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ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:30—Going Some.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—An Englishman's Home.
DALY'S—8:15—The Gay Life.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—8:15—The House Next Door.
GARRICK—8:30—The Happy Marriage.
GERMAN—8:15—Der Weg zur Hoelle.
HACKETT—8:20—A Woman's Way.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Beauty Spot.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Bird Ballet—Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—The Third Degree.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Fair Co-Ed.
LIBERTY—8:30—A Fool There Was.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Circus.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Newlyweds and Their Baby.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Bachelor.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Piano Recital.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Mascot.
NEW YORK—8:20—Miss Innocence.
PLAZA—2—8—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:20—The Battle.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:25—Sham.
WEBER'S—8:20—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The tariff bill was attacked by Senators Dolliver and Nelson, who declared it was not downward revision, and defended by Senator Aldrich. —— House: The conference report on the census bill was considered, but no action was taken.

FOREIGN.—By a plan considered at Constantinople, the Sultan may retain his throne, but will place the affairs of government entirely in the hands of ministers responsible to parliament. —— Three American women missionaries sent out an appeal for help from Hadjin, Asiatic Turkey, which is threatened by flames and invested by tribesmen. —— Theodore Roosevelt and the members of his party left Mombasa for the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease, on the Athi River, where the party will hunt for a week. —— King Edward stood godfather to the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hubert Ward at the Chapel Royal of St. James. —— British and Russian diplomatic representatives at Teheran advised the Shah to restore the constitution and proclaim amnesty to all political offenders. —— It was learned at St. Petersburg that Japan was sending large bodies of troops into Manchuria. —— The Bundesrath at Berlin ratified the patent treaty between the United States and Germany.

DOMESTIC.—James A. Patten, on the way to the ranch of his partner, in New Mexico, declared that he had disposed of his holdings in wheat; many fortunes were lost in a slump on the Chicago Board of Trade. —— Secretary Wilson declared that the stock of wheat in the country was sufficient for all needs. —— Many line officers of the navy oppose the selection of Rear Admiral Goodrich as inspector of navy yards. —— The American Philosophical Society, in session at Philadelphia, urged a government expedition to the Antarctic continent to establish the priority of American discovery. —— The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the amendments to the Public Service commissions law and the consolidated railroad law as it passed the Assembly. —— A breach was made in the ice jam in the Niagara River by the use of dynamite, and the situation was declared to be less dangerous. —— It was said at Albany that defects had been found in the foundation of the new $4,000,000 state educational building.

CITY.—Stocks were higher and more active. —— Receiver Russell told two hundred creditors of Ennis & Stoppani about the assets of the bankrupt firm. —— Customs officials are keeping a sharp lookout for trunks containing $48,000 of gowns smuggled by persons whose attorneys made an offer for immunity. —— Two more jurors, making seven in all, were selected to try Captain Peter C. Hains, jr., indicted for the murder of William E. Annis. —— Accusations of padding expense accounts were made public against clerks in the Court of Special Sessions in the report of Assistant District Attorney Whitehouse. —— Andrew Carnegie sold a lot in 91st street, directly opposite his own home. —— The Pennsylvania Railroad bought back from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a large part of its former holdings of Norfolk & Western stock. —— Herbert Parsons praised the Finch election reform acts, but said they needed to be strengthened by the amendments proposed by the Republican County Committee. —— An investigation was planned by the District Attorney's office into the charges that graft was contemplated in the extension of Seventh avenue southward. —— A missionary to Turkey, ever here on a vacation, said rumors of massacres were rife there on March 1, and that the entire people would welcome the death of the Sultan. —— The Washington Square Association protested against the proposed Hudson tunnel line spur from the 9th street station to Fourth avenue. —— The iron grates imported by Mrs. Russell Sage to help refurnish the Governors' Room in the City Hall will not be admitted free of duty, it was announced. —— Plans were announced for a meeting of artists in Washington in May to consider forming a national art federation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 44.

ANOTHER FISHING EPISODE.

The latest episode on the Pacific fishing grounds is unwelcome. It is not agreeable to have a peaceful fishing vessel fired upon, captured and towed into an alien port as a prize, or a lawbreaker. Neither, our Canadian friends will say, is it pleasant to have American vessels trespass in Canadian waters and steal Canadian fish. Granted the facts on either side, there would doubtless be prompt and perfect agreement. The question is, What are the facts? Was the American vessel fishing in Canadian waters with knowledge and intent? If so, she deserved to be seized. If not, the action of the Canadian cruiser was grossly improper. Everything depends upon the facts.

