### Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—8—Pain's Battle in the Clouds.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Havana.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Climax.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Beauty Spot.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Motor Girl.
WEBER'S—2:25—8:25—The Girl from Rector's.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1909.

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### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: After the defeat of Mr. Tillman's amendment providing for a 10-cent tax on tea, the income and corporation tax questions were taken up, Messrs. Aldrich, Cummins, Dixon and Flint speaking. ==== House: No session was held.

FOREIGN.—More than one hundred suffragettes were arrested in London for attempting to storm the House of Commons. ==== Plans are being made in England, America and Canada for the establishment of twenty-eight scholarships for undergraduates of universities to make trips in each country. ==== Herman Latham, Count de Lambert and Henry Farman are awaiting favorable weather conditions at Calais for an attempt to cross the Channel in aeroplanes. ==== Rafael Reyes arrived in London; he said that he had not fled from the country, but would return at once if trouble should arise. ==== Lieutenant Clark, head of the meteorological expedition, has been ordered to return to Peking; the British government has demanded reparation for the murder of a surveyor. ==== Great-grandsons of Louis Lecoulteux de Caumont, of Buffalo, are preparing to contest the title to land worth $1,000,000 bequeathed to the Catholic Church. ==== Strikers at Kiel burned a warehouse, in which a watchman lost his life; the Emperor has ordered an investigation. ==== A dispatch from Caracas said that a suit for criminal libel had been begun against Rudolph Dolge, by two men interested in the Imataca iron mine, which is said to belong to the Orinoco Corporation.

DOMESTIC.—Cabinet members at Washington predicted that President Taft would recommend to Congress in his annual message the pensioning of superannuated employes of the government. ==== The hearing on the moot question as to "what is whiskey" was continued before President Taft, and adjourned without a decision being reached. ==== Secretary MacVeagh, at Washington, called on national depositary banks for a return to the Treasury of government funds aggregating about $25,000,000. ==== It was announced in Richmond that the Gould streetcar interests would build a direct electric line between Richmond and Washington. ==== A remarkable letter, purporting to have been written by Mrs. Edith May Woodill to Robert E. Eastman, and which was found in the Maryland bungalow Saturday, was made public; in it she declared intense love for Eastman. ==== Under the will of Harry S. Henry, the art collector, his estate of $1,500,000 reverts, after the death of his wife and two of his sisters, to five Philadelphia hospitals; his paintings are to be sold here. ==== A cable message received in Kansas City, Mo., announced the wedding in Paris of Mrs. George de Mare, of Kansas City, to Henry Charles Somerset, son of the Right Hon. Lord Henry Somerset, of England. ==== County Judge Paddock was nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of Franklin County, F. D. Kilburn having withdrawn after several ballots had been taken. ==== The heroic size statue of General Francis E. Spinner, who was Treasurer of the United States during the Civil War, was unveiled at Herkimer, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ==== Oscar Hammerstein, returned from Europe, said he planned the production of popular opera at the Manhattan during next September and October. ==== Broughton Brandenburg was acquitted of grand larceny in connection with his sale of the Cleveland article to "The Times." ==== The local officials decided to put the case of the American Sugar Refining Company "up to Washington." ==== It was said that bondholders of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company would oppose the terms of the settlement of the suit against the American Sugar Company. ==== Two men were drowned in the surf at Rockaway Beach. ==== Borough President Coler was the first witness in the investigation of his department by the Commissioners of Accounts, and in which he said Controller Metz had lied to him. ==== It was said that the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. had purchased $10,000,000 bonds of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company did not mean that the firm would have a hand in the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. ==== Patrolman Dillon was sentenced to from seven to fourteen years in Sing Sing for killing Louis Probber. ==== Mayor McClellan completed his decision in the Duffy case, which is believed to condemn the management of the Brooklyn Police Department. ==== Miss Ethlyn Elder, the missing girl demonstrator, wrote her sister from Newark, saying she had become a milliner there. ==== The Court ordered a cousin of Miss McCusker, a retired school teacher, to return to her about $18,000. ==== The Fifth Avenue Association voted to include in its membership men interested in the development of the thoroughfare.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 74.

