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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey has shown its power by inducing the Third Army Corps to march on Constantinople from Salonica and Adrianople, several thousand men being reported already within the outer line of the city's fortifications; the massacres in Asia Minor are said to be widespread; no confirmation of the death of American missionaries has been obtained. ═══ Little important legislation is expected to be accomplished by the present Liberal Parliament, the correspondent of The Tribune in London says; bitter discussion is being aroused over the relations of Germany and England. ═══ The recent Socialist congress, The Tribune's correspondent in Paris says, has greatly strengthened the hands of "King" Pataud and the General Confederation of Labor. ═══ "The London Economist," in an article on the wheat situation in America, supports the view of J. J. Hill that the high price is due to the world's demand. ═══ W. E. Bainbridge, a special agent of the Treasury Department and formerly Second Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, shot and killed himself in Paris. ═══ A dispatch from London says that there seems to be a probability that the Mauretania and the Lusitania will drop Queenstown as a port of call.

DOMESTIC.—The President's plans for the summer and early fall, including the itinerary for a prolonged trip, were given out at Washington. ═══ It was reported in Washington that the Senate was almost equally divided on the advisability of an income tax amendment to the tariff bill. ═══ President Taft, Speaker Cannon and many other well known men were guests at a dinner given by the Gridiron Club. ═══ Governor Hughes signed at Albany two bills of Senator Davenport, designed to make effective the enforcement of the law passed last year providing for the semi-monthly payment of railroad employes. ═══ The ice pack in the Niagara River broke up and resulted in considerable damage, wrecking piers at Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake. ═══ The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs at Albany reported the Allds bill amending the motor vehicle law for reprinting. ═══ George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. ═══ Edward Payson Weston, the veteran walker, reached Chicago on his transcontinental trip.

CITY.—Stocks closed higher. ═══ It was said that Senator McCarren had told the receiver of Ennis & Stoppani that he would settle his indebtedness to-morrow. ═══ The subject of fusion in the Mayoralty campaign this fall was discussed at the Independence League dinner. ═══ The National Association of Master Bakers was preparing to protest to Congress against speculation in food products. ═══ A waiter was arrested aboard the United States steamer Kearsarge, lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, charged with the killing of William O'Brien in the Bowery. ═══ William H. Bartels, who arrived here on La Savoie, was overcome when informed that his wife had been attacked and robbed in Paris. ═══ Alexander N. Jacobs killed himself in the Park Avenue Hotel. ═══ Ex-Magistrates Ommen and Whitman discussed uses and abuses of the night court. ═══ An automobile ran into a Long Island boy bicycle rider, and he was dead when picked up.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 45.

THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS PARK PLAN.

It is not easy to understand the apparent reluctance to enact, or, at any rate, the disquieting delay of the Legislature in enacting, the bill for the creation of a state park in the Hudson Highlands as the state's permanent contribution to the Hudson-Fulton celebration of September next. There is no lack of interest in the celebration. There is no indisposition to make pecuniary provision for all other features of it. But this one feature, which in some essential respects is the most important of all, is thus far neglected.

The purpose of the celebration is to commemorate the discovery and exploration of the Hudson River and the first navigation of it with steam power. Now, aside from New York City and its immediate environs, by far the most impressive part of the river is that on which the Highlands front, and the Highlands are the noblest part of its shores. Moreover, through the genius of one of the founders of American literature the Highlands have been perpetually and most intimately associated with the name and the deeds of Hudson. Is the state to spend $500,000 on the celebration and yet refuse to spend $25,000 for preserving one of the most interesting and precious objects of the celebration?

It is eminently desirable that this legislation shall be enacted and become operative at once, so as to preclude further commercial invasion of the Highlands, which would perhaps cause irretrievable disfigurement and would certainly greatly increase the cost of securing the park at any future time. The Palisades were secured for $450,000, but had the affair been delayed a year or two longer much more than that amount would not have sufficed. The region, too, should be protected in preparation for September's ceremonies. What a spectacle it would be to have vast multitudes thronging the river and its shores, and stately pageants moving along it, and oratory and worship and music and art contributing to the impressiveness of the event, and, at the same time, to have vandals at work, in the name of trade, busily disfiguring the finest parts of the panorama and mingling the dust of stone crushers and the roar of quarry blasts with the tributes paid to the discoverer and the inventor!

