

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Louis XI. ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vandeville. ALICE—12—15—From Rome. BELASCOS—8—30—Goin' Some. BILBO—8—12—A Gentleman from Mississippi. BROADWAY—12—15—The World and His Wife. CASINO—8—15—Havana. CIRCUS—8—15—The Queen of the Moulin Rouge. COLUMBIAN—8—15—The Fair Co-Ed. CRITERION—8—15—The World and His Wife. EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax. EMPIRE—8—15—What Every Woman Knows. GARDEN—8—15—The World and His Wife. HACKETT—8—15—A Woman's Way. HAZARD—8—15—The World and His Wife. HERALD SQUARE—8—15—The Beauty Spot. HIPPODROME—8—15—The Sporting Days—Battle in the Trenches—Birds in Battle. HUDSON—8—15—The Third Degree. KNICKERBOCKER—8—15—The Candy Shop. LIBERTY—8—15—The Great Gatsby. LYCEUM—8—15—The Dawn of a Tomorrow. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West. MAJESTIC—8—15—Red Moon. MAXINE ELLIOTT—8—15—The Blue Mouse. NEW AMSTERDAM—8—15—The Masquerade. PLAZA—2—8—Vandeville. SAVOY—8—15—The Writing on the Wall. STUYVESANT—8—15—The Masquerade. WALLACKS—8—15—Sham. WEST END—8—15—The Bachelor.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A speech on the tariff was made by Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, who advocated lower duties on iron and steel and predicted that if monopolies continued unchecked people would find it impossible to compete with the world's monopolists; the lead schedule was under consideration several hours. House: Mr. Murphy, of Missouri, announced that he would file formal charges against Judge Phelps and Mr. McPherson of the Western District of that state.

FOREIGN.—The Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Employees' Association defied the French government by forming itself into a strike against union and claiming the right to strike against the latter. A Premier Stolypin of Russia, in an audience with the Emperor at Tsarskoe-Selo urged that the latter dissociate himself from the campaign of hostility to the Cabinet being carried on by the reactionaries. Oscar Slater, extradited from New York for a murder committed in Glasgow, Scotland, was found guilty and sentenced to death in Edinburgh. The joint commission of representatives of the United States and Canada met at St. John, N. B., to decide matters in dispute concerning the use of the St. John River, which forms part of the national boundary. The Rev. E. R. Casper, a missionary in Adana, says that twenty-three thousand Armenians were killed in that province and that the provincial government acquiesced. Lieutenant Wright, who was killed in making a pup of Wilbur Wright, was injured by the falling of an aeroplane in which he was making a flight at Rome. It was reported in Panama that Nicaragua was being tried by an invading Sabor by way of Honduras, and is promoting a coming revolution in Costa Rica.

DOMESTIC.—The American Peace and Arbitration League gave a dinner in Washington in honor of Secretary Knox. President Taft nominated Judge William M. Lanning, of Trenton, N. J., to be United States Circuit Judge for the 2d judicial circuit. The State Department is planning a trip to Natchez, Miss. Governor Hughes gave hearings at Albany on the bill providing for a \$7,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canals. The veterans' pension bill, the Ward bill relative to the incorporation and government of Greek Catholic churches and on the Francis measure permitting financial aid to the State with the State as security for state deposits bonds which are legal investments for savings banks. The Board of Trade, at Provincetown, Mass., has called for the attention of the State Department at Washington to the report of the discovery of the crew of the whaling schooner Carrie D. Knowles in a prison in Venezuela. An electric storm caused considerable damage in Monroe and Wayne counties, N. Y. It was reported at Buffalo that Lake Erie had risen without apparent cause during the early morning hours.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. Special Treasury agents made two seizures of counterfeit goods. Captain Hains after the defence closed its direct testimony. Mayor McClellan intimated that he would veto the bill giving the Park Commissioner of the Bronx authority to issue permits for building bathhouses in Macomb's Dam Park, on the Bronx side of the Harlem River. Edward Peck, play manager, obtained a verdict against a manager because of an inferior production. Commissioner O'Brien forwarded an ordinance to the Board of Aldermen for an extra tax on every building in a dwelling which is more than one story high. Dr. Devins, manager of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, announced two innovations in the work of the fund this season.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 55.

WORKINGS OF THE PURE FOOD LAW.