### THE "DAYLIGHT" ORDINANCE.

The object which the Cincinnati "daylight" ordinance aims to accomplish is an interesting one, and a large number of persons living in that city may desire to begin and end work an hour earlier in the warmer months of the year, when the days are longest, than at other seasons, in order to secure a better opportunity for wholesome diversion. But it may be questioned whether the end in view can be best attained by the Cincinnati plan. When the proposition to enact a law requiring that clocks be set ahead on a certain day in the spring and set back again on another day in the autumn was first made in England two or three years ago it encountered severe criticism, and though it has been modified more or less since then, it has not received legislative sanction. By making the experiment in a single city, instead of in all parts of a densely populated country, some of the objections which have been advanced might be obviated, but the resulting inconvenience might prove so formidable as to make a change of method advisable.

One of several perplexities which the plan involves may be mentioned. Railroad passengers, express companies, postal authorities and newspaper publishers would be under the necessity of keeping exceptionally close watch of the train schedules. If new time tables were not issued on May 1 and October 1, conforming to the artificial standard created by the ordinance, there would be danger of wasting an hour at the station at one season and reaching it too late at the other. If, on the other hand, corrected schedules were available on the dates specified, another contingency would have to be faced. When clocks were set ahead or set back there would be need of new instructions to hundreds of employes in order to avoid mistakes. It would be extremely bothersome if a train which left at 8 a. m., true time, the year around were scheduled for that hour for seven months and at 9 a. m. for five. Moreover, the system would impose on the railroad companies the necessity of revising their time tables at other dates than those to which they are accustomed, and also of using figures which, while apparently correct in Cincinnati, were misleading for Columbus.

Eventually, perhaps, it will be found expedient to afford the benefits which the Cincinnati ordinance is designed to confer, not by compulsion, but by some purely voluntary action on the part of employers, like that which concedes a Saturday half-holiday in summer. The suggestion of a naval officer that the object be accomplished in Washington by changing not the clocks, but the actual hours of labor in the departments, has much to commend it.

### BINGHAM AND M'CLELLAN.

The noise about the Duffy case should not be allowed to obscure the real issue in regard to the administration of the Police Department of this city. General Bingham, to his great honor, has made many powerful and influential enemies. The Tammany alliance of vice, crime and politics hates him. To the mighty Sullivan clan his retirement from office is a matter of the first moment. Murphy detests him and desires to see him out of the way. There is not a Tammany district leader in this city who is not his enemy. Nor is the opposition confined to Tammany. McCarren has found the administration of the Police Department unsuited to his purposes and has made several attempts to get its head out of his way. The substitution of a pliant Commissioner for Bingham would mean much for Tammany and McCarren in the coming municipal election. With the present Commissioner the police cannot be made a tool of the machine on Election Day.

Moreover, General Bingham's steadily growing mastery of the department threatens the existence of "the system" in the force, and the system is not without influence in Tammany. He is sufficiently honest and courageous to be a dangerous foe to the politician who protects crime and vice in return for the political services to the organization of thieves, pickpockets, gamblers and dealers in "white slaves." In co-operation with the State Excise Department he is making serious inroads upon the low dives which are a part of the Tammany machine. For the first time in years evil places in the districts where the Sullivan influence is strong have been closed up and their licenses taken away. The outcry of those who have never before relied in vain upon "protection" is heard all over the city. The question is to what effect it has penetrated the City Hall.

### PUBLIC OPINION AND LAW.

Dr. Kirchwey, of Columbia University Law School, at last week's meeting of the National Civic Federation's committee on uniform legislation made an interesting suggestion concerning the relationship, or perhaps the non-relationship, between public opinion and law. The law, he reminded his hearers, is at bottom the formal expression of the public opinion of the community, and we must therefore expect to find differing laws and institutions. But then, he immediately added, no one can pretend that the confusion and diversity of our American jurisprudence have any such justification.

Standing thus, without his subsequent remarks, his statement would seem to be self-contradictory, and it is in that contradiction that the valuable suggestion is conveyed. It is an obvious fact of record that the laws of our forty-six states do greatly differ, some of them—as those concerning marriage and divorce—on matters directly involving important moral principles. Yet it is scarcely less obvious that there are no such differences among the states in public opinion. In one state, for example, no divorce is granted for any cause, while in the very next state it is granted for more than half a dozen causes, and in a third in the same section of the country it is granted for any cause which the court may deem sufficient; yet we should be surprised to find any material differences among those states in popular regard for the sanctity of the marriage tie.

Since then, such marked differences in laws exist, and since commensurate differences in public opinion cannot be conceded, we must conclude that the original premise—that law is the expression of public opinion—is not, after all, the axiom which it is often esteemed to be. This indeed was practically suggested by Dr. Kirchwey himself a little later in his remarks, when he urged the need of "an aroused public opinion" which should support official agencies and make them effective for the harmonizing of laws. That can only mean, of course, that some—probably many—of our laws are not expressions of public opinion, at least of present public opinion, and that if public opinion were aroused to express itself it would compel their amendment or repeal.

