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New-York Daily Tribune

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS—Senate: Consideration of the corporation and income tax questions was postponed, with the understanding that schedules have been taken up in Albany. The House was not in session.

FOREIGN—The correspondent of The Tribune in Paris says the consequences of the withdrawal of the French fleet from the Mediterranean are serious. The correspondent of The Tribune in London says the revolt of the Liberals from party leadership is not serious. There is a steady increase in the number of cases of cholera in St. Petersburg. The Secretary of State of Cuba, in a formal reply to the Spanish Minister in Cuba, said the island republic would not recognize the Spanish colonial debt.

According to the correspondent of The Tribune in London, the King's public activities; he is as conspicuous as his social activities; he is the Queen's greatest admirer; he is the representative of the 168 units. No fear of a serious dispute between America and the powers interested in the Chinese loan is entertained in London. The Handel and Hendelsson music festival was opened at the Crystal Palace in London. A notable show of roses is being held in the Park of Bagatelle, Paris.

DOMESTIC—The Calhoun case was given to the jury in San Francisco after four months' trial. It was announced at Flattsburg, N. Y., that a gift of an acre on Valcour Island for a site for a monument to Champlain had been made by Miss Sarah Phillips. Leon Ling, superintendent of the Italian saloonkeeper who was on trial at Fond du Lac, N. Y., for being the accessory before the fact in a murder, was acquitted by a jury, which declared that he believed Demattio had committed the crime. The jury returned its verdict at Ovego, N. Y., that the Hewitt will case had been settled by giving the relatives about \$1,300,000. The will of Gustav Amnsick, filed for probate, disposed of an estate of more than \$2,000,000. A large throng of well-wishers saw Samuel Gompers off for Europe. The federal grand jury heard the first of the Sugar Trust testimony on Friday. The hearing on evidence on alleged violation of the Sherman law would be hastened. Captains of the steel industry were present at a dinner given by ex-Judge E. H. Gary for the national representatives of the steel trade in Great Britain and Germany. The Florida East Coast Railway expected, it was said, to make a new issue of bonds for the Key West and other lines. It was rumored that Howard Gould might testify in his own defense to-morrow.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer; temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 53.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH DEBT.

The definite refusal of the Cuban government to assume or to recognize responsibility for the Spanish colonial debt which was charged against that island is precisely what was to be expected. We have already made it plain by citations that in the making of the Treaty of Paris in 1898, under which Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, no provision was made for the assumption of any part of that indebtedness by any other power than Spain herself. From beginning to end of the negotiations the resolute contention of the Cuban commissioners was that Cuba should be relinquished free and clear of all obligations, and to that contention the Spanish commissioners finally yielded.

AN ABUSE TO BE CORRECTED.

Following the sensational criticism by Dr. MacNicholl of the pupils in the public schools of New York, some reports from other cities which would indicate that however much at fault this metropolis may be she is not alone in her sinning. As we have already said, making all due allowance for the ignorance and stupidity of a certain portion of the population of such a community as New York, it is difficult to believe that any proof can be furnished in substantiation of the statement that 58 per cent of the pupils in our public schools drink some form of alcoholic beverage either occasionally or at regular intervals.

Be this as it may, the agitation now apparently under way may result in some good. A report from Bayonne indicates that the medical inspector of the public schools has found that a number of the pupils are addicted to the use of beer, and cites the case of one principal who questioned a sleepy boy and girl as to their habits, and finding that they had been for luncheon every day sent a request to the parents that this be discontinued. The parents complied, and the improvement in the children was immediate and marked. A speaker before the Illinois Congress of Mothers warned her hearers against the practice of permitting children to have beer, and made a statement which, like that of Dr. MacNicholl, is doubtless exaggerated, but partly true, that "the majority of deaths among the city infants under one year of age was due to feeding them with common diet, some reports from other cities which would indicate that however much at fault this metropolis may be she is not alone in her sinning. As we have already said, making all due allowance for the ignorance and stupidity of a certain portion of the population of such a community as New York, it is difficult to believe that any proof can be furnished in substantiation of the statement that 58 per cent of the pupils in our public schools drink some form of alcoholic beverage either occasionally or at regular intervals.

