Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Richelieu.
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.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Follies of the Day.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Fair Co-Ed.
DALY'S—8:15—The Climax.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—What Every Woman Knows.
GAIETY—8:30—The House Next Door.
GARRICK—8:30—The Man from Mexico.
HACKETT—2:20—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 Candy Shop.
LIBERTY—8:30—A Fool There Was.
LYCEUM—2:20—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—8:15—The Great John Ganton.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Buffalo Bill's Wild West.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Red Moon.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
PLAZA—2—8—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—2:30—8:30—The Writing on the Wall.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:25—Sham.
WEBER'S—8:20—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—8:15—E. H. Sothern in repertoire.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: After several hours spent in discussing the window glass schedule of the tariff bill, Senator Aldrich asked that it be passed over. ==== The House was not in session.

FOREIGN.—The strike of state employes in France shows signs of a speedy ending; comparatively few men have quit work, and the government is prepared to meet possible emergencies; the Federation of Labor apparently does not intend to aid the strikers. ==== Twenty-four mutineers of the army and navy were hanged in Constantinople. ==== A report made to the British Parliament says the combination of four American packers doing business in the United Kingdom may fix prices in London itself. ==== The Cuban House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to 20, passed the national lottery bill. ==== President Taft's recent message to Congress has drawn unfavorable comments from a number of Porto Rican political leaders. ==== Theodore Roosevelt has captured two giraffes and two leopard cubs. ==== The American Liberian Commission arrived at Monrovia on May 8, and was warmly welcomed. ==== Venezuela and the French Cable Company signed an agreement covering all points of the dispute, and direct communication with Caracas has been restored.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft and Walter J. Travis were victorious in a golf match on the Chevy Chase links, near Washington. ==== The President sent to the Senate the nominations of Oscar S. Straus, for Ambassador to Turkey, and W. W. Rockhill, for Ambassador to Russia. ==== Governor Hughes conferred with Senators Allds and Raines and Assemblyman Merritt on the financial bill passed by the Legislature; it was said that he would cut down the budget considerably. ==== The merging of five large coal companies with the Consolidation Coal Company was announced in Baltimore; the merged companies represent over $35,000,000 capitalization. ==== It was announced at Cambridge that the Order of the Crown of Prussia, first class, was to be conferred on President Eliot by the German Emperor. ==== The large auditorium in which the Omaha Electric Exposition is being held was lighted by electricity brought from Fort Omaha, six miles distant, by wireless. ==== At least twenty men were killed by the premature explosion of one thousand pounds of dynamite at a quarry at South Bethlehem, N. Y. ==== A monument to Captain Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville prison, was unveiled in Andersonville, Ga.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ==== The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church decided to tear down the present building and erect another at a cost of $500,000. ==== It was learned that the National Independence Club, not being a social success, had lost its clubhouse. ==== Collector Loeb dropped four of the five regular weighers and completed the reorganization of that department. ==== Mayor McClellan signed a bill giving vaudeville players greater protection in contracting with booking agencies. ==== Orville and Wilbur Wright made speeches at the Aero Club luncheon, both addresses lasting less than two minutes, after which they departed for their home in Dayton, Ohio. ==== In accepting reelection to the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Kingsley criticized the existing insurance laws. ==== It was said that many lawyers had gone to Washington to protest against the formation of a new court to try appeals from customs appraisal decisions. ==== Women raided several non-union bakeries on the East Side. ==== A memorial meeting was held in honor of William F. King. ==== William M. Fuller, acting chief clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, filed a specific denial of the charges against him. ==== The Board of Trade and Transportation passed resolutions indorsing a permanent tariff commission. ==== The Brazilian government proposed to destroy millions of bags of coffee as a preventive to overproduction.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 48.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

For the Committee of Fifteen which is soon to constitute itself a committee of one hundred it may be said that every victory over Tammany Hall in many years has been achieved as a result of co-operation between the Republican party and a citizens' movement. The Committee of Seventy presided over the campaign that elected Mayor Strong, and the Citizens Union was a contributory factor in the campaign which put Mayor Low in office; and to go back to the days after Tweed's exposure, a citizens' committee was found necessary then to fuse together the various elements revolting against Tammany at that time. So the committee of one hundred may be needed to enlist the support of the independents this year to make effective the widespread dissatisfaction with the financial mismanagement of the city.