The scene of the episode is off the northwest end of Vancouver Island. That is far from any American coast or waters, so that the vessel was either on the high seas of the Pacific or in Canadian waters. From Cape Scott, the extremity of Vancouver Island, a row of small islands, called the Scott Islands, extend northwest a distance of about thirty miles into the Pacific Ocean. Their chief members, beginning with the nearest to Cape Scott, are Lane, East Haycock, West Haycock and Triangle islands. Maps differ in their indication of the intervals among them, especially between the Haycocks, some showing not more than five or six miles and some more than twice as much. The actual distance between each pair of islands is of importance. If it is nowhere more than six miles there may be ground for the Canadian claim of sovereignty over the waters among the islands. If it is more than six miles, the interval between the three-mile limits at each side may be regarded as a part of the high seas.

The facts of the place and conduct of the American vessel also need to be proved. The American captain says he was steaming on his course, four or five miles from land, with all his dories aboard, and was not fishing. The Canadian commander says that the American vessel was within a mile of the shore and had five dories out fishing, and that the fishing tackle was cut and abandoned in the attempt to escape. Moreover, the Canadian says that he fired four rounds from a machine gun, perforating the American vessel's mainsail and knocking splinters from the mainmast, while the American captain says that all he knows about it is that some of his men told him that they had been fired upon. It is not added that he is both blind and deaf.

Happily, nobody was killed or hurt in the encounter, and the episode may, therefore, despite its *prima facie* unpleasantness, be regarded with equanimity, and even with satisfaction, if it shall expedite the permanent settlement of the limits of territorial maritime rights in that part of the world. It should be determined whether the channels among the Scott Islands are coast waters or the high sea, and also whether Hecate Sound, which is along the same coast, though at a considerable distance from the Scott Islands, is or is not a closed sea. These are problems for diplomats and mathematicians to solve, and they will probably solve them soon. Meantime, the obvious part of prudence is for fishermen to avoid even the appearance of evil.

AFTER THIS THE DELUGE!

The uncertainty that hangs over the fate of the rapid transit and public service legislation at Albany suggests that the Legislature, in its passion for defeating everything in which Governor Hughes is interested, has become wholly indifferent to consequences. The prospect that the constitutional amendment resolution will be smothered in the Assembly is especially disquieting. Are Speaker Wadsworth and Assemblyman Merritt, the Republican leader, who are responsible for keeping the resolution from the Assembly, utterly unconcerned about the prospects of the Republican party in the next mayoralty election in this city? Rapid transit is the uppermost question in the public mind in New York. The people are indignant with the local administration because it has spent the city's money and left it helpless before capitalists who offer to build only half a subway in consideration of a perpetual franchise for two tracks of elevated railway, and they look to the Legislature for relief.

The only certain relief possible is the passage of the constitutional amendment increasing the city's borrowing capacity. Only in that way can the city build its own subways if private capital will not offer reasonable terms, and only in that way can the city obtain reasonable terms from private capital if private capital is really disposed to act. With the amendment the city will have at least one new subway clearly in sight; without it there is no prospect of relief, for the Interborough's terms are not acceptable and there is no evidence as yet that there is any substance to the only other offer that the Public Service Commission has received. There is intense public feeling on this subject in New York, for the situation of the city is critical. The amendment is a vital matter to the city, and it is vital to the Republican party in the city.

The other rapid transit and public service legislation is second in importance only to this vital necessity. The amendments to the Elsberg and rapid transit acts are reported to have excellent prospects of passing. They should pass. The bars should be taken down, so that reasonable terms can be offered to private capital. But if these amendments pass, and the resolution affecting the debt limit is smothered, it will be said that the Republican Legislature gave the traction interests all they asked in the way of relief legislation, but refused to do anything to enable the city to protect itself against the extortionate demands of those interests. In the present state of the public temper that contrast will be dangerous to the Republican party's chances in the coming municipal election.

The contrast would be emphasized, moreover, by a failure of the Legislature to pass the amendments to the public service law asked by the Public Service Commission. Those amendments merely define the powers of the commission and give it clear authority to act where the law as it stands leaves its authority doubtful, as, for example, making explicit the power to fix joint rates in the case of traction companies. The public service corporations oppose these amendments. They oppose the Travis-Lee constitutional amendment. They favor the amendments to the Elsberg and rapid transit acts. If the Republican party defeats the two former and passes the latter, the local Republican party will have a heavy burden of explanation on its hands in the coming campaign.

