## Amusements.

ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BLANEY'S—8:15—The Taming of Helen.
CASINO—8:15—Nearly a Hero.
CIRCLE—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—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LYRIC—2:15—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.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

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### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—American exhibitors won several first prizes at the international horse show in London. ═══ Russian newspapers printed articles condemnatory of the recent speech by Emperor William of Germany. ═══ The last spike was driven in the Ecuadorian railroad connecting Quito with Guayaquil. ═══ Ambassador Riddle, who has been ill in St. Petersbury, was declared convalescent; Consul General Ragsdale took charge of his post.

DOMESTIC.—The Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated Secretary Taft for President on the first ballot, giving him 702 votes; the nomination was made unanimous. ═══ Secretary Taft received the news of his nomination in his office, surrounded by his family and friends, and he said that he could not deny that he was very happy. ═══ The New York State delegation to the Chicago convention held a caucus and decided to cast its entire vote for Representative James S. Sherman for the Vice-Presidential nomination. ═══ Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Alabama, announced his resignation as minority leader in the national House of Representatives. ═══ While officers with a warrant charging misappropriation of funds were breaking into his home D. H. Fawcett, a banker of Aberdeen, Ohio, shot and killed himself. ═══ The Summit House, on top of Mount Washington, was destroyed by fire; it had not been opened for the season. ═══ A farmer at Little Falls, N. Y., was killed as he lay asleep by his wife, who then went to her mother's home and committed suicide. ═══ Charles B. Knox, owner of "The Gloversville Herald" and one of the public spirited men of Johnstown, N. Y., died in Montreal.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ═══ John E. Eustis, of the Public Service Commission of the 1st District, intimated that the two commissions would work together in handling the Union Railway transfer question. ═══ The trial of Carl Fischer-Hansen for extortion was ended. ═══ In the mimic war game the harbor forts repulsed the enemy and sunk one of the battleship squadrons. ═══ It was reported that there was more suffering than usual at this time of the year on the East Side. ═══ A woman paid $3,500 duty on gowns imported from abroad. ═══ A negro burglar was captured in a Fifth avenue coal hole. ═══ State Senator Gilchrist's little daughter was knocked down and bitten by a dog. ═══ A plan of liquidating the debts of E. R. and O. F. Thomas and Maclay & Co. was completed and sent to their creditors for approval. ═══ The Mayoralty recount began in Brooklyn. ═══ Police guards were placed on the Long Island end of the new Blackwell's Island Bridge to prevent a possible attempt to dynamite it. ═══ State insurance examiners were conducting a still hunt for representatives of "The National Health and Accident Society." ═══ The chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad reported that the indications for big crops in the West were good. ═══ The Republic Iron and Steel Company passed its quarterly dividend.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 60.

### THE NEW CUNARDERS.

Patriotic Germans have not regarded with satisfaction the prospect that their country was to lose the distinction of building and owning the fastest vessels in the merchant marine, and there have been extremely disparaging predictions concerning the recent additions to the Cunard fleet. Not long ago a technical writer compared the Lusitania and the Kronprinzessin Cecilie in the columns of the "Leuchthurm," a paper devoted to the German shipping interests. He declared that the average speed of the English steamer for her first seven eastward voyages was only three-tenths of a knot higher than that of the new German steamer, and for the first seven westward trips not more than two-tenths higher. Taking this seemingly authoritative statement for their text, other newspapers in Germany proceeded to assume the inability of the Cunarders to develop contract speed.

Satisfied that these utterances were incorrect, not to say unjust, Sir William H. White thought it worth while to meet them with a discussion of the qualities of the Lusitania and the Mauretania in "The London Times" of June 10. Emphasis was laid on the fact that only after months of training can the crew of a new steamer display their highest efficiency. Sir William also noted that delays had resulted from severe storms in winter and from fog when more genial weather ensued. He was unacquainted with the state of the sea and atmosphere when the Kronprinzessin Cecilie made her first few trips across the Atlantic, but he felt "absolutely certain that if she and "the Lusitania were tried under identical con-"ditions the Lusitania would be fully 1.5 knots "faster."

