Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—King Lear.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:20—Going Some.
BIJOU—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Follies of the Day.
BROADWAY—8—The Midnight Sons.
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—8:20—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.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—National Bowling Tournament.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Red Moon.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:15—The Blue Mouse.
PLAZA—2—8—Vaudeville.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Game of Love.
WEBER'S—8:20—The Girl from Rector's.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 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. McCumber's free lumber amendment to the tariff bill was defeated by a vote of 56 to 25. ═══ House: The Philippine tariff bill was passed, and the bill amending the laws of Porto Rico was considered.

FOREIGN.—Cecil H. Sargent and his wife were convicted in Paris of cruelty to children and sentenced to two years and eleven months, respective, in prison. ═══ Edward Sandford, a former New York man, committed suicide at Versailles. ═══ A heavy earthshock occurred at Messina, throwing down walls and causing a panic among the people. ═══ Six rioters were killed at Sant' Eufemia in an attack on the barracks; the trouble was caused by alleged neglect in the distribution of relief. ═══ The Turkish Senate and Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously voted confidence in the Ministry. ═══ Bubonic plague has again appeared in Caracas, and the authorities are planning to prevent another epidemic. ═══ The coal strike in Alberta and British Columbia has been settled by the board of conciliation, both sides having made concessions. ═══ Mme. Sembrich has been obliged to cancel all engagements owing to poor health.

DOMESTIC.—John Hays Hammond declined the post of Minister to China, offered to him by President Taft. ═══ The United States Supreme Court declared Sheriff Shipp and five other residents of Hamilton County, Tenn., guilty of contempt for combining in a conspiracy to lynch a negro named Johnson in 1905, after an appeal had been granted by the court. ═══ Commissioner of Labor Neill left Washington for Atlanta for the purpose of conferring with both sides in the Georgia Railroad strike; no trains were run over the lines during the day. ═══ May wheat touched $1 34¼ on the Chicago Board of Trade, a new high level; there was much excitement on the local exchange where prices made further advances. ═══ Three men were drowned when the tug Yale was sunk by the steamer Western States in the harbor at Buffalo. ═══ Governor Hughes vetoed the Alt bill permitting a bar in connection with the New Theatre, on the ground that its terms were general.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ═══ An automobile belonging to Mrs. J. H. Hanan, wife of a shoe manufacturer, burst into flame in Broadway after a collision, which had caused the gasolene tank to explode. ═══ Ten warrants for violations of the Sunday law caused apprehension on the part of Coney Island amusement men. ═══ An audience that filled every seat in the Metropolitan Opera House witnessed the Lambs' all-star gambol. ═══ The valuable dramatic library collected by the late Heinrich Conried and his theatrical properties were sold to the present lessee of the Irving Place Theatre. ═══ The United States Circuit Court of Appeals guaranteed Mrs. Yerkes freedom from annoyance in her home by the receiver's agents. ═══ Controller Metz announced that he would offer $40,000,000 city bonds for sale on June 8. ═══ The United States Steel Corporation sold $9,000,000 Chicago, Lake Erie & Eastern Railway Company bonds. ═══ It was said that three new directors would enter the board of the American Beet Sugar Company. ═══ A young woman music student tried to commit suicide. ═══ It was reported that the will of H. H. Rogers would be read to-day. ═══ The Municipal Democracy was organized. ═══ Judge Lacombe postponed the sale of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company under foreclosure until November. ═══ Representative Young, of Flatbush, said that there were no more out and out free traders in Congress.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 50.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

The official summary of the appropriations for 1909-'10, just issued by the chief clerks of the House and Senate Appropriations committees, shows that Congress authorized expenditures for the next fiscal year aggregating $1,044,401,857. All that expenditure, however, will not have to be met out of the government's ordinary revenues. For the Postoffice service $234,000,000 is appropriated. But postal receipts will probably amount to $220,000,000. The sinking fund allotment need not be paid, and there are other large items not chargeable to ordinary income. The total for next year includes appropriations for the Panama Canal, but it is the intention of Congress to issue bonds to meet those payments. It is fair to say, as Senator Aldrich said in his speech opening the Senate tariff debate, that the expenditure to be charged to ordinary income will be about $700,000,000. This year's expenditure, including the sums used on the canal, will be about $700,000,000. Deducting those, the total for 1908-'09 will be about $665,000,000. The increase in the ordinary appropriations for next year will be about $35,000,000.

