Amusements.

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

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Income and corporation tax questions were discussed by Senators Root, Borah, Owen and Clapp; except for the objection of Mr. Bulkeley, next Tuesday would have been fixed as the date for a vote by the Senate on the income tax amendment to the tariff bill. ==== The House was in session twelve minutes, transacting no business.

FOREIGN.—Two earthquake shocks stronger than those which laid Messina and Reggio waste in December occurred in those cities and the neighboring country. ==== Further evidence of an anarchist plot to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in the course of his approaching European trip was unearthed in Stockholm. ==== Orders were issued at St. Petersburg to the military department of the Caucasus to prepare troops for the Russian expedition to Teheran. ==== As a result of the failure of the Cuban Senate to pass the budget President Gomez issued a decree making effective the Magoon budget of 1908-'09, amounting to $24,285,000. ==== The Correctional Court of Auch, France, threatened Archbishop Ricard with imprisonment for refusing to pay a fine imposed for an attack on secular education. ==== The Prince Regent of Bavaria and Archduchess Gisela pardoned Princess Elizabeth and her husband, who had been banished from the Bavarian court ever since their wedding, sixteen years ago. ==== The cable steamer Colona left London with 1,600 miles of cable on board for the new line between New York and Newfoundland.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft returned to Washington from New Haven. ==== According to the Treasury statement given out at Washington for the fiscal year ended yesterday, government disbursements exceeded government receipts by $89,811,156. ==== Orville Wright made three successful flights in his new aeroplane at Fort Myer, Virginia. ==== The New York Central, according to an application presented to the Public Service Commission of the 2d District, will spend more than $21,000,000 in improvements. ==== At the trial of the suit brought by Charles H. Kavanaugh against the directors of the defunct Trust Company of the Republic, Lewis Nixon testified that he did not regard the notes made by him in 1902 as personal obligations. ==== President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard admitted that he had received payment for compiling, as editor, the "five-foot shelf of books." ==== Reports received in Pittsburg showed the strike of the iron, steel and tin workers to be effective in practically all of the union mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, affecting from seven thousand to ten thousand men. ==== It was announced at the Philadelphia mint that 150,000 of the new Lincoln pennies were ready and would be placed in circulation as soon as orders were received from Washington. ==== Governor Brown of Georgia, in his first message to the Legislature, approved an inheritance tax. ==== Receivers were appointed for the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway of Illinois, at Springfield; it was said the financial difficulties of the road were due to rate legislation. ==== Four robbers bound a man ninety-three years old near Geneva, N. Y., and robbed him of articles of small value.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ==== General Bingham was removed by the Mayor as police commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner Baker put in his place. ==== Justice Gaynor's boom for the Tammany nomination for Mayor received a decided impetus from Bingham's removal. ==== Magistrate Steinert denounced Bingham, but Magistrate Crane and Judge Foster had little but praise for his administration. ==== The federal grand jury found a blanket indictment against the American Sugar Refining Company, six of its directors and two others implicated in the alleged conspiracy to close the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company's plant. ==== The Lackawanna cut its "melon," declaring a cash dividend of 50 per cent and a stock dividend of 15 per cent. ==== Ung Yow, a Chinese laundryman, was found strangled in his shop at No. 124 Stanton street, a crime attributed to his possible knowledge of the Sigel case. ==== The reorganization plan of the Seaboard Air Line Railway provided for the issuance of $150,000,000 of new securities. ==== Mrs. Cora Norris, a stenographer, had her husband locked up on the charge of trying to shoot her with a revolver at Broadway and Cedar street. ==== The Mayor appointed five police magistrates, four of them for the full term of ten years. ==== Mr. Coler called T. R. McCann a perjurer at the hearing before the Commissioner of Accounts. ==== Brandenburg, through his counsel, demanded the return by the Police Department of all photographs and Bertillon measurements of himself.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 69.

THE RIVAL PLANS.

One substantial advantage which the Interborough company's proposal has over that of the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company is that the public knows the Belmont company has the money and means business. We trust the Bradley company will act promptly and deprive its rival of this superiority. The reason for secrecy about its financial support is not apparent.

In other respects the advantage seems to be with the Bradley proposal. The Interborough company wants perpetual franchises for an elevated road on Jerome avenue, for third tracks on the Second, Third and Ninth Avenue railroads and for two more tracks on Park Row. This proposal is open to objection because the public does not want additional elevated structures in the city and because the time for perpetual franchises is past. The Bradley company asks for no perpetual franchises and proposes elevated roads only in the outer parts of the city.