A case arising under the pure food law, similar to the one decided by Judge Sanborn in Chicago last week was adjudicated in Ohio about six months ago. The two show that shrewd efforts are made to market products which the buyer mistakenly supposes to be maple syrup. On the label of the article offered for shipment from Ohio to Michigan was the statement that it was "made from the sugar maple and cane sugar." It was also specifically called "blended maple syrup." No question was raised as to the propriety of the term "blended" nor concerning the genuineness of the cane sugar employed. The other ingredient was not obtained by boiling maple sap, however, but by some sort of treatment of the wood of a maple tree after it had been chopped down. While it was literally true that the "sugar tree" had been used in the preparation of the mixture, the court held that the maple derivative was not maple syrup in the popular sense. The dealer was fined \$50, and seems to have made no protest against the decision. The commodity concerning which Judge Sanborn has just passed judgment was called "maple-ine," not "maple syrup," but as the evidence showed that it was not derived from maple sap the court felt obliged to say that it was "misbranded."

whether committed intentionally or unintentionally, evidently consisted of a suggestion that "maple-ine" was practically identical with maple syrup. The name could scarcely fail to deceive the purchaser. The decision that the act was illegal will undoubtedly serve to discourage similar deceptions. The outcome of a case arising in Cincinnati and reported by telegraph a day or two ago cannot yet be foreseen. The government charges that the designation "pure sugar" has been incorrectly used on forty-six sacks and packages of material manufactured in Chicago, and has seized the stuff. In its reply to the complaint the defendant attacks the constitutionality of the law. At least one decision upholding the law—that of Judge Sanborn in connection with the "maple-ine" case—is already on record. Therefore, until there has been an appeal to the Supreme Court and a reversal, there is a strong presumption that the law will stand.

ATTACKS ON THE SENATE BILL.

The protests made by Republican Senators against the passage of the Senate Finance Committee's tariff bill in its present form should be heeded by the Republican leaders in the Senate. Those attacks do not represent mere individual or sectional dissatisfaction with items or schedules in the Aldrich measure. They reflect the widespread popular opinion that the Senate bill, so far as the rates levied on imports are concerned, is in no material sense an improvement on the Dingley law and does not make good the promises of the Republican national platform. The Republican platform of 1908 promised a revision which would mean something—not a mere rewriting of the Dingley schedules, duties being lowered a shade here and advanced a shade there, the net result being the re-enactment of a law which has stood on the statute book for twelve years and was drawn to fit conditions in trade and industry which had radically changed in the interval. Twelve years is a long life for a tariff law. Most of our tariffs have been in effect for shorter periods; and it must be remembered that the progress of the United States in domestic industry and foreign trade has been greater in the last twelve years than in any twenty years in our earlier history.

It argues a curious misunderstanding of the enormous strides made since 1897 to insist, as the framers of the Finance Committee's bill do, that nothing but a delicate reshaping of existing tariff rates is now needed. If that is all the situation demands, the business of the country has been agitated for nothing, and the growth of the last twelve years has been immaterial and meaningless. The country is unprepared to accept such logic, and Senators like Mr. Dilliver, Mr. Cummins and Mr. Nelson voice only the general amazement of the public at discovering that, in the opinion of the framers of the Senate bill, we are no further on industrially than we were in 1897, although foreign trade has doubled since then and the value of domestic manufactures has increased over 50 per cent.

As the Tribune has said before, the logic of the situation demands a revision which can be recognized as such. The country expects to see real changes made in rates and the very liberal protection given in the Dingley law generally reduced. The House bill made a good start in the right direction, for it contained many changes pointing to a new development of the protection principle to meet new conditions. The Senate bill is a disappointment in that it has gone back to the groundwork of the Dingley law and has balanced some slight reductions in rates with compensating increases. Opinions differ as to the number of increases and decreases. Mr. Aldrich says that 379 reductions have been made. Mr. Culberson says that only 256 reductions have been made, and that these are counterbalanced by 316 increases, leaving the Dingley rates on 1,271 items unchanged. But the point of greatest importance is that the changes either up or down in the Senate bill are very slight. The Aldrich bill is the Dingley law over again. Mr. Aldrich himself has said that if the Senate bill had been in force in the fiscal year 1906-'07 it would have produced \$8,000,000 more revenue than the Dingley law did—an increase of \$3,000,000 being due to heavier duties on wines and liquors and an increase of \$5,000,000 being due to stricter provisions to prevent undervaluations and the general identity of the Senate bill with the Dingley law is thus conceded. The Tribune feels that public opinion will not be satisfied with mere nominal revision. It expects the Republican party to fulfil its promises and to show capacity and courage enough to modernize the tariff schedules. These schedules should be made as simple as possible, complicated compound duties should be eliminated wherever possible, and the public should be enlightened as to the differential of cost of production here and abroad on which protection is allotted. The best way to perpetuate the protective system is to make it intelligible and rational. The people must see that it subserves national instead of personal and local interests.

