## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Marble Heart.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:30—Going Some.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Follies of the Day.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland and Luna Park.
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—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—8:20—The Dawn of a To-morrow.
LYRIC—8:15—The Great John Ganton.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Red Moon.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
PLAZA—2—8—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:30—The Writing on the Wall.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:25—Sham.
WEBER'S—8:20—The Girl from Rector's.
WEST END—8:15—Mlle. Mischief.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 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: Mr. Depew and Mr. Sutherland spoke on the tariff bill; no progress was made on the schedules. ═══ House: A resolution asking the Attorney General for information as to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation was adopted.

FOREIGN.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 379 to 83, voted to uphold the policy of M. Clemenceau, and defeated a resolution to ask the President to prorogue parliament; the strike has practically collapsed. ═══ The Cuban budget will reach $29,000,000, leaving a deficit of $2,000,000, which it is expected to cover by the profits from the national lottery bill passed by Congress. ═══ The condition of George Meredith, the novelist, is worse, and his physician remained with him through the night. ═══ Five more men were hanged in Constantinople for complicity in the recent rebellion; parliament will be asked to vote $15,000,000 to reorganize the Turkish army.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft received Pedro Gonzales, Nicaragua's special envoy to settle the Emery claim. ═══ James T. Williams, jr., resigned as a member of the National Civil Service Commission. ═══ Assistant Secretary Beekman Winthrop of the Navy Department investigated the workings of the so-called "Newberry system" at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. ═══ An advance of 10 per cent in wages cut this amount on April 1, was announced by the leading independent steel manufacturers, to take effect June 1. ═══ A case to test the rulings of the Insurance Department as to the amount of money a company may spend to get new business was argued before the Appellate Division, Third Department, in Albany. ═══ Governor Hughes signed the bill legislating the Board of Quarantine Commissioners out of office and transferring their duties to the Health Officer of the Port. ═══ A warrant charging the larceny of $2,000 by Charles L. Foxwell was issued in Boston, and a police inspector from that city started for Washington, where the man is now held as a fugitive from justice.

CITY.—Stocks were heavy. ═══ Tracy & Co., stock brokers, failed, with liabilities of $1,000,000. ═══ Captain Peter C. Hains, jr., was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for not less than eight years or not more than sixteen years. ═══ It was announced that the Mayor would test the decision of the court under which performances have been given at Coney Island on Sunday. ═══ United States regulars, camped on Plum Island, found the squatters ready to depart peaceably when ordered by the government. ═══ At the opening of the Metropolitan Hospital Training School for Nurses at Blackwell's Island, Dr. St. Clair McKelway proposed Robert W. Hubberd, Commissioner of Public Charities, for Mayor. ═══ An infant and a girl were seriously hurt when five persons were pinned beneath an overturned automobile in Jericho Turnpike. ═══ The United Circuit Court of Appeals set June 14 to hear the appeal of Charles W. Morse. ═══ Chairman William R. Willcox said the Corporation Counsel, and not the Public Service Commission, was responsible for the non-removal of the Eleventh avenue tracks. ═══ The will of Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, jr., bequeathed $40,000 to charity. ═══ A clerk was crushed to death in attempting to get off an elevator at No. 83 East 55th street. ═══ No will having been found in his papers, it was decided to apply, in behalf of the widow, for letters of administration for Heinrich Conried's estate.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 54.

### MORE "HONEST GRAFT."

The minority report of the Buildings Commission contains a severe arraignment of the methods and purposes of the majority. Sections of the new buildings code are said to abound in "jokers" designed to create monopolies for one corporation or another in which the leaders of Tammany Hall are interested. The change in the boss-ship of Tammany has resulted, after various delays, in a change in the code by which the fireproofing material in which the family of the old boss is interested is practically to be barred out of New York and a monopoly is to be created for the fireproofing material of a company connected with the present regime. Though the minority which brings in these criticisms is probably made up, at least in part, of men who favor other special interests, their criticisms regarding the politics played by the commission seem to be well borne out. The provision regarding fireproof material appears to have been drawn to exclude from the market the kind of material now most used and to create a market for another variety. The political connections of the two companies making these two kinds of material are well known. The section regarding fireproof paints, to which attention is directed by the minority, bears on its face the evidence of creating a monopoly for a certain kind of paint, and that regarding standpipes indicates a similar purpose. The political reasons for these two monopolies are not so obvious as they are in the case of fireproof material.

