

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 28.—The President went to his office early this morning, and before the hour set for the whiskey hearing he had finished what some persons would consider a day's work. The whiskey hearing lasted more than two hours, and after that the President called on the members of the House and Representatives, including Senator Dixon and Representative Mondell, Martin, Morgan, Daizell, Cole and Anshery, Mr. Taft went to the White House for luncheon. He had as guests Joseph H. Choate and Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, who are in Washington to argue the whiskey case. The President left the White House shortly after 3 o'clock for a little exercise on the Chevy Chase golf links with Senator Bourne, General Edwards and Captain Butt.

Representative Mondell called at the executive offices to ask President Taft to commute the sentence of six months imposed on Mrs. Ethel Donovan, who up to a short time ago was postmaster at Deltz, Wyo. She was convicted of embezzlement in connection with the issuance of money orders at the postoffice of which she had charge, but, according to the papers filed with the President by Representative Mondell, eight of the jurors have declared their belief that she had no intention of committing a crime. The President referred the case to the Department of Justice.

Representatives Cole and Anshery called to urge the President to pardon Edward Flockinger, a manufacturer, of Gallon, Ohio, who is serving a sentence of six and one-half years for issuing fraudulent paper.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has awarded a contract for redecorating the Green Room of the White House. The wall coverings and hangings and the furniture coverings will be of the same type of goods as at present.

The President to-night entertained at dinner the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Senators Martin, Clay, McHenry, Money, Crane, Nixon, Piles, du Pont, Davis, Page, Bradley, Chamberlain, Smith, of South Carolina, and Lorimer, Representatives Bingham, Livingston, Bartlett, Sulzer, Prince, Broussard, Smith, of Michigan; Butler, Lawrence, Smith, of Iowa; Scott, Bates, Humphrey, James, Kennedy, Huff, Kahn, Burke, Lowden, Dickema and Siemp.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 28.—Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U. S. N., entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club to-day in honor of Mrs. Beckman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Others in the party were Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of General Bell; Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, wife of Rear Admiral Leutze; Mrs. Newton E. Mason, wife of Rear Admiral Mason; Mrs. John Ross Martin, wife of Pay Director Martin; Mrs. William Barrett Ridgely, Mrs. W. J. Pettus, Mrs. Frank W. Coe and Mrs. Bohm.

Miss Cannon, daughter of the Speaker of the House, accompanied by Miss Gillette, of Indiana, left Washington this morning for New York. They will sail to-morrow for Europe, to spend the summer motoring on the Continent with a party of friends.

Mrs. Frank L. Denny and Miss Esther Denny left Washington this morning for New York, on their way to Beaver Lake, in the Adirondacks, where they will spend the summer. Colonel Denny will join them there in August. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Denny will join them in New York and accompany them to Beaver Lake.

Captain and Mrs. Elvin R. Helberg and Miss Clara Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crawford, will probably join the Washington colony at Beaver Lake this summer.

Representative Herbert Parsons returned to Washington this evening from Lenox, where he spent the week end with Mrs. Parsons at their country place, Storeover Farm.

General and Mrs. O. E. Wood have closed their apartment here and gone to Deer Island, N. Y., for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Chafard will leave Washington in the morning for White Sulphur Springs, where they have a cottage, and will remain until late in the fall.

General James A. Buchanan, U. S. A., has bought the house at No. 229 Massachusetts avenue and will take possession in the fall on the return of his daughter, Miss Helen Buchanan, from Europe, where she is spending the summer with a party of friends.

Mrs. George Pullman, of Chicago, who has occupied apartments at the Arlington Hotel for the last two or three years, will make Washington her permanent winter home in the future, and work on a handsome home she will erect in Sheridan Circle will begin this week.

Mrs. Nicholas Anderson has gone to Bar Harbor, where she will join the Washington contingent spending the summer there.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, entertained a company of young people at a launch party on the Potomac this evening.

Mrs. Annie R. Bond, sister of Captain W. R. Doores, of the coast artillery corps, and Dr. Herman A. Heiny, of the army, were married at night. They will have no motorman, but will be operated from dispatch stations, and will travel about twenty miles an hour.