For these reasons the announced Cuban declaration to assume the debts which Spain charged against that island for her own and not for Cuba's advantage, and which Spain contracted in the task of suppressing Cuban insurrections

and of repressing Cuban aspirations toward independence, must be regarded as quite in accord with the treaty and the law, and with the general understanding of the world for the last ten years.

WORTH TRYING.

"The Philadelphia Record" takes, we think, a too pessimistic view when it argues that a tariff commission, if created, would be able to exercise no influence in the framing of future tariff laws. "The Record" says:

If there were any reason for supposing that the tariff commission would secure accurate information if it could get it, we should heartily concur in the proposal of a tariff commission. But the greater part of the manufacturers are going to demand all the protection they can get, and the protectionist Senators are going to take their word for it, and no amount of information will defeat a policy of trading tariff duties for political support.

The chief support for such an assumption is the assertion that Congress has now some scattered and partial information bearing on the cost of production here and abroad and does not act on it. Yet the material available is so incomplete that Congressmen may easily excuse themselves for neglecting it. The debates in the House of Representatives and the Senate have shown that nobody possesses data authoritative enough to compel respect from legislators who are ready to apply in good faith the rule laid down by the Republican national platform of 1908—that the protection given the domestic producer ought to cover the differential in cost of production here and abroad and allow, in addition, a reasonable margin of profit. Why should legislators, liable to criticism from manufacturers and producers for not making the tariff rates high enough and subject to popular condemnation for making them too high, not welcome official information which would enable them to show that they were doing justice to all interests and intelligently applying a rule laid down for their guidance by the voters of the country?

Why not wait and see what a permanent tariff commission with ample powers can do before condemning it as useless? The same predictions of failure were made when it was proposed to establish the Interstate Commerce Commission. But that commission has done good work, equaling if not exceeding the expectations of its promoters. New York's Public Service commissions were pronounced a utopian folly by some prophets. Yet they have already demonstrated their enormous value to the state as an agency to curb abuses in transportation. It will probably be the same story with a tariff commission. Such a body can collect information now lacking or, if already available, not digested and understood. It can co-ordinate the facts as to cost of production and profit in every protected industry and compare them with foreign costs and profits. If Congress in the light of ample information votes over-protection or under-protection a case will be presented which the public will understand. Duties can be judged on their merits. At present there are no established standards of judgment. A tariff commission is what is most needed to reform methods of tariff legislation and develop our tariff system along lines of rational protection.

CANAL ZONE MORALS.

The complaints or accusations which some time ago were either ignorantly or malignantly made against the American administration of the Canal Zone, that it was demoralizing the inhabitants and the working force by the multiplication of drinking places and in other even worse ways, have lately fallen into becoming silence and probably will be heard no more. If anything were needed to mark their utter groundlessness and injustice, it could readily be found in the authentic record of the civil government of the Canal Zone for the last five years, the period of American occupation.

When the government of the zone was assumed by this country, in the spring of 1904, there were in that little strip of territory no fewer than 327 drinking places, paying license fees of from \$12 to \$60 a year each. One of the early acts of our administrators was to increase the fee in all cases tenfold, and in some cases fiftyfold—to wit, to \$600 a year. The result was a prompt reduction of the number of drinking places to 60, or less than one-fifth of what it had formerly been. Again, in 1907, the license fee was increased to \$1,200, or a hundred times the lowest and twenty times the highest fees which had been charged under Colombian rule. The result was a further reduction of the number to 53. Moreover, there has been a still greater reduction of the number of saloons relatively to the population, for while the actual number of such places has decreased from 327 to 53, the population of the Canal Zone has been increased by tens of thousands. Supervision of the saloons has also been made much more strict and effective, so that pure liquors are served, better order is maintained and actual drunkenness is being reduced to a minimum.