What is the prospect that the Senate tariff bill will raise enough revenue to enable the government to make ends meet? For the year ending June 30 next the expenditures will be nearly $700,000,000. The deficit to date on Saturday last was $98,022,000. The deficit for the year will probably be $100,000,000 or over—deducting the Panama Canal expenditures, $65,000,000 or over. To make appropriations and income balance in 1909-'10, $100,000,000 more revenue will have to be raised than was raised in 1908-'09. It was originally estimated by Mr. Aldrich that the changes in rates in the Senate bill would result in producing about $8,000,000 more revenue than the Dingley bill could produce. Recently an estimate in detail of the increases and decreases in duties made the margin $10,000,000. Perhaps $10,000,000 can be added by better safeguards against undervaluation. Improvement in business conditions will increase the volume of imports, and receipts from customs may be $20,000,000 larger next year than they will be this year, because of freer importation. Yet, taking all these gains into consideration, there will apparently still be a deficit next year of about $60,000,000. That unfavorable balance will not be overcome for several years through the natural growth of trade, unless Congress succeeds in reducing our annual expenditures considerably below the 1909-'10 level.

It would be a mistake in political tactics to pass a tariff bill not yielding adequate revenue. The Wilson law was an egregious failure politically because it did not redeem Democratic promises. It was a failure practically because it did not provide revenue enough to pay the government's ordinary expenses. That defect was doubly unfortunate, because the Treasury was at that time hard put to it to maintain the parity of gold and other forms of money. Costly bond issues had to be floated in time of peace in order to keep the Treasury in gold and in funds. If the makers of the present tariff err on the side of creating deficits, it will be difficult to check fresh agitation for tariff revision. The safer plan is to provide ample revenue, either by a moderate lowering of rates on articles which can be imported without provoking damaging competition with similar domestic products or by recourse to additional forms of internal revenue taxation.

THE GOVERNOR'S PART WELL DONE.

The Governor will be widely and deservedly praised for his work in cutting down the appropriations of the state. The Legislature exceeded the appropriations for last year by $9,147,508, exclusive in both cases of provisions for sinking funds. Out of this total the Governor has cut $4,488,886, leaving the appropriations for the year, exclusive of those for sinking funds, $4,658,622 greater than those of last year, likewise excluding sinking fund provisions. A statute passed this year resulted in a cut in canal bond sinking fund appropriations of more than $4,000,000, so that the total increase in the budget this year is only $464,022 60. But all that is saved on sinking funds goes for additional running expenses and nearly half a million more. If it had not been discovered that New York was making too liberal contributions to its sinking funds, this year's budget would have been $4,658,622 greater than that of last year, instead of being, as it is, only $464,022 greater, provided that the Governor could not have found any additional items to cut out.

No doubt the Governor will be criticised by his enemies for permitting the ordinary expenses of the state to increase more than $4,000,000—an increase which is almost wiped out by the saving on sinking funds. There will be sneers about the "cost of reform." We shall be told that at this rate the next budget will be $40,000,000, and many reflections will be indulged in at the Governor's expense, as if the responsibility were his. But the blame for using up on the expenses of the state all that was saved, at the Governor's suggestion, from contributions to sinking funds must be shouldered by the Legislature. The system under which the Governor has power to disapprove individual items in the appropriations, but not to reduce any item, causes a division of responsibility and a confusion in the public mind. His real power to shape the budget of the state is, however, comparatively slight. As Mr. Hughes says in his memorandum:

> Where a single item in the general appropriation or supply bill covers an increase of allowance for a given purpose the item cannot be reduced but must either stand or be wholly disallowed. A general readjustment is therefore impracticable, and the burden of curtailment must be borne by those specific items of appropriation which can be disallowed without dislocating administration.

The result of this is that the Governor's knife can be applied only to the expenditures which are not absolutely imperative. If an expenditure is essential the Legislature can make as extravagant an allowance for it as it sees fit, and the Governor is practically powerless. If he cuts it out he does so at the cost, as he says, of "dislocating administration." No doubt if Governor Hughes had the same power that Governor Stewart of Pennsylvania has to reduce appropriations, as well as to disallow them, he would have cut many millions more out of the budget; for the appropriations for the various necessary administrative purposes of the state shelter a good deal of favoritism and politics.