TRAVEL FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT.

It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will attach to the census appropriation bill, now in preparation, a provision allowing the President $25,000 a year for travelling expenses. When Congress, at the last session, raised the President's salary from $50,000 to $75,000 it abolished the travelling fund of $25,000 voted to President Roosevelt. It therefore in large part took back with one hand what it gave with the other.

President Taft desires to travel about the country and put himself in touch with the people of all sections. It is to the public interest that he should do so. He has been urged to make a visit next summer to the Pacific Coast. But the cost of such a trip would be large, and if the President is obliged to draw on his personal account for travelling expenses the increase of $25,000 in salary which Congress granted will be of little actual benefit to him. The advance in his compensation should be made real, not nominal, by giving him a fund like that given to his predecessor, to be used to defray actual travelling expenses.

THE CRISIS AT TABRIZ.

Affairs at Tabriz have reached a crisis which calls for intervention. American attention has been strongly attracted to that city through the death of an American who was fighting at the head of the Nationalists. The tragic incident will probably cause no international complications, for, of course, when an American abroad enlists among the belligerents on one side of a foreign civil war he forfeits his claim upon American protection and must take his chances with his fellow combatants. But the fact that the situation in Tabriz is so serious that desperate sorties to obtain food have been undertaken is sufficient to make that city an object of special interest.

Tabriz, the chief city of the province of Azerbaijan, in the northwestern corner of Persia, has been the most conspicuous centre of the Nationalist movement. When the Shah treacherously repudiated the constitution to which he had sworn fealty, Tabriz revolted for the maintenance of the constitution and established a local government of its own, the first real municipal government ever known in Persia. It was an excellent government, and it was not particularly hostile to the Shah. That is, it did not deny his sovereignty, but simply insisted that he must restore the constitution and that Tabriz would not recognize the legitimacy of his abrogation of it. For months the city and the surrounding territory seemed able to hold out against the imperial forces. But now scarcity of food appears to be effecting what the army of the Shah could not effect, and the city is in danger of being compelled to capitulate, in which case it would probably be given over to loot and rapine.

The beleaguered city is well within the Russian "sphere of influence," and, indeed, near the Russian frontier, so that if there is to be intervention in its behalf it must be effected by Russia. To that action, if it shall appear necessary, there will presumably be no objection by any other power. Indeed, it is understood that Great Britain, the only other power having any direct political interest in the case, has suggested and urged Russian intervention. Preparations have been made for rushing a force across the border, and it is to be assumed and hoped that this will be done, in case the present brief armistice does not result in permanent relief for the city. Meantime the best hope of Persia seems to lie in the vigorous efforts which the British and Russian governments are making to induce the Shah to restore the constitution and thus satisfy the just demands of the Nationalists.

MR. PATTEN AND WHEAT.

Mr. Patten, of Chicago, overcome by the strain of his philanthropic operations, has gone to Mexico, looking tired and nervous, the dispatches say, and denying himself to reporters. The ticker informs the world that he is fleeing "newspaper publicity." Publicity is the bane of all philanthropists. The man who keeps wheat from going out of the country cannot expect to escape what comes to the man who founds libraries or endows colleges. The public insists on honoring its great and good friends.

Like other great men, philanthropists included, Mr. Patten is misunderstood. Here he is with no corner in wheat, having nothing to do with the advance in price, except to disclose to the country his superior information that it had less wheat than it supposed, and yet when he goes away to take a well earned rest from his philanthropies, white-faced hordes in the pit shriek after him. "Coward! Quitter!" Those Chicago brokers behave just as if they thought Patten, and not the law of supply and demand, had put wheat among the luxuries. They appear to regard him not as a philanthropist, but as a bull operator, whose duty it was to keep the price of wheat up when he had got it up, publicity or no publicity. "Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!" To think of a man whose public services are such as Mr. Patten's being driven to the desert, like a scapegoat of old, being howled at and hissed at for a coward and a quitter!

The personal side of this drama is so interesting that the economic side is almost forgotten. The economic side is that wheat has declined almost 10 cents in a week. Who knows that this may not go on? Perhaps Mr. Patten may even have cause to be glad that he "did not have a corner in wheat," that his name will not be linked with those of Hutchinson and Leiter to point a moral and adorn a tale.

SMOKE PREVENTION IN CITIES.

Tests undertaken several years ago by the United States Geological Survey to determine the fuel value of the numerous grades of coal mined in this country were followed after a time by a study of the feasibility of smoke prevention. A report on the second part of the investigation, just issued, confirms many of the conclusions of unofficial experts and emphasizes anew the fact that the generation of smoke from soft coal is in most cases unnecessary.

