## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Brewster's Millions.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—A Stubborn Cinderella.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Richest Girl.
DALY'S—8:15—The Goddess of Reason.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARRICK—8:30—The Patriot.
GERMAN—8:15—The Open Door.
HACKETT—8:20—A Woman's Way.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Return of Eve.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Bird Ballet—Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Kassa.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:20—8:30—The Bachelor.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Puritani.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Joint Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—The Bartered Bride.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:10—Macbeth—8:10—Richelieu.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:20—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Votes for Women.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Warrens of Virginia.

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**New-York Daily Tribune.**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1909.

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### *THE NEWS THIS MORNING.*

CONGRESS.—The President transmitted a message pointing out the necessity for the revision of the tariff. ==== Senate: After a short session adjournment was taken until Friday. ==== House: The Speaker announced the personnel of the Rules and Ways and Means committees, and the drawing for seats was held.

FOREIGN.—Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Premier Asquith spoke before the House of Commons in defence of the naval estimate, saying that the rapid construction in Germany caused the increase in the estimates. ==== Austria will demand a definite explanation from Servia, and will place her Bosnian troops on a war footing; the people fear that war is imminent, and stocks fell sharply. ==== The strike of the state employes in the telegraph, postal and telephone departments in Paris is spreading, and is causing great inconvenience; it is reported that it will be impossible to get off the mails to-day; troops are guarding the stations. ==== A sergeant and a number of privates of the rural guard, who were joined by peasants in Santa Clara Province, have taken to the woods to organize a rebellion; detachments are in pursuit. ==== Señor Rojas has been appointed Venezuelan Minister to the United States. ==== Conferences between Chinese and Russian officials to settle the Harbin dispute began at Peking. ==== Winston Churchill, president of the British Board of Trade, expressed the opinion that the reduction of America's tariffs would increase her purchasing power abroad.

DOMESTIC.—The Governor and his advisers at midnight were putting the finishing touches to his direct primaries bill in hopes of having it ready for introduction in the Legislature to-day. ==== The Court of Appeals decided that John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, must stand trial on a charge of perjury in connection with his annual report to the State Insurance Department. ==== Efforts were made, preparatory to the hearing to-day, to enlist support for the proposed constitutional amendments increasing New York City's debt margin so that funds may be provided for subway building. ==== The upstate Public Service Commission refused to sanction the building of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad, which was to parallel part of the New York Central system. ==== The Senate passed bills increasing District Attorney Jerome's salary to $15,000 a year, and providing for the gift by New York City to the Academy of Design of the site of the Arsenal in Central Park.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. ==== Albert B. Boardman favored the repeal of the Elsberg law, which, he said, prevented subway building. ==== The detective bureau was working to connect local Italians with the murder of Lieutenant Petrosino. ==== "The Churchman's" reply to the open letter to Bishop Greer was made public. ==== It was said that the United States Steel Corporation would cut the wages of its 240,000 employes 15 to 20 per cent by April 15. ==== Ex-President Roosevelt and his son Kermit had a spirited rifle match. ==== Ex-Mayor Low and other prominent citizens expressed regret at the passage in the State Senate of the bill to replace the arsenal in Central Park with a National Academy of Design. ==== Dispatches received by the Colombian Consul General here said martial law had been declared in Bogota. ==== A shutdown or strike was predicted if the operators and miners did not reach an agreement by April 1.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Snow and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 32.

### *INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.*

The recent experience of this state in seeing the assets of one of its insurance companies set out on a midnight journey for Pittsburg suggests, at least, the need of authority on the part of the Insurance Department to take charge of the affairs of any domestic insurance company in a shaky or insolvent condition. But it is hardly necessary to confer upon the State Superintendent of Insurance any such sweeping powers as are conferred by the bill recently prepared by the Attorney General and introduced in the Legislature.

We quote from that bill to show the occasions when in accordance with its provisions the Superintendent of Insurance may take charge of a company:

> Whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of Insurance that any such domestic corporation (a) is insolvent, or (b) has violated its charter or any law of the state, or (c) is conducting its business in an unsafe or unauthorized manner, or (d) has suspended payment of any of its obligations, or (e) has refused or neglected to obey any lawful order of the Superintendent, or (f) has refused to submit its books, papers, accounts and affairs to the inspection of the Superintendent or his deputy or examiners, or (g) that any officer of any such corporation has refused to be examined on oath touching its affairs, or (h) that the capital of any such corporation, if it be a stock corporation, or its reserve, if it be a mutual corporation, is impaired, or (i) that any such corporation has neglected or refused to observe an order of the Superintendent to make good any deficiency whenever its capital, if it be a stock corporation, or its reserve, if it be a mutual corporation, shall have become impaired.
>
> And, further, whenever, as in the Pittsburg case, a New York company attempts to transfer its business or property to another company without the consent of the Superintendent, and whenever further transaction of business would, in his opinion, be hazardous to the public or the policyholders or creditors of the company. In any of these cases the Superintendent may take possession of the assets of the company.