When allowance is made for the really limited powers of the Governor over the budget he will be seen to deserve great credit for the work he has performed. He has done his utmost to keep the expenses of the state down and has, indeed, whittled them to the point where they do not exceed the estimated income. He has laid the knife unsparingly where the knife could be laid. He has given the subject his careful study, inquiring patiently into the merit of every item before allowing or disallowing it. If the Legislature had done its work in the same spirit the budget would be many millions smaller. It will be generally regretted that he had not full power, for, with his business sense and indifference to political considerations, he would have effected economies all along the line. The state will face a big increase in its budget next year unless the next Legislature does its part better than this Legislature did, for a saving of $4,000,000 on sinking funds cannot often be made.

THE LATEST HAGUE DECISION.

Sincere satisfaction is to be felt, for more reasons than one, in the outcome of the latest case referred to the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. First of all, perhaps, may be named the comparative promptness of the tribunal's action. The incident which gave rise to the controversy, indeed, occurred some time ago, but it was not until about the middle of November last that the German government assented to reference of the matter to The Hague. At the beginning of that month arbitration seemed far away, in view of a German demand which practically amounted to this, that whatever the finding of an arbitral tribunal might be France must be assumed to be in the wrong and must apologize. A few days later more reasonable counsels prevailed at the Wilhelmstrasse, and it was made possible to send the whole controversy to court. Now, six months is a good deal more than a quarter of an hour; but when we contrast it with the time during which other international disputes and negotiations have dragged their weary length, and even with the time which has elapsed before a case has been finally disposed of by our own national courts, it must be regarded as a gratifyingly brief space in which to settle a dispute which at first was supposed to menace the peace of Europe.

Still more pleasing, because more important, is the fact that the verdict of the court appears to be acceptable without demur to both parties. It bestows some censure upon both, as was to be expected; not by way of compromise, but on grounds of reason and justice. Practically it amounts to this, that the German consular agents were wrong in aiding the desertion of members of the French Foreign Legion and in trying to protect them from arrest, and that the French military authorities were wrong in using force for the recapture of the fugitives. In addition, the court declines to order the surrender of the recaptured deserters to Germany, which makes the verdict, on the whole, a little more favorable to France than to Germany, as it doubtless should be. The supremely important thing is, however, that the verdict appeals to the sense of justice of both nations and is loyally accepted by both. That being the case, three ends are gained: A troublesome and once menacing dispute is settled, the two nations are brought into better relationship, and the tribunal at The Hague is confirmed in the confidence and favor of the powers.

We have spoken of that tribunal as the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration. In fact, it is neither permanent nor a court. Constituted in July, 1899, by the first congress at The Hague, it is nothing but a panel, or list, of judges, designated—not more than four each—by the signatory powers for a term of six years, from which numerous body a special bench of judges is selected for the trial of each case. Thus the only permanent feature of the institution is the panel. The court proper is newly and specially constituted therefrom for each individual case. Moreover, the tribunal is not literally "accessible at all times," for the reason that there is not always a bench of judges sitting at The Hague. All that is "accessible at all times" is the machinery and the material for organizing a court with reasonable expedition. It will be recalled that the first case which was settled by the tribunal was the dispute between the United States and Mexico over the so-called Pious Fund. Since then various other cases have been referred to it by other powers, and these have all, we believe, been disposed of in a satisfactory manner. This latest achievement, therefore, is in accord with the former work of the court. It demonstrates that the constitution of the court is practical and that it truly provides a means of "facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences which "could not be settled by diplomatic methods." As such it will be regarded with increasing confidence and gratitude by a peace-loving and justice-loving world.

WILL THE LEADERS LEAD?

We expressed the opinion the other day, commenting on the mayoralty campaign, that "energetic and intelligent Republican leadership now "would pave the way to the complete union of "all anti-Tammany elements and their decisive "victory next fall." Our friend and neighbor "The New York World" suggests that we are over optimistic. It asks:

> But where does The Tribune expect to find this "energetic and intelligent Republican leadership"? In Woodruff, Parsons & Company, Limited? In the Republican bosses who used Charles E. Hughes as a decoy duck to capture the independent vote last fall, and then devoted all their power to defeat his policies and nullify the public benefits of his election? Assuming that such a crew can nominate and elect a Mayor, will The Tribune tell us precisely how much benefit the city of New York might expect to derive from the victory?