While this positive and important work for temperance and morality has been performed, a comparatively great amount of work for education, and, therefore, also for morals, has been done by the school department. It was not until the beginning of 1906 that an American superintendent of schools took to work and opened the first school of the present zone system. There are now twenty-nine common schools and two high schools, and the enrollment of pupils has risen from 811 in the spring of 1906 to 1,969 at the present time. As free transportation is provided for all children in towns where no schools have yet been provided, educational facilities are now within the reach of all and are being generally improved. When to such achievements as these we add the suppression of lotteries, the prohibition of gambling, the legalizing of civil marriage and other acts, the moral beneficence of American rule on the isthmus appears to be as well marked as the efficiency of American engineering operations on the canal itself.

A THEORY ILLUSTRATED.

A short time ago it was reported that the Interborough company proposed to establish a school through which trained men for the executive offices of the company might be secured. The plan as outlined was to bring young men from the technical schools, offer them salaries sufficient to enable them to meet their living expenses and give them experience in every branch of the work. One great difficulty heretofore has been that men with technical training had too little knowledge of the practical side of the street railway business, while the men who begin at the bottom to work up are not those most likely to possess the capacity to handle large affairs efficiently. Under the new plan men of the right sort will be taken from the schools and put in places where they can master the details of the business just as any other man beginning at the bottom would do. With the knowledge that they are expected to fit themselves for promotion, they will have every incentive to make their practical knowledge thorough. As a consequence, there is reason to hope that it will eventually be more common to find in the offices of a street railway company men who are competent to conduct its affairs. Of late the remarkable spectacle has been observed of a man who knew nothing about the business taking hold of a streetcar

line as receiver and placing it on a sounder basis than presumably capable railway men had left it in. That it might pay a greater number of high class men to enter such great industries through the lower avenues is indicated by the case of a young man who, six years after entering the service of a streetcar company in a humble capacity, has resigned the position of superintendent of transportation to become manager of a manufacturing company. Although he was thirty years of age at the time he took up street railway work, an entire stranger to it, his superior qualifications were at once noted and his promotion was rapid. Young men who desire to make a career for themselves are prone to overestimate the danger of being lost in the mass if they enter a large industry at the bottom, when as a matter of fact the complaint in every quarter is that there is a dearth of men of high qualifications and practical experience for the more important places. Most capable executives come up from the ranks, and training and native ability are practically certain of their reward.

CELESTIAL RAPID TRANSIT.

A genius in Paterson, N. J., has devised a motor which, he says, will enable a person to travel at the rate of a million miles a minute. Before he puts it into full operation we beg to offer a few suggestions. Astronomers declare that while yet outside the limits of the earth's atmosphere meteors are bits of cold stone or iron and are quite invisible until they enter the air. Friction then renders their surfaces incandescent. Sometimes the heat developed is sufficient to consume them before they reach the earth. Now, in taking "joy rides" to Mars—a form of diversion which, the inventor believes, will soon be possible—there should be no trouble from this cause when a vehicle has once cleared the earth's aerial envelope, which reaches up about one hundred and fifty miles. Prudence, however, would seem to dictate keeping the speed down for that distance, thus adding about a minute to the thirty-four or thirty-five required for the rest of the trip when Mars is most advantageously situated for such a visit. Such an investment of time would not be a waste. It might avert the total destruction of the celestial touring car, to say nothing about the tourist.

At the other end of the line, too, caution might not come amiss. Mars has little or no atmosphere, and no danger from friction is to be expected; but, if, as Professor Percival Lowell imagines, the inhabitants of the ruddy planet have carried civilization further than those of the earth, they may have enacted rather severe speed laws. Even letters of introduction to distinguished Martians might not enable a visitor to escape the penalty prescribed for a violation of statutes of that kind, and it would be foolish to offer a plea of ignorance. Besides, a person who should "butt in" too abruptly might be disqualified for receiving Martian gold medals for geographical research.

For modest little trips on the earth's surface—say, from New York to Chicago—friction would, of course, be a serious matter. A journey would here be taken entirely within the atmosphere, and keeping speed down to a safe limit would be a blooming nuisance. We are confident that if the Paterson inventor will focus his talent for a few seconds on the problem he can find a lubricant which will overcome the difficulty altogether and make it feasible to travel anywhere on the globe faster than greased lightning.