Sir William was for nearly twenty years the responsible designer of England's warships. It is no exaggeration to say that the maintenance of the naval supremacy of that country for the last quarter of a century is in a large measure due to his counsel. It would be hard to find anywhere in the world to-day his equal as an authority in marine architecture and engineering. His estimate of the speed which the Lusitania and the Mauretania can develop may, therefore, be accepted at its face value. There is no impropriety in adding, however, that it is more than corroborated by recent achievements.

The average speed of the Lusitania for her first seven westward voyages was 22.43 knots. Since that time she has traversed nearly the whole distance between Brow Head and Sandy Hook at a speed of 25 knots, a detention by fog bringing the average down to 24.83. The Mauretania, with only three screws, duplicated the performance soon afterward, her average for that particular run working out at 24.86 knots. For her last westward voyage the new North German Lloyd steamship required 137 hours to reach Sandy Hook from Cherbourg, from which port she sailed direct. About 135 hours were consumed in the last run from Sandy Hook to Plymouth, the first port of call. Information concerning the exact number of miles traversed in these two instances is not yet available, but it takes a pretty liberal allowance for distance to bring the mean up to 23 knots. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie has probably not yet shown the maximum speed of which she is capable. The same is doubtless true of the Lusitania and the Mauretania. At present, however, there seems to be a difference of nearly two knots between the best performances of the two vessels last named and those of their new rival.

### THE NOMINEE.

In nominating William H. Taft for the Presidency the Republican National Convention has chosen the one man now in public life best qualified to succeed Theodore Roosevelt. More than any other possible nominee, he has been associated with and committed to the policies of the Roosevelt administration, and the best judgment of the party naturally fixed on him as Mr. Roosevelt's most acceptable and logical successor.

It is no straining of the truth to say that Mr. Taft is better equipped for the administrative duties of the Presidential office than any other candidate for the Presidency has been at the time of his first nomination. The political experience of the Secretary of War has been extraordinarily complete and varied. He has served with distinction as state and federal judge, held one of the most important posts in the Department of Justice, been Secretary of War and acting Secretary of State, has governed the Philippines, been temporary Governor of Cuba, and has supervised affairs in the Isthmian Canal strip. He is an administrator, negotiator and pacificator who has proved his tact and skill in many difficult fields, and his all round competency as a public man equals, if it does not exceed, that of such earlier noted exemplars of versatility in statesmanship as Albert Gallatin, James Madison and John Quincy Adams. Mr. Taft is just as admirably fitted to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or a leader in either branch of Congress as he is to fulfil the duties of the Presidency.

In nominating a Cabinet officer for President the Republican party returns to the precedents of the early days of the Republic. No Republican Presidential candidate has ever been taken from the Cabinet. Frémont and Grant were soldiers; Lincoln, Harrison and Blaine were in private life when nominated; Garfield was taken from the Senate, Hayes and McKinley were state governors. Service in the Cabinet has latterly worked to diminish rather than to promote the chances of a candidate for the Presidential nomination. But Secretary Taft's eminent ability and availability have overcome this handicap and shattered the notion that the acceptance of an administrative post is necessarily a bar to promotion to the Presidency.

Opponents of the Roosevelt-Taft policies have tried to make capital out of the charge that Mr. Taft's nomination was forced by President Roosevelt. Undoubtedly the support of the administration added great strength to the Secretary's candidacy; but the vast majority of the Republican voters wanted a nominee who was most closely associated with the administration and its policies, and the preference of the voters coincided completely with the preference of the President. It is absurd to say that Secretary Taft's nomination was due to political manipulation. On the contrary, the Republican convention has only expressed the overwhelming sentiment of the party. On a direct primary vote in every state we believe that Secretary Taft would have had an even larger popular majority than his strength in the convention represented. He stands conspicuously for what the Republican voters want, and the voters, not the leaders, compelled his nomination. In him the party has a candidate whom it trusts and honors and whom the country will gladly accept as the next President.