The resolutions adopted at Cooper Union are general, so it does not appear whether the committee intends to bring about a fusion such as its predecessors have assisted or not. It is not clear now just what elements there are to fuse. Of parties that are formed just for the municipal campaign no doubt there will be plenty by next fall, some being already in sight; but previous experiences have shown the emptiness of their pretensions, and the terms they exact from a fusion commonly tend to discredit it. Outside of such parties there is only the Independence League. It still has some votes—far fewer than it once had—but it has a way of discrediting every movement in which it has a part. It is an open question whether its admission into any anti-Tammany combination will not do more harm than good—a question that can be answered only when it is known what candidates it will have to offer if it is ready to co-operate.

But though there is a lack of anti-Tammany parties there is an abundance of anti-Tammany sentiment. Tammany's hold upon the people of this city was probably never weaker than it is to-day. The growth of independent voting, the change in the character of the population, the spread of higher ideals of city government, the lessening opportunities for such a ring as Tammany under the Civil Service reform laws, all have operated to weaken its grip on New York. If all the sentiment for better government can be crystallized the prospects of carrying New York for an anti-Tammany Mayor will be excellent. To this end the committee that is being formed can help, if it acts wisely.

THE NEED OF A COMMISSION.

We recently quoted some remarks of "The Washington Star" in defence of the present method of making tariffs. Our valued Washington contemporary argued that tariffs should be framed in Congress on the old give-and-take plan, each section of the country trying through its representatives in Congress to make the best possible bargain with the other sections. Said "The Star":

> Interests are varying and conflicting. All must be considered, and in some measure recognized. In Congress they are presented by men who represent them and are responsible to constituencies for their actions concerning them. Out of the contest comes a tariff law which is a compromise of all the interests in evidence, and all legislation is compromise. We hear a good deal about a scientific tariff. Let us beware of it. A thing may be so logical, so scientific—on paper—that it is not fit for everyday wear.

It seemed to us that the foregoing was a frank apology for existing methods. It certainly discouraged the idea that Congress needed assistance in determining what duties should be levied in pursuance of a given policy—of the policy, for instance, that the differential in cost of production here and abroad should measure the protection given to the domestic producer. "The Star" now declares that we misunderstood its reasoning and that it did not mean to undervalue the importance of a permanent tariff commission as a factor in promoting intelligent and equitable tariff legislation. It said the other day:

> What "The Star" has objected to, and still objects to, is the proposition to create a tribunal composed of tariff experts and to clothe it with power to act independently of Congress in all matters of tariff revision. In the first place, Congress could not do such a thing if it would. It cannot delegate the powers received from the Constitution. In the second place, it would not do the thing if it could. All the adverse opinion in the country could not, and should not, shake the belief of Congress in its ability to attend to the business committed to its hands.

We gladly accept this assurance, although we should never have been able, unassisted, to deduce "The Star's" later belief from its earlier statement. No one has ever seriously suggested giving a tariff commission power to act "independently of Congress." A commission can exercise only such power as Congress chooses to delegate to it, and there is certainly a liberal delegation contained in the Senate's tariff commission plan. Congress must be the ultimate arbiter in tariff legislation, for it alone can impose taxes. But it may profit enormously by the labors of a tariff commission if those labors result in the production of data which will show the differential in cost of production here and abroad on each and every taxed article and thus provide a tariff yardstick, which it is admitted that neither house of Congress now possesses.

"The Star" says rightly that The Tribune has never questioned the right of Congress to lay duties or its capacity and willingness to lay them equitably once it has the material on which to form an intelligent judgment. The great majority of the Congressmen of both parties favor giving domestic industry reasonable protection. But there is no definite measure of reasonableness. Senator Root said on Tuesday that he could not grasp the reasons for laying a certain duty on window glass. The Finance Committee thereupon withdrew the glass schedule temporarily and promised to amend it. The committee's work had been largely guesswork in that instance. It has necessarily been the same in hundreds of other instances. What is needed before a rational tariff can be framed is the exact information which a painstaking and an impartial tariff commission would be able to supply.

JUDICIAL DETERMINATION NEEDED.

The law that Governor Hughes has just signed, which will vacate the interminable refereeships in the franchise tax cases and make possible a prompt hearing of them at special terms of the Supreme Court, will, it is to be hoped, result in a prompt judicial determination by the highest court in the state of the rule by which franchise valuations should be fixed. That is what is needed to clear up the situation and put an end to the present delays. As it is now, the State Board of Taxation assesses the franchises, in accordance with what rule no one seems to know. The corporations contest the fairness of the valuations. Their objections go to a referee and the referee never reports. To judge from the number of cases which have been given to individual referees, they never can report on all of them and never could have been expected to. One referee has fifty-four cases, another thirty-seven and another twenty-eight.