A SENSIBLE RECOMMENDATION.

When the city authorities were considering the rental of a hillside near the northern end of Manhattan Island for a playground at preposterous annual charges, the Tribune suggested that it use idle property already in its possession for that purpose. For example, it advised that the plot in East 90th street, now rented to the Pastime Athletic Club for \$25 a month, and that on Washington Heights, near the City College, be converted into playgrounds. A committee of the Sinking Fund Commission has just reported in favor of making playgrounds of these two pieces of city property, of providing another under the Manhattan terminal of Queensboro Bridge and of filling in twenty-three acres of swamp land in Van Cortlandt Park to make it an athletic field.

This is the most sensible proposal with regard to playgrounds the city authorities have ever made. We hope it is the beginning of a movement to put the idle property belonging to the city to use instead of constantly buying or renting more to please political real estate operators. In that way the cost of providing play facilities for children can be very much lessened. Other cities use all their uncoupled building sites as small temporary playgrounds. New York has dozens of such little plots. Another thing New York could do, now that it has again become interested in the playground movement, of which it was the initiator in this country, is to consider whether its existing small parks and athletic fields are administered so as to obtain from them the utmost possible results. Is the present control of them by a department in which they are merely a side issue advisable?

LIEUTENANT CALDERARA'S TUMBLE.

So conflicting are the statements regarding the cause of the accident which nearly cost Lieutenant Calderara his life that it is impossible, offhand, to get at the truth. The dispatches say that "all who were present agree" that the Italian aeronaut "was not responsible" for what happened, and that the mishap "was due neither to inexperience nor imprudence." Well, an attempt to vindicate the unlucky officer's skill is laudable, but do these witnesses know what they are talking about? Are they experts in aviation? It has also been suggested that some vital part of the machine gave way and caused the accident, to behave in an eccentric manner. This assertion, too, should be accepted with caution. Without further evidence—to be supplied by Lieutenant Calderara himself—it may be safely disregarded. After the accident in which his brother Orville was hurt, last fall, Wilbur Wright, who supplied the machine to

the Italian government, was certainly to be trusted to see that there was no defect in construction. What is put forward on irresponsible authority about defects in the machine is evidently pure guesswork.

Much the most credible theory is that suggested by the unfortunate victim of the accident. He is reported as having said that he fainted and slipped from his seat. If this is so, an explanation of his faintness is apparently called for, but none is needed for the fall of the unattended aeroplane. The high wind prevailing at the time would fully account for the harm to the airship itself after its pilot dropped to the earth.

NOT A "JOKER."

We have referred to certain queer delusions in vogue as to the possible effects of the maximum-minimum scheme of tariff duties. The most persistent one is that the maximum-minimum proviso is to be used as a means of imposing prohibitory maximum duties on the great bulk of our imports, thus laying an embargo on foreign trade and making the new law an absolute failure as a producer of revenue.

"The Washington Post" has conceived the idea that there is a "joker" in the Senate maximum-minimum paragraph. It construes the language of that paragraph as compelling every foreign country to lay the same import duty on any article that we lay upon it. Says "The Post":

"The maximum and minimum clause is a highly artistic piece of work. No court in Christendom would fail to construe it as a whole, and any judicial proceeding arising under its provisions must be predicated upon the question of what constitutes 'reciprocal and equivalent rates.' Would the existing rate in Italy of \$8.88 a hundred pounds on refined sugar, as against our rate of \$1.95, be considered 'reciprocal and equivalent'? Decidedly it would not. Or the rate in Germany of from \$1.90 to \$2.00 a pair of shoes, as against our rate of \$4.22 to \$5.56; in Spain of \$7.46? Would these nations change their revenue laws so as to conform to even our maximum standard?"

The trouble with this "discovery" is that the Senate bill does not say anything about "reciprocal and equivalent rates." It says that foreign countries must give us "reciprocal and equivalent treatment"—that is, the most favored nation treatment which we offer them. It will not matter to us what duty a foreign country levies on an article exported from the United States, so long as it levies the same duty on a similar competing article coming from another country.