It cannot be too distinctly recognized that smoke is a product of incomplete combustion, and that incomplete combustion may be due to one of several causes. Since the cause can usually be ascertained and removed, it is generally an easy matter to apply an efficient remedy. In a large number of cases the evil results from careless stoking. If a fire is fed at short intervals and with small amounts, the evil may be suppressed and economy promoted at the same time. Combustion is promoted by keeping the fire "clean"—that is, by keeping the grate free from ashes. This precaution, combined with the right method of stoking, will work wonders. A furnace cannot with advantage be made to burn more than a certain quantity of coal. According to the experts of the Geological Survey, any attempt to go beyond the limit will prove wasteful, besides developing smoke. Still, any effort to secure additional heat in this manner is more likely to succeed with washed coal than with unwashed. A resort to a forced draft also results in great smoke production.

Sometimes the fault lies in the design of a furnace. According to the engineers who have studied the question for the national government, the proper remedy is an alteration in form and size, and not the addition of any of the many patented smoke consumers. Perfect combustion is said to depend largely on giving the air and the gases from the fuel an opportunity to mix before they encounter the boiler surfaces. Hence, any improvement which is made when careful stoking will not suppress the smoke should have this object in view. It is feasible also, before furnaces and boilers are installed, so to plan them that the fuel will be completely burned.

Constant reiteration of these truths is the more important because of the widespread skepticism concerning the possibility of suppressing smoke—a skepticism which is often supplemented by indifference to the public welfare. The East suffers less than the West from the evil, but every two or three years the danger of a strike in the anthracite regions threatens New York, Philadelphia and Boston with the necessity for a temporary reliance on soft coal. The ease with which the lamentable consequences of such a predicament can be averted should never be forgotten.

TO STOP MAKING MEN DRUNK.

Attention was recently called in these columns to the novel suggestion in New Jersey of "boards of protectors" for the prevention of drunkenness. The plan has now been made law, and appears from the wording of the act to be mandatory. In every municipality of the state, therefore, the governing body will appoint a board of three citizens, which shall have power and, indeed, bear the duty of notifying to all liquor dealers in the municipality the names of persons who are or seem likely to become habitual drunkards, and warning them not to sell or give intoxicating liquors to such persons. For the first violation of a warning there will be a penalty of $50, for the second of $100, and for the third the penalty may be perpetual revocation of license. The intent of the law is simply to compel liquor sellers to stop making men drunk.

That object is laudable, and ought to command the approval and co-operation of liquor dealers themselves. For, as a matter of principle, those who most strongly disapprove of prohibition and disbelieve in total abstinence are surely not willing to go on record as advocates of habitual or even occasional drunkenness. As a matter of practical business policy, moreover, it is not profitable for liquor sellers to ply men with drink to the point of intoxication or to cater to habitual drunkards, since by so doing they incur the risk of disorder and police intervention at their establishments and the practical certainty of the ill will of their neighbors and an increasing public sentiment against the licensing of their business. As for those liquor sellers who knowingly and deliberately persist in making men drunk and providing habitual drunkards with liquor, it will be for the good of the trade in general, as well as for the public benefit, to have their places closed.

The utility of the law will, of course, depend upon its intelligent and unfearing administration, which may not always be assured. In large cities it is doubtful if a board of three men will be competent to apply the law to nearly all desirable cases, at any rate unless it has the very active co-operation of the public. On the other hand, in a small community, where all the residents are neighbors and acquaintances, if not friends, it will often require more moral courage than many men possess to brand one neighbor as a drunkard to whom it is unlawful to sell drink and to threaten another neighbor with prosecution if he does not discontinue selling to one of his regular patrons. Still, there are men with sufficient courage to do it, and there are many liquor dealers who will fear to incur the penalty, and thus will voluntarily and without waiting for a warning comply with the spirit of the law; so that, in spite of some imperfections, we shall expect to see temperance promoted.

It is gratifying to have the Assembly pass by a large majority a bill empowering the State Commissioner of Health to take effective measures for the exclusion of noxious sewage from the waters of the state, but it would be still more gratifying to have the term "sewage" in the proposed statute include factory waste, and, indeed, all matter which is injurious to health or which impairs the potable quality of water.

"The Philadelphia Press" protests against the action of the Senate Finance Committee in restoring the duty on iron ore, dropped in the House revision. It says that Pennsylvania, the great iron and steel state, wants no ore duty. No such duty is needed, either for revenue or protection. The Senate ought to reverse the Finance Committee's decision.