Meanwhile, before the new law has its effect of expediting the progress of these cases toward the Court of Appeals, an interesting case has already reached that tribunal which may result in the establishment of a simple and clear rule for the assessment of franchise valuations. To the Jamaica Water Company case, which has just been argued in Albany, we have already called attention. In that case the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held that franchise assessments should be made according to the "net earnings rule." This is to the effect that of the net earnings 6 per cent on the value of the physical property of a public service corporation should be regarded as the earnings of the physical property, that the remainder of the net earnings, if any, should be regarded as the earnings of the intangible property, and that from these latter earnings the value of the franchises should be calculated. This method has simplicity and common sense in its favor. The opinion of the Court of Appeals regarding it will be awaited with interest.

THE INSURANCE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the insurance law which the Governor signed the other day alleviate some of the rigors of the statute as it was passed, but do not by any means let down the bars in the way some of the insurance companies desired to have them let down. The most important change is that affecting the limitation on the cost of new business. The period during which renewal commissions may be paid is extended from nine to fourteen years. These commissions are restricted to 5 per cent annually during the additional five years, and 3 per cent, instead of 2 per cent, may now be paid for collecting renewal premiums. Under this amendment companies can offer better terms to agents, and thus increase their business. The change will aid practically all the insurance companies of the state, for all but one are far below the annual limit for new business fixed by the statute. It will be of especial benefit to the smaller companies. The limitation on new business affecting the big companies practically makes it the state's policy to give the smaller ones a chance to catch up.

Regarding the $150,000,000 limit upon new business no change is made by the amendments, and the memorandum which the Governor filed with them when he signed them shows that his face is firmly set against any relaxation in this regard. The Governor says "a halt has been called none too soon." The vast accumulation of assets resulted, in his opinion, in abuses of the sort which were plentifully revealed in the Armstrong investigation. This limitation presses, as a matter of fact, upon only one company. Of the three big companies, one last year wrote only $92,262,101 of new business, and another only $93,926,992. Thus both were more than $55,000,000 within the limit. The third wrote $139,925,251 of new business and, it is said, rejected much business for fear of exceeding the limit.

Much is made of the fact that in all three companies the business in force decreased during the year. But certainly the limitation on new business had nothing to do with that decline in the case of two of the companies. If these two, which wrote about $90,000,000, had written up to the limit, their outstanding business would have been increased by about $40,000,000, instead of declining about $14,000,000 in each instance. And in the case of all the companies it is to be remembered that the decline in outstanding business due to financial conditions was abnormal. Under normal financial conditions, and with saner methods of swelling totals of outstanding insurance, there will probably be room for reasonable annual growth for all the big companies with the $150,000,000 limitation in force.

A LESSON IN JOHNNY CAKE.

Shades of the Mecklenburg Declaration! Here comes "The Charlotte Observer" fatuously parading the wheat-doughiness of its intellect with the following criticism on our recent eulogy of the Johnny cake:

> But what we wish especially to single out in The Tribune's remarks is a loud cry for the Johnny cake. The Johnny cake—the real, old-time article—is a thing of the past. Few people of the present generation except the older ones have ever seen one. The name is a corruption of "journey cake," derived from the fact of its being a bread commonly made by people while on journeys in those olden times when travelling was chiefly by private conveyance and on long journeys food had to be prepared at campfires along the way. It was easily made and quickly cooked, the cooking utensil consisting of a smooth board, on which the dough was thinly spread and placed before the campfire to bake. In the cause of knowledge we will say that those journey cakes were made from flour and not from cornmeal. Had our gastronomically benighted contemporary cried for the hoecake or the corn dodger, it would have been well within the mark, but as for the Johnny cake—well, it had better try again.