The Interborough plan would not provide facilities for as large a public as would the Bradley plan. It offers practically nothing for Brooklyn. For The Bronx it proposes extensions or extra tracks on the present elevated roads, which can hardly give that borough real rapid transit, as compared with the Bradley offer of a subway with branches up the east and west sides of The Bronx. It requires the city to buy the Belmont tunnel and then practically turn it over to the Interborough. It does not propose to put into use the subway loop, in which the city has already invested a large sum. In a word, the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers Company proposes a whole new subway system equally serviceable to Brooklyn, Manhattan and The Bronx, while the Interborough would only build extensions to the present subway almost entirely on Manhattan Island. The rest of the Belmont offer consists of elevated roads or tracks, immensely valuable concessions, for which perpetual franchises are asked, and no remuneration to the city appears to be suggested.

It is to be hoped that the publication of the Interborough's offer will not postpone the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's purposed action opening the way to the entertaining of bids. If it does, the postponement should not be till next fall, but a special meeting should be held promptly to consider the subject with reference to the Interborough's intentions.

NOT ENOUGH LIKE DEVERY.

Nothing else in Mayor McClellan's administration is so discreditable to him as his removal of Police Commissioner Bingham. The Commissioner was one of his best appointees, and the public was ready to forgive the Mayor much for his manly support of the head of the Police Department in the face of tremendous political pressure. With the Mayor's support General Bingham had accomplished more good in the administration of the force than any other Commissioner in many years, adhering inflexibly and, in part, successfully to his purpose of removing the police from politics and of establishing within the department the discipline of constituted authority in place of that of "the system." Yet the Mayor, through his orders, virtually demanded that the Commissioner should undo at one stroke all the work that he had accomplished in nearly four years. The Mayor was willing to shatter discipline by reducing the Commissioner himself to a mere figurehead and by introducing "a man higher up" into the department, a political inspector general, the protégé of Murphy, with an office at the political, not at the police, centre—namely, at the City Hall. To the minds of the police those orders could have only one meaning—that the Bingham régime was at an end, that there was another man in the department to be "seen," and that behind that man stood Murphy, Sullivan, McCarren and all the array of politicians who have usually exercised a sinister influence within the department.

Such must have been the conclusion of the police force, and the public will hardly judge the situation differently. The ostensible reason for the Mayor's action was much too slight for the public to be satisfied with it as the real reason. The Mayor sustains the police practice of photographing unconvicted persons under arrest, recognizes that injustice will sometimes be done, and yet, because he concludes that injustice has been done in one specific instance, overturns the whole system of police administration and humiliates the head of the department in the most elaborate and ostentatious manner. At most, the proper action in the Duffy case would have been the removal of the photograph from the police gallery and the disciplining of certain subordinate officers who might be regarded as responsible. And, in fact, the evidence brought out did not seem to be so overwhelming that an unprejudiced authority would care to resort even to that degree of discipline. When so slight a cause produces such startling results the public will look for other explanations. It will, in this case, take into consideration the hostility of the politicians toward General Bingham, the pressure brought upon the Mayor by Tammany and McCarren with a difficult Mayoralty campaign on their hands, and it will conclude that the Mayor was simply waiting for an excuse to get rid of his Police Commissioner to please the politicians, and that he seized upon the Duffy case as that excuse.

We cannot but feel that the cause of police reform has been dealt a ruinous blow by the man who had deserved credit for doing much for that cause. Notice is served upon the police that the things for which Bingham stood do not go in this town, that efforts to break the connections between the force and the politicians are bound to fail, that in the long run the only thing which counts is "pull." This is one of the ingrained beliefs of the force, and the Mayor in a single moment has undone all that General Bingham had accomplished to dispel it. We shall be surprised and disappointed if this backward step which the Mayor has taken does not arouse an intense feeling of indignation among the people of New York. It will be useless to urge the innocence of the Mayor's intentions. Whatever his intentions, the damage has been done. A Police Commissioner who stood for better things has been humiliated and then removed without adequate cause. And to the police, to protected vice and crime, to the politicians, that removal signifies a return to the spirit of Deveryism. In its moral effect the removal of Bingham takes us back to Van Wyck, with his indorsement of Devery as "the best Chief of Police New York ever had." Whatever the truth is, every one will believe that Bingham was removed for not having realized that ideal.