THE CENTENARY OF HOFER.

This year marks the centenary of the hero of the Tyrol. It was one hundred years ago at the end of last month that Andreas Hofer and his comrades, with a few strong instincts and a few plain rules, began their gallant but ineffectual campaign for freedom against the oppressions of Bavaria and France. The anniversary has been marked by the publication of an interesting contribution to history in the form of the official reply of the British government to an appeal for aid and counsel from the representatives of the Tyrolese people. This reply was contained in a letter from Lord Bathurst, of the British Foreign Office, to the Tyrolese deputies, which was preserved in the museum at Innsbruck for many years and was then given to an English gentleman and has now found its way into the columns of "The London Times."

This letter assured the Tyrolese of the English King's lively interest in "the fate of a free and loyal people who have for two centuries together remained unshaken in their attachment to their sovereign," and of his regret at knowing that, by the peace of Schoenbrunn, they had been deprived of Austrian protection and put into circumstances which would render all further resistance vain. It continued:

Where submission is in effect more hazardous than resistance, or when the dangers attending on each are nearly balanced, a brave nation may be encouraged justifiably to prefer the latter alternative. But when by resistance the sufferings of those engaged in it must be grievous and the hopes of its success cannot possibly be great, it is not for those who are not to participate in the danger to counsel others to incur it.

In such circumstances the King could not urge the Tyrolese to continue their resistance to the combined arms of Bavaria and France. Nevertheless, "if the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of recent wrongs, the expectation of renewed oppression, the character of the country, the habits and spirit of the people," should persuade them to persist in their resistance, he could not refuse them some testimony of his interest in a contest which, however unequal and probably unavailing, he knew to be just. He therefore directed that there should be sent to the Tyrolese such pecuniary aid as might be required and as circumstances would permit; adding the caution that this arrangement should not be considered as intended by him to afford any inducement to the Tyrolese to continue their struggle longer than they would be inclined to do without such aid.

The first important victory of the Tyrolese was won at Innsbruck on May 20, 1809, and for several months thereafter their arms were triumphant. It was not until November 2 that they were hopelessly routed and it was nine days later, on November 11, that the letter which we have quoted was written. The struggle was continued until late in that winter, and it was not until February 20, 1810, that the martyrdom of Hofer finally ended one of the bravest episodes in the history of heroism.

COMPARISON.

That figures are mendacious some were proved in the law which takes effect on July 1. The "Chicago Record-Herald" can't see the slightest excuse for such a bold and frankly false statement. "The members of the commission will be able to enter any barbershop in the state at any hour of the day or night, charge the proprietor with maintaining insanitary conditions, order his shop closed, placard it as 'quarantined' and keep it closed till the State Board of Health permits it to reopen. In other words, they are able to ruin the business of any barber any day."

"I spoke on a wireless telephone forty years ago," said a man at a gathering where modern inventions were being discussed, and at once all conversation ceased and the man was asked to explain. "I was a boy of sixteen," he said, "and across the street from our house lived a girl with whom I never tired of talking. I rigged up a means of communication with a piece of stout twine from the third floor front of our house to a window on the corresponding floor opposite. The line had at each end an empty spice box, to the bottoms of which it was made fast. These were transmitter and receiver and as you sit for hours talking nonsense on the line, if you don't believe it ask my wife, she is the girl."

line as receiver and placing it on a sounder basis than presumably capable railway men had left it in. That it might pay a greater number of high class men to enter such great industries through the lower avenues is indicated by the case of a young man who, six years after entering the service of a streetcar company in a humble capacity, has resigned the position of superintendent of transportation to become manager of a manufacturing company. Although he was thirty years of age at the time he took up street railway work, an entire stranger to it, his superior qualifications were at once noted and his promotion was rapid. Young men who desire to make a career for themselves are prone to overestimate the danger of being lost in the mass if they enter a large industry at the bottom, when as a matter of fact the complaint in every quarter is that there is a dearth of men of high qualifications and practical experience for the more important places. Most capable executives come up from the ranks, and training and native ability are practically certain of their reward.

The decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the amendment to the registration law which required personal signature of the registry list is broad and positive in its terms. The court fully approves of registration regulations whose aim is to exclude the fraudulent voter. The good effect of the regulations now in force was made evident in the election of 1908. The Legislature should not hesitate to impose any further restrictions necessary to kill the "cheater" industry, which has long flourished in parts of this city.

Mr. Haywood arrested twice in one day for smoking cigarettes, and he a socialist lecturer, too, in the free and unfettered West! As was remarked concerning the political intentions of Mr. John P. Robinson: "My ain't it terrible? Wut shall we do?"

Senator Hughes of Colorado, seems to be a person of strong individuality and of varied and positive ideas, although he has Mr. Bailey and the other Democratic leaders guessing as to how to classify him as a Democrat. In Teller, Patterson and Hughes the Colorado Democracy has sent to the Senate in recent years three men curiously out of touch with party organization and sentiment in that body.

The suppression of a lottery in Porto Rico may be a little unpopular with those who have been accustomed to that sort of gambling, but it will be a good thing for the people.

The State Architect's report concerning the new State Education Building suggests repetition of the old, old question why it is not possible to have public buildings erected at least pretty nearly as promptly, economically and honestly as private edifices of comparable magnitude and cost. In the case cited the wrongdoing was set right as soon as attention was called to it. But in too many public buildings it is not set right, and there is bad work which would not be tolerated for a moment, and which, indeed, no builder would venture to perpetrate, in a private job. It is simply inconceivable, for example, that any private residence or commercial building should be bungled as was the Capitol at Albany or the Hall of Records in New York, or be dallied over and delayed as is the average new schoolhouse in this city. Yet surely public work is of as much importance as private jobs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A few years ago New York State had a barbers' examining commission, but it lived only a little while and was put out of business when the late Governor Higgins signed a bill repealing the act that created it. Now Illinois is going to try the same thing under the name of a "barber act" on July 1. The "Chicago Record-Herald" can't see the slightest excuse for such a bold and frankly false statement. "The members of the commission will be able to enter any barbershop in the state at any hour of the day or night, charge the proprietor with maintaining insanitary conditions, order his shop closed, placard it as 'quarantined' and keep it closed till the State Board of Health permits it to reopen. In other words, they are able to ruin the business of any barber any day."

"What's yourn?" asked the waiter of a quick-lunch patron. "Doughnuts and black coffee," was the reply. "And the waiter sent in the order to the cook by wireless. 'One in the dark and two rubber tires.'"

"I see Admiral Schroeder wants to prohibit the use of cigarettes on the navy," remarked a tobaccoist to a customer. "Well," he went on, "that reminds me of a young fellow who came in here not long ago and bought a pipe and some tobacco. He filled the pipe, lighted it and started to smoke. 'I'm trying to break off smoking cigarettes,' he said; 'that's why I've bought this pipe. I inhaled the cigarettes and the doctor told me I had to quit.' I watched him a while and then reversed the physical advice. 'You'd better go back to the cigarettes,' my friend, said I. 'Why?' he asked. 'Don't you know that you are inhaling the pipe smoke?' I asked. He didn't know it. And I guess he's taken to cigarettes again."

In a Sheffield school the children were asked to come prepared with the meaning of the word "bachelor" for the next lesson. A confident definition: "A bachelor is a very happy man." The teacher wanted to know more. How did the child know that? "Father told me so!"—Tid-Bits.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY.

College commencements, the Suburban Handicap and the polo tournament at Meadow Brook will come in for a large share of the attention of New York society during the week which opens to-day. The Suburban on Thursday is one of the most popular races of the year, the last important meeting until the fall, and usually attracts a large number of the fashionable set to the Sheepshead Bay track, where, if the weather is propitious, the summer days of the women affords a picturesque spectacle. Many remain in town and at their suburban country places especially for the Suburban, after which they take their departure for mountain and seashore resorts, stopping off en route at New London to take in the Yale and Harvard boat race, which occurs ten days hence.