Now, it will be observed that many of the contingencies provided for in the act are dependent upon conditions of insolvency, or at least of unsoundness. In such cases it may seem to be in the public interest that the Superintendent should have the power, similar to that held by the State Superintendent of Banks or the Controller of the Currency, to take charge of insurance companies. In other cases under the proposed act he is permitted to intervene in case of violation of the law or of his own orders. It would seem that different methods of enforcing the law were more appropriate than this.

If sufficient opportunity to resort to the courts for their protection were guaranteed by the proposed law to the officers, policyholders and creditors of insurance companies in the custody of the State Superintendent on the ground of insolvency or financial weakness, this provision for the protection of the public might work no hardship; but the restriction in the presenting of such applications to the courts to ten days after the intervention of the State Department of Insurance appears unreasonably and unnecessarily severe.

### *NOW FOR THE TARIFF.*

President Taft's message to Congress recommending a revision of the tariff schedules is short and businesslike. Having amplified his views on the plan and scope of the revision in the inaugural address, he deemed it quite unnecessary to repeat what he had said only ten days before. He asks for prompt action on the tariff schedules, for the sufficient reason that business will necessarily be halted to some extent while the new rates are being fixed. But he does not favor trying to "railroad" a revision through, for the equally sufficient reason that, though some temporary inconvenience must result from delay now, lasting harm would be done by enacting a tariff law which should fail to readjust the rates to fit present conditions and should thus disappoint public expectations. The President wisely urges "as much speed as possible consistent "with its [the tariff's] due and thorough consideration."

The revision of 1909 is to be undertaken under much more favorable conditions than were the revisions of 1890, 1894 and 1897. We have called attention many times to the fact that the tariff question no longer raises bitter partisan or sectional antagonisms. The protection system is now thoroughly established, and parties and sections differ only as to methods of applying it. The Democratic party, in both the House and the Senate, has become in large part moderately protectionist. There will be no serious opposition in either branch to a measure which gives a reasonable amount of protection to domestic interests.

Again, the Republican party has a secure majority in Congress. In 1890 it controlled the House by a narrow margin. In 1897 it was in an actual minority in the Senate. There has been an opportunity this year, also, for advance work on the schedules such as was not possible in 1890, 1894 or 1897. The Ways and Means Committee of the House has spent four months working out a revision, and the Senate Finance Committee has also been studying the question. The bill to be presented to-day by Mr. Payne will not be a rough draft, but a nearly completed measure. If it satisfies Republican sentiment its consideration in the House will not be unduly protracted. On the other hand, there will be no occasion for rushing it through under whip and spur. The House has shown its desire for freer discussion and action, and an opportunity should be given for genuine debate on the new schedules. An amendment to the rules adopted on Monday safeguards the right of the House to vote on questions which it deems of importance, for it allows a motion to recommit with instructions to be made before a measure can be disposed of. Formerly the Rules Committee could bring in an order requiring amendments to be voted on in bulk and denying a division on any particular amendment. As a consequence the members of the House were compelled to vote for a bill as a whole or against it as a whole, although a majority might prefer to pass it with a modification.

The new tariff law will be made largely in the Senate, and in that body it will be considered long enough to measure the country's feeling toward it. It is better to be deliberate than to run the risk of serious blunders. To judge from experience, there is little probability that the new tariff law will go to the President before June 1.

### *AN UNHAPPY LOT.*

Hard is the lot of a Democratic "leader" in the House of Representatives. The Hon. Champ Clark is just now experiencing the pangs which go with the empty honor of minority leadership. In his present sufferings he will have the sympathy of many predecessors. Similar experiences led Mr. Bailey and Mr. Richardson to resign a penitential office. With a prophetic soul the Hon. John Sharp Williams, who also often led a column marching the other way, retired to private life on March 4. He doubtless saw trouble ahead, and preferred two years on his plantation studying Jefferson to trying to enforce subordination and respect for party authority on the unruly Jeffersonians who constitute the House minority.