It should be borne in mind that all else in the celebration, so far as the state is concerned, will be transitory. There will be pageantry and oratory and music. But all "the tumult and the shouting" will die. The distinguished few and the undistinguished many, who will throng the shores of the Hudson as they were never thronged before, will depart. There will remain of the great occasion only a memory. New York City has talked of a memorial bridge and a water gate, which it may or may not provide. But the state itself is making provision for no lasting memorial. Yet it is at this moment within its power, at trifling cost, to make for all time the finest memorial that could be conceived—in the preservation from desecration or disfigurement of the noblest scenery on the river, and some of the noblest and loveliest in all the world, to be a heritage of enjoyment for the people forever.

REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.

The present revision of our tariff and revenue laws was undertaken for two reasons. The first was that the Dingley schedules were out of date. Conditions in international trade and domestic industry have changed materially since 1897. There was an evident need of a two-schedule tariff to be used in dealing with countries which had adopted that system, the difficulties attending the negotiation of special reciprocity treaties having been amply demonstrated in our experiences in reaching agreements with Cuba, Russia, France and Germany. The American public had become convinced that the Dingley rates were, as a whole, too high, and that the protection which they afforded to domestic industry was not equitably distributed. The framers of the tariff legislation of 1909 have had to meet the problem of reducing excessive protection and of furnishing a workable maximum-minimum plan to be used in obtaining most favored nation treatment in foreign commerce. The Payne bill, as it passed the House, was a long step in the right direction, and it remains to be seen whether the Senate will approve and broaden the House's work or try to combat and neutralize it.

But Congress has another problem on its hands in revising the tariff. Since the passage of the Dingley law the government's expenditures have increased enormously. When the war with Spain broke out extra internal taxation was resorted to, and this taxation was not repealed for three or four years. While it was in force the government's ordinary income rose from $405,000,000 in 1897-'98 to $587,685,000 in 1900-'01. The normal increase in customs receipts and in receipts from internal taxation has just about sufficed in the last six years to offset the loss of the emergency taxes. The Treasury's income in the exceptionally prosperous year of 1906-'07 rose to $663,140,000. But it fell to $599,000,000 in 1907-'08, little more than equalling the income of 1900-'01. Yet owing to the expansion of the army and navy and the constant extension of the federal functions our annual expenditures have now gone above the high level reached during the Spanish War. The ordinary expenditures for 1907-'08 were $659,000,000, and the expenditures for 1908-'09 will be nearly $700,000,000.

Congress will have, therefore, to provide a larger revenue than has been afforded by the Dingley law. We called attention the other day to Chairman Payne's estimates of the probable yield of the House tariff bill as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. He figured out that it would produce $862,065,000, allowing $223,000,000 for postal receipts, or $639,000,000 without postal receipts. But should postal receipts just balance postal expenditures, there would remain appropriations to be met in 1909-'10 of $695,000,000. Mr. Payne predicted that his bill would produce enough revenue to come within $10,000,000 of meeting expenditures in 1909-'10. But he scaled down the amount needed to meet the appropriations of the last session by calculating that 5 per cent of the money voted by Congress for the next fiscal year would remain in the Treasury as an unexpended balance. Five per cent of the appropriations is $46,000,000. The chance of this sum's being left unused is not very great. The apparent deficit under the committee bill was, therefore, $56,000,000 instead of $10,000,000. Moreover, the House voted out of it duties expected to bring in $10,000,000, and the Senate's changes so far, if they should be held to include dispensing with the inheritance tax, involve the loss of $20,000,000 more. The Senate measure as it stands will apparently create a heavy deficit. Mr. Aldrich's promised statement to-morrow of the outlook for revenue will therefore excite an eager interest.

LA SAINTE PUCELLE.

To-day will witness an episode in the history of Joan, daughter of Jacques d'Arc, of Domremy, which will be by no means the least noteworthy of all which have made her story extraordinary. To-day, amid all the solemnities and magnificence which are possible in such a ceremonial at St. Peter's, the Church of Rome will complete the long process of her beatification and enroll her among those worthy of final canonization. It is within three years of five centuries since she was born; it is just 480 years this month since she bore victory into Orleans and won the title by which she is best known, the Maid of Orleans; it is 478 years since, under the condemnation of a prelate of the very Church which now acclaims her as a saint, she was burned to death as a creature of the devil; and it is more than four and a half centuries since the better judgment of that Church's head reversed the finding which had condemned her, and declared that she had died a martyr. Yet it was not until our own time, just a third of a century ago, that her beatification was suggested, by Bishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, and it was not until twelve years ago that the Pope approved the prosecution of inquiries which were to determine her fitness for that rite. In June, 1898, the first inquiry was completed, and it was declared that she had never been an object of public worship. In 1904 the second inquiry established the fact that she had practised the cardinal and divine virtues on an heroic scale. Finally, in November, 1908, the third inquiry was ended, and it was solemnly proclaimed that miracles had been wrought in her name or through her intercession.