### THE PLATFORM.

The Republican platform adopted at Chicago yesterday fits the candidate, or perhaps it would be equally true to say that the candidate in his personal opinions exactly represents the prevailing sentiment of the party, which is doubtless the reason for his success in the convention. His ideas on tariff reform, often expressed in public, precisely coincide with the consensus of the party's opinion. His position in regard to injunctions, the result of his own observation of the operation of the writ while on the bench, and declared long before he became a candidate for the nomination, is the position of the majority of the party's representatives upon this vexed question, and, in general, platform and candidate represent the overwhelming sentiment of the party for the continuance of President Roosevelt's progressive policies. There is no attempt to dodge or equivocate, no placing of a radical candidate upon a conservative platform, or, what the Democrats did four years ago, of a conservative candidate upon a radical platform. There are no disguises, no efforts to catch one shade of opinion with the candidate and another with the declaration of principles. The party enters the field confidently, affirming its allegiance to those policies and doctrines known of all men which have made it so wonderfully successful in recent years.

The injunction plank may be considered first, because the warm debate which it provoked has caused it to predominate in interest, though not in importance, over other topics on which there was unanimity of opinion. In the form in which it was adopted it is naturally gratifying to us, for it takes the attitude which we have taken on this subject, and follows the suggestion which we offered on Wednesday. It is not an anti-injunction plank. It is not in favor of the creation of a special class exempt from the operation of the writ, but merely calls for the prescription by statute as the regular procedure in injunctions of what is now the almost universal practice of the courts. It has always appeared to us that this, instead of weakening the courts, would strengthen them by giving a legislative standing to what now has no basis but judicial custom, and thus silencing the complaint of the ignorant about "usurpations of the judiciary." It is a good plank, being clear, susceptible of only one meaning and no straddle, and, while it may not satisfy extremists of either sort, it reflects the common sense of the majority.

The tariff plank calls for a special session to revise the tariff schedules immediately upon the new President's taking office, thus committing the party to the performance of this duty at the earliest opportunity after the people have had a chance to vote upon the issue. The provision of maximum and minimum schedules will be a step in advance over any tariff hitherto adopted, for the administration of these schedules by the President will make reciprocity feasible without resort to special treaties which have hitherto proved insuperable obstacles to tariff agreements between this and other nations.

The platform utterance regarding currency reform will satisfy the most thoroughgoing currency reformer. The country needs "a more elastic and adaptable system." "Such a system "must meet the requirements of agriculturists, "manufacturers, merchants and business men "generally, must be automatic in operation, min-"imizing the fluctuations in interest rates." With an elastic currency whose expansion and contraction are "automatic" in character, this country will be as well guarded against sudden strains on credit and against artificial inflation as any foreign nation is or can be. The planks on the trusts and on the railroads adhere to the administration's policy of developing the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate trade, but at the same time of modifying the existing law in the direction of greater liberality where experience has shown that it operates with undue harshness, and there is no recognition of any special obligation to any class or interest. The permission of traffic agreements between railways would be a modification of the law so as to allow combinations whose results to the public would be beneficial, while the supervision of future railway stock and bond issues would be a natural and logical step forward in the enlightened policy of government regulation. We have had space to discuss only a few of the more important topics in the platform. For the rest, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the planks commit the party to policies which have been successful in the past and which have met with extraordinary popular approval under President Roosevelt.

### PRIZEFIGHTS IN THE NAVY.

All work and no play makes Jack Tar a dull sailor, but this fact is scarcely a decent excuse for the kind of diversion furnished on board the United States battleship Mississippi last Wednesday night, when a marine pitted against a professional pugilist from Philadelphia was killed by the latter in a so-called "boxing match." Boxing is the sailors' best loved sport, and there is no good reason for discouraging it. The men in the foc'sle are not mollycoddles, and clean exercise with padded gloves probably distracts many a sturdy bluejacket from indulging in much more harmful pleasures. But the incident at the League Island Navy Yard cannot be glossed over with these words.

In the first place, Peter Hagen lost his life in no ordinary boxing match, but in a typical slugging contest indistinguishable from the "fight to a finish" which the civilized world long since declared intolerable. The combatants hammered each other just as though a fat purse had been hung up for the victor, and the positive report that heavy bets were made on the outcome by the crew of the Mississippi and the landlubber friends of the Philadelphia "pug" lends a certain weight to the hypothesis that the fight was not merely for glory. Can the Navy Department give any reason for tolerating such vicious performances? Are sailors so difficult to get that prizefights have to be held out as an inducement to prospective recruits?