Thus we have in the work of the Buildings Commission a new illustration of the direction in which the political ring seeks its profits today. "Honest graft" has a thousand forms. A political firm has a monopoly of all the great contracts in the city. A monopoly of fireproofing materials is to be granted to a concern in which the bigger politicians of the city are interested. When Tammany Hall changes its boss the city must change its fireproofing methods. Lesser monopolies are created for the benefit of interests with which lesser bosses are connected. One boss is interested in a certain kind of paving material, and city contracts are so drawn as to give his company a monopoly. Another makes paint; his is the only kind of paint that can be used. Another manufactures plumbing supplies; his are the only plumbing supplies for New York. Thus it goes. With the control over buildings codes, contracts and various other things, the bosses are able to parcel out the city among them for business exploitation.

The buildings code is the biggest opportunity for Tammany. The monopolies which can be created under it are of immense value, and the misuse of that opportunity may be much more injurious to the city than the old-fashioned direct stealing of Tweed's time. We have no means of knowing whether or not these artificial monopolies created by the new buildings code are bestowed upon inferior products. Probably some of them are, for that is the way of Tammany. But if they are not they are still harmful to the city. They prevent competition and give to the monopolists a license to charge their own prices. The high prices which they can charge will be a tax upon New York just as much as are political waste, extravagance and graft in the municipal government. And, moreover, monopolies such as the new buildings code creates keep the city from enjoying the advantages of improvements and new inventions within the sphere where monopoly exists. When a code describes fireproof material so explicitly that only one kind can possibly conform to its terms, a new and superior kind of material, if discovered or devised, is barred out of the city.

Such a code ought to be general in its terms. It ought only to provide a standard to which any article proposed for use in building in this city could be required to conform. If there were several articles of requisite merit the city would obtain the advantages of competition, and the way would always be open for improvement and invention. The creation of such monopolies for the benefit of Tammany as the new buildings code appears to have created is a grave betrayal of the public interest.

### MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Probably the least convincing passage in Senator Depew's speech yesterday was that in which he expressed his opposition to the creation of a permanent tariff commission. He said, among other things:

> It is the nature of a commission to seek to enlarge its powers and to exploit its beneficence. A permanent tariff commission, with a permanent lobby representing the two thousand items in the tariff bill and backed by the influence of the Senators and members from the states where these particular industries are located, would keep alive what the country most deprecates and most fears—a perpetual tariff disturbance. Pass some law quickly and adjourn is what the country wants. I believe in the scheme outlined by our Committee on Finance of creating from the experts of the government who are familiar with every phase of this question and in constant touch with its administration a body within the existing departments which can inform the President, Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury of the inequalities as they arise in the practical application of tariff duties, so that without agitation, without an eternal tariff war and a perpetual tariff lobby, with all that means in the disturbance of business, an effective and noiseless machinery would be automatically solving problems as they arise. Such a commission would meet the criticisms upon the ambiguity of the law and the mistakes in its administration which were so ably presented in the speech of the senior Senator from Iowa.

Here is a curious mixture of ideas. The senior Senator from New York does not want, apparently, to establish a permanent commission, "exploiting its own beneficence." Yet he goes far enough to approve of the creation of a subordinate tariff board. A real commission, he thinks, would simply find itself wrestling with the mystifiers of the lobby, as Congress does. The minor board would prove a piece of "noiseless machinery, automatically solving" tariff problems. The minor board exists in effect to-day, yet it has not helped Congress to supersede present inept methods of tariff legislation with methods which would show exactly on what differential in cost of production here and abroad each protective duty is based. It has not done so because it has had no independence and authority.

Mr. Depew thinks that the evils of the present system of legislating will continue in an exaggerated form if a real tariff commission is created. The advocates of the establishment of a permanent commission, with adequate powers, maintain, on the contrary, that those evils can be cured by providing a body which will furnish the data, now lacking, to illustrate the effect of any given duty and thus guide legislators in applying a given tariff policy. Lobbies under the existing system labor to confuse the judgment of Congressmen and to persuade them into allowing protection on a false basis. In the present discussion in the Senate the essential facts have not been produced, and two sets of Republicans are trying to execute the mandate of the Republican national platform of 1908, each depending on its own insecure calculations. An able and public spirited commission would not be long troubled by lobbyists. It would find out for itself what was the real differential of cost of production, and with that differential established the work of Congress in laying duties according to a given theory would become easy.