The answers to these questions are obvious enough. The Republican leaders hereabouts are undoubtedly capable of "energetic and intelligent leadership." They may have failings, but one of those failings is not inability to nominate a man of character, force and independence when such a nomination is demanded by public opinion and is the price of success at the polls. The leaders of the Republican organization sacrificed their own opinions and prejudices last year when they renominated Mr. Hughes for Governor. They bowed to public sentiment, as all political leaders must do in order to remain powerful and successful. They have to-day every inducement to nominate for Mayor a man of high character and marked availability.

What, asks "The World," can New York expect from a Mayor of the Hughes type, if nominated by the Republican organization leaders? It can certainly expect four years of local administration as tonic in effect as have been the three years so far of Governor Hughes's administration at Albany. The installation of a first class Mayor at this juncture would mean untold benefit to the city. It would set new standards and help to create a new public spirit.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

In the last of his interesting articles in The Tribune upon the new charter Mr. J. Hampden Dougherty, one of the members of the charter commission, deprecates the fact that the work of the commission on the administrative code which was to go with the charter "was, unfortunately, done under great pressure." When the code was transmitted to the Legislature "it was not, in fact, complete, but contained inconsistencies and defects which might "readily have been cured had adequate time "been allowed."

A mere comparison of the bulk of the code with that of the charter shows that the work of the commission in simplifying and eliminating surplusage had not been so thoroughly done in that as in the earlier document. In its preliminary report to the Legislature the commission, transmitting the charter at that time, said "the charter will consist of seventy-"five thousand words. The administrative code "will be no longer than the charter." This expectation was very far from realized in the code as reported. The charter consists of 299 sections; the code requires 611. The charter fills 124 pages; the code fills 308. The code is thus more than two and one-half times as long as the charter, probably consisting of two hundred thousand words to the charter's seventy-five thousand.

Perhaps the expectation of making the code as short as the charter could never have been realized, but had the commission had time enough it could probably have been made much shorter than it is. It is to be hoped that the commission is continuing its work and revising its draft of the code. It should do this, for one of the most powerful arguments for the adoption of its report is the brevity and simplicity of the document it has prepared. This argument would be weakened by leaving the code in its present state.

THE LAST COLD "SPELL."

You can sometimes extract sunshine from cucumbers if you go at it in the right way. Light frosts were reported from some of the suburban towns in the vicinity of New York City on Sunday morning, and the thermometer at the government station in the metropolis has twice registered 46 degrees. For the latter part of May this is a rather low temperature. It beats the worst record for cold in the opening days of June (47 degrees), a level reached only twice since the establishment of the national service, nearly forty years ago. A number of circumstances may be cited, however, to show that the recent visitation was not without its alleviations.

One is that the temperature got back to par yesterday. Another is that the last cold period extended over an interval of only seven days, whereas within the last five weeks there has been one eleven days in length. Mr. Emery's figures show that the greatest temperature deficiency in the last few days (10 degrees) was on Saturday, but was exactly paralleled on April 30. What is more, the temperature excesses in April and May showed a wider departure from the standard than the deficiencies. On four days in April they amounted to 12, 15, 16 and 19 degrees, respectively. On two days in the current month the excess was 13 degrees and on one day 15 degrees.

Oscillations in temperature quite as extreme as these are of common occurrence in nearly all the Northern states in eight or ten out of every twelve months. Nevertheless, many persons are so constituted as to be more strongly impressed by a sudden fall of the mercury than by an equally abrupt rise.

So some superfine imported olive oil is, indeed, as many have suspected, nothing but cottonseed oil. And some of it is from American grown cotton, while some is from the cotton of India, Africa and Central Asia. Well, it may be consoling to reflect, such is human nature, that other countries perpetrate frauds as well as we. Perhaps it is not altogether unjust to suspect that some imported champagne bears a closer relationship to apple orchards than to vineyards.

The uncertainties of golf are rather unhappily illustrated when the best American amateur drops out like an ordinary duffer in the first round of the British championship.

It is announced that, in addition to the $1,500,000 which has been put at Count Zeppelin's disposal (partly by private subscription), at least $1,000,000 more has been supplied to the bureau of studies in Germany for experiments with military airships. Altogether a sum has been made available for immediate use five times as great as a Congressional committee wanted to give the United States signal service last winter for similar work. Perhaps the proposed appropriation for the benefit of American inventors would have been too generous, but the failure to give General Allen a single dollar stands out in vivid contrast with Germany's interest and liberality.