THE PERSONS IN THE CASE.

The personalities in the impeachment proceedings against two federal judges in Missouri are, perhaps, enlightening. Representative Murphy, who makes the charges, comes from the 10th District of Missouri. He is a product of the Ozarks, and astonished his district, the whole state of Missouri and the elder statesmen in Washington by getting himself elected to Congress two years ago—the first Republican ever sent to the national capital from his part of the world. People thought he was an accident, but it soon was demonstrated that he was not. He went to Washington wearing a suit of blue jeans new woven on some Ozark loom for the occasion. An accident would have gone over to Sedalia or "St. Joe" and bought a suit of "store" clothes; but not the Hon. "Pat." Next he achieved prompt fame by introducing a bill making tips illegal in the District of Columbia. His hardy Ozark manhood was scandalized at the inroads advanced by the Congressional spend, and the hardy manhood of all the rest of the Ozarks thrilled to think how their representative in blue jeans was rebuking luxury and extravagance. He uncovered one of the minor evils and smote it, thereby achieving wide fame. An accident would have introduced a bill to abolish the Stock Exchange and turn Wall Street around so that it would lie north and south instead of east and west, and among the ambitious hundreds who enter Washington with identical projects the accident would have "got lost in the shuffle."

At the end of his first year in Washington the Ozark representative, in our memory does not deceive, informed the country how much money a Congressman could save by living in a nice, quiet boarding house, frowning upon rapacious waiters and in general maintaining a simplicity of which the Ozarks would approve. Perhaps we are mistaken. Perhaps it was another Republican Congressman who came from Missouri at the same time Mr. Murphy did and under similar circumstances who conveyed this economic information to the country. Well, no matter. If Mr. Murphy didn't tell the world what we just said he did it because the other Congressman anticipated him. An accident would have joined the Metropolitan Club, neglected the simple ways of Ozark thrift and sat in the seats of the ungodly under the mistaken notion that he would gain influence by cultivating social opportunities. All of which proves that the Hon. "Pat," from the land of blue jeans, the thrifty Ozarks, one of the plain people, was no accident. If it does not prove it, for additional evidence here are the impeachment proceedings against the judge who declared Missouri's 2-cent fare law invalid.

We have given so much space to the accuser that we have little left for the accused; none at all, in fact, for Judge Phillips, who had nothing to do with the rate cases and whose part in the impeachment puzzles even Missouri. They were heard by Judge Smith McPherson, the other federal judge who the Ozark representative seeks to have impeached. When the 2-cent fare cases came before Judge McPherson he did something different from what judges all over the country were doing. In general they were enjoining the operation of the rate reduction statutes until they could pass whether 2 cents a mile would be confiscatory or not. Judge McPherson ordered that the 2-cent law should be put into effect, so that he should have the actual results of operation under it before him upon which to determine whether the rate was in practice confiscatory or not. Such a test was exceptional, but it certainly was good sense. And since then the Supreme Court has held that rate laws should in general be tested in just that way before the courts essay to determine whether they are reasonable or not. That seems to indicate that Judge Smith McPherson is a level headed judge, even though he does unblushingly admit that three years ago he did go fishing with Mr. Gardiner Lathrop, now solicitor general of the Santa Fé Railway system.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT REPORT.

Directors Expect 200,000 Persons Will Use Baths in Eldridge Street House in 1909. The University Settlement Society has issued its twenty-second annual report. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is president; Senator Elihu Root and Francis Lynde Steiwer, vice-presidents; James Speyer, treasurer; Seymour Cromwell, secretary. Henry W. Taft is chairman of the council. The report says that one hundred thousand persons use the bathhouses during the year. It is expected that increased accommodations will result in these figures being almost doubled during 1909. The women's auxiliary is presided over by Mrs. James Speyer as president. Mr. E. R. Hewitt as vice-president and Miss Mabel Clark as treasurer. In addition to establishing the baths, the auxiliary has organized a corps of nurses, who give free attendance.

SON OF VICE-PRESIDENT ENGAGED.

Utica, N. Y., May 6.—At a dinner given by Miss Miller to Miss Lowery and Samuel A. Beardsley, Jr., to-night, the engagement of Miss Eleanor Miller to Richard U. Sherman, son of Vice-President James S. Sherman, was announced.

BIRTHDAY OF COMPANY B OF THE 7TH.