Johnny cake from the wheaten flour of luxurious sybarites! Ugh! Has the Tarheel sinew so degenerated? Perhaps this is what comes from that decay of oldtime, strong stomached Democracy which was shown in the last campaign by "The Charlotte Observer" when it contributed a gander to the support of its own Presidential ticket. Perhaps its present doughy wits are the punishment for its mockery of the Democratic Elijah. Yet its Charleston partner in that wicked gander raffle preserves his senses. Colonel Hemphill (for the benefit of the smart critic who rises to remark that he should be called Major we may explain that we have properly brevetted him Colonel, just on account of his recently shown understanding of the nuances of Johnny cake)—Colonel Hemphill at once responded to our celebration of the Johnny cake with the suggestion that it should always be made from the cornmeal of South Carolina, ground in the old water mills of Pickens County, turned "by streams of clear water running "through races lined with ferns and grasses "and under the shade of immemorial oaks." Colonel Hemphill has a soul for the higher walks of journalism, and we are doubly glad that with his cornfed philosophy he is to enlighten the Yale boys next year concerning the profession which he adorns.

But as for the Tarheel degenerate, what can we say to it? Devoid of imagination, forgetful of tradition, ignorant of the poetry of the Johnny cake, perhaps it is best left to the stale mercies of the dictionary. Behold! Worcester says: "Johnny cake—A cake made of Indian meal." Webster says: "A kind of bread made "of the meal of maize (Indian corn), mixed "with water or milk, etc., and baked." The Standard defines it as "a flat cake, made of "Indian corn meal, mixed with milk or water, "seasoned with salt and baked on a griddle or "toasted." The Century more in detail explains that in the Southern States Johnny cake is made of Indian meal baked on a board before the fire, while elsewhere in the United States it is a flat Indian meal cake baked in a pan, and in New England the meal is often mixed with mashed pumpkin. Johnny cake of Indian meal has entered into literature. Many references to it may be found in classic prose. It was immortalized by Joel Barlow 'way back in the eighteenth century in his poem "Hasty Pudding":

> Some talk of hoecake, fair Virginia's pride:
> Rich *Johnny cake* this mouth has often tried.
> Both please me well, their virtues much the same,
> Alike their fabric, as allied their fame;
> Except in dear New England, where the last
> Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste.

Johnny cake made, not of golden grains of cornmeal, each grain a separate atom of lusciousness, but of a dull wheat flour paste, a sort of camper's "dough dodger"? Not while we in the North and Colonel Hemphill in the South stand united to drive back the Charlotte goose to its gander.

THE WAR WITH FRENCH "SYNDICATES."

The fight is on in France, forced by the enemies of the republic, and it is well that its origin, its methods and its aims shall be clearly kept in mind, instead of being obscured or distorted by the specious and glib pretences which are already being voluminously put forth. Thus one "Citizen" Pauron, a former postman who was dismissed from the service for the public good, has been telling the striking postmen that they are "fighting for liberty of opinion and liberty of association," and that they must not resume work until they "have obtained the right to unite as a syndicate." His words are a shining example of combined *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. The same is to be said of all the current pretences that the state employes are striking for the abatement of abuses or for the amelioration of conditions of labor, or that their strike is similar in nature to the industrial strikes with which this and other countries have long been familiar. The fact is that it is in no valid sense an industrial strike at all, but an organized political conspiracy for the overthrow of the government and the destruction of the republic.

On the very face of it it is a strike against law, since the law of the republic specifically withholds from civil employes the right to form "syndicates" in connection with the General Confederation of Labor, and because the law also empowers the government to dissolve, expel or prohibit any association which it deems detrimental to the public welfare. It is equally a strike against reason and equity, as Mr. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, made plain on Tuesday. In private industries men have the right to strike to better their conditions, since they have no assured tenure of place, no guarantee against stoppage of work, no assurance of promotion and no old age pensions. But these government employes are sure of all these things, and that assurance reasonably imposes upon them the obligation to be loyal to their employer and to refrain from striking. The denial of their right to strike is therefore no oppression, and neither is the denial of their right to form a "syndicate." It would not, indeed, be oppression even if the "syndicate" were an entirely loyal and inoffensive thing. But when it is considered what these "syndicates" really are, that prohibition is seen to be not only proper but necessary.