"St. Joan of Arc" may seem a trifle strange to our nomenclature, but there will be in it no incongruity of thought. The speedy disaster and destruction which overtook those responsible for her death were matched by the promptness and completeness with which her good fame was vindicated and her name was held in universal honor—most of all, perhaps, in the literature and among the people of the very country against whose army she had warred and by whose unworthy agents she had been made a sacrifice. For many generations she has been regarded as approximating the miraculous and supernatural perhaps more closely than any other human being for a thousand years. Reason and science falter at trying to account for her marvellous career. Inspiration of a rare and exceptionally effective character she indisputably possessed, and with it the no less unusual faculty of imparting that inspiration to or impressing it upon others, even those of the most antipathetic type. If a certain line of more or less eminent critics in France itself, beginning with Voltaire and including in our own time Anatole France, have striven to depreciate her greatness and to attribute her achievements to circumstances rather than to inspiration, that is because of their general attitude of *nil admirari* and their unwillingness to concede the existence of such things as inspiration and genius in anybody. There are those who would deny genius to a Raphael, a Shakespeare, a Beethoven, a Newton. But with them it would be idle to argue the case of Joan of Arc.

The ceremonies of to-day will be generally regarded with respectful sympathy, even by those who disapprove the technical procedure of the Roman Church. There are those who do not believe in ecclesiastical saints, but who do yet believe most earnestly in saintliness. Moreover, the majority of thinking men and women will believe, and will rationally and commendably believe, that the "voices" and "visions" of Domremy, which perhaps neither a phonograph nor a camera could record and which could not be precisely measured, described or accounted for in terms of applied science, were nevertheless absolutely real and irresistibly potent. As for the martial splendor of the Maid's achievements, the loftiness and unselfishness of her patriotism, the purity of her life and character and the inexpressible piteousness of her fate, the judgment of mankind was long ago emphatic and irrevocable. The Maid of Domremy, of Orleans and of Rouen will always seem a half-mystical figure, but wholly devout, chaste and heroic, and worthy of the world's most respectful memory.

COAL AND SMOKE AS HEALTH FOODS.

Many a small boy can remember how he liked to take little nibbles of bituminous coal, greatly to the anxiety of his elders, due largely to a knowledge of a well known antipathy which every small boy has for the washbasin and bathtub. Now, however, we know, or ought to know, that this was merely the instinct of the small animal leading him to do that which was best for him. For a Chicago man—it is aside from the question to say that he is a coal man—advises that "this talk about smoke being a "curse is all nonsense. Take the coal operator, "who is at all times breathing not only smoke, "but coal dust in addition. His lungs are black "with both, yet he is one of the healthiest men "in the world. In all my experience among coal "operators I know of only one who died of tu-"berculosis." So not only is the coal itself good to take into the system, but the smoke from it has the same effect upon the individual that the old-fashioned kind had upon the ham in the smokehouse—it preserved it.

Evidently the secretary of the Chicago Board of Health was mistaken in declaring that the clouds of smoke, which are as much a part of the city by the lake as the stock yards or "Bath House John," are a nuisance. The people of New York and other places where anthracite coal is largely used have been living, as it were, in a fool's paradise, congratulating themselves on the fact that they could wear the same collar all day, so far as danger from soot was concerned, when as a matter of fact this very smoke which has been so generally condemned is a blessing, perhaps not exactly in disguise, though one instrumental in disguising individuals very effectively. Strange that we never begin to appreciate our blessings until they are about to depart from us. We are advised by scientists that in only a few thousand years the entire coal supply will be exhausted, and then we shall have nothing to breathe but air, nothing to eat but food, even in Pittsburg and Chicago. The outlook, while not gloomy in the sense of being choked with smoke, is one which must awaken anxiety.

WELLMAN'S POLAR CAMPAIGN.