And that we must believe to be the true statement of the case. There are some laws which at the time of their enactment were accurate expressions of public opinion. But public opinion has changed, and has neglected to make the laws change with it. There are other laws which never did express public opinion, but which were enacted and have been retained on the statute book through the indifference of a public opinion which is at heart hostile to them, or through its neglect or its inability to assert itself with effective expression. The reproach has often been uttered that we are a law-breaking nation. At least we must plead guilty to too light a regard for law and to too little insistence upon its uniformly being what in theory it is and what in fact it should be—the formal expression of enlightened public opinion.

### A BRITISH IMPERIAL NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford was one of the last speakers at the British Imperial Press Conference, and also one of the most important. Indeed, if his hearers of the colonial press take up his suggestion and push it to adoption, as they seem not unlikely to do, his address may surpass in practical importance all the other proceedings of the conference, for it will in that case mark a new epoch in the history of the British Empire, and also in the naval history of the world. This, briefly stated, is his logic: The maintenance of the two-power—or twice one-power—standard in the navy is essential. But it is impossible for the United Kingdom alone to maintain it, while it is possible for the empire as a whole to do so. Therefore, all the five nations of the empire must join in the work. There must be one homogeneous navy, with all its parts interchangeable, but it must be of quintuple origin. The United Kingdom will continue to provide the major part of it, but the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa must each provide a proportionate part.

This reasoning is apparently sound. We suppose that there are few if any thoughtful observers who imagine that the United Kingdom can single-handed maintain the two-power standard. We pointed out the other day the fact that a few years hence, according to the programme now adopted, the second naval power of Europe will have about sixty first-class battleships. Are we to suppose that the United Kingdom can by that time provide itself with one hundred and twenty? Germany is now spending about 11 per cent more for naval construction than Great Britain is. At that rate, how can the latter country hope to make and to keep her navy twice as powerful as the former's? Lord Charles Beresford is right. The thing cannot be done. Yet all seem to be agreed that the two-power standard must be secured and maintained if the empire is to be safeguarded. Then the conclusion is inevitable that the empire itself, in all its chief constituent parts, must assume the responsibility of self-protection and no longer leave the whole burden to the home country.

Why not? Here is Canada, with a population of 6,000,000, with a treasury revenue of $80,000,000 a year, with a foreign commerce of $650,000,000 a year, with manufactures of a value of $1,500,000,000 a year, and with shipping of 700,000 tons. Those are figures worthy of a very considerable nation. But under the head of "Defence" what do the year books tell us? Merely that Canada has permanent garrisons of 3,068 men and an organized militia of 54,000. Suppose, however, that she had a navy proportioned to her size, wealth and commerce. Her tonnage is almost as great as that of Austria-Hungary, and her foreign trade is two-thirds as great. Suppose that she built a navy two-thirds as powerful as Austria-Hungary's. Australia has a population of about 4,250,000, commerce of $375,000,000 and shipping of nearly 400,000 tons. But for defence? Well, there is a naval militia of about 1,800 men, using vessels provided by the United Kingdom. New Zealand has only about 1,000,000 population, commerce of $200,000,000 and shipping of 135,000 tons. The Union of South Africa, now forming, has a population of 6,250,000 and commerce valued at $715,000,000 a year. Suppose that these four nations, with 17,500,000 inhabitants, should contribute to an imperial navy in the same ratio that the United Kingdom does.

We may safely assume that this scheme, if it were executed, would put an end to all question concerning supremacy in sea power. Nor would its effect upon the constitution of the empire be less marked or less important. It would surely have a great centripetal force, unifying and consolidating the empire into a single nation. There is no stronger bond of union than that which is found in community of interest, of proprietorship and of effort. The suggestion that with such naval forces at their command the colonies would be tempted to secede and establish their independence is fallacious, for each would realize that, while all the fleets united were irresistible, any one of them taken separately would be of small account; that the great value of each colonial fleet lay in the fact that it was an integral part of the imperial fleet, and that thus it was to the interest of the colonies to remain in the empire for safety, just as much as it was while they all looked solely to the United Kingdom for protection. Lord Charles has made himself the spokesman and advocate not only of imperial defence, but in a higher and broader sense of imperial unity.