For the practically undisguised object of this "syndicatism," which has become the foremost feature of the labor and socialist movement in France, is nothing less than revolution, sudden and entire. The republic is to be overthrown. Government is to be abolished. All governmental authority and all the material means of trade and industry are to be transferred to the control of "organized labor." The "syndicates" are thus not merely industrial or social but also political organizations, and their direct and supreme aim is political revolution. Their strength is considerable and is apparently increasing. In 1885, the year after the enactment of the law which permits their creation, there were only 221 of them. In 1908 there were 5,524. Their membership has increased from 139,692 in 1890, the first year in which a census was taken, to 957,102 in 1908. Even these latter figures are, however, small in contrast with the entire population of France, and it is not to be supposed that all the members of the "syndicates" approve the extreme doctrines and aims of those bodies or will act with them in a war against the republic. The seriousness of the present situation lies in the character of the occupations of the strikers. The men who operate the railroads, posts, telegraphs and telephones of the nation are able to do a vast amount of mischief, particularly when their methods comprise not only abstinence from work, but active "sabotage," which means malicious destruction of property. A simple rebellion of a few hundred thousand men against the republic might be a trifling matter; but it is a decidedly serious matter when those men have it in their power to paralyze and perhaps largely to destroy the nation's systems of communication and transportation.

Who knows but that a gyascutus will be brought back from Africa for the confusion of unbelievers!

It is obviously just to require every laborer in the Canal Zone to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, and in that particular to treat Americans and aliens alike. It will be well if foreign countries are made to understand that the isthmus is no dumping ground for wastrels and drones.

President Taft's recent appointments to the federal bench show that he is resolved to subordinate political considerations to personal fitness. No man in public life is better qualified than the President to say who should be judges and what judges should be. His policy of selection will be heartily approved by the country.

According to its critics, the new British budget would increase the liquor licenses of hotels to what would in many cases be prohibitive figures. Thus four hotels at Cardiff, which now pay $300 each, under Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals would be required to pay respectively $6,750, $6,000, $5,625 and $3,750. Such a system would be high license *in excelsis* beyond a doubt.

A learned court has decided that the wearing of high heels by women is contributory negligence. We always knew it was something or other that went before a fall.

Sir Robert Bond appears to have met his Waterloo in Newfoundland at the hands of his former colleague, whose defection and opposition he has affected to scorn. In 1900 Sir Robert had thirty-two seats to the Opposition's four and in 1904 he had thirty to its six. Then Sir Edward Morris withdrew from his Cabinet because of a dispute over wages on public works, and at the election of 1908 the seats were evenly divided, Sir Robert and Sir Edward each winning eighteen. The tie led to a deadlock and to a dissolution and a new election, in which Sir Robert Bond has carried only ten seats to the twenty-six of Sir Edward Morris. A strange feature of the case is that Sir Robert is a devout Methodist and yet was largely supported by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, while Sir Edward is a Roman Catholic—the first man of that faith to be Prime Minister or to be a party leader for more than half a century—and yet was strongly supported by Protestant constituencies. The change of party control is not likely to affect materially the policy of the colonial government, at least in foreign affairs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

More than two thousand employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad were receiving pensions from the company on January 1, 1909. The payments authorized to be made to them in 1908 amounted to $544,245 08. Since the pension department was established, in 1900, $3,445,793 77 has been paid to retired employes. These striking figures are brought out in the annual report of the pension department of the company, which has just been issued. All employes, no matter of what rank, receive pension allowances on relatively equal terms. For every year of service rendered the company a retired employe receives 1 per cent of his average salary for the ten years immediately preceding his retirement. In other words, a man who has worked for the company fifty years, and who received an average annual salary of $1,000 the last ten years of active service, receives a pension of $500 a year.

IN THE SPRING.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of duds.
His vest and tie,
His half-hose vie
In vernal freshness with the buds.

In the spring an old man's fancy lightly turns to
thoughts of how
To get away
On cleaning day,
Yet not provoke a painful row.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Time brings revenges, even in the timber trade, and a humble conifer long treated with contempt seems, literally, to be on the point of getting a rise in the world. "Hitherto the black spruce," says "The Dundee Advertiser," "has been despised by our few British foresters as of meagre commercial value, the yellowish timber being soft and easily indented, though very light and long of grain. It has lately been discovered that, by virtue of the last named two qualities, this tree furnishes by far the best wood for aeroplanes. As yet the black spruce has rarely been planted by our sylviculturists save for ornament or shelter."

Collector—You promise to pay this bill every time I call. When are you going to do so? I'm getting tired of coming up here week after week. Please remember that time is money.
Owitt—I know it, and I intend paying you—in time.—Chicago News.

Students in the classes in newspaper work in the University of Illinois are this week in charge of "The Daily Illini," the student paper of the university, and are putting into practice the ideas they have been taught through the year. The paper has eight pages, five columns each, and is issued six times a week. The first "copy" goes to the compositor at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the last at 11 o'clock at night. The paper is delivered to subscribers before 7 o'clock in the morning.