It is announced that Walter Wellman contemplates making a fresh attempt to reach the North Pole this year in an airship. Unless there is a change of programme, he will go to the Spitzbergen Islands a few weeks hence, and there complete his preparations. These will probably consume less time than was required in 1907, if the house which he then constructed and the gas plant which he installed have not suffered severely from the weather. It will certainly be an advantage to begin the aerial journey on which so much depends earlier than was possible two years ago. There would be a better chance of reasonably calm weather in July and August than at the opening of September. Besides, the days would be longer and the temperature higher. The balloon which he employed before, and which was damaged by the wind an hour or so after his last ascent, has been repaired, and he is credited with great confidence in his ability to accomplish his long cherished object.

With the right kind of airship and the right kind of management there is at least a chance that some explorer will yet reach the pole and return in safety. The chief doubts concerning Mr. Wellman's success are inspired by uncertainties regarding his balloon. No self-propelled vehicle of that class has yet travelled more than 360 miles. The distance from Spitzbergen to the pole and back is fully four times as great. If, before he starts on the all-important voyage, Mr. Wellman should travel continuously for fifteen hundred miles in the air, he would learn a good deal which he probably does not now know about his means of transportation. A practical test of this character would not only tell him how accurate are his estimates of the rate at which the gas will leak from his reservoir and of the counterbalancing loss of weight from the consumption of fuel, but would show whether his engines are powerful enough. It is also important to find out how far the cold of the Arctic climate will affect the lubricants he intends to use on his machinery, and whether the interference with the action of the carburetors which owners of automobiles have sometimes experienced will impair the activity of his motors. Still another question which he could answer is whether a flexible gas bag like that which he uses is as well suited to a struggle with the wind as the rigid reservoir of Count Zeppelin.

The money spent in obtaining such information would be well invested. Failure to discover in time some serious fault of design or construction might not only subject the explorer to Andrée's fate, but bring reproach upon a method of exploration which ought to succeed, while the exercise of due caution might enable Mr. Wellman to surpass Lieutenant Shackleton's brilliant performance.

UNREST IN TEXAS.

Texas, a state assiduously boomed by its famous Ten Million Club as a new Arcadia of peace, plenty, fraternity and contentment, has, we regret to learn, been recently troubled with the spirit of unrest. According to "The Houston Post," the chief centre of agitation and perturbation is the state Legislature. That august body had been holding its head high since it triumphantly "vindicated" the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey two years ago, thus proving its innate appreciation of the good, the true and the beautiful in politics. The Legislature, it will be remembered, re-elected Mr. Bailey first and investigated and "vindicated" him afterward. It followed the *a priori* method because Mr. Bailey maintained that only by that method could Texas sufficiently rebuke the "socialists and anarchists" who were bent on defeating him as a first step toward undermining the social order.

The social order was saved, and the Legislature saved it. Its members feel nowadays, however, that their services have not been properly appreciated. Their dignity is assailed and their sense of virtue is outraged. An obtuse Governor writes them messages reflecting on their industry, intelligence and devotion to the interests of the people. According to the Austin correspondent of "The Houston Post," they are "irritable and easily aroused." "Scarcely any "kind of a question can be raised in the House "of Representatives," this observer reports, "without starting something, so ruffled the tem-"pers of the members have become as a result "of outside interference."

The latest cause of offence, it seems, was an opinion expressed by a distinguished visitor to Texas, ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina. Mr. Glenn in an interview in some Texas city gave utterance to this somewhat conventional but altogether praiseworthy sentiment:

> But we need men in our legislatures who will simply ask "what is right"; men who will not bow to catch popular votes; men who will not bend to vote as some corporation may direct.

This suggestion quoted got on the nerves of the Solons at Austin. The Legislature had invited Mr. Glenn to be its guest and deliver a political address at the Capitol. But when the foregoing quotation from his interview was read many legislators became panicstricken, and one of them, Mr. Schluter, of Travis County, moved in the House that the invitation to the ex-Governor be recalled. Mr. Schluter declared that he "did not believe in abasing himself before "men who abused the hospitality of Texas by "vilifying the state's legislators."

Texan patience and hospitality have their limits. These limits are reached when a stranger suggests, even by innuendo, that the Texas Legislature is not so absolutely different from all other legislatures as to contain only men who vote right by instinct and who never have to find out "what is right" by first asking a boss or a corporation. The Texas Legislature is on its mettle. It refuses to be vilified or terrified. It is going to "vindicate" itself or know the reason why. We hope that the process will be brief and that peace and neighborliness will soon reign again in Austin, where now nerves are all on edge and statesmen are unmanned by cruel depreciation of their worth and character.