Mr. Depew has not kept pace with the Senate Finance Committee, for that body gave up some time ago the idea of creating a minor tariff board, and in its substitute for the maximum-minimum section of the Payne tariff bill authorized the President to appoint a competent commission, with ample authority, in no way restricting his choice to the heads of government bureaus. In dropping the sort of hostility to the tariff commission plan expressed in Mr. Depew's speech the Finance Committee showed its open-mindedness and disposition to yield to a widespread and well founded public demand. As our Washington dispatches of yesterday indicated, the tariff commission feature of the Aldrich bill is now recognized as its most significant contribution to progressive tariff legislation. Mr. Aldrich's leadership in the Senate has always been distinguished by ability to see when a concession should be made, and we do not doubt that in many other particulars he will seek to meet the criticism aimed at the increases in duties made on articles which the House of Representatives held could be admitted at lower rates without prejudice to American industry.

With conditions as they are, and the old partisan alignments on the tariff issue gone, it must be remembered that the question at issue in the Senate is not one between protectionists and anti-protectionists, but one between two sets of protectionists differing as to the facts which govern in applying a definite protective rule. Mr. Depew was laying ghosts to some extent when he argued yesterday in favor of protection as such. His speech as a whole was interesting, and with its frank assertion of the soundness of the protective principle we heartily sympathize, but it dealt only incidentally with the real problem before the Senate.

### THE PERIL IN PERSIA.

The Shah's vacillation and delay are bearing their accustomed if not inevitable fruits. He has, we are told, at last restored the constitution and ordered the reassembling of parliament, if since the making of that announcement he has not again reversed himself, as he is capable of doing overnight. But the deed was delayed too long. It now commands no gratitude nor confidence. It does not halt the progress of rebellion. In all parts of the empire the Nationalist movement continues and increases. If at one point it is suppressed or checked by the imperial arms, it breaks out elsewhere with added violence. At the present time there is not a province and scarcely a district from the Caspian to the Gulf which is not more or less disturbed by civil war.

Of course, such a state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely, or cannot be permitted to do so. If the Persian government is not able to suppress insurrection and re-establish order, and if the revolutionists are not able to overthrow the old government and establish a new one in its place, then a condition will be presented in which other powers will have a right and, indeed, a duty to intervene. As was truly said a dozen years ago in the case of Cuba, regard for the sovereignty of Persia will be surpassed by the obligations of humanity. Already, with the cordial approval of the world, Russia has sent troops across the border for the relief of Tabriz, and is now reported to be sending more for the protection of Urumiah—a city which, as the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster, should be esteemed the most sacred spot in all Persia.

Now, the original intent of this intervention and of such others as may be made is not permanent conquest or occupation, but merely temporary relief and aid in the restoration of order and efficient government. But the great peril which threatens the remnant of the ancient empire is that its internal affairs will become too chaotic for rehabilitation, and that thus a more or less general and permanent foreign occupation will be necessary. There comes a time when no force of horses and men can replace Humpty Dumpty upon the wall. If Russia and Great Britain, intervening for the sake of humanity, find no government left which is worthy of being confirmed in its place, there will be nothing to do but to create a new government, and that would be their own.

It was on the pretext that such domestic demoralization existed that Poland was partitioned. It was because such demoralization actually existed that Great Britain occupied Egypt. There is reason to fear that Persia is steadily and rapidly drifting toward a more necessitous and a more hopeless condition than either of those lands ever suffered. Without imputing to either of the interested powers any sinister or aggressive designs, or any sentiment other than a reluctant compliance with inevitable duty, it is obvious that Azerbaijan, Mazinderan and the other rich northern provinces would be a valuable addition to Russia's Asian empire, while possession of the littoral from Beloochistan to the Strait of Ormuz, if not to the mouth of the Euphrates, would be of enormous advantage to the British Empire. It is to be hoped for many reasons that such or any partitioning will not occur. But if it is not to occur, it urgently behooves the Persians themselves to set their house in order.

### AN HEROIC CURE.

The dispirited Washington correspondent of "The Columbia (S. C.) State" writes to his newspaper that the only way "to cure the sad condition of affairs" brought about by the split in the Southern Democracy over the iron ore and lumber duties is "to have a Republican "party in the South, or at least some other "party where the protectionists can go."

But from a partisan point of view wouldn't the cure be more disastrous than the disease? How many anti-protectionists would be left in the South after the new protection party got fairly started? Colonel Watterson is about the only old-fashioned Democratic anti-protectionist left, and he is too busy fighting prohibition—another popular Southern idea—to give any time to a fresh crusade against the custom houses. The new party would have a practical walkover south of the Potomac.