"Those people don't seem to care what the world thinks of them," said the fashionable woman. "How do you know?" "The progressive euche and croquet." —Washington Star.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Helen Murray Peabody was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, in West 9th street, to Pennington Satterthwaite, son of Mrs. Franklin Satterthwaite. The bride's family is in mourning, the wedding was small and only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her brother, George Russell Peabody, whose engagement to Miss Natalie Grew, daughter of Mr. John Henry Grew, was announced about a month ago. She wore a white satin crepe, trimmed with duchess lace, and a lace veil fastened with orange blossoms. Her little niece, Eleanor Peabody, was the ring bearer.

MANY NEW YORKERS PRIZE WINNERS.

They Made an Excellent Showing at the Newport Horticultural Exhibition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 28.—The summer residents of Newport are well represented among the winners in the June flower and fruit exhibition of the Newport Horticultural Society, which opened this afternoon.

When the prizes had been awarded this evening the best exhibits from the gardens of Mrs. Robert Golet, L. Townsend Burden, J. J. Wyssong, J. J. Astor, R. L. Beckman, Mrs. Ogden Golet, Miss Fanny Foster, W. M. Altor, Mrs. T. J. Emery, Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Miss Alice Kettles, Perry Belmont and H. D. Auchincloss were the principal winners.

Mrs. Robert Golet offered two cash prizes for the best specimen of flowering plants, and both of these prizes were captured by flowers from the gardens of Mrs. Ogden Golet.

JAPAN HONORS HAMILTON HOLT.

For his interest in promoting friendly relations between Japan and the United States, Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent," was decorated last night with the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, third class. The honor was conferred by Kokichi Midzuno, the Japanese Consul General, acting for the Mikado, at an informal dinner at the Nippon Club. Twenty prominent Japanese residents in New York gave the dinner for Mr. Holt.

NEW METROPOLITAN SINGERS.

Berlin, June 28.—Putnam Griswold, the leading baritone-bass of the Royal Opera of Berlin, signed a contract here to-day for three years, beginning in the autumn of 1910, with a representative of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York. Mr. Griswold's six-year contract with the Berlin Opera still has two years to run, but with the consent of the Emperor he has leave of absence to sing in America. Mr. Griswold comes from California. Miss Frances Rose, an American soprano, also at the Royal Opera of Berlin, signed a contract with the Metropolitan last Saturday.

and thousands of men, recalls the cocksure declarations of only a few years ago that it was legally, morally, scientifically and every other way impossible to create a tin industry in this country.

The testimony of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks concerning the beneficence of Japanese administration in Corea is welcome as an unbiased and discriminating contribution to a discussion which has too often been conducted with either lack of information or excess of prejudice. Mr. Fairbanks' estimate of the Japanese work is that on the whole it is very good, and that will probably be the final judgment of the world.

In stopping the electric fans while speaking in progress the Senate apparently holds that oratory itself makes a sufficient breeze without any mechanical aids.

One of the first bills introduced into the present Georgia Legislature was intended to prohibit the running of automobiles by drunken men. Any member who votes against it will deserve to get gutted into a ditch by some intoxicated "joy rider" every time he takes his walk abroad.

The Gluten Club, of Amherst, has proved that life can be supported on four and one-half cents a day. Would life be worth living if it were as cheap as that?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada, has gone to England to start negotiations looking to the solution of the problem of getting domestic servants for homes in the Province of Ontario. He hopes to induce enough servants to emigrate from England to supply the need. Commenting on his visit, "The London Telegraph" says: "It is probable that there is no part of the British Empire in which there are at the present moment so many openings for domestic help as there are in Ontario for free citizens of the Empire. The farmer possessed of some small capital, farm laborers and domestic servants."

Peel—Jack is the biggest goose I ever saw in my life.

Ruby—What now, dear?

Peel—Why, my chaparral lost her glasses last night when she was making love and actually helped to find them for her.—Chicago News.