### A PHILADELPHIA RULER.

The Philadelphia papers appear to have followed the rule of saying only good things about the dead in the case of Israel W. Durham, the former boss, whose regime was one of municipal misrule. Against him the city revolted a few years ago, for, as one newspaper says, "he made one mistake," when his henchmen in office dealt too kindly with the public service corporations. Of his career "The Philadelphia Press" remarks:

> He was a practical politician, but he ruled without any display of harshness, and in his own way he was generous and liberal. He won friends in large numbers and held them, and he made no enemies whose enmity was bitter and lasting.

The city which turned on him appears to have forgiven him. "His many kindly and generous qualities will be remembered to-day," continues "The Press." "The Inquirer," which was always friendly to Durham, remarks that he left "more "sorrowing friends—real friends—than any other "man who has ever trod the path of partisan "politics." The only blot it appears to have observed upon his escutcheon was that he once broke a political promise. It appears that he had made a pledge to support John P. Elkins for Governor. "The Inquirer" shall tell the tale in its own words:

> But there came a day when Senator Quay, who also had been pledged to Elkins, decided, for reasons that no person ever has understood, to nominate Pennypacker instead. What he required of Durham was what Durham had never done before—the breaking of a pledge. No one will ever know what this meant to Durham or what it cost him. The fact remains, however, that his breakdown dated from that very time. His heart was broken. He took to the woods, to the mountains, to the lakes, to the resorts of Switzerland, for the cure that was not to be found.

That is certainly pathetic. It is not often that we are admitted to so intimate a view of the sorrows of the bosses.

"The Ledger," independent, and never friendly, can find no harsh word to say: "The feel-"ing toward Durham personally was never un-"kindly." His career, it thinks, had more than personal interest, but it refrains from considering its public aspects. "The Record" alone remarks that "his ideas of right and wrong were shockingly perverted" and that "his conception "of the obligations of citizenship was destructive "of good government."

We cannot think of a recent boss of New York City being handled in such generous terms. As an indication of public sentiment in Philadelphia the comments on the death of the ex-boss are as enlightening as the results of a municipal election in that city.

### PARCELS POST PROBLEMS.

The persistence or the frequent renewal of proposals to that end tends to support a belief that we shall one of these days see the establishment of a comprehensive parcels post system in this country. Generally speaking, whatever facilitates trade benefits the community, and it is obvious that the lowering of the cost of transportation, especially if coupled with an increase of its promptness and accuracy, would materially facilitate and promote trade; and what room there is for such a lowering of cost may readily be perceived.

Let us suppose that somebody living in the suburbs of New York wishes to have some article of merchandise sent to him from this city, and that he can not or does not procure it at one of the great department stores which make free rural deliveries or that he lives beyond the bounds of such delivery. If the article when packed weighs more than four pounds he cannot have it sent by mail at all, but must get it by express, although he may be some miles from an express office, and although the minimum express charge of 25 or 30 cents may be altogether disproportionate to the value of the goods. If, however, it weighs four pounds and no more, he has a choice between getting it by express for 25 or 30 cents, and perhaps having to go a long way to the office for it, and getting it brought to his door by mail at a cost of 64 cents. It certainly cannot be maintained that either of these processes is ideal, or even fairly satisfactory. Of course, if the package is of considerable value, either the 30 cents or the 64 cents may not seem a heavy charge upon it. But to pay 64 cents for carriage of 50 cents worth of goods would seem to the average thrifty American a waste of money.

Yet, however desirable a change in the system may be, it would be a mistake to suppose it can be easily made. On the contrary, the problem is involved and complex. Since the government has from the beginning engaged in the business of a common carrier, we may perhaps assume as granted the propriety of its extending its operations in that direction to any degree which may be compatible with its own fiscal welfare and with the public good; though it might be that the public good would not be altogether promoted by a complete disregard of the interests of existing transportation systems. Equity requires, too, the maintenance of impartiality toward mercantile establishments of varying kinds. It would not be well to favor one type of tradesman at the expense of another. Again, there is the serious question of the volume of traffic which may be conveniently or profitably handled by the postal service. If packages twenty-five pounds in weight and six feet in length were to be mailable at 10 cents apiece, it might be necessary greatly to increase the storage capacities of some post-offices, while the rural free delivery carrier might require a two-horse hay rigging to convey his daily load.

If it were as easy to fill as to feel a need, the work of legislators and administrators would be much simpler and lighter than it is. The difficulties in the way of a parcels post system may be overcome in the not remote future, but it would be unreasonable to expect it to be devised and adopted offhand, or to be entirely satisfactory to everybody concerned after it had been adopted with no matter how much consideration and deliberation.