Ex-Senator David Turpie, of Indiana, who died on Wednesday, was one of the oldtime Democratic leaders in that state, who kept it normally Democratic from 1870 to 1896. With him were associated Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, English and Gray, all Democrats of the stalwart and belligerent stripe, whose places in Indiana politics have not been filled. Mr. Turpie was a master of invective, and was respected and not a little feared in the Senate. He was an able lawyer, scholarly in his inclinations and a politician of more than average intellectual capacity and attainments.

Colonel Watterson says that the Protectionist or Prohibitionist who claims to be a Democrat is not a Democrat, but a Prevaricationist. A Prevaricationist candidate for President in 1912 would poll a large vote.

Mr. Bryan devotes three columns of "The Commoner" to proving that Secretary Jacob M. Dickinson is "not a Democrat." Yet Mr. Dickinson thinks and says he is. Is Mr. Bryan going to abolish the sacred and inalienable rights of free speech and free thought?

For the doubts expressed by army officers concerning the usefulness of dynamite in breaking up an ice bridge there is a warrant in past experiments, but the state authorities were probably justified in ignoring them. It was wiser to make a trial at the mouth of the Niagara and fail than it would have been to incur the reproach of having neglected a doubtful but not hopeless expedient.

Senator Stone wants to turn the Philippines adrift not later than fifteen years from date. Wouldn't he agree to our keeping them fifteen years and three months if they really needed the extra three months to prepare for paddling their own canoe?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Right Rev. Dr. C. C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond du Lac and leader of the extreme High Church party in the Episcopal Church, is no believer in prohibition. He said recently: "I cannot agree with those who think that the drinking of wine, beer or ale in moderation is wrong. The process of fermentation is one of God's creative acts, and the Divine Master of the Christian religion turned the contents of six water vessels holding 120 gallons into wine. I can readily understand the demand for prohibition in the South on account of the peculiar conditions there. In the North conditions are different, however, and prohibition here, to my mind, is not necessary. It is most dangerous, morally speaking, as it would be systematically violated, and under the present conditions the laws could not be enforced."

Sillicus—Do you think it is possible for one woman to make another woman perfectly happy?
Cynicus—Oh, yes; simply by envying her.—Philadelphia Record.

The people of the State of Washington have revolted against the tipping extortion, and their representatives in the Legislature have promptly rushed to their aid. Both houses have passed a bill that provides that "every employe of a public house or public service corporation who solicits or receives any gratuity from any guest, and every person giving any gratuity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." There are said to be twenty thousand waiters in New York State, so the likelihood of the passage of such a law here is at least not immediate.

"And now," said the teacher, "we come to Germany, which is governed by the Kaiser. Tommy Jones, what is a kaiser?" "Please, 'm," answered Tommy Jones, "a stream o' hot water springin' up an' disturbin' the earth."—Christian Register.

"Don't have regular habits. You are a weakling if you do. Make them irregular, and then you will be ready when an emergency comes." That was the advice given by Dr. Sheldon Leavitt to the members of the Right Living League in Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago. "It's ridiculous to say that health depends on regular habits," he added. "You ought to be able to go without sleep an entire night and do good work the next day. The reason the city boys were able to endure hardships of war better than the country youths was because the latter had regular habits and it broke them all up to break them."

Motorist—What advantage has the airship over the motor car?
Aeronaut—Well, for one thing, you can always be sure of making good time on the return trip.—Illustrated Bits.

The members of the theatrical world in Europe are asking, "Who will win the Iffland ring?" This queer piece of the jeweller's art, made of iron and set with diamonds, belonged to August Wilhelm Iffland, who bequeathed it to "the most worthy of Germany's great actors." It came to Ludwig Devrient, who willed it in turn to Emil Devrient. In 1872 it became the property of Theodor Döring, who in his last will and testament designated Friedrich Haase as his successor in its possession. Several years ago Haase named Adalbert Matkowski as the heir to the Iffland ring, thinking that the younger actor would certainly outlive him. About a year ago Haase decided to tell Matkowski that he had been selected as his heir, as far as the ring was concerned, and wrote that he would call. "I am the younger," wrote Matkowski, not knowing why Haase wished to see him, "and shall call on you." He fell ill, however, the call was never made and the great actor passed away without having heard that he had been selected for the Iffland honor.

Teacher—What do you understand by the term, "the eternal feminine"?
Young Man with the Bad Eye—Aunt Carrie Nation.—Chicago Tribune.