In the second place, the fatal contest was not between members of the navy; a professional fighter from shore was brought out to the battleship for the occasion, accompanied by a crowd of local "sports." Surely there is no excuse for matching an amateur boxer against a creature who earns a livelihood with his fists. And there is not the shadow of a justification for permitting the marine to enter the ring in defiance of the ship surgeon's explicit advice. If the surgeon cannot control the men on his sick list in a case like this, surely there is room for improvement in the rules of discipline.

The Navy Department can, if it will, prevent prizefights in its domain without hampering genuine amateur boxers, and few persons will question the propriety of its doing so.

### POLITICS AT PANAMA.

Early in the controversy over the coming Presidential election in Panama, in fact at the very beginning of it, it was reported that President Amador had arbitrarily removed from office three provincial governors—Ocaña of Coclé, Angulzola of Chiriqui and Melendez of Colon—and had filled their places with partisans of his own, with the evident intention of promoting the interests of Mr. Arias and opposing those of Mr. Obaldia, the rival candidates for the Presidential succession. This seemed remarkable, if not incredible, not only because of Dr. Amador's known character and because of his close friendship with both Messrs. Arias and Obaldia, but also because Mr. Melendez was likewise one of the President's closest personal and political friends and had been one of the first to join him in organizing the revolution of 1903, at which time Mr. Melendez was alcalde of Colon. It seemed desirable, therefore, to have further light thrown upon the case, at least, so far as Mr. Melendez was concerned, and this has now been done in what we must regard as an authoritative manner.

In March last, it appears, Dr. Amador and Mr. Melendez had a personal interview in which the political situation was discussed and in which the President declared that while personally he should feel constrained to support Mr. Arias rather than Mr. Obaldia, officially he should remain perfectly neutral, and that it was his wish that Mr. Melendez should feel equally free to support either candidate, while of course officially observing neutrality. That understanding prevailed for some time with entire satisfaction. Circumstances changed, however, and early in May there was correspondence between Dr. Amador and Mr. Melendez of a personal and confidential nature, in which the President expressed more strongly than before his interest in the election of Mr. Arias and his personal opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Obaldia—not because of the personality of that gentleman, but because of the political influences arrayed in his behalf. It does not appear that there was the slightest attempt to dictate to Mr. Melendez or any departure from the attitude of official impartiality which the President had from the first maintained. Mr. Melendez, however, was so impressed with the earnestness of the President's personal desire to see the Constitutional party kept in power that he regarded it as incongruous that he himself should remain in an important office to which the President had appointed him while he was supporting the candidate whom the President opposed. He therefore wrote frankly that he was fully committed to the support of Mr. Obaldia; that if he remained in office his official impartiality would be subject to suspicion, and that it seemed best for him to resign the governorship. "I do not perceive any other dignified course to pursue," he wrote on May 12, "but to resign the important office which I hold." Instead of arbitrarily dismissing the Governor, therefore, the President simply accepted the resignation which the Governor voluntarily offered for the sake of making himself more free to support the candidacy of his friend Mr. Obaldia.

These letters were in some way placed in the hands of Mr. Obaldia's friends, and were used as a basis for intimations that President Amador was improperly exerting official influence in behalf of Mr. Arias and against Mr. Obaldia, and also that Mr. Obaldia's candidacy was favored by the United States government. There appears to have been no ground for such an interpretation of them. They really have no significance beyond that which we have indicated, and it seems reasonable to suppose that other tales of political intrigue and oppression are similarly groundless or exaggerated. Party feeling in Panama runs high, perhaps almost as high as we have known it here, and the rival candidates and their partisans are doubtless using all permissible expedients to secure success. But there is no indication, so far as we can perceive, that the government of President Amador has pursued any other than a just, impartial and honorable course.

It was Taft first and the rest nowhere.

Prosperity, which has been looking in at the door for a month, may as well enter boldly and take full possession.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has come to the conclusion that it will be profitable, in dollars and cents, to consume all the coal it runs through its engine furnaces and get the good of it, instead of distributing a large amount over the adjacent landscape in the form of soot and smoke. That is a judicious decision, which may not materially increase the dividends on Pennsylvania stock, but which will undoubtedly decrease to a perceptible degree the coal bills of the company, and which will make life much pleasanter to those who ride on or live along that road.

No one need worry about the courts, with appointments in the hands of ex-Judge Taft.

The convention leaves Governor Hughes to New York, which is sure to claim his services. If he completes the programme of work laid down by him in this state, few will bulk larger than he in the nation's eye.