### DAVIS AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The controversy which has arisen over the engraving of the portrait of Jefferson Davis on the silver tableware of the battleship Mississippi will probably in the end be regarded as "much ado about nothing," or, at most, about a very little matter. It is easy to understand why many persons in Mississippi desire that such use shall be made of the portrait, and also why many others elsewhere think that it should not be done; but we cannot see why anybody should get excited on either side.

It might, from some points of view, be better taste for Mississippians to select some other eminent son of their state for this distinction, especially since Mr. Davis was never Governor of Mississippi nor in any very direct way associated with the navy. Still, if they cannot find in the history of their state any other figure whom they deem more worthy than he, that is their affair. At any rate, Mr. Davis was for four years Secretary of War in a United States Cabinet. As for those who think that because of his leadership in the Confederate secession he should not be thus honored or commemorated, they may perhaps profitably consider whether it is not really and chiefly a triumph of union over secession sentiment for a memorial of the arch-secessionist thus to be brought beneath the flag against which he fought and into the service of the nation which he tried to destroy.

If Mississippi is thus ready and eager to indicate Jefferson Davis's posthumous acquiescence in the triumph of the Union, the Union can probably afford to let her do so. There will be no fear that the officers of the Mississippi will be inspired with secessionist or disloyal sentiments through occasionally seeing the lineaments of Jefferson Davis engraved on their plate. Indeed, we are not sure that there could be a much better object lesson in loyalty, or, at any rate, a stronger reminder of the completeness of the victory of the Union than the displaying of the portrait of the President of the short-lived Confederate States upon the furnishings of a United States warship.

### THE VANISHING BOOTJACK

From Cleveland, which is in Ohio, comes the wail of an old-fashioned man who longs for the things that were. Desiring to secure a bootjack, he visited six stores in his search, but at none of them was the article kept in stock. In half the places the spruce young clerks had never heard of such a thing, and one bright youth of a later generation brought out a shoe horn in the confident belief that that was the thing desired. Not even in the souvenir shops could the object of search be discovered.

Just what the effect upon the world will be must remain undetermined until several generations have grown up without the bootjack, for it had uses other than those for which the Cleveland man intended the article which he sought. However essential it may have been for the purpose for which it was designed—the removal of recalcitrant footgear—it did valiant service in a cause which may not be entirely appreciated in these days of moral suasion. Many a successful man of the old school will tenderly recall the lessons in virtue which were transmitted to him through the medium of this once well known household necessity. Such lessons, properly enforced, are ineradicable.

The bootjack is missed, therefore, not only because it is absent from the nail on which it once hung, but because it has gone from the family councils, where its influence could always be found on the side of discipline. It has been the means of deciding many an important contest between parent and child, and with its appearance on the scene the belligerent son knew instinctively that his cause was lost. Sartorial progress, as well as disciplinary advancement, has condemned it to disuse, but it has left its imprint, both physically and otherwise, on the human race.

There is doubtless need of protection of the food fisheries in the border waters between Canada and the United States, and the commission on that subject which is to meet at Washington next week will probably produce some beneficent results. There is also urgent need of protection for our own coast fisheries, especially along the shores of Long Island and New Jersey. The stretching of vast seines and pound nets across inlets to bays and mouths of rivers, and the gathering in for fish oil and fertilizer factories of food fishes, as well as other kinds, have almost ruined the legitimate fisheries of those regions, and have made what should be one of the cheapest of foods a luxury at prices which are wellnigh prohibitive. There ought to be some arrangement between federal and state authorities which would make such abuses in coast waters impossible and would secure to the people the great harvest of the sea at prices within the easy reach of all.

If General Winfield Scott Hancock were alive, to-day he would be the Democratic party's only logical candidate for the Presidency.

Those frosts in Delaware which killed the peach crop this year seem to have spared an exceptionally large and fine lot of strawberries. Can it be that the diversity of effect is due to the vast extent of the state, which permits wide differences in climatic conditions?

Eight years, the minimum sentence for Hains, would be a mild punishment for such a brutal crime as the killing of Annis.

It is a highly commendable practice for magistrates to refuse to let law-breaking automobilists off instantly with a fine and to insist upon holding them for trial. The average crazy or criminal scorcher does not greatly mind a few minutes' delay and the payment of a few dollars, after which he can go his way to break the law again. Such an experience is little more than the paying of tolls at a toll gate or on a ferry. But to be compelled to give bail for appearance in court is a very different matter, calculated to discourage his scorching zeal.