Mr. Clark began with high hopes and an opportunity for distinction such as no Democratic leader has had since Mr. Crisp made the fight against the Reed rules in the 51st Congress. If he could have held the Democratic forces together he would have had a chance to overthrow the machine and play a conspicuous part in reforming the parliamentary system of the House. Victory was within his grasp, when an insubordinate minority within the minority went over to the enemy and left him discredited and impotent. His commands and entreaties fell on deaf ears, for the deserters thought that it was far more important to take care of their personal interests than to make Mr. Clark's accession to power as the Democratic leader dramatic and memorable.

The Missouri statesman is disappointed, but he should have known his followers better. The Democratic party in Congress is just as divided and incapable as is the Democratic party in the nation. Its statesmen are fatally prone to look out for their own advantage instead of the party's. The emblem of the national organization is a mule. That is good so far as it goes. But a fitter emblem would be two mules travelling in opposite directions.

### *THE LATEST SOUND SILENCER.*

How far the influence of a good example has been felt in the succession of certain closely related reforms which have recently been recorded far be it from us to say. It is enough that the world may profit by them. For several years the best automobiles have been equipped with a device which nearly extinguishes the "chug-chug" of their engines. Inspired, perhaps, by that happy precedent, Mr. H. Percy Maxim proposes to attach to a rifle a simple bit of mechanism which reduces the noise of discharge to a scarcely audible minimum. Before his laurels have had a chance to wither news comes from the other side of the Atlantic of an invention of a closely allied character—the "phone-hush."

This novel and beneficent appliance is not designed, as might hastily be inferred, to suppress the sound of a telephone call bell. Already there are available methods of mitigating the enthusiasm of what is an indispensable adjunct to telephonic conversation, and no new ones are required. The invention here referred to serves a different purpose. It is meant to prevent a part of the talk in which one of the users of the telephone may indulge from reaching the ears of the other, and its operation may be easily understood.

Suppose that Smith, at one end of the wire, has made overtures of a business nature to Jones, at the other, and that before Jones makes a final reply he wishes to consult Robinson, who at the time occupies the office with him. Very likely it may not be for Jones's interest that Smith shall know either that Jones is taking advice or what counsel Robinson offers, but the efficiency of the telephone has so increased that it has an unpleasant habit of giving away such details. Aware of the possibility that his confidence may be betrayed, Jones may clap his hand over the mouthpiece of his transmitter, but the precaution involves more or less inconvenience and frequently fails to insure the secrecy desired. Here is where the "phone-hush" is said to come into play. How well it does its work we do not know, but if its success equals the excellence of its aim it should be regarded with favor.

Though in situations of this kind it is a common practice to keep a telephone wire open in order to save time, the gain is not infrequently offset by a loss of another nature. In the certainty that remarks which are not intended to be overheard will not be there is so great an advantage that it would often pay to close a conversation definitely, with or without an appointment for resumption. Only a wonderfully good sound silencer could match such a policy in practical service.

### *THE NAVY YARD RESTAURANT.*

So obvious are the merits of the plan to provide workmen at the Brooklyn navy yard with good food at low prices that there can be no hesitation in accepting Miss Morgan's forecast of its success. It must be a dull mind which fails to perceive what advantages are to be offered to the government employes for whom the new restaurant is intended. As soon as they have discovered how much more they can get for their money than they do now, and how great will be the convenience of being thus served inside the yard, it is not unlikely that room for more than seven hundred men will be demanded.

Miss Morgan wishes it to be understood that the project is not a charity. The men will pay for what they get, and suffer no loss of pride. But the spirit in which the work has been undertaken deserves grateful recognition. Those who are to be benefited by it would never have taken the initiative themselves; through the organizing talent displayed in the preparations an influence has been exerted which they could not have exercised, and the result is a beneficence which modesty cannot conceal.

### *SUBJECT TO SUBJECTIVITY.*

"The Brooklyn Eagle" presents a new and an impressive argument against depriving the borough presidents of their administrative functions. Says "The Eagle": "It would be the re-"duction of communities now free to a Philip-"pine subjectivity, which would be most disas-"trous and depressing." We do not know how bad a Philippine "subjectivity" would be, but we should hate to see Brooklyn reduced to any kind of subjectivity.

To appreciate how serious a loss such a situation would entail it is necessary only to read a dictionary definition of "subjectivity." First, it is "the state or quality of being subjective; "subjectiveness; also, any element or form of "psychical experience." There would obviously be a great loss in taxable values to the city if Brooklyn became merely subjective, only a form of psychical experience.