Commissioner Bingham told the members of Company B, 7th Regiment, last night at the New York Athletic Club that he wished that the Police Department might be offered by men trained in accordance with the system used by the United States government in teaching men to become officers in the army and navy. The members celebrated the 100th anniversary of the formation of the company. Captain Schuyler was the toastmaster, and, in addition to General Bingham, the list of speakers included Colonel Appleton, Captain Henry U. S. A. and Majors Landon, McLean and Lydecker, of the 7th Regiment.

national champion lost so many strokes in a deep pit near the home green that he refused to turn in his card, while one of the half dozen best amateurs in the country also did penitence in the bowels of the earth to such an extent that the home hole, which should take three strokes, cost him twelve. If a fine player requires eight strokes to get out of that bunker, the "punishment" for a "duffer" there must be a life sentence.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Carl Strechmann, who appeared in the title part of "The Gypsy Baron" when it was produced for the first time in Vienna, under the direction of the composer, sang the part for the thousandth time last month at the Theater an der Wien in that city.

An officer, at a state camp, decided to see for himself how his sentries were doing their duty. He was somewhat surprised at overhearing the following: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Prisoners—with a bottle." "Pass, friend! Halt, bottle!"—Everybody's Magazine.

A special correspondent of a Vienna paper writes this about a recently opened department store in London: "To the great displeasure of the English people, the store owes its existence to American money, and it will be conducted on American lines. It does not deter the Americans. No—they opened their store in the very heart of the business district, 'just to make things lively,' they say. There it stands, this American colossus, a symbol of American strength and self-confidence. Fancy the arrogance contained in the advertisement: 'Our business, large as it will be, will not injure the old, honorable and carefully conducted concerns in our neighborhood. On the contrary, our business will be of inestimable value to them, for it will attract the world to our district.' What will these Americans do next?"

"I suppose you and your wife share everything?" "Prisoners—with a bottle." "Pass, friend! Halt, bottle!"—Detroit Free Press.

Philadelphia is up in arms, as never before, over the action of its traction monopoly in abolishing its six-for-a-quarter rate and establishing a straight rate of 10 cents where it got one of 5 cents and one that less every year than I used to," observed the plain citizen, as he passed over his 5-cent fare, says "The Record." "It doesn't seem like much to pay 30 cents, instead of 25, for six fares, but I've figured it up, and I find I'll have to do without some things to make it pay. I ride on an average four times a day. That's 1,400 times a week, and the six-for-a-quarter rate, that was for \$90. Now I'll have to pay \$78, or over 12 more. Why, that'll buy two pairs of shoes and a hat."

"And do you think there should be a father's day?" "Sure. But what?" "Well?" "Better make it night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boston, where the idea of an annual work horse parade originated, does not seem to have much trouble in getting the money necessary for prizes and other expenses of the proceeding on Memorial Day. A recent report shows about \$2,500 available for this year. Among the innovations proposed is a class for champion old horses, open to animals that have taken the gold medal in years past.

"There are sixteen thousand empty houses in London." "I'm mighty glad we don't live there. My wife couldn't get through more than half of them at night, and she's not a very good character, and she would be bad for her."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Cook.—On the 19th of April, at No. 8 Hamilton House, Hall Road, Hannah (Jane) Cook in her ninety-third year, for seventy-five years most faithful friend in the service of the late Mrs. John Abraham, of Clifton, and her daughter, Mrs. Carvalho—deeply regretted." This announcement, which appeared in "The London Times," marked the close of a most remarkable period of domestic service. "A statement was published recently," said Mr. Carvalho, "that seventy years constituted the longest period of domestic service on record, but Miss Cook's claim to the greater distinction was not that of a non-charter rate, she was always called, was engaged by the late Mrs. Abraham as general servant when seventeen years old. Afterward she became Mrs. Carvalho's nurse, and later on parlormaid. When Mrs. Carvalho married and left her home at Clifton to come to London, Jane accompanied her. She remained with us until her death."

She—So many men nowadays marry for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you? He (absolutely)—No, darling, I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world. Transcript.

PEOPLE LIVING LONGER NOW.

But President of Actuarial Society Sees No Cause for Changing Insurance Tables.