The Senate hard-heartedly turned down Mr. Tillman's amendment to levy a composite protective-revenue tax on tea. Even the Florida Senators deserted on the tea issue. South Carolina's tea gardens will have to be converted into pineapple plantations before they can hope to attract the Senate's benignant interest.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior is credited with a wish to lessen the cruelty of bull fights. One way to accomplish that object would be to abolish them altogether.

It seems superfluous for a German newspaper to announce that the Emperor is supporting Prince Bülow in his conflict with the Reichstag over the revenue bills. The Chancellor himself has already made that perfectly plain. It may be added that the Chancellor amply merits such support, for the Kaiser has never had a more thoroughly loyal servant than he.

In a letter to "The Journal of the American Medical Association," Professor W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, makes the following statement: A few weeks ago he noticed in the pages of an American periodical what purported to be a quotation from an address by the distinguished British surgeon Sir Frederic Treves from which the unsuspecting reader would get the impression that Sir Frederick was opposed to vivisection. A marked copy of the article having been sent to him, however, he indignantly repudiated the sentiments imputed to him, saying in a letter to Professor Keen: "I "notice that the methods which have covered "the anti-vivisection party in this country [Eng-"land] with contempt and ridicule are being "reproduced in America. . . I am, as every "sane medical man must be, an ardent supporter "of vivisection." The incident deserves notice for two reasons. Sir Frederick Treves is one of the foremost surgeons in the world. It was he who performed the operation on King Edward for appendicitis seven years ago, and he was surgeon general of the British forces in South Africa in 1900. Further evidence of his standing, not as a leader of his profession, but as a representative of the cause of humanity, may be found in the fact that he is chairman of the executive committee of the British Red Cross. It is particularly important that the opinions of such a man should not be misrepresented.

A table prepared by the federal Civil Service Commission shows that in a certain section of the classified service the District of Columbia is credited with 963 appointments, while its quota under the state apportionment law is only 28. Maryland has 412 appointments, with a quota of 119, and Virginia 399, with a quota of 185. It is to overcome such excesses in representation at the expense of other states and territories that Congress has just strengthened the provisions of the apportionment law.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Circulars received in this city announce the plans for the third annual performances of the British Empire Shakespeare Society at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. There will be four productions of "Much Ado About Nothing" by the members of the society, under the direction of Acton Bond, on July 27, 28, 29 and 30. Special efforts are being made to secure the presence of American visitors to England, and the railroads have promised to aid by offering reduced rates. Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig Holstein, president of the council of the society, will be one of a number of titled spectators.

"How do you happen to be wearing such a nice straw hat?" asked Wiggins.
"Easy," answered Higgins. "I have no wife to lemon up my last year's lid."—Buffalo Express.

The managers of the museum at Brussels have declined to accept "for erection in the museum" a bust of Emile Zola by Meunier. No reason has been given for this action. Inasmuch as a larger work by the same artist entitled "The Defence of the Peasantry in 1797" is looked upon as one of the treasures of the institution, the rejection of the bust is considered by the people who were instrumental in its production, and who hoped to secure for it a place in the museum, as a thrust at Zola and not at the sculptor.

PREFERENCE.

The foolkiller said, and his smile was grim,
He liked the diver who couldn't swim,
But of all the guys beneath the skies,
The rocker of boats looked best to him.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Immediately following the passage by Congress in May, 1908, of the bill appropriating $40,000 for the lands and fencing of the proposed Montana National Bison Range, the president of the Bison Society, Dr. W. T. Hornaday, set out to raise $10,000 by subscription. That fund was necessary to enable the society to fulfil its pledge to the government to furnish the nucleus herd as a gift. An appeal for contributions was sent to one hundred and fifty mayors of cities and forty-eight boards of trade, but without securing one dollar through any of them! Charles E. Senff gave $1,000, William P. Clyde $500 and Andrew Carnegie $250 toward completing the amount needed, and $10,560 is now in hand, sufficient to purchase forty-two pure-blood bison, and deliver them upon the range. The government is acquiring and fencing the twenty-eight square miles of range that were selected by the Bison Society, and it is hoped that the fence will be completed so that the herd can be delivered next October.

"What in the world have you got that bill framed up there for?" we asked.
"Oh, that," sighed the billionaire, "is the only dollar I ever earned!"
We understood.—Puck.