Senator Culberson, the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, made a speech last week defining the policy to be followed by the minority on the tariff question. He might have saved himself the trouble, for practically every Democrat in the body is now a law unto himself on the tariff issue, and will remain so in spite of Mr. Culberson's entreaties and demonstrations.

Budgets are attracting an unusual degree of attention. They are subjects of international interest. And now the ministers are even preaching about them.

At this season there is always more or less ice floating in the vicinity of Newfoundland, in the track of steamships crossing the Atlantic, but the amount recently observed there has probably not been equalled in many years, and the danger is increased by fog in the neighborhood of the bergs and floes. Up to the present time, however, the emergency has been met with vigilance and skill, and the wide dissemination of news concerning the situation will go far toward insuring safety.

> The action of Senator Bailey and his Democratic associates in voting against free iron ore and the action of Democratic Senators in voting against free lumber demonstrate that there is in the United States Senate no such thing as a cohesive party for Democratic tariff reform.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Star Eyed Goddess sits lonely and unregarded on her pedestal, smiling at grief.

A ship canal between Flushing and Jamaica bays might and probably would be a good thing, but it is not so urgently indispensable as to justify the creation of two commissions for surveying the route when one can do the work.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To warn people of the dangers of flies, and to show them how to get rid of the pests, the Chicago Health Department has issued a bulletin, in which the pesky nuisances are called all sorts of bad names. "Flies are the dirtiest and filthiest of vermin," the bulletin says. "They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth around with them. Millions of death dealing germs cling to them, only to be scattered upon those whom they touch. Now is the time to build your lines of defence. Prepare to fight them as you would wild beasts seeking your life." A good fly poison, not dangerous to human life, the bulletin adds, is a solution of bichromate of potash, one dram dissolved in two ounces of water, and sweetened with a little sugar. Put some in shallow dishes and place throughout the house. Another is cobalt chloride, one dram dissolved in three ounces of water, placed in shallow dishes as above. To clear rooms in which there are large numbers of flies burn pyrethrum powder or blow black flag into the air of the room. These do not kill the flies; they are merely stunned and fall to the floor. They must then be gathered up and destroyed.

> Bill—You say Gill's got a good memory?
> Jill—Sure.
> "Why, he borrowed $5 from me a month ago and hasn't paid it yet."
> "Well, that's the reason he didn't ask you to-day for $10; he asked me to-day."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lincoln, Ill., recently elected as treasurer a man who is believed to be the oldest civic officer in the United States, if not in the world. James Franklin Hyde, who is in his ninety-sixth year, is a remarkable man in many respects. A native of Massachusetts, he traces his ancestry on his father's side to William Hyde, a member of an old and distinguished English family, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1636. Mr. Hyde was born in Pittsfield, Mass., November 19, 1813.

> "Have you forgotten you owe me $5?"
> "No, not yet. Give me time, and I will."—Judge.

A vigorous contrast of the American prizefight with the Spanish bullfight, in which the American sport came off a bad second, was made by Professor James Monaghan, formerly of Notre Dame University, in a lecture in Chicago. "A bullfight, in spite of its blood and occasional tragedies, is a splendid spectacle," said the speaker. "It should not be compared with that American abomination known as a prizefight. A prizefight is the most brutal, disgusting, degrading spectacle known among civilized nations to-day, with one exception. The exception is the English sport in which a man gets down in a pit and fights a dog. Every American or Englishman wants to see a bullfight when he is in Spain. He may skip the cathedrals or works of art or museums, but not the bullfight. And then he judges Spain by the bullfight. It would be more just to judge America by the prizefight."

> "Is your new chauffeur a careful driver?"
> "Careful? I should say he is. He can spot a bicycle policeman four blocks away."—Detroit Free Press.

Closer relations between physicians and the press were advocated by Dr. J. W. Pettit, president of the Illinois State Medical Society, in his address at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the society. While deprecating advertising of a sensational or untruthful nature, he called attention to the public good that could be accomplished through publicity of the right sort. "A broad definition of advertising," said Dr. Pettit, "would include everything in an advertisement, whether paid or otherwise, which is intended to benefit the individual. If such an advertisement contained the truth there could be no logical objection to it. It is the element of fraud, intentional or otherwise, which makes advertising by our profession so objectionable. Any advertisement devoid of exaggeration, either expressed or implied, should be regarded as legitimate."