A little while ago the Russian Finance Minister was rejoicing because, "thank Heaven, we have yet no Parliament in Russia!" But now the despised Douma publicly rebukes him for making a domestic loan last winter without its sanction and warns him not to do so again under penalty of trouble, and he meekly eats his leek and asks the Douma if it will be pleased to sanction another loan which he wants very much. It does really look as though the Douma was a good deal more than a debating club, after all.

Four years more—of Taft.

Mr. Hitchcock takes his place among the major prophets.

The United States government refuses henceforth to make itself the agent for the distribution at cost to itself of anarchistic matter which clamors for its destruction. Another instance of the monstrous oppression of governments!

The national convention reached a decision on the Presidency quickly and easily because the Republican voters of the nation had already clearly signified what action they expected.

Speaker Cannon expresses his approval of the injunction plank. Conservatism has no more competent spokesman.

The president of the Carnegie Institution at Washington says that there is a fortune awaiting any man who can introduce to the general public bread that tastes less like cotton batting than does the stuff now sold for bread. More than a fortune, professor! Undying fame will be thrown in for the man who can work the miracle.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At the International Book and Paper Exhibition, which took place at Paris in 1907, one of the features of the American section was a model business office. Adjoining this was a reading room, where the principal papers of all countries were kept on file. When the awards of the international jury were published recently the fact appeared that The Tribune had received a gold medal and diploma, which have been transmitted to this country.

Mistress—Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in.
Jane—'Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me.—Illustrated Bits.

"The reign of the knife and the stiletto, which has been unquestioned in Italy for centuries," says the Rome correspondent of a Berlin paper, "is to be brought to an end. For generations it has been the custom to carry a knife, and those men in the lower walks who had no knife carried a sharpened nail or file, to be used on the slightest provocation. The wine is heavy, the blood of the people is hot, their power of self-control small. Is it a wonder, then, that, with the murderous instrument always at hand, there should be so many fatal encounters? But the lawmakers have at last discovered that the morals of the whole nation have been influenced for the bad by the knife-carrying custom, and laws will be passed similar to those now in force in some parts of the United States of America making it a crime to carry a deadly weapon."

In the late financial stringency a clerk in one of the New York banks was trying to explain to a solid old Dutchman why the bank could not pay cash to depositors as formerly, and was insisting that he be satisfied with Clearing House checks. But the old German could not grasp the situation, and finally the president of the bank was called upon to enlighten the dissatisfied customer. After a detailed explanation of the financial situation, the president concluded: "Now, my good man, you understand, don't you?"
"Yes," dubiously replied the Dutchman. "I tinks I understand. It's just like dis, ven my baby vakes up in der night and cries for milk, I give her a milk ticket."—Harper's Weekly.

According to the sketches of his career in the Southern newspapers, General Clement A. Evans, the new commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is a worthy successor of the late General Stephen D. Lee. His war service began when he was elected major of the 31st Georgia Regiment. He was soon after promoted to colonel. His regiment was put in Lawton's (afterward Gordon's) brigade. General Evans succeeded Gordon when he was promoted major general, and again succeeded Gordon in command of the division. His service was in the army of Northern Virginia and he took part in all the leading battles fought on the soil of Virginia, Maryland and Tennessee. He was wounded five times, twice seriously, once at Monocacy and again at Gettysburg. In command of his division at Appomattox he put up the last fight which was made after the surrender—he had not received notice of the truce.

Foreigner (not well informed in American politics)—What is it that makes those "allies," as you call them, stick together?
Native—The cohesive power of a common grouch.—Chicago Tribune.

Cardinal Gibbons will celebrate on June 30 his forty-seventh anniversary as a priest and his twenty-second year as a Cardinal. While the Cardinal is nearing his seventy-fourth birthday, which will be reached on July 23, he is still hale and hearty, and expects to visit London and Rome this summer.

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.
"If I were you," suggested the operator when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer."
"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."—Everybody's Magazine.