"Did you ever notice how the tailors when measuring a man for a suit of clothes mix in a few letters occasionally among the numbers?" asks a correspondent of "The Liverpool Post." "Whenever I have been measured for a suit of clothes the tailor always said S. B. L. in a subdued voice as he took the measure for the length of my trousers. I often wondered what this secret signal meant, and on one occasion made so bold as to ask, but was put aside in some casual way, which plainly showed me that the tailor did not wish me to know the meaning of the mysterious S. B. L. Well, I never knew what those letters meant until one day, when I stumbled across the meaning by accident. I was waiting to have my measure taken, while a strapping big fellow was on the rack. As he measured the length of the trouser leg the tailor said 'S. B. L.' 'Yes,' came back the reply from the big fellow, 'and I'm a well-to-do, too.' All these years tailors had been accusing me of being 'slightly bow-legged,' and I had never caught on until I was practically told the answer in the accidental way."

Let—An' what the devil is a chaftin' dish? Mike—Whist! 'T's a feylin' pan that's got into society.—Boston Transcript.

Speaking of the Zionist movement, which it condemns, "The American Israelite" says: "During the recent convention of the Order of B'nai B'rith Abraham several delegates spoke in favor of displaying Zionist flags. Instantly Grand Master Dorf said to the order: 'B'nai B'rith are not to be good American citizens out of the Jews who come to America. He emphatically added that if those who came to this country did not like it they should go away at once. He would permit no Zionist flags to be displayed in the convention hall. There are plenty of influential men in New York whose views are similar to Mr. Dorf's, but they lack the courage and are afraid to express themselves freely and openly.'"

Blobs (trying to think of clairvoyant)—What do you call the person who is a medium through whom we speak to the spirits? Slobos—A bartender.—Philadelphia Record.

Vienna has under consideration plans for an underground electric railway for the transmission of sixty-four branches, and the nine railroad stations in the city. It is estimated that the line would take the place of four hundred and fifty mail wagons and seven hundred horses, which now make twelve to fifteen hundred journeys through the city every day. The railway will be built in a subway five feet high and a little less in width. Each car will carry eighty packages, which is equal to the capacity of a one-horse mail wagon. Trains of eight cars will be run every twenty minutes from 5:30 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. They will have no motorman, but will be operated from dispatch stations, and will travel about twenty miles an hour.

"Those people don't seem to care what the world thinks of them," said the fashionable woman. "How do you know?" "The progressive euche and croquet." —Washington Star.

A statute of General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War under President McKinley, and later United States Senator from Michigan, was unveiled at Munising, Mich., a few days ago. It is a gift to Alger County from the family of the late general. The monument is the work of Carlo Romanelli, of Detroit.

"Train up a servant in the way she should go," says the Philosopher of Polly, "and the first chance she gets, she goes."—Cleveland Leader.

TRIBUTE TO MODJESKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This week the body of the Polish-American actress, Helen Modzewska ("Modjeska"), will be brought to New York from Chicago, where it has rested since May 21, and will leave New York on July 3 by the steamer Auguste Victoria for its final resting place in Poland. New York will thus be the last city of the New World to pay honor to this distinguished daughter of Poland.

In Poland active steps have been taken to honor this great actress as patriot. Theatres of Warsaw, Russian Poland, and of Cracow and Leopold, Austrian Poland, have decided to place statues of Modzewska in their foyers. Besides this the Modzewska fund is to be created in Warsaw to assist studying actresses. Arrangements for the national funeral of Modzewska, which will take place in Cracow on July 17, are being made by a committee of men eminent in the theatrical and literary world of Cracow.

America also has not been remiss in paying homage to her that was the most magnificent gem of America's stage and that created a school of art which other countries may envy this country.

In a few days her New York admirers will have the opportunity to pay their homage to her. According to advice just received from Chicago, her body will be taken to this city on Thursday, July 1. It will be taken to the Church of St. Stanislaus, 7th street, between First avenue and Avenue A, where, by special permission of Monsignor Lavello, it will remain overnight, and where, on Friday, at 9:30 a. m., there will be held the funeral. Immediately after these services the body of the illustrious daughter of Poland will be taken aboard the steamer Auguste Victoria, which sails for Hamburg on Saturday, July 3.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, June 27, 1909.