That unconventionality in attire which Bayou Sara offers to permit while receiving the officers of the Mississippi to-day might at this time of year conduce to comfort in that latitude, whatever it might sacrifice in decorum.

Senator Bailey says that he and his brother Democrats in the Senate are not concerned about schedules, but are fighting for a principle. To an outsider it looks as if they were fighting for what they could get in the schedules and didn't care if they never came within hailing distance of a principle.

Even the most extreme opponents of "militarism" will scarcely condemn the use which is just now being made of our navy in the eastern Mediterranean.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

What is said to be the first anti-treating saloon in the United States has been opened in Des Moines, Iowa. The proprietor controls fifteen other saloons and declares that if the venture proves a success he will install the same system in all of the others. Bartenders in charge will attempt to induce drinkers to accept a substitute for liquor in the form of buttermilk, sweet milk, tea, coffee and other soft drinks. The liquor habit will be discouraged as far as possible in harmony with the ideas laid down by the Iowa temperance forces.

Wifie—Oh, this is awful! These curtains I got at the bargain sale don't match our furniture.
Hubby—Return 'em.
Wifie—I should say not—cheap as I got them? We must have some new furniture at once!—Cleveland Leader.

Colorado is making an experiment—so far successful—of the honor system among the convicts who work on its highways. About fifty of the prison birds have recently been working on a road between Canon City and Telluride, with no keepers watching them and only two foremen or overseers to direct the work. Not one has tried to escape. They are doing such a satisfactory job that it is proposed to use two hundred in constructing an improved highway between Denver and Canon City.

"Has he proposed yet?"
"Not in so many words."
"That's no answer. Proposals never do come in words—they consist of sighs, hems, haws and gurgles."—Cleveland Leader.

"The Chicago Daily News" complains of the haphazard way of reporting car accidents in that city and pleads for a law, like New York's, compelling the traction people to register officially within a specified time all casualties. "Chicago," says "The News," "is behind many other communities with respect to the reporting of accidents on transportation lines. In New York the companies are required to make to the Public Service Commission detailed reports of all accidents. Further, that body has its own investigating force to conduct additional inquiries and to make permanent records of the facts as found, as well as to formulate recommendations, based on study of the facts, for the prevention of accidents in future."

We don't mind a man owing us a grudge when he has the reputation of never paying what he owes.—Philadelphia Record.

A bulletin of the American Museum of Safety and Sanitation says: "As a result of the almost bloodless conflict with Spain, the actual hostilities of which lasted less than six weeks, the United States paid in 1908 $3,471,157 in pensions, with assurance of an annual increase for many years to come, and the rolls of the Pension Office to-day bear the names of 24,000 pensioners, over 19,000 of whom are invalids and survivors of this war. More than 18,000 additional claims are now pending, although the total of the Cuban army of invasion was only 20,000 men. In all the wars in which the United States has engaged disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent of the mortality, more than half of which could have easily been prevented through organization and preparedness."

"My wife wonders why the papers waste so much space on mere news."
"What does she read?"
"Oh, she reads the weather probabilities, the bargain probabilities, the marriage notices and the love story. But an item about a big battle or the fall of a dynasty looks piffling to her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A novel sentence was imposed the other day up in Windsor, Ont. The governor of the Sandwich jail, having come into conflict with a judge, was declared guilty of contempt of court, and was ordered confined in his own prison for ten days. The sentence ought not to prove irksome under the circumstances.

"Your husband is of a studious turn of mind, isn't he?"
"Yes, indeed. Whenever we have hash he isn't satisfied unless he knows everything that is in it."—Detroit Free Press.

### TARIFF TALK.

#### CHEAPER.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Senator Tillman, with his usual modesty, is asking for a tax on tea for the protection of an infant industry in his state. It would be much cheaper for the government to pension the owner of the tea farm for life if the nation must support him.

#### IS REAL REVISION IN SIGHT?

From The Washington Post.

The progress made on the tariff bill in the Senate on Saturday permits us to hope that real revision has begun. The answer of the country that is reflected in yesterday's press ought to encourage the good work to larger achievement. It is morally certain that the people will not be satisfied with a bill that does not substantially lessen in the aggregate the cost of the necessaries of life.

#### AN EXPLANATION.

From The Syracuse Herald.

When the Payne bill was before the House seventy-three Democratic Representatives voted for a duty on lumber!

Need anybody wonder why the Democratic party has been unable to win a national victory or an important state victory in sixteen years?