Chicago has a novel organization in the Bartenders and Saloonkeepers' Total Abstinence Society, which is now said to have two thousand members. Many saloonkeepers in the Windy City, it is reported, are bound by an agreement not to employ men who drink. While New York grog sellers have no such society and no such agreement, so far as the public has ever heard, all the better class of drinking places strictly enforce rules against employes drinking while on duty, and there are scores of bartenders in this city who never drink a drop of the liquids they dispense. The head drink mixer in a downtown café—an expert on liquors of all kinds—has been in the business for twenty-five years and does not know the taste of his own wares.

Hyker—Bronson tells me he is taking mud baths now.
Pyker—Why, I thought he was out of politics.—Illustrated Bits.

Baltimore, following the lead of New York State, has started a vigorous crusade against the cocaine evil, which is said to be particularly prevalent among the negroes of that city. An ordinance prohibiting the easy sale of the drug and making persons found with it in their possession subject to arrest has passed the City Council and Mayor Mahool has promised to sign it.

Cook—My dog took first prize at the cat show.
Hook—How was that?
Cook—He took the cat.—Illustrated Bits.

### PRETTY WELL, THANK YOU.

[From The Tribune of May 3.]

There is no merit in preserving an attitude of uncertainty when uncertainty has ceased to exist. It is our conviction, based on the facts which we have published and on probabilities so strong as to be scarcely distinguishable from facts, that the choice of the Republican convention for President of the United States has now been determined and that the nomination of Mr. Taft has been foreordained. If nothing more than what seems to be already in sight should occur between this date and June 16, our belief is that Mr. Taft would enter the convention with a secure majority of the delegates behind him, and be nominated on the first ballot—probably by not fewer than 520 votes out of 980. But the tide is setting so strongly in his favor that the natural process of accretion is likely to increase his majority beyond the dimensions now clearly discernible.

## About People and Social Incidents.

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—The President late this afternoon issued a statement, in which he congratulated the country upon the nomination of Mr. Taft for President. Later in the evening he received the Secretary at the White House and congratulated him on his new honors.

Owing to the President's horses having been shipped to Oyster Bay for the summer, his usual afternoon horseback ride was impossible, and instead he and Mrs. Roosevelt went on a short drive immediately after luncheon.

As a preliminary to the departure for Oyster Bay the President said goodby in the morning to his naval and military aids, Lieutenant Commander Sims, Captain Butt and Captain Lee, as well as to Sergeant McDermott.

Secretary Taft was the first of the Cabinet officials to see the President in the morning, while Secretary Root, Secretary Straus, Postmaster General Meyer, Acting Secretary Newberry and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon were the other members of the Cabinet circle to take up matters with him in the forenoon.

After the short drive in the afternoon the President played tennis with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, and while so engaged received the news of Secretary Taft's nomination.

Among the callers in the forenoon were Bishop Aversa, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico; the Rev. Father Doherty, of the Catholic University; Charles Henry Butler, official reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States; Captain Peary, the Arctic explorer, and "Billy" Sunday, the baseball player evangelist.

### THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—The Secretary of State will start with the President on Saturday morning, and from New York go to his country place at Clinton, N. Y., where Mrs. Root is already established for the summer.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, was one of the most enthusiastic women in Washington to-day. She spent the greater part of the day in her husband's office at the War Department. She expects to accompany the Secretary to Ohio next week.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—Only two of the nine ambassadors of the diplomatic colony in Washington are left in Washington with the departure of the dean of the corps, the Italian Ambassador, and Baroness Mayor des Planches, who started to-day for a leisurely motor trip to Smith's Point, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., where they will stay during the warm weather. The two remaining ambassadors are Señor Nabuco, of Brazil, and Baron Takahira, of Japan. Señor Nabuco will join his family at Hamilton about the end of the month, and the Japanese Ambassador is only awaiting the arrival of the Baroness, who is on the way here, to remove his Embassy to Buena Vista, Md.

The Chilian Minister and Mme. Cruz, who went to New York yesterday, sailed to-day for a three months' stay in Mexico. Señor Yoacham, the chargé d'affaires, in the absence of his chief will return to Washington to-morrow.

### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, expects to start Saturday morning for Watch Hill, R. I. Mrs. Newberry will be accompanied by Miss Carol Newberry and Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of General and Mrs. Arthur Murray, who will visit them for a season. The Newberry boys, Barnes and Phelps, who are visiting relatives in Detroit, will join their mother and sister upon their arrival at Watch Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowndes joined the general exodus this morning, going to Stockbridge, Mass., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandergrift and their daughter, Miss Alice Vandergrift, who are among the recent additions to Washington's New York colony, having taken the Kearney House for a term of years, will leave the capital for a day or two for their summer home in the Thousand Islands region.

Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith have joined the Washington contingent at Bar Harbor, opening their cottage there to-day.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Of all the races in the neighborhood of New York the Suburban has always been the most popular, the Long Island set in particular invariably being well represented at the course, and, in spite of the new racing law, it is probable that there will be a large attendance to-day at the Sheepshead track. For, in addition to the splendid card offered, many will be attracted by curiosity as to the altered conditions arising from the recently enacted legislation.

Commander and Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jacquelyne Jerrold Kelley, to Joseph Ballister Russell, of Boston.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan is at her country place, Highland Cragston, Highland Falls, N. Y., where she will spend the summer. Her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, are also at Highland Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee have left town for their summer home on Lake Champlain, where they will spend the next two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin have not yet left town for the summer, but are occupying their house in Gramercy Park, adjoining that of Mrs. Schieffelin's mother, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, who recently arrived from abroad, have taken possession of their country place at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt have taken a cottage at Seabright, N. J., for the season.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who has been for the last three weeks at her country place at Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, who have been staying at the Plaza since their arrival in town last Saturday, and Lloyd Warren.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Miss Annah Ripley will return from Europe the latter part of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have arrived in town from Newport, and are staying at the Gotham.

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 18.—A special meeting of the members of the Newport Reading Room, who include all the society men in Newport, has been called for Saturday to settle on a question that has arisen in regard to the future welfare of the club. The stockholders in the club at the present time are not required to pay dues, and some think that they should pay the same as the non-stockholder members.

Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt is to motor in Europe when she goes abroad next month. She is to be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. F. O. French; her son, William Henry Vanderbilt, and by Miss North, who is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at Harbour View.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was a Newport visitor to-day, making an inspection of her Newport estates before going abroad. It is her present intention to return to Newport in August and occupy Belcourt for the rest of the season. She may be accompanied from Europe by her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough.

Henry F. Eldridge has returned to New York after a brief Newport stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman and Miss C. Ogden Jones were the Newport cottagers to entertain at dinner to-night.

Monson Morris is a guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at Harbour View.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Cross arrived to-day for the season.

Joseph Harriman, Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Sidney J. Colford and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French are those who recently registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, of New York, have joined Miss Anna Sands here.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton French are expected on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry went to Providence to-day to pay a visit to Peter Goelet Gerry.

Whitney Warren returned from New York this evening.

The Misses Brice have taken the R. M. Cushing cottage in Bellevue avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver arrived for the season this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones for a part of the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Sailor, of Germantown; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Barney, of California, and Mrs. Julia B. Thornton, of Newburg, N. Y., arrived at their Jamestown cottages to-day.

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM LENOX.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 18.—Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield entertained to-day at her cottage on Ice Glen road, in Stockbridge.

Miss A. Roosevelt, who has been visiting Miss Susan Sedgwick, departed to-day for Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Field have arrived at Elm Court, the Sloane country place.

W. W. Rutherfurd arrived to-night from New York.

Mrs. William B. Postlethwaite, of Washington, has arrived for the season.

William Adams Delano, of New York, is at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Nora Iasigi has gone to New Canaan, Conn., to visit her sister, Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis.

Miss Adele Brewer started to-day for New London.

F. D. Sherman, Mrs. Alexander B. Trowbridge, of Port Washington, Long Island, and Mrs. George D. Pratt, of Glen Cove, Long Island, arrived to-day.

Miss Clementine Furniss, who has been a guest of Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, has departed for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, jr., started to-day for York Harbor, Maine.

## AMBASSADOR RIDDLE BETTER.

### Will Soon Leave St. Petersburg Hospital—Mr. Ragsdale at His Post.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—John W. Riddle, the American Ambassador to Russia, who entered a hospital here a week ago with a threatened attack of pneumonia, was to-day declared by his physicians to be thoroughly convalescent, and will soon be able to leave the hospital. His illness was the result of a cold contracted while spending his vacation in the Riviera last April. This was aggravated by exposure to inclement weather early in June. Mr. Riddle was taken at first to his summer villa on Christoffsky Island, but a better heated building was found advisable, and he was removed to the hospital.