Nor does this definition by any means exhaust the balefulness of the fate in store for Brooklyn if deprived of its Coler. The dictionary further says that subjectivity is "the char-"acter of existing merely as a mental repre-"sentation; the non-possession of objectivity; "hence the absence of objective reality; illusive-"ness; also, an illusion." Brooklyn without its Coler would be a mere illusion, and a Philippine illusion at that! We dare say Mr. Ivins never thought of this. We ourselves did not think of it when we too hastily supported his plan of stripping the borough presidents of their administrative duties. We repent. If Coler is indispensable to keep Brooklyn objective we are for Coler, too.

The subtle distinction between "subjective" and "objective" was admirably clarified by a German—no one but a German could do it—when he said that a monkey holding his tail in the fire was enjoying the "objective" experience of roasting and the "subjective" experience of being roasted. But even a monkey without his tail would not be entirely subjective—one advantage, and, we sincerely hope, the only advantage, a monkey has over the Borough of Brooklyn.

### *BABEL.*

The cause of the Universal Language does not seem to be advancing by leaps and bounds. Many times we have been told in recent years that it is nonsense for the world to be burdened with such a multiplicity of tongues, all of which have grown up from primitive jabberings and ejaculations in the most shockingly unscientific way. "Go to, now!" the Wise Men have said; "we will construct a new language "on strictly scientific principles, which will "forthwith displace all the various lingoes of "this modern Babel, and particularly this "worst of all, the English!" And so they gave us Volapük, which made some pother for a time and then died an unlamented death, giving place to Esperanto, which seemed to have been invented largely to tell what a miserable thing Volapük had been and how infallibly this new tongue was to become the one and only speech of man. Now, however, Esperanto appears to wane, while Ilo, newest and most scientific of universal tongues, comes to the fore.

And what say the Iloists of Esperanto? Listen: That it "has an abominable sound"; that "almost unpronounceable sounds and combinations occur"; that it is "greatly illogical in its word formation"; that it "is very poor in root words," a state of affairs which "has led to the "adoption of many idiotisms and of absurd com-"pounds"; that it "is not fit for an interna-"tional language"; that it is "already undergoing "the same fate as Volapük, and in a few years "will be only of historical interest," all of which is "on account of the folly of the fad-"dists" and of the "fanatic and mercenary Espe-"rantists." But as for Ilo, according to the same authority, it "is as much superior to Esperanto as the latter to the defunct Volapük." That also may be true. But how great a degree of superiority does that imply? Any at all? And what will the next new tongue declare of Ilo?

Meantime, we believe that the poor old cumbersome and illogical English language continues to be spoken and written by an increasingly large proportion of the world's inhabitants and to show a vitality which will enable it to record the invention, rise, decline and fall of many more "scientific" and "universal" tongues.

> Only a few men of wealth and the artists who planned the invasion of the park by the National Academy of Design support the present scheme. But it has been carefully and vigorously developed. Only two newspapers in New York have thus far protested against the proposed seizure of park lands by a private institution, "The World" and "The Times."—The New York Times, March 16.

As soon as the scheme was broached The Tribune, on February 18, condemned it from every point of view, summing up the case in this declaration: "Neither the Academy of De-"sign nor any other institution, no matter how "pure its artistic purpose may be, has any busi-"ness to threaten the integrity of Central Park." The bill slid through the Senate yesterday on the runners provided by that apostle of the fine arts, Mr. Grady, and there are those who think it will pass the Assembly. If it should we confidently believe that the Governor would knock it out in one short, sharp and decisive round.

Murphy and McCarren cannot unite at home, but they seem to have formed an offensive and defensive alliance in the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, taking everything into account, Congressman Fitzgerald is to be congratulated. Practically, he carried off all the honors of war.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Including a promotion to fill the minority vacancy on the Committee on Rules. "The Eagle" is right in saying it was "a field day in Congress" for Fitzgerald and Brooklyn.

### *THE TALK OF THE DAY.*

Among those who will take part in to-day's celebration of the Irish saint's day will be one resident of the East Side, who will march under the green flag because he lost a wager a year ago, when the Jewish Feast of Purim was celebrated on St. Patrick's Day. One of his Irish neighbors agreed then to celebrate with him if he would return the compliment, and the man who got "tired" first was to join the other this year, when the festival days did not come on the same date. The Russian was no match for his Irish friend in the way of celebrating, and, anticipating his appearance in the parade to-day, he has been receiving for some time all kinds of St. Patrick's Day decorations, some of which he will wear. "I'll get my revenge in 1913," said the loser, "for then there will be a Purim parade all over the country—the festival falls that year on February 22."