A paper showing the increase in the length of human life was read yesterday by John K. Gore, president of the Actuarial Society, at the twentieth annual meeting of the organization, held in the assembly hall of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Eight men sought a fellowship in the society, six being accepted. C. E. Cunnack came from South Africa to take the examination. Mr. Gore, in his paper, said that for more than two hundred years at least there had been in Europe and America a more or less continuous increase in the mean duration of human life. He said that while improvement in the general mortality rate was seen, the death rate from heart disease, cancer, urinary diseases and suicide averaged more than 50 per cent higher than thirty years ago. The popular interest in the campaign against tuberculosis, he said, would reduce in a great degree the deaths from that and other preventable diseases. He did not think that the chances of increasing the length of human life would cause any immediate change in actuarial tables.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John K. Gore, Newark; vice-presidents, A. A. Welch, Hartford, and Henry Mohr; secretary, Arthur Hunter; treasurer, D. S. Alsop, Philadelphia, and editor, Wendel M. Strong.

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About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 6.—The President shook hands with five hundred members of the National Association of Mechanical Engineers and their friends this afternoon in the East Room. Captain Archibald Butt, the President's military aid, introduced the guests.

The President took the opportunity to-day, on the receipt of a cable dispatch from Governor General Smith of the Philippines telling of the latter's departure to-morrow for the United States, to congratulate the Governor on the splendid work he had accomplished in the Philippines, saying that he had earned the gratitude of his countrymen, both Americans and Filipinos.

John J. Freschi, an Italian of New York, was presented to the President by Representative Sulzer. Mr. Freschi, who is secretary of the American General Relief Committee for Italian Earthquake Sufferers, was introduced to the Italian Ambassador at his request by President Taft. He later called on the ambassador and turned over the \$,500 francs on the raised by Italian citizens of New York for the Queen's orphanage in Rome. Mr. Freschi took occasion to introduce Representative Sulzer's bill making October 12 a national holiday in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The President told Senator Borah that in the event of his making a Western trip this summer or early fall Idaho would be included in the itinerary. The President to-day disposed of two judgments, sending to the Senate the name of William M. Lanning, of New Jersey, as circuit judge of the 3d judicial district, as predicted in The Tribune dispatch of a month ago, and the name of John Reliance, of New Jersey, to be district judge of the New Jersey district. The President is still struggling with the problem of the North Carolina and Washington judgments.

Senator Simmons and Overman took up the North Carolina situation with the President. Two prominent Democrats of that state have been mentioned—Associate Justice Connor and Brown. Harry Skinner, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of the state, a Republican; ex-Judge E. W. Timberlake, W. O. Robinson and Thomas B. Adams, W. W. Clark, of Newbern and Thomas Settle, of Asheville, are among the list of applicants for the North Carolina judgeship. John A. Shackelford, of Tacoma, is recommended for the Washington judgeship.

Among those who called on the President were Senators Crane, Warner, Smith, and Republican representatives Cushman, Hay, Hamer and Hill, ex-Senator Dubois and ex-Representative Charles B. Landis.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 6.—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer entertained a party of young people at dinner to-night in compliment to their house guest, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and later took their guests to the theatre.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 6.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand entertained informally at luncheon at the embassy to-day. They were to have followed their usual custom and sailed for France on July 1, but on account of the celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain on that date, at which the ambassador has promised to make an address, they will not sail until later. The Brazilian Ambassador gave a dinner at the residence to-night in compliment to the members of the Gridiron Club and J. C. Rodriguez, editor of the "Journal do Comercio," of Rio de Janeiro, who has spent some weeks in this country, a part of that time as the guest of M. Nabuco at the Brazilian Embassy.

Baron and Baroness Moncheur entertained a few guests informally at a dinner and bridge party to-night. The Swiss Minister had among other guests at luncheon at the legation to-day the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon and Henri Martin. The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, with their daughters, will spend the summer in Sweden, sailing for that country on June 1. A. Ekenren, secretary of the legation, will be charged d'affaires for the summer, and will establish his office at Bar Harbor.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 6.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman will return to-morrow from a week's visit in New York, Utica and other places. The Secretary of State was the guest of honor at a large dinner given at the New Willard to-night by the American Peace and Arbitration League.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt was guest of honor at a luncheon to-day, given by the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver. Besides Miss Oliver and her house guest, Miss Josephine Durand, the party included Miss Alice Meyer, Miss Julia Meyer and others to the number of twelve or fourteen. Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff entertained to-night in honor of Miss Mary's wedding of Cincinnati, the niece and house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Wilcox.