BLOOD AND WATER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial "Blood is Thicker than Water" in to-day's paper is chiefly interesting for what it omits. It would be interesting to know why, if blood was thicker than water on June 25, 1887, it had so thin by July 1, 1887, when the Alabama sailed away from Liverpool. A careful study of Anglo-American relations leads me to believe that we have not yet lost enough of our provincialism to get over being pleased when England approves of us to value that approval for what it is worth. If you can point out a single instance, outside of the alleged sympathy shown us in the Spanish-American War, where England has been friendly to us when we needed friends, you can do more than any advocate of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood I have ever met.

HARRY C. PALMER.

No. 94 St. James Place, Buffalo, June 25, 1909.

was statesmanlike and patriotic, and, if maintained, would be highly beneficial. That policy has now been defeated, and its author will presently retire from office, but Germany will doubtless one day learn, as France has learned, that there can in the long run be little satisfactory legislation by a discordant congeries of minority factions.

THE GEORGIA STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

On its face the decision of the arbitrators of the Georgia Railroad strike is remarkably fair. Discrimination in regard to seniority against the negro firemen, which was the original and chief demand of the white firemen, is denied, and discrimination against the negroes in regard to pay, to which neither the negroes nor the whites objected, is abolished. The negroes will, therefore, have their pay raised and retain all the best benefits, provided the practical effect of the ruling does not turn out to be something entirely different.

In the dispatches, for example, something vague is said about giving a premium on intelligence among firemen, which, it is believed, will ultimately result in the gradual elimination of all except the most expert negroes. What sort of test is proposed is not made clear. Perhaps the negro firemen will be required to read and explain a section of the Georgia constitution. If the test is fair, no one can object to it, for the railroad should employ only competent men, whether black or white.

Another provision of the award is of graver practical significance, whatever its effect turns out to be, to wit, the requirement that the railroad shall pay negro employees the same wages that whites doing the same work receive. Hitherto the negro has worked for less money, and that has been the chief inducement for employing him. It is evidently felt that if the railroad has to pay as much for negro as for white firemen it will prefer whites, as more efficient. But it is by no means certain that this will eliminate the negro. Even at the same wages employers may prefer to employ a certain proportion of negroes because the negro is not unionized and the prospect of labor troubles will be lessened. Moreover, white labor is not abundant in the South, and the negro may find his opportunity for that reason. It is interesting to see the first appearance in the South of this favorite device of the labor unions to crowd out cheaper labor. With regard to the labor of women in the North the unions have adopted the same equal pay attitude: in unionized trades women must receive the same wages as men. No doubt we shall hear more of the same doctrine in the South. Its effect if generally put in force would be problematical there. In some trades it might mean preference for the cheaper negro labor and the elimination of the whites. That would be impossible on the railroads, however, since white firemen must be retained in order to recruit engineers from their ranks.

CHANGES AT OXFORD.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston may be known not only as a great educational and social reformer, but also as the maker of an epoch in the history of England's oldest university, and that even in the public life and government of England itself. As chancellor of the University of Oxford he has applied himself with characteristic zeal, tact and information to the practical reorganization of that venerable seat of learning, so as to put it into more perfect harmony with the spirit and the needs of the age and to fulfill his own recent declaration that it is "no sleepy hollow which is drugged with the spell of its own enchantment or which spends its time in 'drowsing on the memories of the past.'" In this undertaking he bids fair to succeed where others have been baffled by what seemed insuperable obstacles. His proposition, for example, to omit Greek from the requisites for matriculation, would a few years ago have been abruptly discarded. Now, made by him, it is received with complacency and respect, if not with enthusiasm, as an striking and desirable reform.

Still more striking and vastly more important is his scheme for popularizing the university, so as to make it easily and naturally accessible to persons of moderate means and inconspicuous social rank. The proposal is favorably received and will presumably soon be put into effect. So much for social and educational reform and for an epoch in Oxford history as well. For centuries England has been governed by what Mr. Gladstone called the class in distinction from the masses, and the two great universities—particularly Oxford—have trained them for the work. Oxford has been almost as much a training school for the Cabinet, Parliament and diplomacy as Sandhurst has been for the British army. What English politics and public life have been must very largely be credited to the great institutions on the Isis and the Cam. Speaking on this subject a few days ago, Lord Curzon said: "Oxford is indeed part of the life of the nation. She has written her mark upon every age, and every age in return has written 'his mark upon her. Here statesmen have been nurtured, and perhaps a good many who were 'not statesmen. Here kings have reigned, theologians and schoolmen have contended, reformers have even been burned at the stake, and those great ideas have sprung into being which, radiating from this centre, have gone 'abroad and have shaken the world.'"