GEORGE LILLEY.

From The Hartford Courant.

The sad death of Governor Lilley which we have to announce this morning closes one of the most pathetic chapters of Connecticut political history. Only his near friends knew how seriously the strain of months had told on him; the news of his physical breakdown took the public by surprise. Then came days of acute suspense, and then a rally that caused general relief and rejoicing. His physicians said that he was still a very sick man, but the earnest popular desire for his recovery refused to be disheartened. His death will give the state a shock such as it has seldom experienced. . . . His sunny temperament, his genial manner, his sweet domestic life and his high public purposes have made him here at home, where everybody knows him, one of the most popular men in the state. How far his political ambition might have carried him we can only guess; what we know is that it has killed him. The pity of it!

ICE AND THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Ice dealers are not going to combine this year; three years ago that cost a lot of them $75 each. They are simply going to follow a bellwether, who will announce in the papers from time to time what he intends to exact, and then all the rest will hold up their customers for the same amount. They are confident that this will give them just as high prices and save the $75 fines. Ice is piled up eighty feet high in the Niagara River, and is doing much damage in crowding its way through the gorge to Lake Ontario. It is a great pity that all that ice must go to waste when it would do so much good if it were somewhere else.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 22.—The President had a final conference to-day with the members of the Liberian Commission, which will report on the social political and industrial condition of the black republic. Roland P. Falkner, Dr. George Sale, Emmet J. Scott and George A. Finch, the secretary, who called on Mr. Taft, will sail on Saturday from New York.

Dr. William Edgar Geil, of Doylestown, Penn., who has just returned from a trip along the Great Wall of China, called on President Taft this morning. The President expressed a desire for a report of the explorer's observations as to the industrial and educational awakening in China.

The question of a Western trip this summer depends entirely on whether Congress allows the Chief Executive travelling expenses. This was plainly evident in the President's talk with Governor Spry, District Attorney Booth, E. H. Callister, Internal Revenue Collector, and Senator Sutherland, who called to ask Mr. Taft to include Utah in his Western itinerary.

The Colombian Minister paid his respects to President Taft this morning before sailing for Europe, where he will spend the summer in travelling.

The President was asked to-day by M. O. Chance, president of the Department League, to attend the opening game on May 3 between the teams of the departments of the Interior and Commerce and Labor. Secretaries Ballinger and Nagel will be among the "fans."

W. W. Clark, of Newbern, N. C., was recommended to Mr. Taft to-day for the North Carolina judgeship by Colonel P. M. Pearsall, Lawrence Moore and R. A. Nunn, of that city. Ex-Judge W. S. O. Robinson, of Goldsboro, who is being urged for the office by ex-Senator Marion Butler, also saw the President.

The President this afternoon received the one hundred independent oil men who presented to the Senate Committee on Finance in the morning a memorial asking for a straight ad valorem duty of 50 per cent on petroleum and its products.

The President and Mrs. Taft received the Daughters of the American Revolution in the East Room this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The women were presented by Captain Archibald Butt and personally introduced by Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the organization. Music was furnished by the Marine Band. Mrs. Taft wore a gown of light blue satin with silver embroidery, and had on the same costume when at 5 o'clock she received a number of specially invited guests who heard Miss Estelle Neuhaus play several selections on the piano.

The President and Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the presentation of Mrs. Barney's play, "About Thebes," to-night and had with them Mr. and Mrs. George Ward.

Mrs. Taft has selected Friday, May 7, as the date for the first of the series of garden parties which she intends to give in the spring season.

Among those who called on the President were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, Senators Gore, Simmons, Dillingham, Curtis, Bankhead, Beveridge and Warner, and Representatives Longworth, Keifer, Brownlow, Austin, Kennedy, Hill and Smith.

The President will take breakfast with Charles Hall Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg, Va., on the morning of May 19, when he attends the unveiling of the monument to Pennsylvania soldiers who fell on the battlefield at that place.

The President and Captain Butt went horseback riding this afternoon.

The President has received a gift from the Philippines in the form of a large suit case which was used by John S. Hord, collector of internal revenue, in bringing to Washington commercial and industrial statistics for use in considering Philippine tariff legislation. The frame is of mahogany and the front is made of small inlaid blocks of native wood, about 120 different specimens, highly polished and bearing the initials "W. H. T." in native gold and "P. I." in native mother of pearl. The back and sides are composed of caribou hides, and the handle is a piece of Manila hemp, with the inscription "Taft-Payne-Philippine Tariff" in gold letters. The gold was mined in Benguet and the pearls were found in Jolo. The presentation was made at the White House this afternoon by General Edwards, chief of the insular bureau.