A clerk in a Wall street office posted this notice on his desk one morning recently when he entered the office looking, as one of his associates said, "like a dissolving view": "I know its warm. I don't care what the thermometer shows. I don't care to know how little you slept last night. It is usually warm at this time of the year in this part of the world. Forget it!"

"Learnin' by experience is convincin'," said Uncle Eben. "But as is de case wif toadstools an' mushrooms, its mos'ly de wises' plan to be satisfied wif hearsay evidence."—Washington Star.

### WILL ABSORB HOREB SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a recent issue of The Tribune the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, in Lexington avenue, received considerate attention, for which its many friends are grateful. They would be pleased, however, if you would say also that, although the institution under its new management will be strictly Jewish, its good work will be continued under its old name and the Horeb Society for Deaf Mutes will be absorbed by it.

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
President, Horeb Society for Deaf Mutes.
New York, June 29, 1909.

### KAISER GIVES UP NORTH SEA TRIP.

Berlin, June 29.—Emperor William has definitely given up his customary summer yachting trip to the North Sea, according to the "Tagliche Rundschau," and will remain in Germany until the present political crisis reaches a settlement.

### AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN AT GENOA.

Genoa, June 29.—John G. A. Leishman, the new American Ambassador to Italy in succession to Lloyd C. Griscom, has arrived here from Constantinople, and will travel in an automobile to Rome, where he expects to arrive to-morrow night. He is accompanied by Mrs. Leishman and Mrs. P. C. Knox, wife of the Secretary of State.

## About People and Social Incidents

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 29.—The President spent a busy morning to-day, giving two hours—from 9 to 11 o'clock—to the whiskey hearing, and the next two to the Cabinet meeting. The whiskey hearing closed with to-day's arguments, and the President has allowed the lawyers of the whiskey interests until July 10 to file formal briefs setting forth their views and arguments. He will then allow ten days from that date for answers to the briefs from those who desire to make answer. Mr. Taft will then give the most careful consideration to the subject before reaching a decision.

The Cabinet meeting was given over entirely to the discussion of estimates of appropriations and the policy which will be followed in all the executive departments of maintaining only an efficient personnel. As already stated in these dispatches, wherever a clerk is found incompetent, or in any way shirks his duty, he will be dismissed.

The President, accompanied by Captain Archibald Butt, Asistant Secretary Mischler and two Secret Service men, left Washington this evening at 5:35 p. m. in the private car Olympia for New Haven, where he will attend the commencement exercises at Yale to-morrow. Mr. Taft expects to be back in his office Thursday morning.

Miss Helen Taft and Robert Taft have been invited by Silas Witherbee, of Port Henry, treasurer of the New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission, and his sister, Miss Louise Witherbee, to spend several days on the waters of Lake Champlain in Commissioner Witherbee's houseboat Silouan during the tercentenary celebration. Miss Louise Taft and Walbridge and Howard Taft, children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, will be members of the houseboat party.

The President's callers to-day included Senators Daniel and Taylor, Representatives Vreeland, Knowland and Denby and ex-Representative Watson.

### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 29.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who have been travelling in the West for several weeks, returned to the embassy this morning.

Word has been received at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy that the ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller, who have been abroad since early spring, will return to this country in September, and will spend the autumn at Lenox, where they have engaged apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis Brodhead closed their Washington house to-day and left here for their home in Pennsylvania, making the trip by motor car. Later they will go to the Massachusetts north shore for the summer.

General and Mrs. Medorem Crawford have gone to Cazenovia, N. Y., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. William Belden Noble and Miss Yule E. Noble expect to leave Washington in a day or two for their camp on Lake Champlain, where they will spend several weeks, later going to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season.

Colonel and Mrs. Benjamin Reeves Russell will leave Washington soon for Sea Girt, N. J., where they have taken a cottage for the season. They will be accompanied by their twin daughters, the Misses Russell, and Mrs. Russell's daughters, Miss Almyra Sessions and Miss Bessie Sessions.

Mrs. L. D. Baxter and Miss Lillian Baxter will close their apartment at the Ontario to-morrow, and will leave Washington for Kennebunkport, Me., where they will spend July, later going to the White Mountains for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Francois B. Moran entertained a small company informally at luncheon to-day at the Chevy Chase Club.

General and Mrs. Sternberg have returned from a stay of several weeks at Atlantic City. Later they will go to the Massachusetts north shore for the summer.