Hoax—Here comes Borleigh. Do you know him to speak to?
Joax—Not if I see him first.—Philadelphia Record.

While the festivities at Hampton Roads incident to the return of the fleet from its world cruise were at their height a mock marriage was held, in which the participants were a midshipman and a Pennsylvania girl. After the "wedding" one of the midshipman's classmates thought it would be a fine joke to call up the papers and give them the "news" of the wedding with the quotation marks left off. This he did, and the next day, while in the midst of the enjoyment of his joke, he was called upon by the captain of his ship for an explanation, and later ordered to visit the editors of the papers to whom he had given the information and make retraction. Nor was that the end of the "joke," for still later, when the fact of the captain's order had gone abroad, the victim of his joke insisted upon his giving a dinner for the entire mess. The practical joker has decided that purveying false information, even in a spirit of fun, is not as amusing as it might seem.

Teacher of Geometry—What? Your father told you that that was the shortest distance between two points! What is your father?
Boy—He runs a taxicab, ma'am.—Puck.

If an act just signed by Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania is enforced trading in "rots and spots"—spoiled and cracked eggs—will not be so remunerative in Philadelphia as it has been for some years. The new law prohibits the sale of any eggs which are partially decomposed or otherwise unfit for food, under penalty of a fine of from $200 to $1,000 or three to nine months in jail. Another new Pennsylvania pure food law is one that prohibits, under penalty of from $25 to $100 fine, the sale of any adulterated "soft drink," and will, it is hoped, abolish the business in beverages made out of coal tar dyes and chemicals.

Mrs. Youngwife—What is the first question you ask of a maid whom you think of employing?
Mrs. Oldone—I always say first, "Have you ever lived with me before?"—Life.

Sergeant McGonigle, of Chicago's police automobile squad, thinks that much overspeeding of motorists is due to smoky and smelly cars ahead. The sergeant, addressing the court in a recent case, said: "Your honor, if I may be permitted to say a word, I believe smoking automobiles are worse than speeding automobiles, and that they are also the cause of many accidents and much of the speeding done by chauffeurs. If a man were driving a dirty, smoking automobile ahead of me and I had to breathe the fumes of gas and smoke, I believe I would resort to speeding to pass that machine and get some fresh air."

Mrs. Nagger—The noise you make at night is very unpleasant music.
Mr. Nagger—Do you call snoring music?
Mrs. Nagger—I should say so. Sheet music arranged for the bugle.—Chicago Record-Herald.

David O. Ives, now of New York, has been appointed by the Merchants' Association of Boston to head its new Board of Transportation, which, it is hoped, will solve the transit problems of the Hub. Mr. Ives is at present chairman of the joint classification committee, which represents all trunk lines east of the Mississippi River, with offices in New York. He is a New England man and a graduate of Harvard. He has been continuously in official relations with various railroads since 1889, having held high positions with the Burlington lines in Iowa and Missouri. From 1905 to August 1, 1908, he was general traffic manager of the Wabash system.

"What is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?"
"A pessimist is always thinking of his liabilities, while an optimist thinks only of his assets."—Judge.

## THE HOUSE RULES FIGHT.

### APPROVAL OF MODIFICATION.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Reed rules have proved an admirable instrument to get business done in the House. Their abolition would be a colossal blunder, but their modification within reasonable limits, made with discretion, will be advantageous and meet with a very wide public approval.

### THE NET RESULT.

From The Hartford Courant.

The net result is that a thorough revision of the rules has been staved off for (probably) another two years; that changes have been made, but not to the extent desired by nearly one-half the House's membership, and that both "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Champ Clark have insurrections to deal with. We shall see what happens to the insurrectos.

### NOW FOR REVISION.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Public opinion has had its effect. For months it has been evident to every loyal Republican who has kept closely in touch with party sentiment that the attempt of the Republican Congressmen at Washington to prevent any modification of the House rules was strangely at variance with the strong demands of public sentiment. . . . Now, the one thing for Congress to do is to get to work on the tariff bill and to pass it with no unnecessary delay.

### NOT WITHOUT CONSOLATION.

From The Springfield Republican.

The day's battle over the House rules was one of the most interesting and important parliamentary crises since Speaker Reed first counted a quorum. Mr. Cannon was safely landed in the chair for the 61st Congress, but he immediately lost control of the chamber in the contest that ensued over the adoption of the old rules without amendment. While Cannon won out, Cannonism stayed in. But the final outcome was not without consolation for the Republican organization and its battered leader.

### CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The combination of Democrats and "insurgents" is strong enough, apparently, to force respect. If that respect is not forthcoming, the regular session of Congress in December can fight the battle to the finish.

But, meanwhile, let us have peace. The important thing right now is the tariff. Business prosperity waits upon its settlement. Let the decks be cleared for action, and let that action be prompt.

### CANNON AND HIS ENEMIES.

From The Washington Star.

It is important to remember that Mr. Cannon's enemies are not found in the opposition party. Leading Democrats who know him from personal and official contact admire and trust him. They pay tribute to his excellencies and integrity and think his honors and influence have been well won. They want him shorn of power, not because of a misuse of power, but because such power is against their temporary interests. They themselves have bestowed the same power on a Speaker of their own, and at the first opportunity will do so again. They are playing politics—and "horse" with the Republican insurgents. The play has but begun, and may continue through the three sessions of the present House, and therefore will be worth watching as a political manœuvre.

## RECEPTION FOR HERBERT L. SATTERLEE.

A reception and review of the 1st Naval Battalion has been tendered to Herbert L. Satterlee, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the members of the Veteran Association of the battalion, on board the United States ship Granite State, at 97th street and the North River, on Saturday evening. A smoker will follow the review.

# About People and Social Incidents

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 16.—The President sent his message asking for a prompt revision of the Dingley tariff act to Congress at noon to-day after having been informed by Senators Aldrich and Daniel and Representatives Olmsted, McKinley and Clark that the 61st Congress was in session.

Speaker Cannon had a talk with the President before the Cabinet meeting.

Ambassador O'Brien will retain his post at Tokio. This announcement was made by Senators William Alden Smith and Burrows after a conference with President Taft to-day.

The President sent a long list of nominations to the Senate to-day, among them that of Edward W. Durant, jr., to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, as announced in The Tribune several days ago, to replace William D. Crum, a negro, appointed by President Roosevelt in the face of strong local opposition. Postmaster General Hitchcock introduced Mr. Durant to President Taft.

An invitation to attend the 100th anniversary of Miami University, June 17, was offered to the President to-day by C. V. Parrish, trustee of the university, who was introduced by ex-Representative Harding, of Ohio.

Among those who paid their respects to President Taft were Senators Cullom, Guggenheim, Dixon, Warner and Stephenson; Representatives Longworth, Calder, Foelker, Hughes, Stirling and Lassiter; John Hays Hammond; Captain Matthew A. Delancy, U. S. N.; Representative Gaines, who recommended the nomination of Frank Hudson as postmaster at Charleston, W. Va.; J. C. Thompson, internal revenue collector of Alabama, accompanied by F. H. Lathrop, who managed the campaign in that state last year, and John S. Wise, of New York.

Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the Boston Symphony concert this afternoon, having with her Mrs. Audenreid, her two sisters, Mrs. Charles Anderson and Mrs. Lewis More, and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gordon Cumming.

Mrs. Taft has taken a box for the evening of April 22 to see "About Athens," a play written by Mrs. A. C. Barney and to be presented for the benefit of the House of Mercy.

The President and Mrs. Taft entertained informally at dinner to-night Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Major Crosby and Captain Archibald Butt in addition to their house guests.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 16.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand had as guests at dinner to-night the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, the Russian Ambassador, Representative and Mrs. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farnan, of New Haven; Colonel James, British military attaché, and the Hon. Mrs. James; M. and Mme. Bardac, of Paris; the retiring French naval attaché and Mme. Blanpré, Captain Sowerby, Commander Retzmann, the French military attaché and Countess de Chambrun, the third French secretary and Viscountess de Martel and Lieutenant Commander de Vaisseau Benoit d'Azy.

The Swiss Minister is planning to go to Atlantic City this week for a few days' rest and recreation.

Lieutenant Commander de Aquino, who has retired from his position here as Brazilian naval attaché, will sail from New York in company with Mme. de Aquino this week.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 16.—Mrs. James S. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President, entertained informally at luncheon to-day. Later in the afternoon she occupied a box at the Boston Symphony concert.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop invited a number of guests to meet the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman at dinner to-night.

Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained Governor Magoon at dinner to-night, and had among other guests Mrs. John F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and Brigadier General and Mrs. Garlington.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur were the guests for whom Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill entertained a dinner party to-night.