"THE REALLY RESPONSIBLE MAN."

The reason always assigned, and doubtless with propriety, for the failure of the government, despite its many successful actions under the Sherman law, to "put one really responsible man in jail" has been the difficulty of obtaining from a jury a verdict of personal guilt in forming a combination in restraint of trade. In general the acts performed in creating such a combination have not been of an inherently immoral or criminal character, and, though under the law an indictment would lie, it has not seemed worth while to attempt to enforce individual criminal responsibility. If, for example, some financiers form a holding company against the law, it may be comparatively easy for the government to prove that such a combination is in restraint of trade and to have it dissolved, but it would be impossible successfully to prosecute personally the incorporators of the holding company, unless in forming their combinations they were guilty of some unquestionably flagitious act. At any rate, that is supposed, and probably rightly supposed, to be the present state of public opinion, and it has made individual prosecutions seem a wasteful expenditure of the energies of the federal Department of Justice.

The Sugar Trust case, in which federal indictments have now been found against not only the corporation but the directors individually, is doubtless held to differ from other cases under the Sherman act in this respect. The position of the government is shown to be that the combination in this case between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company was effected by flagitious methods and was wicked in its results, being thus radically unlike the ordinary combination in the way it was effected. In the ordinary case the Pennsylvania Refining Company would have "sold out to the trust," perhaps as the result of pressure, or, at the worst, of the use of unfair methods of competition; methods which the public does not approve, but which have been common in the business world and are not to the public mind necessarily criminal. Such a buying out of a rival might or might not violate the Sherman act, but, if we assume that it did, it would probably be impossible to make a jury look upon the individuals participating in it as criminals. But as we have said, the contention of the government is that this sugar case was very different from the typical one we have just described; that Segal was in pressing need of money; that the Sugar Trust management learned of this; that it did not buy his refinery from him, but tricked him into surrendering the control of it into their hands without his realizing what he was doing, or probably with whom he was dealing, and kept his refinery idle, which was something he did not contemplate, and which spelled ruin for the Real Estate Trust Company. That the Sugar Trust comprehended the character of the transaction which it contemplated is suggested by the following lines from a letter of H. O. Havemeyer to Gustav Kissel, who carried on the negotiations with Segal, dated six days after the loan was made: "Referring to the loan "made by you as agent for us to Mr. Segal, "under the agreement of December 30, 1903, we "will hold you harmless by reason of the ex-"ecution of that agreement, and of any action "taken under it."

The vital questions are as to the nature, quality and completeness of the evidence extant and whether any of the surviving members of the trust were sufficiently cognizant of the transaction to be criminally responsible. For in these criminal cases individual knowledge of and responsibility for a criminal act must be proved. The former president is dead. Of the others it will not be enough to show that they knew and approved of a loan to Segal. There is nothing necessarily criminal in making a loan to a rival. It was the device by which, through the loan, the rival's plant was kept from opening and trade thereby restrained that was flagitious. To prove criminality it will be necessary to prove that some surviving member of the corporation was cognizant of the whole transaction, and this may be difficult for the government, because the Sugar Trust was emphatically a one-man corporation. But if the necessary evidence is found to be complete, conditions will be favorable for the punishment of some "really responsible man."

PLAYING FAIR WITH THE PUBLIC.

President Taft's suggestion at the Yale alumni dinner, that "if the Republican party "does not live up to what the people expect of "it, it may be relegated to 'her majesty's opposi-"tion,'" ought to enlighten those Republicans in Washington who have labored to obscure and nullify what the public understood to be the party's pledges of downward tariff revision. Mr. Taft takes a serious view of party obligations and has no sympathy with the sophistical argument advanced in the Senate that the Republican national platform of 1908, as interpreted without challenge of any sort by the Republican Presidential candidate, left the party's representatives in Congress free to re-enact practically unchanged a law declared out of date because of the enormous changes in commercial and industrial conditions which had occurred since it was put on the statute book. There can be no doubt that the voters believed it to be the intention of the Republican party to make an adequate revision of the Dingley rates, with material reductions in many schedules. Good faith and sound party policy require the fulfilment now of undisputed pre-election promises.