Mrs. S. Lawrence Heap and her daughter, Miss Pansy Bloomer, will leave Washington in a day or two for Buena Vista, Md., where they will spend a few weeks. Pay Inspector Heap will join them later, and they will spend the latter part of the season in travelling among the White Mountains in their motor car.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter will reach Washington on Thursday, to be the guests of Mrs. Leiter's mother, Mrs. John R. Williams, for a few days before sailing for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. John Paul Jones and Miss Ruth Jones have returned to Washington from New York, after a stay of several days. Mrs. Jones will go to her country place at Woodbine, Md., soon, and will have as her guests for a few days Mrs. John R. Williams and Miss Frances Williams, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, U. S. A.

Mrs. Howry and Miss Mary Howry, wife and younger daughter of Judge Charles B. Howry, will leave Washington tomorrow for Syracuse, where they join a large house party which is being entertained there. Later they will go to York Harbor, where Judge Howry will join them for the summer.

Miss Monica Smith, daughter of the rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church and Mrs. C. Ernest Smith, and the Rev. Joseph Egbert Williams, of North Carolina, were married at noon to-day at the country home of the bride's parents, Whitehall, Aquasco, Prince George County, Md. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by Canon Austin, also of St. Thomas's.

### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and Miss Viola and Miss Adeline Townsend, who will make an automobile tour through England and Scotland and return in the autumn to their country place at Ardsley; DeLancey Nicoll and Daniel Lathrop Lawton, son of Colonel and Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, who will travel in England and on the Continent until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton sailed for Europe yesterday, to remain abroad until the end of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who spent the week end at Newport, have returned to their country place near Hempstead, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt will return from Europe early in August and go to their country place at Ipswich, Mass.

William Rhinelander Stewart has gone to Bar Harbor, Me., for a short stay.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are booked to sail from England for New York to-day on board the Teutonic. Immediately on their arrival here they will leave for Newport to spend the season.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland has closed her house in Fifth avenue, and will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt are at their country place at Skaneateles, N. Y., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennington Satterthwaite, who were married on Monday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, sail for Europe to-morrow to spend their honeymoon abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington will pass the greater part of the summer at Quogue, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, who are now at their country home at Mount Kisco, N. Y., will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray at Newport over the Fourth.

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 29.—It is still reported that Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are to spend the summer here. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have not taken any cottage, but it was reported to-day that they might occupy Harbour Court, the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, who, with her son, left here for New York to-day, on the way to Europe.

Mrs. George Gordon King entertained at dinner to-day, and Mrs. W. N. Eldridge gave a luncheon.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman has arranged for a luncheon party on July 4.

Miss Mildred Townsend, of Boston, is the guest of Miss Annie Lyman, and Miss Margaret Stewart, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde, of Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Miss Anna Sands and James V. Parker, of New York, have arrived for the summer.

J. D. R. Baldwin is contemplating a trip to Europe, early next month.

Dr. J. J. Mason went to Boston to-day for a short visit.

Charles P. H. Gilbert returned to New York and Mrs. Gilbert arrived from New York to-day.

George B. De Forest, president of the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club, is arranging to entertain the members at the club.

Lispenard Stewart is to attend the Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, of New York, were Newport visitors to-day.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has announced that her daughter, Miss Alice Drexel, will not be introduced to Newport society this summer, as had been expected.

Dudley G. Gautier, has ended his visit with Lispenard Stewart and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney are to occupy the Shields cottage this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Patten, of Boston, are expected July 6.

### BAR HARBOR SOCIAL NOTES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, of New York, have arrived and opened their cottage for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee and the Misses Belle and Marie Gurnee arrived from a European trip Saturday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and came directly to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. William H. Kingsland and Mrs. William H. Tillinghast, of New York, arrived to-day and will occupy the Dutch cottage, on Kebo street.

Mrs. Harry Lake, of New York, arrived to-day and will occupy the Talleyrand cottage.

Ex-Judge George L. C. Graham, of New York, is expected in a day or two, his servants arriving to-day to put his cottage in order. The D. B. C. Catherwood servants also came to-day, and the family will follow in a day or two.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pults and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarence Post, of New York, arrived on Monday night at the Malvern.

### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, June 29.—Mrs. M. O. Stone, of New York, is seriously ill at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. John Swann has issued invitations for a dance at her Main street residence Friday evening for members of the Swann-Sedgwick wedding party.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Norton and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick this week.

Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, Miss Janet Dana and Miss Eleanor L. Whitridge, who will be bridesmaids at Miss Susan R. Sedgwick's wedding to Dr. Arthur W. Swann, will arrive to-morrow at Stockbridge.

Dr. Arthur W. Swann, John B. Swann and Mrs. John Swann came up from New York to-night to Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Griswold Haven, Mrs. James R. Jesup and William D. Curtis have subscribed to the Lenox concert fund.

Mrs. M. Millard, Miss M. B. Watson, of New York, and Mrs. James Bailey, Miss Bailey, Miss Holly and Oscar Jarvis, of Brooklyn, are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Richard Ward, Mrs. I. T. Yates, Mrs. William R. Pomeroy, Mrs. William S. Brown, Miss Robertson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Templeton, of Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Furst, of Cleveland, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. George H. Morgan has arrived for the season at Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. R. C. Sturgis, Mrs. J. C. Peters and Samuel D. Davis will arrive in Lenox to-morrow for the season.

### SAMUEL S. HOWLAND SECRETLY WED.

#### Brother-in-Law of August Belmont Sails for China with Bride Booked as Sister.

San Francisco, June 29.—Samuel S. Howland, a brother-in-law of August Belmont and well known in New York and Washington, was secretly married to Leslie Mosby Wallace in this city last Wednesday, and with the bride booked as his sister sailed the same day on the steamer Manchuria for Hong Kong.

Mr. Howland arrived in this city last Tuesday with his intended bride, and the license was secretly procured from County Clerk Mulcregy. The ceremony was quietly performed the next morning by Judge Cooper, of the Appellate Court. After the wedding the pair returned to their hotel, where they remained quietly until the Manchuria sailed.

Mr. Howland is the manager of Belmont Park racetrack for August Belmont, and is regarded as the latter's representative in racing matters.

### LARGE ATTENDANCE OF LIBRARIANS.

Bretton Woods, N. H., June 29.—The American Library Association began to-day's sessions of its thirty-first annual meeting with more than seven hundred delegates in attendance and the expectation that this number would be increased.

The morning meeting to-day was occupied with a discussion of "Library Co-ordination," with special reference to storage libraries and reservoir libraries as centres of systems. F. P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, spoke on "Book Storage for Libraries with Branches," while various subjects relating to the establishment and maintenance of libraries were discussed by N. D. C. Hodges, of the Cincinnati Public Library; Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md.; J. L. Gillis, of the California State Library; H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, and John Davidson, of the Empire Theatre Company, New York.

### $500,000 BEQUEST TO ROSE INSTITUTE.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 29.—The Rose Polytechnic Institute received a bequest of about $500,000 to-day by the will of Susan Frances Heminway, one of the chief heirs of Mr. Rose, founder of the school. In addition, Miss Heminway leaves the Rose homestead, an entire block in the heart of the city, for the use of the school.

### HENRY LEAVES ALL TO HOSPITALS.

#### Estate of $1,500,000 Reverts After Death of Wife and Sisters—To Sell Pictures Here.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The entire estate, amounting to about $1,500,000, of Harry S. Henry, retired manufacturer, horseman and art collector, who died recently, under his will, which was admitted to probate to-day, will revert, upon the death of the widow and two of his sisters, to five local hospitals for the establishment of beds for the treatment of white children.

Mr. Henry was a well known art collector, and last April surprised the art world by purchasing for $50,000 one of Millet's masterpieces, "Going to Work—Dawn of Morning." The will directs that all of his paintings be disposed of in New York as soon as may be advisable after his death.

### MAYOR PROCLAIMS CHILDREN'S DAY.

#### Hudson-Fulton Celebration Time for the Little Ones Is October 2.

Mayor McClellan yesterday issued a proclamation calling on the public to co-operate in making a success of "Children's Day" October 2, in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The proclamation reads:

> The Hudson-Fulton Commission has set aside Saturday, October 2, as the day for a children's carnival. The pageants, parades and amusements of the occasion are to be of a nature calculated to educate as well as entertain. As most of the training of the children who will take part in the exercises must be done before the opening of school, the committee wishes to begin work early in July.
>
> The co-operation of the parents of school children is desired, and it is also the wish of the committee that the various educational, social, historical, civic, industrial and dramatic associations aid in the work. Persons and organizations who wish to help may address the Children's Festival Committee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, No. 1135 Broadway.

### NEW YORKER ST. LOUIS LIBRARIAN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, June 29.—Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of circulation of the New York Public Library, was selected to-day to succeed Frederick M. Cruden as librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Mr. Cruden resigned because of ill health.