#### TRADING IN CONFERENCE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

As the Aldrich bill is to be used more or less for "trading" purposes in the committee of conference, it contains many provisions which the majority of Senators probably do not wholly approve and which are certain to be struck out when the bill goes into conference. The bill which goes to President Taft will be clearly a "revision downward," however, if the indications at Washington mean anything at all.

#### RETALIATION.

From The Springfield Republican.

German manufacturers are declaring that the Aldrich tariff bill is aimed at that country especially, and they are urging the government upon a course of severer tariff reprisals against the United States than ever. The demands for energetic action are generally supported by the German press. France is getting into a similar temper. The enactment of any such extreme measure as is now before the Senate at Washington will no doubt start retaliatory legislation abroad of a severer character than has been hitherto attempted.

# About People and Social Incidents

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—The President to-day received the gold telegraph key with which he will formally open the Alaska-Yukon Exposition on June 1. The key, which was presented by the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the giver, George W. Carmack, and the exposition management, is studded with some of the first gold nuggets from the Klondike, and is mounted on polished Alaskan marble. Secretary Ballinger was accompanied by the entire delegation from Washington and the Alaskan delegate.

Pedro Gonzales, special envoy from Nicaragua, was received by President Taft in the East Room this afternoon.

The resignation of James T. Williams, jr., recently confirmed as Civil Service Commissioner, was accepted with regret by President Taft.

President Taft had a long talk with a delegation from Cincinnati representing the National Daylight Association, and as a result will take up the matter of earlier hours for beginning government work at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. It is suggested also that a movement be started for earlier work in all business and banking institutions in the country. The President referred his callers to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, who are responsible for railroad and mail schedules and hours in national banks. The delegation consisted of E. H. Murdock, J. G. Schmidlapp, L. A. Ault, Julius Fleischman, George R. Bolch, J. Stacey Hill, George W. Anderson, jr., and George Armstrong.

Resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Fresno, Cal., protesting against the slaughter of Armenians in various parts of Turkey, were presented to President Taft by Representative Needham. The President promised to take the subject up with the Secretary of State and at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Representative Keifer discussed the surveyorship of customs at Dayton, Ohio, with the President.

Among the White House callers were Senators Lodge, Crane and Jones and Representatives Cushman and Humphreys.

The President will be accompanied on his Southern trip by Mrs. Taft, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Captain Archibald Butt, the President's military aid, and Assistant Secretary Mischler. The party will leave Washington at 4:20 o'clock on Wednesday morning for Petersburg, Va., leaving the latter place on Wednesday evening for Charlotte, N. C., and will start on its return trip to Washington about midnight on Thursday.

The President enjoyed a long ride in one of the White House touring cars this afternoon.

The President entertained at dinner to-night the Postmaster General, Senator and Mrs. Gamble, Senator McLaurin, Senator and Mrs. Heyburn, Senator Bulkeley, Senator and Mrs. Warner, Senator Paynter, Senator and Mrs. Gore, Senator and Mrs. Hughes, Senator and Mrs. Oliver, Representative and Mrs. Cooper, Representative and Mrs. Taylor, Representative McKinlay, Representative and Mrs. Douglas, Representative and Mrs. Anthony, Representative and Mrs. Carlin, Captain Langhorne and Colonel Cosby. Pink roses were used as decorations for the state dining table. Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Taft's sister, acted as hostess, Mrs. Taft being unable to be present on account of a slight illness.

Charles Taft had his tonsils removed at the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital to-day. Mrs. Taft was with him during the operation, and the President, who left the White House at 2 o'clock, went immediately to the hospital, where he spent some time with his son before going for a long ride.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—The twenty-third birthday of the King of Spain was celebrated at the Spanish Legation to-night, Señor Don Ramon Pina inviting to dine with him the Spanish Consul General in New York and Señora Miranda; the Vice-Consul, Teodomiro Aguilar, Count Torre Hermosa, Dr. Achucarro, the first secretary and Señora de Pastor, the Military Attaché and Señora de Urcullu and Señor Walls, second secretary.

The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz returned to Washington to-day. They have been guests for a week of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rennselaer at their country place, Camp Hill Hall, Fort Washington.

Prince Koudacheff, of the Russian Embassy, entertained a number of guests at luncheon to-day.