Cards were issued to-day for the marriage of Miss Elsie Shepard, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Seth Shepard, and George Gould Lincoln, son of Mrs. Nathan S. Lincoln, at the home of the bride's parents at 430 Locust on May 6. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Caroline G. Shepard, as maid of honor, and Mrs. Mark Brooke and Miss Estelle Lincoln. Mark Willing, of Chicago, will be best man for Mr. Lincoln. Teas and other forms of afternoon entertainment.

GERMAN SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Count von Bernstorff Says Idealism Is Still Dominant Motive.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 6.—At a dinner given in his honor by the Citizens League to-night, Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, discussed social legislation in the German Empire, with special reference to workmen's insurance. "Idealism is still a very effective motive in the acts of German legislation," said the count. "The German nation feels its social responsibility and is struggling for existence and help them to attain a higher social, moral and intellectual standard."

The German-Americans of this city are entertaining Count von Bernstorff. A programme consisting of various receptions, luncheons and automobile rides, was begun to-day and will be continued to-morrow.

THE RODMAN GRISCOMS AT COURT.

Rome, May 6.—Rodman Griscom, brother of Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Ambassador, was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel to-day. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Griscom were received by Queen Helena.

DINNER FOR JAPANESE VICE-ADMIRAL.

A dinner in honor of Vice-Admiral Baron Sotokichi, Annapolis, Md., and his wife, Baroness Uru, Vassar, Md., and Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry and Mrs. Sperry will be given at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, June 1, under the auspices of the Japan Society of New York. Many well known naval officers and their wives will be present to welcome Vice-Admiral and Baroness Uru.

HONOR FOR LATE WILLIAM F. KING.

The Merchants' Association of New York has announced a memorial meeting in honor of the late William F. King, to be held at the assembly room of the association, No. 36 to 72 Lafayette street, on Wednesday, May 12, at 6 p. m. Addresses will be made by John McClellan, Henry R. Towne, John W. Weed, John N. Beach and J. H. Dougherty.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT'S WILL FILED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Somerville, N. J., May 6.—The will of Frederic P. Olcott, who died at his summer home near Berber, N. J., on April 12, was filed for probate here to-day. The Olcott city residence at No. 4 East 33d street, New York, goes to the widow, Mary Estney Olcott. The residue of the estate is left, share and share alike, to the widow and children, Dudley Olcott and Edith Olcott Van Gerbig. While noted for his charitable gifts during his lifetime, Mr. Olcott makes no public bequest.

were abandoned to-day for the ball game between members of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, played for the benefit of the Free Friends of Providence Hospital. The Secretary of the World's Fair and Mrs. Meyer were among the box holders. Among in their party the Misses Meyer, Miss Clara Roosevelt and others. Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Miss Mathilde Towner, Miss Katherine Elkins, Representative and Mrs. Huff, the Misses Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Preston Child. There were other box holders, while under the supervision of Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley, Miss Frederic Morgan, Miss Marguerite Harbour, Miss John Goldsboro, the Misses Loring, the Misses Seaman, the Misses Bayne, the Misses Hume and Mrs. Laura Merriman, and score cards. The Marine band gave a lively programme, and the affair was particularly brilliant from a social point of view.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Grace Church will be the scene of a double wedding early next month, probably on June 1, when the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ripley will be married. Miss Alice V. D. Ripley will become the bride of Ogden Jones, and Miss Annie S. H. Ripley will be married to Ralph Welles Pumphrey. The former engagement was announced some time ago, but that of Miss Annie Ripley and Mr. Pumphrey has been made known only recently. Mr. Pumphrey is a Harvard graduate, a mining engineer and a son of Professor Pumphrey, who for many years lived in Glenside, N. Y. His fiancée is the second daughter of General Edward H. Ripley, who, halting in Vermont, was brevetted a brigadier general during the Civil War, and was in command of the 11th forces in Richmond at the time of the fire. He has a country place in Vermont and a cottage at the Harbor.

Miss Alice Gordon Drexel will return with her mother, Mrs. John R. Drexel, in July, on the completion of her four years of study in Europe to spend the season at Newport. She will make her formal debut here next winter.

The Greek pageant and bacchanalia, which were given on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons at the Manhattan Trade School for profit in East 12th street, for the benefit of the institution, will be repeated on Friday afternoon at the Manhattan Theatre. Tickets will be on sale at the theatre at the regular prices. Among those who yesterday at the bazaar, which is being continued at the school, were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Miss Alice Morgan, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Pauline Fockler, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. E. Alexandre and Mrs. Archibald Gourlay Thacher.