Mrs. Elihu Root will return to the capital to-morrow from New York, and the last of the week she and Senator Root will leave the large house in Rhode Island avenue which they have occupied for two years. They have taken an apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Alban B. Butler, who went abroad in December with their daughter, then Miss Gladys Butler, have returned, and will spend a day or so in Washington before going West. Miss Butler was married to Chapin Marcus, of New York, at Geneva, Switzerland, on January 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow had guests at dinner to-night to meet Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings entertained a large dinner party this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained thirty guests at dinner to-night. The party included the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, the Portuguese Minister, the Swiss Minister, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell, Miss Ethel Anderson, Mr. Martin and Mr. Walsh.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Susan Alexander McCook's marriage to Peter Augustus Jay attracted a large throng of relatives, friends and acquaintances to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The chancel was banked with palms, relieved by white flowers, while large bunches of lilies-of-the-valley adorned the pews of the middle aisle. Colonel John J. McCook, father of the bride, gave her away. She was dressed in a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, of which material the veil was likewise made, and she carried white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. The two bridesmaids, Miss Martha McCook and Miss Harriet Alexander, were dressed in frocks of pale pink chiffon cloth, trimmed with white lace. Their hats were of pink chiffon and white lace, decorated with white lilacs and pink button roses, their bouquets being of the same kind of flowers. De Lancey Kane Jay was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Moncure Robinson, John Saltonstall, Andrew R. Sargent, Malcolm D. Whitman, Bayard Cutting, William Phillips, Nicholas Biddle, Duncan Harris, Charles D. Draper, Robert Livermore and Cyril Hatch. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, the bride's uncle, a reception followed at Colonel and Mrs. John J. McCook's house in West 54th street. Immediately afterward the newly married couple left for Vancouver, from which port they will sail for Japan, as Mr. Jay is obliged to be at his post in Tokio, where he is first secretary of the American Embassy. Mr. Jay has been in the diplomatic service since 1902. He is a graduate of Harvard, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay. During his residence at Constantinople he acted as chargé d'affaires on several occasions. He was also in charge of our embassy at Tokio last summer, and was especially empowered by the President to exchange the ratifications of our recent copyright and trademark treaties with Japan. He had, in conjunction with Captain Dougherty, U. S. N., the duty of assisting the Japanese government in its preparations for the reception of Admiral Sperry's fleet. Mr. Jay has travelled extensively in Northern Arabia and Persia, and has deeply interested himself in the Pan-Islamic movement. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, Miss Harriet McCook, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander and Miss Eleanor Alexander, Dr. Samuel D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stevens Alexander, General and Mrs. Anson S. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Colonel and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Kane, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Miss Alice Jay, Mrs. William Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, the Misses Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earl Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mayor and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., Miss Aldrich, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. I. Dymly Prince, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Beer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Julien A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind are booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday, April 14, and on their return in July will go to their place at Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald G. Vanderbilt, who were to have returned this week from the South, have decided to prolong their stay at Palm Beach for another five or six days.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould leave town to-day for the South, where they will embark on their turbine steam yacht Atalanta for a cruise in West Indian waters.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is booked to sail for Europe to-day and will make his headquarters at his flat in Park Lane throughout the London season.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray leaves town on Saturday for an extended tour through California.

Mrs. Walter Brooks and Miss Edith Brooks, who had been staying at Atlantic City, returned to town yesterday afternoon.

Miss Dorothy Whitney and Miss Beatrice Bend have left Palm Beach and have arrived at Havana.

A striking entertainment will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, April 12, under the auspices of Auxiliary 19 for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanatorium. It will take the form of a "Wild West Show," and will be of the same nature as the "County Fair" given last year. There will be numerous side shows, a shooting gallery, etc., and an Indian dance, in which a number of the debutantes of the season will take part. Several men prominent in society will take the part of Rough Riders on hobbyhorses. The executive committee in charge of the affair includes Miss Dorothea F. Wardwell, Miss Clarinda S. Boardman, Miss Leonore Cobb, Miss Hester L. Davis, Miss Charlotte I. Grinnell, Miss Elizabeth Jennings, Miss Helen R. Sloan, Miss Annie A. Sturges and Miss Margaret M. Tuttle. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell. The floor committee includes James S. Auchincloss, William Baylis, jr., Snowden A. Fahnestock, Langdon Geer, Frederick S. Hoppin, R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont and Harold Imbrie.