Now we are to see what changes will be effected in the training of statesmen at Oxford and in the sending forth of those realm-wide and world-wide influences. We are to see whether the university will cease to perform, at least so largely, the function of supplying statesmen to British public life, or will do so even more largely, and will supply a different sort of men—statesmen from the common people as well as from the aristocracy. The reasonable expectation is that the latter will be the case, and that thus the representation of the common people will enjoy an enhancement of culture and intellectual dignity, to the substantial profit of the public life of the kingdom.

It would be extremely unfortunate if the accident to Wellman's airship should make postponement for another year necessary, but he can better afford to wait than meet with Andrew's fate.

The latest proposal, which is said to have been made authoritatively at St. Petersburg, for the readjustment of relations between Russia and Finland suggests the possibility of much agitation and opposition in the latter country. It is in substance a plan to effect a legislative as well as a dynastic union of the two countries by giving Finnish delegates seats in the Douma and in the Senate. It is not yet known whether the proposal involves the abolition of the Diet at Helsingfors. Logically it should do so; but if it should not, we may at least assume that it would reduce that body to a subordinate and practically insignificant rank. Finland would be legislated for at St. Petersburg, where, of course, there would always be an overwhelming Russian and, therefore, potentially anti-Finnish majority. The situation would be almost precisely like that which for more than a century has existed between Great Britain and Ireland, and we should be surprised if the Finns were in the long run any better pleased with it than a large part of the Irish have been.

Art critics may differ in opinion concerning the merits of the statue of General Spinner which is to be unveiled at Herkimer to-day, but they and all the nation will agree in approving the happy thought of carving in the enduring granite of the pedestal a gigantic reproduction of his unique signature. There never was and there never will be another autograph on a greenback or a banknote comparable with that.

The prospect of a big strike in the tinplate industry, involving nearly two hundred mills

person of property rights in corporations would protect those corporations from unjust attacks and help greatly to lessen unreasoning enmity to corporations and to economies in production which they effect. "The Washington Post" said justly the other day:

Here is the menace, the real danger of the proposed corporation tax. It will tend to alarm the small stockholder and cause him to part with his holdings to the greater stockholder, and so on until the war of the stockholder's ownership to the foundations will be renewed. It is said there are more than fifty-eight thousand Americans who hold stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad. It would be much better if there were a million of them. If the securities of all our corporations were as well distributed as Pennsylvania stock would be among a million individuals, we would have all the advantages of beneficial socialism without any of its vicious features.

A tax which penalizes small holdings of stocks, by subjecting them to burdens not imposed now and not likely to be imposed in the future on small holdings of other forms of personality, must be regretted as neutralizing the beneficent economic tendency to popularize corporations by distributing their stock among a great number of holders.

ARMSTRONG LAW RESULTS.

Superintendent Hotchkiss in his report to Governor Hughes puts the case for the Armstrong insurance law with great force. He says:

It is difficult to gainsay the excellent practical results of the insurance laws of 1906, taken as a whole. The business of life insurance has been purified of that which was undesirable, and to the safety which has long been a characteristic of insurance in the large New York companies has been added a prospect of increasing economy and of increasing returns to policyholders, which should add to the prestige of these institutions and greatly benefit the community as a whole.

Though the insurance in force in the larger New York companies has stood still, their assets have grown enormously in value. The interest earned on investments has increased and the cost of new business and general administrative expenses have greatly decreased under the restrictive provisions of the law. Certainly the policyholders of the New York companies are better off through the reduction in costs and the increased returns from investments. There can hardly be room for two opinions on this side of the question.