College commencements are always popular and draw big crowds to Yale, to Harvard, to Princeton and the other universities on such occasions as these. Many have sons and brothers, nephews and other young relatives pursuing their studies there, while others see in these annual celebrations an opportunity for revisiting their alma mater and the scenes of their youth, as well as for meeting old friends and reviving associations of long ago with college chums of the weathered past. The college commencements so attractive and why they affect so extensively the plans of the fashionable world just at this time of the year.

At the wedding of Miss Links it was that of Miss Elizabeth Sands to John Moore Dickinson, of Trenton, N. J. The ceremony will take place to-morrow afternoon at the East 82d street home of the mother of the bride, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, who was one of the founders of the Saturday Evening Dancing Class of New York. It will be a quiet affair, the invitations having been restricted to a few near relatives and intimate friends, and there are to be no bridesmaids or ushers. On the same afternoon Miss Mary Astor Paul will be married to Charles A. Munn, of Washington, at Woodmere, her country place near Philadelphia. Miss Paul is a daughter of the late James W. Paul, who died recently; a granddaughter of the late Anthony Drexel and a niece of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, and also of Mrs. Delany. The wedding will be held at the home of the bride, Mrs. Astor Paul, and will be a dinner to-night, at Under Lodge. Miss Alice Smith, of Philadelphia, is a guest of Miss Nora Esig at Clover Croft villa. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Daniels, of New York, who are on their wedding trip by motor, have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 19.—The President was delayed an hour in starting for the golf links this afternoon because of a conference with the Postmaster General, Judge Adams, of Greensboro, S. C. in company with Senator Bourne, General Clarence R. Edwards, Captain Archibald W. Butt and his son Charles, President Taft left the White House about 3:45 for the Chevy Chase golf links.

F. G. Beiselo, of New York, called at the White House to-day to urge the appointment of James E. March, Republican of the 24 New York District, as United States marshal for the Southern District of New York, to succeed William Henkel. The President is not ready to take up this case, but when he does he will have another talk with Mr. Beiselo.

C. W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue at New York, who delivered an address last evening at the graduation exercises of the negro high school of Washington, which were attended by President Taft, was a caller at the White House.

Commander D. S. Vassiloff, the new naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, was introduced to the President by Mr. Kroupensky, counselor of the embassy.

At the close of the exercises in connection with the unveiling here of the Stephenson Grand Army of the Republic memorial on July 3, President Taft, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and their son Charles, will leave this city for his summer home near Beverly, Mass. The family will remain at Beverly and the President will return to Washington to sign the tariff bill, but not until after he has attended the Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration on the 25th anniversary of the founding of Norwich, Conn.

Representative Lovings discussed the drawback provisions of the tariff bill, and Representative Nye also talked tariff. Representatives Smith and Kindred called with D. H. Griswold, a banker, of Gordon, Kan., and Representatives Madison, Murdock and Austin introduced some friends. The other members of the House who called to pay their respects were Messrs. Tawney, Driscoll, Keifer, Hanna, Lovings, Chapman, Kahn, Spight, Reeder, Olcott, Hamilton, Young and Hawley.

Mun Tse, a Washington Chinaman, was a caller at the White House in the morning. He said he wished to see the President, with whom he has some business. He was put out of the grounds, but returned a third and even a fourth time. He was finally sent to St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. Among those who called on the President were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and Senator Owen, who introduced Colonel William R. Cravens, of Fort Smith, Ark., father of Representative Cravens, of Oklahoma. Senator Owen arranged to have a conference with the President next week, when he will discuss the land cases and oil situation in Oklahoma.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 19.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who are now in the West, are expected to return here on June 23, and the ambassador will sail for Europe. The Counselor of the embassy and Mme. Lefevre-Pontalis will complete their arrangements for establishing the embassy at some resort for the summer in the absence of the ambassador in Europe.

Marchese Paolo di Montagliari has closed the Italian Embassy here for the summer and has gone to Manchester, Mass., where he has a cottage for the season. The Counselor and Marchesa di Montagliari and their small daughter have frequently been seen on the boardwalks about the ocean. Signor Centaro and Signor Cora have also gone to Manchester, Mass., for the summer. Baron Ambrasy has gone to New York for a visit of several days. He has not yet decided on a date for removing the Austrian Embassy to Manchester. Mr. Kroupensky will remove the Russian Embassy to Manchester, Mass., at the end of next week.