Reports of disturbances in various parts of the Turkish Empire are ominous, but they should not after all be taken too seriously. There is ample room and opportunity for exaggeration, and there are those who are interested in such misrepresentation. But even if the worst were true, Turkey would be merely passing through the usual experience of countries which have had revolutions. It would have been foolish to expect so vast a change to be effected with unbroken smoothness or without some fluctuations of reaction.

A man in Kentucky thinks he ought to be pardoned for killing a man for the reason that it was not that one but another man whom he meant to kill. He does not deny the murderous intent, but pleads that he is cross-eyed, and so shot the wrong man. If that plea were granted, what an epidemic of strabismus we might have!

The rumor that some of the Cunard steamships will on their westward runs omit the call at Queenstown has been revived. According to the latest version, Liverpool will be retained as the eastern terminal. Even so, there should be a saving of two or three hours in the time required to reach New York, and the Mauretania and the Lusitania might thus be enabled to dock here Thursday evenings—something they have not yet accomplished.

What? Metz and Coler in agreement, and over a proposed subway? Go to! This isn't the 1st of April, and there are limits to human gullibility.

Weston's prompt arrival in Chicago is the more noteworthy because, owing to bad roads and other retarding influences, he was considerably behind his schedule in the western part of New York. The ability to make up lost time promises well for the remainder of his tramp to the Pacific Coast.

The Hon. Frank Clark, of Florida, haled before the state Legislature for speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Bryan, told that body that although he had no great regard for the Nebraskan as a statesman or a party leader he would cheerfully fall in line and work for the perpetual candidate in 1912. Mr. Clark thus effectively vindicated his "regularity" and "loyalty." Democratic politicians are generally for Bryan about the time a national convention meets, no matter what they may say about him in "off" seasons, when oratory doesn't count.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Chicago, it seems, is without recreation piers, which New York's populace have been enjoying for so many years. "The Tribune," aided by Alderman Foreman, has set out to provide these breathing places on the lake front, and the prospects are for success. "What relief these piers will mean to the people of the congested districts need not be enlarged upon," says "The Tribune." "The New York piers have done a great humanitarian service, and Chicago should not fail to profit by its example. To give to our people access to the great reservoir of health, which is the lake and its invigorating air, is worth our united efforts."

"Pa!"
"Well?"
"What is conscience?"
"A thing that we always believe ought to bother the other fellow."—Cleveland Leader.

A Memphis lawyer says that the State of Tennessee has more courts and more judges than England, but they are noted mainly for inefficiency and delay. The jails are crowded, and the court calendars are so far behind that prompt trial of a criminal case is impossible. "Our courts," says the attorney in "The Memphis Commercial Appeal," "are caught in a net of mismanagement—of inefficiency and inability to get results on the part of all hands having to do with the prosecution of crime. The jail is full of murderers. Men are in prison a year awaiting trial. The jail feed bill last month was larger than it ever was in the history of this county. There were 225 names on the March jail bill. Let's try some of these cases. If we do not clean out the jail these prisoners will eat us out of house and home."

THE OLD-FASHIONED BONNET.

How dear to my heart is the old-fashioned bonnet,
The old-fashioned bonnet that Nell used to wear;
Without any plums and red cherries stuck on it—
The bonnet that didn't require phony hair.
The dishpan effect may be stylish and stunning,
The wastepaper basket that's lately come in
May be quite the rage and recherché and cunning,
But give me the hat she tied under her chin.
—Detroit Free Press.

As pneumonia is just now prevalent in Chicago, the Health Department has issued a warning to citizens which says: "More persons die of the disease at this season of the year than any other. Overheating is the big factor. Pneumonia is a disease attributable to overheating rather than to cold. At this season of the year the weather is generally mild but subject to sudden and pronounced changes; our houses are warmer, but the people are still wearing their winter flannels and heavy overcoats. These conditions make for overheating and sudden chilling. People go about with undergarments dampened with perspiration. They experience a sudden change of temperature, the body becomes chilled and as a result pneumonia frequently develops. To avoid pneumonia get the fresh air habit."

"I suppose you will do a little gardening this year?"