The German Counsellor and Countess von Wedel left here to-day for New York and will sail to-morrow for Germany, where they will spend the summer. The German Ambassador entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club last night in their honor.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 17.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman were among the boxholders at the performance of "Merely Mary Ann" given at the National Theatre to-night for the benefit of the Casualty Hospital. Eastern Dispensary and the Casualty Hospital. Senator and Mrs. Elkins were also among the boxholders.

Mrs. Robert Sturgis, of New York, who was the week-end guest of the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, returned to her home this morning. Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, who are still their guests, will go to New York within a day or two.

Miss Josephine Durand was the guest of honor at a luncheon given to-day by Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. To meet her were invited Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. "Ned" McLean, Miss Ridgely, Miss Oliver, Miss Katherine Jennings, Miss Sheridan, Miss Terry, Miss Colton and Miss Foraker.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell will close their house here next Monday and, after a visit in New York, will go to their summer place, Lakelaw, Casenovia, N. Y., where their yacht, the Sandy, has been anchored.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Worthington Trescott, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Barnwell Trescott, to Lieutenant Philip H. Torrey, U. S. M. C., son of the late Colonel Z. W. Torrey. The marriage will take place in the fall. Lieutenant Torrey is stationed at Sea Girt, N. J.

Official society is interested in the marriage at noon to-morrow of Miss Ada Newlands, niece of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and Dr. Virginius Dabney, which will take place at the church in Chevy Chase. Only relatives and intimate friends will witness the ceremony and attend the breakfast at the home of Senator Newlands.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Josephine Ogden, daughter of Mrs. John R. Ogden, was married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation to Pierpont Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis. The bride walked down the aisle, which was lined with dogwood and lilies, with her brother, John R. Ogden, who gave her away. She was in a gown of soft white satin, with a tulle veil, over which was draped another of point lace, fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Her attendants were Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell, Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull and her sister, Miss Sarah D. Ogden. They were dressed in maize satin, trimmed with bands of gold tinsel lace, and wore large hats of yellow Neapolitan straw adorned with yellow maline and feathers. They carried bouquets of violet sweet-peas, tied with violet ribbon.

Dudley Davis was his brother's best man, and the ushers were George F. Baker, jr., D. H. Farr, Charles S. Butler, Thomas Kearny, W. H. Conroy and another brother of the bridegroom, Dr. Fellowes Davis, jr., all of this city; Pliny Jewell, 2d, and Philip French, of Boston; Russell Perkins, of Pomfret, Conn., and W. S. Simpson, of Dallas, Tex. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, and a reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Nicoll Dickerson, in East 34th street.

Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ogden, Miss Emily Ogden, George Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, jr., Dr and Mrs. William M. Polk, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bogert, Mrs. William Birckhead, Philip G. Birckhead, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Augustus Van Cortlandt.

Mrs. George J. Gould, Miss Marjorie Gould and Jay Gould sail for Europe to-day to spend part of the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse are also booked to sail for Europe to-day. They will remain abroad for about six weeks and on their return will go to Newport for the remainder of the season.

Count and Countess Ferdinand Colloredo-Mannsfeld, who returned from Newport on Saturday and spent Sunday at the Hotel Gotham, went to Jericho, Long Island, yesterday, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens. They sail for Europe on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer and Miss Electra Havemeyer, who have been in Europe for several months, are returning to New York this week on the Mauretania.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin will go to Bar Harbor next month to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have taken possession of their country place at White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee and Miss Evelyn Witherbee will go to their place on the shore of Lake Champlain this week.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has been abroad for several weeks, is booked to sail from Liverpool for New York on June 5.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn will open their country place at Garrison, N. Y., at the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will sail for Europe on July 15, and will remain abroad for three months.

Professor and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Miss Josephine Osborn, who entertained a house party over the week end at their country place at Garrison, will sail for Europe early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry have gone to Lake Delaware, N. Y., where they will spend most of the summer.

One of the most elaborate entertainments of the spring will be the garden fête for Hope Farm, which is to take place on the afternoons and evenings of to-day, to-morrow and Thursday on the big field of the Lenox Library, at Madison avenue and 70th street. The field has been decorated for the occasion with bay trees and shrubs, marble fountains playing by day and by night, kiosks for the sale of all sorts of artistic articles, columns and statuary. There will be an open-air restaurant, where dinner will be served by Delmonico. There is to be an open-air theatre, where vaudeville performances will take place in the afternoon and dances from "The Bartered Bride" by amateurs in the evening. A final dress rehearsal was held last evening.