Señor Don Cesar A. Barranco is making an extended trip West in the interest of the Cuban Legation, of which he is first counselor. Señora de Padro, wife of the Cuban first secretary, has been called to Cuba by the serious illness of her father, Señor Touceda. Her return will depend entirely on his recovery.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, June 19.—Among the social affairs scheduled for to-morrow, besides the large breakfast at Friendship, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, are a dinner party to be given by Representative Gillett, and luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, with Mrs. Françoise Berger Moran and Mrs. Dwight as hostesses. One of the most notable entertainments later in the week will be the buffet luncheon at Fort Myer, given by Major General and Mrs. Bell in honor of the Wright brothers.

Brigadier General Horatio G. Gibson (retired) and his daughter, Mrs. White, have as their guest Mrs. Benjamin W. Atkinson, wife of Major Atkinson, stationed at Philadelphia. Mrs. Swift, wife of Major Swift, gave a bridge party for Mrs. Atkinson last afternoon.

Mrs. B. H. Warder has closed her Washington home and gone to her cottage at Swampscott, Mass., for the summer. Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, of New York, will spend July and August as the guest of her mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thorton, son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Warder. She has also gone to her Swampscott cottage for the season. The marriage of Miss Isabelle Galt Gregory and John Spalding Plannery will take place at the home of the bride's mother at 5 o'clock on June 23. Charles Frederick Wilson will be the best man and Miss Edith Totten will be bridesmaid. Among the out-of-town guests will be George D. Croft, of New York, and the brothers of the bride, and Mrs. Gregory and Miss Frances Gregory, of New York.

Major General and Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely have taken a cottage at Centre Conway, N. H., for the summer. Mrs. Greely will leave here on Monday, and will meet a number of the members of her family at Andover, where Adolphus W. Greely, Jr., will be graduated.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Newport, June 19.—Lieutenant Stewart gave a dinner to-night in honor of his brother, William Rhineland Stewart, of New York, and also in honor of his own birthday. Twenty-two guests were present. Several new members are soon to be elected to the Newport Golf Club. The list includes Commodore Arthur Currier, James, Oliver Gold Jennings and Captain James G. Thompson. William K. Bristol and Ellisha Dyer have returned from New York and Albert Lewis from Bear Creek, Penn. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has gone to Tussock Park. Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck, of New York, have returned.

George J. Gould and party, who are on the Atlantic, visited the Newport Casino and golf club to-day. A. G. Thacher has registered at the Casino. Mrs. Barger Wallach has begun preparations for the opening of the women's tennis season. The Howard Stockton cottage in Bellevue avenue has been rented by Conde Nast, of New York. Colonel and Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane will spend the summer in Pomfret, Conn., and their Newport cottage has been closed.

Lewis Quentin Jones and A. Lanfer Norris, of the Outer Fountain Fishing Club, are the first to try their luck at the line this season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, of New York, will arrive soon to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman are also expected this week. The villa of R. T. Wilson is being made ready for occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, Milton and Mrs. C. C. L. Best, Austin Gray and Miss Julia Redmond arrived this evening from New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Lenox, June 19.—Mrs. William M. Bacon has sailed from Europe and will arrive next week in Lenox, to spend the season with her sister, Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Frost and Miss Frost, of New York, are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge. Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, is opened for its third season. G. H. Hill to-day. William Anderson, of London, is registered at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge. Miss Anna Shaw gave a large dinner last night at the Homestead, after which what was played. Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock entertained at dinner to-night at Bel Air cottage. Mrs. and Mrs. Joseph W. Barden is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. John Christopher O'Connor, for whom she gave a dinner to-night, at Under Lodge. Miss Alice Smith, of Philadelphia, is a guest of Miss Nora Esig at Clover Croft villa. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Daniels, of New York, who are on their wedding trip by motor, have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.