"No," answered Sirius Barker. "I tried it once. It made me so sympathetic with the people who raise things to eat that I stood for any overcharge the huckster chose to suggest."—Washington Star.

MAJOR HEMPHILL, LECTURER.

From The Hartford Courant.

The selection of Major J. C. Hemphill, of "The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier," to be the next lecturer in the Bromley course at Yale is an exceedingly happy one. The major is a native of South Carolina, born there in 1850, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated at Erskine College, Due West, S. C., and began newspaper work in 1871. He has been connected with "The News and Courier" since 1880, and its chief editor since 1888. He is one of the best known and most popular newspaper men of the South, where for many years Yale was so strong in followers, and will undoubtedly contribute most entertainingly and instructively to this unique course. He is distinctively Southern—with the courteous manners, the smooth speech and the independent thinking which characterize that region, and it will be a privilege and a pleasure to hear him. The South is strong in its newspapers, all the way from Richmond and Louisville to Dallas, via Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Savannah, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans, and this recognition by Yale of that part of the country is both timely and graceful.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 17.—The President and Mrs. Taft formally opened the Riverside Drive, which skirts the Potomac, by their presence at the first of a series of band concerts to be given in Potomac Park during the summer, according to plans originating with Mrs. Taft. In connection with the opening the Mayor of Tokio offered in a cable message to the President one thousand Japanese cherry trees, to be planted along the drive, which were accepted with thanks.

The President will go to Hodgenville, Ky., the first week in November to attend the Lincoln Home Memorial celebration, having accepted an invitation to-day presented by Mark Sullivan.

The President has made no definite plans regarding a Western and Southern trip this summer, and the fact that he has received and accepted a number of invitations from the Far West and South does not mean that he has decided on making a tour of those sections of the country. The President has made his acceptances of the various invitations all dependent on his ultimate decision.

The President attended the Gridiron Club dinner to-night.

Among the President's callers to-day were the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, Senators Curtis, Dolliver, Bradley, Overman, Newlands, Guggenheimm, Warner and Smith; Representatives Olcott and Gillett, Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton; William R. Willcox, chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, 1st District; Judge Rodey, of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and Major Cosby, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 17.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox have gone to Pittsburg to attend the wedding of a relative. They will return the first of the week.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson, who will leave here in the morning for Fort Monroe, on the way to Charleston and Panama, accompanied by the chief of staff, will be joined before their departure by Miss Edna Owsley, of Chicago, a friend of Mrs. Dickinson, who will accompany her to the isthmus.

Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer took possession of their new home on Scott Circle this afternoon, and will be joined there by the Secretary of the Navy on his return from Boston and New York the middle of next week.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 17.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, who were to have sailed for Italy on Tuesday, have changed the date of their departure and will remain here for some time.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained informally at luncheon at the embassy to-day.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Nabuco, who have had to curtail their social affairs on account of the illness of their children, will entertain a dinner party to-morrow night.

Baron Kogoro Takahira will return to Washington to-morrow from Boston, where he accompanied the Secretary of the Navy for an inspection of the workings of submarine boats and to attend the annual dinner given by the Boston Board of Trade to-night.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff had the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce and the Swiss Minister and others at luncheon with them at the embassy to-day.

The Turkish Ambassador has opened his embassy in Connecticut avenue, near Du Pont Circle. He entertained a number of guests at dinner to-night.

The Danish Minister will return to the legation on Monday, after making a week's trip through the West, including visits to Chicago, Detroit and other points.

The Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon have been joined by the minister's mother and sister, Mme. Loudon and Miss Loudon, who will remain for the spring.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 17.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman met a large delegation of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a tea at the New Willard at 5 o'clock this afternoon, for which they issued invitations to meet Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York. Mrs. Story presented the guests to her host and hostess.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by Mrs. Norman Williams, when the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh were also guests.

St. John's Church was filled at 4 o'clock this afternoon with people to witness the marriage of Miss Emilie Campau Fitch, daughter of Chief Engineer Fitch, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fitch, to Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, as maid of honor, while Miss Henrietta Fitch and Miss Anne S. Gerhard were bridesmaids. Miss Emily Pepper Watts, of Philadelphia, was flower girl. Sidney Young, of Philadelphia, was best man, and the ushers were Edward C. Dale, Arthur Pardee, Charles McKeehan and John Brookie, of Philadelphia; Paul Bedford, of Wilkes-Barre, and Captain James A. Logan. Following the church ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by relatives and out of town guests, the latter including Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gerhard, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Whelan, Arthur Gerhard, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Wright, Mr. and Mrs. David Williams, the Misses Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watts, Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. David Pepper, jr., Dr. George Gerhard and William Gerhard, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard will go to Overbrook, Penn., to live after a short bridal journey.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who have arrived from New York to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, attended the dinner and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean to-night, and will be the guests of honor at a large luncheon to be given by their hosts to-morrow.