James W. Ragsdale, of California, the newly appointed consul general of the United States at St. Petersburg, has arrived in this city and assumed the duties of his office.

### MRS. M'CORMICK CATCHES KAISERIN.

Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wife of the former Ambassador to France, who hurried East from Chicago on the Pennsylvania special to catch the outbound Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, was able yesterday to board the steamer from the pier with about twelve minutes to spare. Mrs. McCormick attended the Republican National Convention with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

While discussing the President's refusal to accept another nomination yesterday, Mrs. McCormick said she believed Mrs. Roosevelt's fear for her husband's safety every time he left the White House was one of the reasons for his pledge against renomination.

### CHILDREN TO BE MRS. SAGE'S GUESTS.

Mrs. Russell Sage is to entertain this afternoon every child in Sag Harbor, her summer home, at a picnic. There are no conditions save age. Mrs. Sage herself will be on hand. The picnic is to be held after the close of school in the Park Ground Grove.

### DR. KINSMAN ACCEPTS ELECTION.

Wilmington, Del., June 18.—The Rev. Dr. Kinsman, of New York, has accepted election as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware.

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

THE DEUTSCHLAND, FROM HAMBURG.

Emil L. Boas.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Shepherd.
Miss H. M. Wood.
Mrs. J. L. Lockwood.
Karl Arbenz.

THE MAJESTIC, FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Atherton Clarke.
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Preston.
Mrs. E. H. Every.
Mrs. L. C. Riggs.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duer.
Clarence Overend.

FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE, FROM NAPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes.
Miss Gertrude E. Simonds.
Miss M. S. Hall.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Lyford.
Ronald F. Webster

## THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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|---|---|
| J. W. Gates | $500 00 |
| Collection taken in the Universalist Sunday School, Stamford, Conn., through Julia B. Strobridge | 4 66 |
| M. O. | 250 00 |
| Mrs. W. S. Brown | 100 00 |
| Mrs. Charles E. Rapelyea, Elmira, N. Y. | 25 00 |
| Miss L. P. Raynor | 2 00 |
| George W. Collard | 25 00 |
| Miss Alice H. Honeyman, Washington | 5 00 |
| Henry H. Honeyman, Washington | 5 00 |
| The Orphans' Home and Asylum, through Augusta G. Hamilton | 62 40 |
| Miss Emma J. Lapham | 3 00 |
| The Rev. George T. Washburn, D. D., Meriden, Conn. | 2 00 |
| Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church of Piercefield, N. Y., through C. S. Osgood | 11 01 |
| "In memory of C. M. F." | 10 00 |
| S. C. A. | 100 00 |
| J. G. and A. R. H. | 10 00 |
| Previously acknowledged | 3,828 88 |
| Total, June 18, 1908 | $4,943 95 |

### BURTON DECLINES POST.

Washington, June 18.—Representative Theodore E. Burton has declined appointment as umpire of the Panama land claims commission.

### MARK TWAIN SEES NEW HOME.

Danbury, Conn., June 18.—Mark Twain saw to-night for the first time his estate in Redding and the Italian villa built thereon as a home for him. After looking the place over he said it delighted him and that he was going to stay. He has named it Innocence at Home.

### NEW DIRECTOR FOR COOPER UNION.

The trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art have appointed director of the institution Charles R. Richards, at present director of the department of manual training in Teachers College, Columbia University. The appointment is to take effect immediately. Mr. Richards has long been interested in industrial education, and has travelled extensively in India, China and Japan. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

### FOR A PACIFIC CRUISE.

Washington, June 18.—Orders have been issued at the Navy Department for the armored cruisers the Tennessee, the Washington, the California and the South Dakota, of the second division of the Pacific fleet, and the torpedo-boat destroyers the Perry, the Preble and the Farragut to leave San Francisco on June 25 for a practice cruise from San Francisco to San Diego. Upon completion of this cruise the Tennessee and the Washington will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, for repairs.

### NO CHILDREN ON STAGE IN SUMMER.

Mayor McClellan, who recently discussed the advisability of allowing children to appear in public performances during the hot months with Superintendent Jenkins, of the children's society, has determined to withhold consent for such appearances from July 1 to September 1, 1908. The new rule takes effect at once.