> "Where do the peanuts grow?" asked the teacher.
> "Somewhere under the grandstand," answered Johnny.—Buffalo Express.

THE FATAL FOURTH.

From The Buffalo Express.

During the five celebrations of the Fourth of July from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, 21,520 persons were injured and 1,153 were killed, according to statistics just gathered. The giant firecracker alone injured 1,489 persons in the celebration of 1907, killed eight and led to the death of eight more from lockjaw. So says one of the medical papers.

Now is the time to think about these things. A little thought now will be better than a sorrowful recollection of the facts on July 4.

Do not get out of the habit of celebrating the Fourth of July, but try to make it a celebration without an undertaker's bill.

HOW ABOUT NEW YORK?

From The Buffalo Commercial.

"I have often been the recipient of gracious courtesy from young women and girls in crowded street cars," says an elderly Buffalo woman. "They are almost invariably much more prompt than men to offer me a seat when they see me standing in the car." Such instances of consideration are very pleasing.

FORT M'HENRY.

From The Baltimore Sun.

It seems to be the opinion of all the officers of the United States army who are familiar with the history, the location and the environment of Fort McHenry that this old fortification should be retained by the government and used as a military post. Even those who consider it useless as a defence believe it to be important as a post to be used in connection with the outer defences of the city at Forts Howard and Smallwood. Troops stationed at Fort McHenry would, in time of danger, not only be available in Baltimore, but could be rushed to Washington in forty minutes, and to Philadelphia and New York in a short time.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 24.—The President spent the afternoon on the Chevy Chase golf links with Senator Bourne. They left the White House shortly after 3 o'clock in company with the Vice-President and Captain Butt.

After an extended conference this morning held by President Taft, the Secretary of State and John Hays Hammond it was announced that Mr. Hammond had declined the mission to China. Mr. Hammond said that to accept the post would mean great sacrifices on the part of his family. "My family and myself have lived everywhere, until we feel that we should settle down and look after the education of the children," he added.

The President has suspended the appointment of Elmer Dover as national bank examiner in New York.

The President's trip to Pittsburg the latter part of this week has been mapped out. Mr. Taft will leave Washington on Friday night, arriving in Pittsburg on Saturday morning. Among other things, he will take part in the dedication of a fountain in Arsenal Park and visit Temple Rodeph Shalom, having accepted an invitation from Rabbi J. L. Levy, who called with Representative Barchfeld this morning. At night he will be a guest at the dinner of the Associated Western Yale Clubs. He has received an invitation to attend services at the First Unitarian Church on Sunday morning. He will leave Pittsburg on Sunday evening for Gettysburg, where he will make the principal address at the dedication of the monument erected in honor of the regular soldiers of the Union army who fell on that battlefield. The President hopes to reach Washington that evening. While he is in Pittsburg he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, the latter a sister of Mrs. Taft.

A tentative programme was arranged to-day by President Taft, Governor Prouty of Vermont and Senator Dillingham for the President's trip to Lake Champlain to attend the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of that lake. Leaving Washington on the night of July 3, Mr. Taft will reach Norwich, Conn., for the celebration of the foundation of that town, on the 4th. On Tuesday, the 6th, he will visit Fort Ticonderoga; on the 7th he will be at Plattsburg, and on the 9th, Vermont Day, will help the people of Burlington celebrate. The President, according to the programme, will then go to his summer home, at Beverly, Mass. This programme depends on the passage of the tariff bill by July 1.

Speaker Cannon was an early caller at the White House to-day, but found the President very busy, so did not wait. This afternoon, after the President had gone to the golf links, William Loeb, jr., called.

The President was obliged to decline an invitation to help the Oklahomans celebrate the anniversary of the admission of that state into the Union, on account of a previous engagement.

Among the President's callers were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Senators Depew, Crane, Curtis and Burton, Representatives Dwight and Cassidy, and ex-Senators Hemenway, of Indiana, and Wilson, of Washington.

Charles Taft, the younger son of the President, who has been at the White House for several weeks while the Taft School at Watertown, Conn., was under quarantine, left here to-day to resume his studies.