President Taft to-night attended a regular session of Temple Masonic Lodge of this city. There was a large attendance, and the President, who was made a Mason "at sight" in Cincinnati in February, saw the third degree worked on several candidates.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 22.—Baron Ambrozy, Chargé d'Affaires for Austria-Hungary, will establish the embassy at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., for the summer, going there after the adjournment of Congress.

Prince Vincent zu Windisch-Graetz, attaché, will sail for Europe on May 1, and spend the summer in Austria.

The Swiss Minister entertained at dinner to-night Mr. and Mrs. James B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Miss Laura Harlan.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 22.—One of the most brilliant audiences which have yet greeted "About Thebes," the play given for the benefit of local charities, was present to-night. Mrs. Elkins had the box adjoining that of the President and Mrs. Taft, and among those in her party were Mrs. James Robert McKee and ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained in their box Miss Lovering, Miss Foster, Horace Washington and Representative Andrew J. Peters. Other boxholders were Mrs. I. T. Mann, Mrs. Haliday, who entertained two box parties in compliment to Miss Katherine Brown and her friend, Miss Mary Lodge McKee. Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Miss Kibby, Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Miss Gale and Captain and Mrs. Hooker entertained parties in the orchestra, and others with parties were the Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, the Bolivian Minister and Señora de Calderon and the Danish Minister and Countess Moltke.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh were the guests of honor at a dinner given to-night by General John C. Black and his daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman.

Mrs. Arthur Lee entertained at luncheon to-day Mrs. James S. Sherman, Mrs. Philander C. Knox, Baroness Takahira, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. George F. Huff, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Miss Harlan, Mrs. Thomas Symonds, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Bulmer, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Hollister Chapman, Miss Scidmore, Mrs. Peyton Russell, Mrs. Vail and Miss Sherrill.

Miss Mary Lansing Catlin, daughter of the late Captain Robert Catlin, U. S. A., was married at noon to-day at St. Alban's Episcopal Church to Dr. Edward Cussler, of New York. The Bishop of Washington officiated. The bride's mother, who was present, was a sister of the late Bishop Satterlee. Arthur Satterlee, of Tarrytown, N. Y., uncle of the bride, gave her away. Miss Constance Satterlee, a cousin, and Miss Jane Hunt were bridesmaids, while Miss Jane Catlin, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Dr. Dingman, of New York, was best man for Dr. Cussler, and the ushers were Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Greenway, Dr. Humphries and Dr. Satterlee, all of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Cussler left Washington this afternoon for a short wedding journey, after which they will go to their home in New York.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

One of the largest receptions of the season was given last night by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., at her house, at Madison avenue and 37th street. It was the first entertainment of any note which Mrs. Morgan has given at her Madison avenue home, formerly belonging to Anson Phelps Stokes. Over four hundred invitations had been issued, and most of the members of society who still remain in town were present at the affair. The drawing rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and plants. It was an informal, old-fashioned reception, and an orchestra furnished the music. Supper was served at midnight.

The Viscomte de Perigny will give a dinner this evening at the Plaza.

"Kilts and Kelts," a comic opera, by Miss Grace Hollingsworth and Miss Grace Henry, will be given this afternoon at the Berkeley Theatre for the benefit of the Henrietta School of Crippled Children. It is an opera in two acts, in which Charles II, represented by Mrs. Louis Du Pont Irving, figures prominently. The heroine, Nancy Cameron, will be played by Miss Constance Pratt. The other members of the cast are Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Eleanor Alexander, Miss Edith Brooks, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Louise Freeman and Miss Eloise Ladew.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are booked to sail on Tuesday week for Europe. They will return in time for the Newport season.

Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas will go abroad next Wednesday on board the Adriatic, and among their fellow passengers will be Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton.

Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud were among those who sailed yesterday for Havre.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, jr., are due to arrive from Europe on May 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have arranged to go to Canada early in May to attend the horse show at Montreal.

The German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have arrived in town from Washington for a few days' stay.

Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt has left town for Washington, where she is staying with Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., April 22.—Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King returned to Newport to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss are expected here to-morrow to inspect their summer home.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., will open their season either next week or the first week in May.

Miss Nana Morgan has returned from New York.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan will spend the coming summer season abroad.

James J. Van Alen and daughter, Miss May Van Alen, will open Wakehurst during the coming month for the season.