They were arranging their plans for the summer.
"What I should like," said Gwendolin, "is a large shady place where I could stay as long as I wish, regardless of expense."
"Well," responded her father, "why don't you put on your hat?"—Washington Star.

An uptown jeweller, in commenting on the increased diamond importation in April—$1,885,829 55, against $197,231 88 in April last year—said that the diamond trade had shown marked improvement before the importation statistics had been made public. In the course of the financial panic valuable pieces were dismantled and paste was substituted for gems. "The fact that many of the pieces have been restored to their original condition is proof that the diamond business is looking up," he said.

Joan—I'm awful frightened at the lightnin'. I wish there was a man here.
Mistress—What good would that do?
Joan—He'd tell me not to be such a fool.—Punch.

Albert Langen, the founder and publisher of "Simplicissimus" and of the semi-monthly "März," who died in Munich a few days ago, was only forty years old. The cause of his death was an automobile accident. Speaking of him, a fellow publisher said: "His was a unique character, comprising artistic tendencies and business ability and a geniality which made him a general favorite."

"She seems to be a clever woman?"
"Clever? I should say she is. She can actually get the painters and decorators to do things just as she wants them done."—Detroit Free Press.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of Oscar S. Straus for Ambassador to Turkey, William W. Rockhill for Ambassador to Russia and a number of men for the consular service. He also sent in the renomination of General George B. Davis as judge advocate general of the army.

General Stewart L. Woodford was an early caller at the White House. He came to Washington to obtain the consent of the President to participation of the navy in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River. General Woodford declined to talk politics.

Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, called the attention of the President to the fact that the last Congress failed to make provision for the representation of the United States at the Belgian exposition, to be held at Brussels next year. The President promised to take the subject up with the State Department.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, asked the President to commute the sentence of W. R. Lawley, who is serving a term for a bank defalcation in Gadsden, Ala.

Charles E. Magoon, formerly Governor General of Cuba, called to say goodby to the President, preparatory to sailing for Europe on May 22.

Representative Elerbee, of South Carolina, filed with the President a protest from the citizens of Florence, S. C., against the appointment of Howard Cassel as postmaster of that place. Mr. Cassel is a son of the Representative of that name.

Early in the afternoon the President went to the Chevy Chase club to play golf.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham are entertaining Sir Robert Hadfield, the brother-in-law of the former, who arrived here late this afternoon from New York and joined Lady Hadfield, who has been with her brother for a week. Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham invited to meet them at dinner to-night the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Commissioner and Mrs. Bowers, Miss Boardman, Miss Hopkins and Rear Admiral Cowles. Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield will remain in Washington several days.

Mrs. Nagel, who recently joined the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a short visit, has returned to St. Louis. She will go to their summer home at Marion, Mass., early in June.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish Minister, left here to-day with her infant daughter for Boston, where she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer. She will spend the summer with them at their estate at Lancaster and in Newport. Count Moltke will sail for Europe on June 22 for an absence of two months. Countess Moltke will return here in about ten days. She will probably make several short visits to Washington before settling down for the summer.

The Belgian Legation will be at Bar Harbor for the summer. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, counsellor of the legation and chargé d'affaires in the interval between the departure of Baron Moncheur for his new post and the arrival of the new minister, has taken a cottage there.

The Siamese Chargé d'Affaires and the secretaries of the legation left here to-day for East Gloucester, where the legation will be established for the summer.

Baron Ambrozy and a number of other young diplomats were the guests of the Swiss Minister at luncheon to-day.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Mrs. Sherman, who rejoined the Vice-President at their home here yesterday, was entertained informally at luncheon today by Mrs. Charles A. Culberson, wife of the Senator from Texas. Others invited with Mrs. Sherman were her mother, Mrs. L. W. Babcock, her sister, Mrs. T. S. Moore, both of whom are spending the spring at the home of the Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Q. Tirrell, Mrs. Arthur Tirrell, Mrs. Alexander, of New York, and Mrs. M. H. Schulter, of Texas.

Mrs. Larz Anderson opened her beautiful Italian garden for a tea this afternoon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Alford W. Cooley. Tea was served along the flowered pathways, and the great drawing rooms were thrown open for those who preferred to be indoors. Members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and guests from official and resident society were in the company. Mrs. Anderson has turned her attention to writing children's stories and spends a part of each day in that work.

Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley has taken a house at Bar Harbor for the summer, and Mme. Jerome Bonaparte will also have a cottage there for the sesaon, spending her first summer in this country in several years. Mrs. Charles L. McCawley is preparing to occupy her cottage there, and a number of embassies and legations have selected cottages at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell left here to-day for Michigan, to join Colonel Bromwell, who preceded her by several weeks. Mrs. Bromwell will return here permanently to close her house, as Colonel Bromwell has been assigned to duty in the West.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Racing opens this afternoon at Belmont Park and will be made the occasion of a large gathering of all that set of New York society which has suburban homes on Long Island, and which is interested in matters relating to the turf. Before the racing there will be a number of luncheon parties at the Turf and Field Club, which occupies the old Manice homestead, within the precincts of the park.

Miss Louise W. Gulliver was married yesterday at noon to Charles Sheldon at the East 56th street home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. The bride, who is one of the cleverest whips of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club, as well as the secretary of that organization, was arrayed in a gown of white satin with point lace and a tulle veil, her flowers consisting of lilies-of-the-valley and white orchids. There were no bridesmaids. Norman James officiated as best man, while the ushers were Messrs. Parsons, Sage, Sanford, James and Townsend. Only a few near relatives and very intimate friends were present at the ceremony, but there was a much larger gathering at the reception which followed, among those present being Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George Egleston Dodge, Mrs. John Shillito Rogers, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss Martha McCook, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Miss Cornelia Barnes, Mrs. Francis C. Huntington and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde.

A rehearsal of the Greek pageant to be given at the Maxine Elliott Theatre to-morrow afternoon for the benefit of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, in East 23d street, was held last night. The entertainment promises to be even more successful and artistic than the five performances given last week at the school. Tickets and boxes at regular prices may be obtained at the theatre.

Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham will give the first of a series of house parties at her country place at Fishkill Landing on Saturday for her granddaughter, Miss Susan Fish Dresser. All the guests will be young people.

Elisha Dyer, who has been abroad for several weeks, travelling through France in an automobile, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, in East 82d street.

Mrs. Charles Henry Coster will open her country place at Tuxedo on Saturday.

Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove is booked to sail for Europe on June 5, to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson and her daughter, Miss Jennie Remsen Thompson, will spend the summer at Woodmere, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud left last night for Montreal, where they have gone to attend the Horse Show.

Bishop David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor will officiate at the wedding of Miss Caroline Minturn Hall, daughter of Mrs. David Prescott Hall, to the Rev. Hugh McCullough Birckhead in St. George's Church on June 9. Philip Birckhead will be his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen are Henry M. Hall, John Hall, Donald McKay Frost, Walter G. Lane, Frank Hagemeyer, William G. Low, jr., and Dr. Reginald H. Sayre.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, May 12.—Count and Countess Colloredo-Mannsfeld will remain until Sunday, when they will return to New York. They spent a quiet day to-day at the Harriman villa, took a walk in the afternoon and were entertained to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons are expected for the season within a few days. Mrs. H. A. Rice, of Boston, will arrive to-morrow.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, who is soon to go abroad, will first return to Newport from Hot Springs.

Professor and Mrs. J. Hazard Wilson, of New York, have arrived for the summer, as have Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford.

Mrs. Arnold Hague has returned to Washington after a brief Newport visit.

James P. Parker will arrive early next month.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and a party of guests arrived this evening to join Commodore James on his steam yacht Aloha.

HIGH HONOR FOR ELIOT.

Order of Crown of Prussia To Be Conferred on Him.

Cambridge, Mass., May 12.—Following closely on the bestowal last night on President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University of the Japanese decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, first class, came the announcement to-day from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, that some time before May 19 the Order of the Crown of Prussia, first class, would be conferred on Harvard's retiring president by Emperor William. Count von Bernstorff said to-day that his present visit to Harvard was not made expressly for the purpose of attending the dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club of Harvard to-night, but to acquaint President Eliot with the German Emperor's intention. The ambassador, accompanied by Professor Hugo Münsterberg, called on President Eliot to-day and conveyed the message from the Emperor.

The Order of the Crown of Prussia was instituted in 1861, commemorating King William's coronation as Emperor William I, and is divided into four classes. Holders of the decorations of the first and second classes wear the emblem suspended from a blue ribbon about the neck, while those who hold the third and fourth classes of the order wear the emblem suspended from the buttonhole.