Mrs. Taft is recovering rapidly from her recent illness, and will probably be able to meet her social engagements by the end of the week.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 24.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson, who have temporarily taken an apartment at the Highlands, expect to leave here early in the season for Belle Meade, their estate near Nashville. Miss Edith Owsley, of Chicago, who accompanied Mrs. Dickinson on her trip to Panama, returned with her and is the guest of Captain and Mrs. John Hudson Poole.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham entertained informally at the Chevy Chase Club last night for their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Aiken, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken were their guests over Sunday and returned to New York to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 24.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand left Washington to-day for California. They will visit San Francisco and several other cities and return here about the middle of June.

The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Takahira have issued invitations for a dinner to be given on June 3 in honor of their countryman and countrywoman, Vice-Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu and Baroness Uriu, who will arrive here on Thursday.

The Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, leaving here the middle of June.

The Minister from Ecuador and Señora de Carbo have arranged to spend the summer at Monterey, Penn., and will take their family there about the middle of June.

Grant Duff, British Minister to Cuba, is expected to arrive in this city soon to join his wife, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Baron and Baroness Moncheur.

The German naval attaché, who has gone to New York preparatory to sailing to-morrow on the Rotterdam for Germany, will attend the Kiel races. Commander Retzmann, who has been here only a few months, having succeeded Commander Hebbinghaus, will return here in the fall.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 24.—Captain and Mrs. John Hudson Poole are entertaining for a week Miss Edith Owsley, of Chicago, who has just returned from a trip to Panama, where she accompanied the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson. They were among the numerous hosts entertaining informal dinner parties at the Chevy Chase Club to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, who are at their home in Chicago, are being congratulated on the birth of a son last night. Mrs. Leiter was formerly Miss Juliette Williams, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams, and was married to Mr. Leiter in this city in June of last year.

Several hundred prominent persons attended the sprightly entertainment given at Twin Oaks, the country place of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, this afternoon for the benefit of the School of Arts and Crafts, which is under the patronage of a number of well known women, including Mrs. James Pinchot, of New York. Tables were arranged for those preferring to play bridge, while a diversified programme was given on the lawn. This included music by the Marine Band, a vaudeville show, with Mme. Alikuli, of Persia, who recited; Mrs. Piquette Mitchel, in Spanish dances; Le Roy Gough in his taxicab song which made a hit at Mrs. Barney's society play, "About Thebes," a few weeks ago; Morvin Thompson, Mrs. Stoddard and Mr. Green in songs and various Greek and fancy dances. Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. Rudolph, Mrs. Norman Williams and Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney, all patronesses of the school, were the hostesses of the afternoon.

Lieutenant General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin went to New York to-day preparatory to sailing for a summer abroad. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop will take possession of the Corbin house near the Chevy Chase Club to-morrow.

Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned here to-day from a week-end visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis at their country place in Virginia.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her little daughter sail to-day for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Among her fellow passengers will be Mrs. Philip M. Lydig. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman also go abroad to-day on board the Rotterdam, bound for Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who have been abroad for some weeks, will arrive in Quebec on Friday from Europe, and will go from there to Shelburne, Mrs. Webb's country place in Vermont.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is staying with Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham, their place near Madison, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman are still in town, at the St. Regis, where they are detained by the indisposition of one of their children. They will leave in a few days for their place at White Plains.

Miss L. Margaret Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt; Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee; Miss Anna Chandler Pellew, Miss Katherine Tillman, of West Point; Miss Eleanor T. Townsend and Miss Janet Townsend are to be the bridesmaids of Miss Nathalie Elizabeth Chauncey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, of West 38th street, on the occasion of her marriage to Seth Low Pierrepont, third secretary of the American Embassy in Paris, to-morrow week, in old Trinity Church. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be J. Egmont Schermerhorn, John McVickar Haight, Charles H. Jackson, Roger H. Bullard, Howard Corlies, Perry D. Bogue, Philip L. Goodwin and Robert Low Pierrepont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Aloysius Clark will sail for Europe on June 16 and spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Miss Sarah and Miss Eleanor Hewitt have taken possession of their country place at Ridgewood, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, who recently returned from Europe, will spend the summer at Newport.

Miss Sarah Palmer Barnes will be married to Adolph E. Borie at noon to-day in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, No. 11 West 49th street.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been abroad for several weeks with Mrs. Vanderbilt, has sailed for New York and is due to arrive here at the end of the week.