But the real criticism of the Armstrong law has centered upon the increase in the growth of the three major insurance companies of this state. In the case of one company the insurance in force actually declined last year, and the two others increased their business by only a relatively small amount. Mr. Hotchkiss concludes that they are suffering not from the law but partly from the effects of the disclosures in the Armstrong investigation and partly from some peculiarity of their business which has resulted in excessive terminations of insurance policies. The critics of the \$150,000,000 limitation of the Armstrong law have been urging the objection that foreign insurance companies, meaning insurance companies of other states, were growing, that is to say, increasing their outstanding insurance, while New York companies were standing still—that they did not, and could not, write enough business to increase their total insurance in force.

Mr. Hotchkiss replies that the fault is not inability to write enough business under the law, but that excessive terminations keep down the volume of insurance in force with the big New York companies. He points out that in one New York company—the one whose terminations last year exceeded its new business, although the latter nearly reached the \$150,000,000 limitation—with new business for the year of a little more than \$140,000,000, the terminations for other causes than death or maturity amounted to nearly \$141,000,000; while, by contrast, in the largest non-state company, whose new business was \$112,000,000, the cancellations for other causes than death or maturity were only \$41,000,000. Thus, the non-state company with \$112,000,000 new business grew—that is, increased its insurance in force, leaving terminations for death or at maturity out of consideration—by \$71,000,000, while the state company, with a total of new business, exceeding \$140,000,000, increased its insurance in force by only about \$1,000,000—excluding terminations for death or at maturity. To put the comparison another way, although the new business of the state company was only one-quarter larger than that of the non-state company its terminations for other causes than death or maturity were nearly three and one-half times as great. The statistics of Mr. Hotchkiss show that this situation prevails widely among the New York companies and suggest that many of them are still suffering from the boom methods by which their totals of insurance were swelled before the Armstrong law went into effect. At any rate, the contrast in cancellations for other causes than death or maturity weakens the effect of their complaints against New York's insurance laws.

PRINCE BUILOW TO RETIRE.

The announcement of the impending retirement of the German Chancellor does not conflict with that of last week, that he would remain in office and that the Reichstag would not be dissolved. The earlier statement obviously applied to the work of reorganizing the fiscal affairs of the empire. The government proposals had just been rejected by the Reichstag, and it was conjectured that in the face of defeat the Chancellor would either resign or dissolve the Reichstag. Last week's declaration was intended to correct that supposition. It meant not that Prince Bülów would remain Chancellor for life or that the Reichstag would necessarily be kept in office for its whole constitutional term, but simply that there would be no resignation and no dissolution until the financial problem had been solved. Yesterday's declaration was supplementary to and harmonious with that, to the effect that the Chancellor would retire from office as soon as the financial bills had been disposed of. Of course, he intends to force them through the Reichstag, if possible. If that is at least realized by him and by the Emperor, it is impossible, he will resign and leave the tangled web to some successor.

The adoption of the government proposals would presumably be advantageous to the nation. A larger revenue is necessary, and it could be derived from the sources named in the bills with probably less hardship and difficulty than from any others. The trouble is that the spirit of faction is again rampant in the Reichstag; all the more rampant and mischievous because of its recent suppression by the bloc. The bloc having been demolished, partisanship is more intense and more selfish than before, a state of affairs not good either for the nation or for the parties themselves.

This latter point was emphasized by the Chancellor in a recent speech in the Reichstag, in which he declared that in spite of Conservative and Agrarian opposition the government would persist in its efforts to enact the financial bills. Addressing himself directly to the Conservatives, who have given the government the most trouble, he warned them that temporary victory was often the forerunner of defeat, and that if they persisted in baffling the government and in resisting the just demands of the people they would dig their own political graves. That warning has been strikingly emphasized by great popular demonstrations against the Conservatives and Agrarians, who, it is pointed out, have received more favors from the government than any one else, and yet are now most unwilling to make any sacrifice for the good of the government and the empire. There can be little doubt that if a general election were held now or in the near future those parties would suffer seriously at the polls. Nor can it be doubted that Prince Bülów is right in his contention that his policy of organizing a government bloc

of the weather.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The American yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 65.

DISCOURAGING SMALL STOCKHOLDERS.