Under the auspices of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York an entertainment will be given on the new roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of March 29. The programme will include Spanish, Italian, Hungarian and Russian dances in costume by children, and there will be a cycle of songs, "Songs of the Months, from a Doll's Calendar," by Isadore Luckstone. Serving in the tea room will be Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Miss Helen Alexandre, Miss Pauline and Miss Anna F. Robinson, Miss Eleanor B. Alexander and Miss Katherine D. Steward.

## EDUCATION FOR CHINA URGED.

### Ambassador Reid's Address at Meeting at Mansion House.

London, March 16.—There was a meeting at the Mansion House to-day, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, to promote medical training and educational work in China. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, was among the speakers. He referred to the recent opium conference at Shanghai, where there had been discussed a question which had become of vital importance to America since the acquisition of the Philippines, and he expressed appreciation and admiration of the manner in which the proposal to bring this conference together had been received in England. "When I was sent by my government to the British Foreign Office with this proposition," Mr. Reid said, "I was aware that I was approaching one of the greatest opium producing powers in the world with a scheme to destroy its market. The proposal could cost us nothing, but it might cost Great Britain millions in revenue."

Ambassador Reid added that China was more anxious than any one else to bring the opium trade to as near extinction as possible. The educational movement would be of enormous aid, but the greatest impulse had been given by Great Britain's meeting China's wish by reducing the amount of opium shipped from Bengal.

Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain and the Bishop of London also spoke in favor of the purpose of the meeting, the object of which is to raise funds for the establishment of a university at Peking.

## PRESIDENT TO SPEAK IN BOSTON.

Boston, March 16.—President Taft's acceptance of the invitation of the Boston Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce to attend the celebration of the union of those two business organizations was received to-day. The date has not yet been fixed, as the President was unable to state just when he would be able to leave Washington, but it will be some time within the next two months.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

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

THE MAURETANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

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| Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bloomingdale | Mrs. Potter Palmer |
| William Allen Butler | Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons |
| Miss Maxine Elliott. | Alfred G. Vanderbilt |

THE MAJESTIC, FOR LIVERPOOL.

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|---|---|
| Sir Edward and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson. | Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tauley |
| | Dr. and Mrs. J. Leeming Walker |

## J. P. MORGAN'S GIFT.

### Contributes $100 to Fund for Portrait of Mr. Cleveland.

A contribution of $100 from J. P. Morgan to be added to the fund for purchasing a portrait of Grover Cleveland, to be placed with the portraits of other Governors of the Empire State in the executive chamber of the State Capitol at Albany, was received by The Tribune yesterday.

The Cleveland memorial committee, appointed by Mayor McClellan to arrange for a permanent memorial to the former President, has decided to hold two public meetings on Thursday, the seventy-second anniversary of Mr. Cleveland's birth. An afternoon meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall, at which President Taft and Governor Hughes will speak. In the evening a meeting will be held in the great hall of the City College, at which Senator Root and Governor Hughes will be among the speakers. President Taft will be present at the evening meeting also, but will not speak. The tickets for the afternoon meeting have all been distributed, but for the evening meeting, to begin at 8:15 o'clock, no ticket is needed.

Contributions so far received for the Cleveland portrait fund, which The Tribune has undertaken to collect, are as follows:

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|---|---|
| J. P. Morgan | $100 |
| Previosly acknowledged | 354 |
| Total, March 16, 1909 | $454 |

## A MEMORIAL TO CLEVELAND.

Dr. John H. Finley, in Collier's.

Whatever other monuments are erected in memory of Mr. Cleveland, there is one, simple and rugged, which I hope will be built on the hill (known as Stevenson Hill, in the town of Tamworth, N. H.) where he spent many of the summer days of his last years.

Up this hillside near his house when he bought the farm there climbed a rather crooked highway of steep grade. It was one of his first tasks to build a new road straight up the hill, and of easier grade. This he gave to the town, and it is now used instead of the old road.

At an old home week gathering in the town three summers ago he said to his neighbors: "I anticipate there will be a hundred years hence a highway winding with easy grade around the steep on Stevenson Hill, which for a century will have made less strenuous the toil of man and beast. Perhaps, according to the new standards of honorable mention I have suggested, it may not be thought amiss to recall the fact that I laid out and constructed it."

I have thought that there could be no more fitting memorial to him there among the hills than the keeping and improving of this little stretch of highway as his road. The suggestion is that two great bowlders or granite posts be placed at the foot of the hill to mark the entrance to the new road; that a substantial stone wall be built on either side of the road up to where it turns to join the old road again—a distance of a third of a mile—and that provision be made to keep these walls and the road itself in permanent repair.