HAPPENINGS AT TUXEDO.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, May 24.—On account of the backward season few of the cottagers have arrived here, but with warmer weather nearly every cottage will be occupied. Several of those who had cottages last year will return this season and all the rooms at the clubhouse will be taken during June. Several automobile parties arrived Sunday for luncheon at the Tuxedo Club and those who came out Saturday remained over until to-day.

Among the early cottage arrivals this week were Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who are in the Garrison Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Pillot, in the Preston Villa; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, in their new villa on Tuxedo Lake; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, at Parkhurst; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, in their villa on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Adam G. Norrie, in Breeze Cottage Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle, in the Heming cottage; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Curtis, in the Derham cottage, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, in the Gillespie Villa.

Other early arrivals at cottages are expected to include Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Carey and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The golf grounds and lawn tennis courts are in fine shape and were patronized well during the week by fashionable gatherings. The committee has arranged a series of matches to be played during June for which valuable cups will be offered.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell arrived at the club yesterday and entertained several guests over Sunday.

Among the late arrivals were Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow, Miss Marion Stoddard, F. B. Keech, H. H. Hooker, J. H. Alexander, Edward S. Burrell, Richmond Talbot, Richard Van Wyck, James C. Parrish, jr., John Rutherfurd, Captain and Mrs. H. B. Pelley, of England; St. George Brooke Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Darrell, Mrs. George F. Fraser, H. H. Ward, Mrs. Edward H. Graves, Frederic Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Morstin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pallen, C. D. Bakus, Mrs. W. C. Campbell, Mrs. William Radford, Miss Edythe P. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Edey.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, May 24.—Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson arrived from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer are expected this week for the summer.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James will arrive for the season on June 1.

C. H. Hoskier and C. H. Hoskier, jr., of East Orange, N. J., are registered at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Paul Napoleone, of New York, has leased the Armistead cottage for the season.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Miss Blanche Oelrichs have returned to New York, after a short Newport visit.

Lispenard Stewart arrived for the season this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morse, of New York, are expected this week to inspect their Newport estate.

POPE HONORS DEAN OF ST. ANGELA.

Mother Irene, Head of Catholic College, to Lead Ursuline Order in the North.

A cable dispatch from Rome to the Catholic Church authorities in America announced yesterday the appointment of the Rev. Mother Irene, dean of the Catholic college for women in New Rochelle, St. Angela, as head of the Ursuline Order for the northern province. This embraces all those states between Mason and Dixon's line and the Canadian border.

From humble beginnings twenty years ago St. Angela College, in New Rochelle, has grown till it now ranks as the Catholic Vassar. The reverend mother's promotion to this position of power and dignity was made known to the faculty and trustees of the college yesterday, and the new head of the Ursuline Order of all the Northern and Eastern states received the congratulations of Archbishop Farley, Monsignors Mooney and Lavelle, Archbishop Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, William E. Iselin, Delancey Kane, Robert J. Collier, William F. Sheehan, Andrew J. Shipman, Luke D. Stapleton, Judge Martin J. Keogh and many others.

AMERICANS PRESENTED AT LEVEE.

London, May 24.—King Edward, supported by the Prince of Wales, held a levee at St. James's Palace to-day. Ambassador Reid and J. R. Carter, secretary of the American Embassy, were among the diplomats present. Ambassador Reid presented Charles Carroll, of Maryland, and Walter Farwell, of Chicago, to his majesty.

PROF. H. H. HORNE TO TEACH HERE.

Comes from Dartmouth to Take Chair of History of Education at N. Y. U.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the corporation of New York University yesterday afternoon, at the office of William P. Havemeyer, No. 165 Broadway, it was announced that the professorship of the history of education in the University School of Pedagogy and Graduate School, left vacant by the death of Professor J. P. Gordy in December, had been filled by the appointment of Professor H. H. Horne, professor of philosophy at Dartmouth College and author of "The Philosophy of Education."

Professor Horne is a native of North Carolina, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and of Harvard University, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1889. For the last ten years he has been a member of the faculty of Dartmouth College.

THE MEDAL FOR PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

London, May 24.—At the annual meeting this afternoon of the Royal Geographical Society the Victoria Research Medal, awarded last month to Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., was handed over to Ambassador Reid for transfer to the recipient. In presenting the medal President Darwin expressed the society's appreciation of the work of Professor Agassiz. Ambassador Reid spoke a few words of thanks, and said he had been instructed by the State Department to attend the meeting of the society to receive the medal on behalf of the professor.