The Order of the Crown of Prussia, first class, is one of the highest decorations the German Emperor can bestow, and President Eliot is the first American to be so honored. The emblem is reserved for leading diplomats, statesmen, scientists, scholars and commanding generals of the German army. Three persons in America have been decorated with the order, second class. They are Professor Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard; Professor Francis Peabody, of Harvard, who served in Berlin as an exchange professor, and Professor Burgess, of Columbia University.

The decoration consists of a cross of white enamel, with a centre of gold. In the centre is a blue background, against which rests a golden crown.

PRINCE VICTOR NARAYAN SAILS.

Prince Victor Narayan, heir to the throne of Cooch Bahar, one of the smallest of the Indian states, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Campania. He has been a student of agriculture in Cornell for two years, and will return to complete his course. He is a member of the university's soccer football team.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Passengers who will sail for Europe to-day include:

THE FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE, FOR BREMEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Dannenberg.	Mr. and Mrs. James F. Magee, jr.
M. C. Grant.	Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon Taylor.
The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. P. Hatch.	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Woodward.
Frank Kenyon.	

LA PROVENCE, FOR HAVRE.

Mrs. Mariska-Aldrich.	William E. Corey.
Marquis de Casa Argudin.	Robert L. Cutting.
Mrs. C. T. Barney.	Bashford Dean.
Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart.	Miss Doris Kean.
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Upham Coe.	Mrs. J. B. Lippincott.
	Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Travellers who returned from abroad yesterday were:

THE CARPATHIA, FROM NAPLES.

W. H. Bishop.	Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mabin.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Barney.	H. B. Scandrett.
Mrs. E. C. Hershey.	C. H. Vantyne.
H. A. Johnson.	

MR. DIELMAN DECLINES.

Refuses Presidency of Academy of Design—J. W. Alexander Chosen.

Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design for ten years, was re-elected yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting, at Amsterdam avenue and 109th street, but despite the entreaties of many well known academicians he positively declined to accept the election. John W. Alexander was then unanimously elected president.

"I had expressed the desire not to be re-elected," said Mr. Dielman last night. "It seemed to me proper, at the expiration of ten years, that I should retire. I am very sure the presidency of the National Academy will be in competent hands. I was specially requested to remain on the council and shall do so."

Asked whether or not the popular opposition to the scheme of the National Academy to erect a fine arts building on the Arsenal site in Central Park had anything to do with his retirement as president, Mr. Dielman replied:

"My resolution was taken and expressed to the other members before the Arsenal scheme had been thought of. There is absoluetly no connection whatever between the two. I told Mr. Alexander a year ago that I should retire this year, and he was clearly indicated then as my successor. I still maintain that the Central Park scheme is a highly desirable project and believe the people of New York who are intelligently interested in art will in the future regret that the Academy's proposition was not found acceptable by them."

Mr. Alexander was asked whether or not the Academy would abandon its scheme to erect a fine arts building on the Arsenal site in Central Park.

"The Academy never abandons anything," was Mr. Alexander's reply.

Mr. Alexander has been a National Academician since 1902. Famous as a portrait painter and a mural painter, he is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, and in many American and European collections. The officers and council elected for the ensuing year were:

President, John W. Alexander; vice-president, Herbert Adams; corresponding secretary, Harry W. Watrous; recording secretary, Kenyon Cox; treasurer, Francis C. Jones, and council, Will H. Low, J. Alden Weir, Louis Loeb, Edwin Howland Blashfield, Frederick Dielman and Cass Gilbert.

The following associate members were elected Academicians: Walter Clark, painter; Thomas Hastings, architect; Isidore Konti, sculptor; Joseph Pennell, etcher and engraver; A. T. Van Laer, painter, and Frederick Ballard Williams, painter.

PORT SOCIETY RE-ELECTS OFFICERS.

All the officers of the New York Port Society were re-elected yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors at the rooms of the society, No. 46 Fulton street. Lindon Bates, jr., was added to the board of directors.

The re-elected officers are: Theophilus A. Brouwer, president; T. G. Sellew, James Yereance and John C. Giffing, vice-presidents; Richard D. Dodge, secreteary; Talbot Olyphant, treasurer, and James Wiggins, assistant treasurer.

ALL TAFT ANIMALS FOR CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 12.—President Taft has informed the director of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens that he will comply with the request to send to the zoo all gift animals he receives.