Among those who will take part in the performances in the open-air theatre are Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Thomas B. Clarke, jr., Lydig Hoyt, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Miss Ellen Rogers, Miss Dorothea Moran, Miss Lucy Brown, William O'D. Iselin, Newton Rae, Edmund Rogers, Seymour Johnson, Richard Lawrence and C. Tiffany Richardson.

## MR. CARNEGIE AT THE QUIRINAL.

### Interview with King Victor Emmanuel—Czar May Visit Italy.

Rome, May 17.—Andrew Carnegie was received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel to-day. He was presented by Senator Cappellini, of the University of Bologna, to which his majesty sent the model of a rare prehistoric animal recently presented to him by Mr. Carnegie. In the course of his conversation the King expressed his appreciation of this gift.

The interview lasted nearly half an hour. Mr. Carnegie, who has not been in Italy for fifteen years, congratulated his majesty on the progress of the country and its financial prosperity. He spoke of the transformation of Rome, which, he said, was becoming a second Paris, but still preserved her wonderful and glorious monuments of the past, which recalled her to the world as the mother of civilization.

It was the intention of the Duke of Aosta also to receive Mr. Carnegie to-day, but this was impossible owing to the illness of the duke.

Although no official announcement yet has been made, there is reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia, after calling at Brest, will continue his voyage into the Mediterranean to an Italian port to visit King Victor Emmanuel. It is said also that from Italy the Emperor will go to Constantinople and return home by way of the Black Sea.

## LORD ROBERTS'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

London, May 17.—Lord Roberts is celebrating to-day the golden anniversary of his wedding, and so popular is "Bobs," as he is called, that the occasion has assumed something of the character of a royal festival. Except during the race meetings, the telegraph office at Ascot never has known anything to compare with the rush of messages which have been arriving all day long from all parts of the empire congratulating the field marshal. The King and Queen were among the earliest to remember the day. The newspapers contain long eulogies of the veteran soldier.

## DOUMA VOTES HIGHER TOBACCO TAX.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—The Douma to-day passed the first reading of the bill increasing the excise duty on tobacco.

## JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN LONDON.

London, May 17.—Joseph Chamberlain returned to London to-day from the Continent. He appeared to be somewhat stronger than when he went abroad, but it was obvious that his powers of walking had made no appreciable improvement.

## THREE ORDERS FOR QUEEN AMELIE.

### King Manuel Pays Honor to Mother Who Shielded Him from Assassins.

Lisbon, May 17.—King Manuel has bestowed on Queen Amélie, widow of King Carlos, three orders for the heroism shown by her majesty at the time of the assassination of her husband and son, in February, 1908. These are the Order of Christ, the Order of Santiago and the military Order of St. Benoit d'Aviz. The decree says that after King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz had been shot, the Queen, with noble courage and maternal instinct, flung herself in front of her son Manuel and endeavored to thrust aside the weapon of Costa levelled at him. Her escape was remarkable. The bullet struck her corsage, was deflected, and grazed the forearm of the prince. The Cabinet has given its unanimous approval to these decorations, never before conferred upon a woman.

His majesty has also decorated the policeman who shot Buissa, the man who killed the King, with the Order of the Tower and the Sword. This decoration gives the recipient the rank of an officer and entitles him to a pension.

## A DINNER AT DORCHESTER HOUSE.

London, May 17.—The American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, gave a dinner at Dorchester House to-night. The guests included Count Komura, the Japanese Ambassador; the Greek and Norwegian ministers, Charles L. Sherrill, the new American Minister to the Argentine Republic, and Mrs. Sherrill, Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema and Lady Alma-Tadema, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Abbey and Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker.

## WALDSTEIN—SELIGMAN.

London, May 17.—Charles Waldstein, professor of fine arts at Cambridge University, and Mrs. Theodore Seligman, of New York, daughter of the late David L. Einstein, were married at a registry office here to-day, the recent death of Mrs. Seligman's father having caused a change in the plans. Lewis Einstein, secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, gave his sister away. The only others present, in addition to the bride-groom, were George Leveson Gower, who was best man; Dr. Martin Waldstein and Miss King. Neither Mrs. Einstein nor Mrs. Waldstein was able to be present, on account of illness.

## MRS. CRAWFORD GOES TO NAPLES.

Sorrento, May 17.—Mrs. Marion Crawford, widow of the novelist, has gone to Naples, where she will reside with her married daughter, Signora Pietro Rocca.

Under the terms of Mr. Crawford's will his library and manuscripts go to his son Harold. His son Bertie receives the greater part of the estate and will devote himself to commerce.