the summer, has returned to his New York home. He will arrive for the season on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Cross, of Providence, will open their Pinard cottage to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Horn entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, of Boston, have arrived for the summer.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Major Edward J. Curley and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps, of New York, are expected next week.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has returned to New York.

Fordham Mahoney was among those going to New York to-day.

Mrs. W. L. Wilson arrived for the season this evening.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 17.—Mrs. David Thomson, of New York, has entered a claim for $2,500 against an express company for damages to her harp, which was being sent to Lenox for the use of Miss Eva Thomson Purdy. The harp, she alleges, was ruined in transit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate went to Pittsfield from Stockbridge to-day. The ex-ambassador entered the office of the Register of Deeds and copied a deed, the first work of the kind he has done in over forty years, while Mrs. Choate went shopping. Mr. Choate refused to discuss the Chicago convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Sicard, of New York, are automobiling in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cabaud, of New York, who are on their wedding trip, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and family, who are automobiling in the hills, departed to-day for Bretton Woods.

Miss Jane Anderson, of Lakewood, and S. H. Harris, of Tarrytown, are among those who registered at the hotel to-day.

Countess Della Gherardesca, who had been a guest of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside, departed to-day for New York.

Mrs. Frank F. Sturgis started yesterday for Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop is entertaining Mrs. J. D. Wood, of Boston.

NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL.

Offer of Partridge Statue of Alumnus and Patriot Made to Yale Corporation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Yale men and other patriotic people interested in a memorial for the great Colonial alumnus, Nathan Hale, will be gratified in learning that the formal offer of Partridge's widely known and admired statue of that distinguished patriot has just been made to the corporation, and it is expected that action will be taken on the matter at its meeting of June 22.

This statue, which, in the opinion of all Yale men who have seen it, the judgment of competent New York critics and connoisseurs of art in all parts of the country, is singularly adequate in all respects for the memorial purpose intended, is now on exhibition at the studio, No. 289 Fourth avenue, and no Yale graduate who can do so should fail to see it and form his own impression as to its merits.

The story of the origin, history, etc., of this Hale movement among the alumni is well known to many, but probably to no graduate more familiarly than to Charles T. Catlin, '56, who for nearly ten years has been the chairman of the executive committee of those alumni who have supported this patriotic and honorable Yale enterprise, and, by request of the committee, he will be at liberty to meet representatives of the press who may be interested in learning the facts at the Hotel St. George, Clark street, Brooklyn, daily, 2:30 to 5:30 p. m., until June 22.

The prompt and patriotic co-operation of the alumni, by their subscriptions, will enable the committee, in the event of favorable action by the corporation, to expedite the preparation of the statue for unveiling at the commencement exercises of 1909.

YALE ALUMNI NATHAN HALE STATUE COMMITTEE.

New York, June 16, 1908.

C. W. MORSE'S SON TO WED.

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.—Benjamin Wyman Morse, son of Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, and a member of the graduating class at Harvard, obtained a marriage license at the office of the Cambridge City Clerk yesterday to marry Miss Elva May Pevey, daughter of Gilbert A. Pevey, city solicitor of Cambridge. The wedding will take place on June 27.

PRESIDENT HOLDS UP APPOINTMENT.

Protests Against Dr. Barbosa as Member of Porto Rican Executive Council.

San Juan, P. R., June 17.—President Roosevelt has held up the appointment of Dr. J. C. Barbos