A corporation tax law which exempts bondholders and falls exclusively on stockholders creates arbitrary and inequitable distinctions, if the aim of such legislation is to reach income from personality. It is doubly oppressive to the stockholders if it compels them to surrender 2 per cent of the sum available for dividends, and to see deducted in addition from the dividend fund 2 per cent of the interest paid on bonds in excess of the paid-up capital stock of the corporation. The stockholder is singled out as the one owner of corporation securities on whose income the government levies in the guise of exercise a direct personality tax. The tax is to fall on the smallest as well as on the largest holder of stocks, there being no exemption of a minimum of income, as is common in most forms of the income tax. The policy of the proposed special tax law, offered as an amendment to the Senate draft of the tariff bill, is therefore highly adverse to one kind of personality investments. It cannot help discouraging the acquisition of small stockholdings and the wider distribution of the ownership of great corporate enterprises. Apart from the inequality of the proposed exercise tax on corporations, it will operate to check movement of great economic importance—the dispersal of corporate holdings. One of the effects of large blocks of high class securities owned by persons or syndicates no longer able to carry them. Those stocks were purchased, to a considerable extent, by small investors, as was shown by the remarkable increase between November, 1907, and November, 1908, in the number of shareholders in high class railroad companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, has now more shareholders by 25 per cent than it had in 1907, a large majority of them owning less than 50 shares of stock apiece. To put a tax of 2 per cent on the dividend returns of these small purchasers of railroad stocks and to compel them in many cases to surrender out of the dividend fund 2 per cent more on the interest paid on a portion of the company's bonded indebtedness will undoubtedly cause them to consider shifting their stock holdings to other and non-taxable forms of personality. They have little or nothing to fear from the imposition hereafter of an income tax with a liberal minimum of exemption. They would, therefore, have a strong inducement to curtail stock investments and throw their stock back on the market.

Our industrial system will be the less sound as ownership of great enterprises is concentrated in the hands of fewer individuals. A wide dis-

tributions of the flower girl and only attendant, George C. Fruser was the best of the best, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Franklin Satterthwaite, Miss Ethel Satterthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, with her little daughter, Ellen, is due to arrive here to-day from Europe. She will go to her country place, Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, Long Island, where she will spend the greater part of the summer. Mr. Mackay will remain abroad a few weeks longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. William M. Burden, at Southampton, Long Island, over the week end, will go to Newport at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden are booked to sail for Europe on Thursday, to remain abroad until the fall. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Lenox over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are expected to arrive here from Europe to-day, and will spend the remainder of the summer at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm and the Misses Chisolm left Morristown, N. J., yesterday for Southampton, Long Island, where they will remain throughout the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelandt have gone to Spring Lake, N. J., for the season.

Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who has been abroad for several weeks, is due to arrive in New York from Europe within the next few days.

Mrs. Henry Clews is among those sailing for Europe to-day on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes have returned from their European trip, and will spend part of the summer at Lenox, Mass.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 28.—After an absence of several years Frank Work, of New York, is returning to Newport this summer and occupy Elm Court. His daughter, Mrs. Peter Hewitt, his granddaughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, and his grandsons, Maurice and Francis Roche, are expected to spend part of the summer with him. It is not known as yet whether Mrs. Aurel Batonyi will come to Newport.

Registered at the Casino to-day were: Frederick Cunningham, A. Lanford Norris, Hamilton B. Tompkins, William E. Glyn and Mrs. James B. Hagen. Mr. Glyn has just returned from a six weeks' visit to Europe.

Miss Ida Bliss and Hamilton B. Tompkins, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cunningham, of Brookline, Mass., have arrived for the summer.

James V. Parker is expected to-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on July 15 and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan on July 9.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Forbes, of Wellesley, are to spend July and August in Newport.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will entertain at dinner on July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Charles M. Bull and Mr. and Mrs. John Nielsen have returned to New York for brief visits.

John R. Drexel has ordered his Raccoon, one of the old Newport 30's, to be made ready for use this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Mahony are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mahony.

Miss Maul, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr.

Harriet and Mrs. J. C. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Elsie Dyer left for New York to-day on the steam yacht Narada.

The Cloisters, the summer home of James T. Woodward, is being prepared for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest and Mr. and Mrs. E. J