Miss Scidmore entertained at luncheon to-day in compliment to Mrs. James Robert McKee, who is the guest of Mrs. Arthur Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley closed their house here to-day, and will spend a short time in New York and Lenox before sailing for Europe to spend the summer.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

So crowded is the calendar of society with gayeties of one kind and another that Miss Sarah and Miss Eleanor Hewitt were forced to postpone their annual dramatic entertainment until next Tuesday in order to prevent its clashing with Mrs. Vanderbilt's dinner dance for Countess Szechenyi on Wednesday last, the date originally set for the theatricals. As already stated in this column, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt's house in Lexington avenue is one of the three or four private residences in town that can boast of the possession of a theatre, and every spring the latter is the scene of an entertainment arranged by Mrs. Hewitt's daughters and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt. The latter, however, will be missing from the cast on this occasion, as she is just recovering from an attack of appendicitis, while Miss Belle Gurnee, who won much applause before the Hewitt footlights twelve months ago, is now abroad.

St. Bartholomew's will be the scene on Wednesday of the wedding of Miss Gladys Jacquelin Smith to Edward Hewland Graham, of Boston. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, and among the bridal attendants will be Miss Olivia Hitchcock. Augustine J. Smith will give his sister away, and afterward Mrs. La Roche Jacquelin Smith will have a large reception for the newly married couple at Sherry's. On their return from their honeymoon trip in the middle of May they will make their home in Dacona Hall, Riverside Drive and 122d street.

Another notable wedding of the week is that of Miss Olga Kobbé to Herman Livingston, jr., on Saturday, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Miss Clarinda Boardman, Miss Charlotte Grinnell, Miss Alice Peters, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Miss Clara Cheeseman and Miss Susan Drake will be in attendance on the bride. Bayard Pruyn will be the best man, while the ushers will consist of Charles D. Hopkins, Henry and Edmund Livingston, Frederick William Kobbé, Charles D. Hopkins, Charles Whittlesey and Edward Brockie, the latter of Philadelphia. After the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, rector of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kobbé will give a reception for the newly married couple at their house, in East 18th street.

Bishop Courtney will officiate at the marriage of Miss Nora Langhorne to Paul Phipps, in St. James's Church to-morrow week. Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Miss Nathalie Howland, Miss Rachel Phipps, Miss Katharine Atterbury, Miss Julia Biddle and Miss Ella Buck, the latter of Richmond, Va., will be the bridesmaids. Miss Langhorne's two little nieces, Nancy Perkins and Irene Gibson, acting as maids of honor. Paul Phipps, who is with his grandfather, William Butler Duncan, at the latter's house in Fifth avenue, will have Lord Antrim's younger son, the Hon. Angus MacDonnell, for his best man, and as his ushers Reginald Brooks, Charles Dana Gibson, William Langhorne, Charles T. Draper, Alexander Butler Duncan and Lee Phillips, of Washington. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, will entertain the wedding party at her house, in East 73d street.

Mrs. Frank M. Avery will be married two days later to James Hathaway Kidder by the Right Rev. Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, in the chantry of Grace Church. John Parrish Lee will act as best man, and the ushers will be N. Thayer Robb, A. Duer Irving, Joseph H. Hunt, Guy Lowell, James Lowell Putnam, Robert P. Blake and Charles C. Walker. Afterward the newly married couple will receive their friends at the Plaza.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Madelaine Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, to Edward Lambert Lynch, a young Irishman making his home in New York and belonging to the Racquet, the Rockaway Hunt and other New York and suburban clubs. Miss Chauncey's younger brother, Daniel Chauncey, jr., is one of the crack players of the Rockaway Hunt polo team and is married to Miss Grace Fargo, while Miss Grace Chauncey married a few years ago Woodward Babcock, grandson of the late Samuel D. Babcock. The engagement of Miss Chauncey and of Edward Lynch was announced a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are now at their place on Long Island, are booked to sail on May 4, and among their fellow passengers will be Devereux Milburn and Lawrence and James M. Waterbury, who under the leadership of Harry Payne Whitney will compete for polo honors at Ranelagh, Hurlingham, at Ostend, Paris and, it is said, also at Madrid.