Mrs. Clarence Fell and Miss Charlotte Fell will arrive next month for the season.

CENSUS BILL BEFORE HOUSE.

Belief That It Will Carry $25,000 for President's Travelling Expenses.

Washington, April 22.—The House was in session forty minutes to-day, but took no action on the census bill, the only important business before it. Mr. Crumpacker, chairman of the Census Committee, endeavored to have the House insist further on its disagreement from the Senate amendments, but the absence of a quorum prevented such action. For the same reason no conferees were appointed. The House adjourned until Monday.

That the census bill will be amended so as to provide $25,000 for the travelling expenses of the President is the prevailing impression here.

Mr. Taft has planned a trip through the West for the coming summer, the extent of which will depend largely on the action of Congress with regard to his travelling expenses.

CENSUS TAKING IN NEW YORK.

Five Thousand Men to Begin Work on April 15, 1910.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 22.—On April 15, 1910, five thousand census enumerators will begin the work of tabulating the population of New York State. The task will be finished in thirty days in the outlying districts and fifteen days in cities of over five thousand population. The census bureau has announced that the work will begin on April 15, instead of June 1, as has been done formerly, in order that the results may be made known sooner. Fifteen hundred enumerators will be employed in New York County and fifteen hundred in greater New York outside of that county. As soon as the census bill is passed, the bureau will announce more definite plans, and the selection of enumerators and supervisors will begin.

The enumerators will have a guarantee of a salary of from $3 to $6 a day, with a certain percentage for the number of persons enrolled. The supervisors will receive $1,500 a year, with an added dollar for each thousand of the population counted. These supervisors, of whom there will be twenty in New York, are to be appointed by the President, while the enumerators will be selected by the supervisors. It is estimated that it will require about seventy-five thousand men to take the census.

KING GODFATHER OF MR. WARD'S SON.

London, April 22.—King Edward, represented by Lieutenant Colonel George Lindsay Holford, one of his equerries-in-waiting, stood godfather to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hubert Ward to-day. The child was christened at the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace. The other sponsors were Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey and Miss Kate Bryce, who was represented by Lady Mary Ward. The infant was named Edward John Sutton. Mrs. Ward is a daughter of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador in London. She was married last year. Her son was born on March 24.

PLANS FOR PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL

Directors of Neurological Institute Will Meet Soon to Take Action.

Following the recent incorporation of the Neurological Institute of New York, a meeting of the directors has been arranged for within the next few days. One of the directors said yesterday that the site of the institution would be in the "hospital district"—that is, on the East Side, between 18th and 59th streets. The new hospital will be small at first, but will be enlarged as its needs grow. It is also planned ultimately to have a laboratory and a sanatorium, the latter to be in the country, where convalescent patients may be sent.

Dr. Joseph Collins, of No. 37 West 54th street, professor of neurology at the Post-Graduate Hospital, and Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, his associate, are behind the project. Adrian Iselin, jr., Isaac M. Seligman, H. K. Knapp, Richard Watson Gilder, Isaac Townsend, R. P. Perkins, Otto H. Kahn, Paul Warburg and George Frelinghuysen have promised the necessary funds. These men are the directors of the institution.

At the present time there is no hospital for nervous diseases in New York.

JACOB SCHIFF ENDOWS TWO SCHOOLS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, April 22.—Announcement was made here this evening by Bernard Bettmann, president of the board of governors of the Hebrew Union College, of this city, that Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, had given $100,000 for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of Jewish Sabbath school teachers. One of the schools is to be situated in Cincinnati and the other in New York.

ALUMNI ELECTS COLUMBIA TRUSTEES

After a session that lasted the entire afternoon, the delegates to the first convention for the election of an alumni member of the Columbia University trustees elected Benjamin Bodin Lawrence, of the class of '78, yesterday. The convention was attended by representatives of sixteen alumni associations from California to Maine, controlling a total of two thousand five hundred votes. The meeting was opened by President Nicholas Murray Butler, who congratulated the alumni on the fifty-year struggle that they had made with the object of representation on the board of trustees in view.

SEEING SNAKES IN ORANGE COUNTY.

From The Utica Press.

The warm weather of last week brought out the black snakes from their winter home in the hills of Orange County, and on Sunday the snake hunters had a busy and profitable day. One farmer spent a half hour in poking among the rocks on the south side of a pine ridge and was rewarded by discovering a total of fourteen snakes, all of which he killed with a short club. Of the fourteen, four measured over six feet, and when transformed by the tanner will serve as excellent belts.