Just because Harry Payne Whitney, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and so many other of the members of the Coaching Club will be abroad this spring and on account of the mourning of some of the other members of the club, the annual parade has now been definitely abandoned. The Coaching Club, however, will have its yearly long distance drive, leaving New York on Saturday morning, June 5, for Fairfield, Conn., where the members of the party will be the guests of Oliver Gould Jennings over Sunday, returning on the following day. The relays of horses, both going and coming, will be furnished by the various members of the party, who will handle the ribbons over the stretch of road assigned to their own teams.

"Kilts and Kelts" is the title of the comic opera which is to be produced on Friday next at the Berkeley Theatre for the benefit of the Henrietta School of Crippled Children. It is a play in two acts in which Charles II figures prominently. The heroine, Nancy Cameron, will be played by Miss Constance Pratt, and the other members of the cast are Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Eleanor Alexander, Miss Edith Brooks, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Louise Freeman, Miss Edith Landon and Miss Eloise Ladew.

Delmonico's will be the scene on Thursday evening of a subscription dance at which several of the patronesses of the Saturday Evening Dances will officiate in a similar capacity and will receive the guests.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana, who have been spending the winter in California, are on their way across the Continent, and are due here on Thursday.

Amos F. Eno will entertain the Neighborhood Club at Delmonico's on Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Miss Alice Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock and Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy are booked to sail on Saturday for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes go abroad on Tuesday week, and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, with Miss Eleanor and Miss Joan Whitridge, leaves for Europe on Wednesday week.

Miss Caryl Lefferts's wedding to Duff Green Maynard took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, where the ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Newton Perkins. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and a point lace veil, her flowers consisting of sweetpeas. Miss Florence Barker, in a frock of pink chiffon, with a pink hat and carrying a bouquet of white sweetpeas, acted as maid of honor, while the bridesmaids, Miss Edith Morrell, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Helen Timpson, of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Mary Pearce, of Philadelphia, similarly attired, carried bunches of pink sweetpeas. The Rev. Philemon Sturges, of Morristown, N. J., was the best man, and the ushers included F. Raymond Lefferts, Royal Cortissoz, Jacob Wendell, jr., Harold Gould, Louis Downs and Dr. J. Bentley Squiers. The ceremony was followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Lefferts, at their house, in West 37th street.

Miss Mary A. Vanderhoef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, was married yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas to Hunter S. Marston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and a reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhoef, in West 48th street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with point and duchess lace, and a lace veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Little Jennie Frances Marston, a sister of the bridegroom, officiated as maid of honor, arrayed in a frock of white lace, with a white lace hat, and carrying a basket of white roses. The other bridal attendants consisted of Miss Adelaide McAlpin, Miss Eleanor Hoyt, Miss Mary Vanderbilt Pyle, Miss Louise Vanderbilt and Mrs. Theodore L. Bailey, who was Miss Gillian Barr, all of them in dresses of white lace over peach colored satin, with leghorn poke bonnets, trimmed with pink flowers and pink ribbons. Edgar Jean Marston was his brother's best man, and the ushers consisted of Philip R. Mallory, George W. Vanderhoef, jr., Charles Fowler, jr., James A. Blair, jr., Thomas Taliaferro and Everett Hartwell, of Providence. On their return from their honeymoon the newly married couple will make their home in Port Chester.

Frederick Townsend Martin gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for the Hon. Frederick and Mrs. Guest. Frederick Guest is a younger son of Lord Wimborne, and his wife was Miss Amy Phipps. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, jr., General Horace Porter, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Breitung, Dr. Thomas Darlington and Howard Townsend Martin. Frederick Townsend Martin has adjourned his departure from April 22 until May 4.

Lady Galt, who has been spending a fortnight at Atlantic City, is at the Wolcott for a few days before leaving for her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee and Miss Evelyn Witherbee, who spent six weeks in California, have returned to town and are at their house, in Fifth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have gone to Hot Springs, Va., to remain until the middle of May.

There will be a special performance of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, April 29. The performance will be for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society, and among those who have taken tickets and boxes for the special performance are Mrs. Warren Delano, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. William Church Osborn and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.