The President is shrewder than the party leaders in the Senate in foreseeing the political dangers involved in disappointing just popular expectations. No party can successfully live down a record of broken pledges. It may happen, as at present, that the opposition party is in great measure debarred from taking advantage of the majority party's apparent trifling with public sentiment. Yet that disability does not excuse the blunder of failing to make unretracted pledges good and of casting aside an exceptional opportunity to strengthen and popularize Republican leadership. A competent handling of the tariff question in this Congress—the general acceptance, for instance, of the programme of revision which the House of Representatives and the President support—would make the Republican party invincible in the nation, removing the only issue on which in recent years it has been successfully attacked. The Senate has done nothing to secure such a notable party advantage. On the contrary, it has done a good deal to show that on the tariff issue Republican leadership in one branch of Congress is not alert and progressive. The President's remark at New Haven suggests that the great weight of his personal and political authority will be used to repair the Senate's blunder. The country will gladly infer that he will do his best to enforce fair dealing with the public and a satisfactory fulfilment of party duty and party promises.

FACT AND FANCY IN AERONAUTICS.

The present indications are that the airship and aeroplane of the future, even when they have been developed to their ultimate perfection, will find their field of usefulness exclusively in the work of scouting and the carrying of dispatches.

The opinion thus expressed by "The Scientific American" this week accords closely with the opinion more than once expressed by The Tribune, and we note the coincidence with satisfaction. Our contemporary holds, as The Tribune does, that in order to avoid prompt destruction by specially designed artillery a military airship must operate at so great an elevation that accurate aim at a ship or a fort would be utterly impossible. Even without an international agreement to forbid the dropping of torpedoes, that form of warfare seems to be entirely out of the question.

For observation of an enemy's position and strength, however, a self-propelled airship promises to be more useful than an old-fashioned spherical balloon, held captive or left free to drift with the wind. It is probable that a dirigible balloon or an aeroplane might also be employed advantageously to carry dispatches. For these reasons, and these alone, the experiments which were begun last year at Fort Myer by the War Department and which have recently been resumed are valuable. How much the government should spend on such equipment in the future is a question which need not be answered immediately. There is time enough for that, but it is not too soon carefully to distinguish between reason and folly in discussing the functions of the military airship. In drawing the line between fact and fancy sharply and promptly, therefore, we feel that "The Scientific American" performs a commendable public service.

Perhaps the worst aeronautic nonsense, however, is that of assuming that aerial transportation lines for freight and passengers are about to be established on a commercial basis.

IMPROVING THE MEADOWS.

For about three years a great work, equally interesting to citizens of New York and of New Jersey, has been going on almost unnoticed by the hundreds of thousands of persons who pass daily across the stretches of grass and water known as the Meadows. Although the project of filling in this waste land, or rather water, and making of it valuable factory sites has been discussed more or less seriously for many years, it is only recently that the work has been undertaken on a large scale. The great stretch of half submerged land has been permitted to lie almost within the limits of the greatest city of the continent without any notable effort being made to reclaim it. As a sort of experiment, some canals had been dug through it, but this did not make the land available for building purposes.

At the present time, however, dredges are at work in the Passaic River deepening the channel and forcing the thin mud into the triangle of which the Passaic and Hackensack rivers and the Pennsylvania Railroad are the bases. A part of this property has already been elevated several feet and there is promise of the establishment of large industries there. With the sixteen-foot channel which is now being created and easy access to all railroads leading out of New York to the West, there is no reason why this land, worse than useless in its present condition, should not become highly valuable.

The criticism has been made that the State of New Jersey is not offering proper encouragement to those engaged in this progressive work. Naturally, there may be a difference of opinion between the buyer and seller of any article as to its value, but certainly New Jersey cannot afford to ignore the great benefit to the state of having the added industries and the many hundreds of acres of valuable taxable land, and should not demand for its riparian rights such a price as would tend to discourage those interested in the creation of this property. The made land will have little value, of course, without title to that narrow strip along the river's edge which lies between low and high tide, and, however great the state's need of money, it would be a short-sighted policy to demand for the riparian rights a price greater than those holding the land could afford to pay.

An interesting feature which has been noted by those engaged in the work is the effect of this reclamation upon the mosquitoes. A few years ago the acres now covered with sand and raised high above the water level were fields of rank grasses, breeding their millions of mosquitoes annually. To-day laborers there suffer little from the pest, and there can be no question that the continuation of the work will have a notable effect in ridding the suburbs of New York of their most objectionable denizens. Destroying the breeding grounds for the larvæ is in itself an end worthy of the encouragement of the state, and the entire country will rejoice when the long contemplated and inevitable result has been achieved and the Jersey meadows are no longer an affliction at the very gates of the metropolis.

It will probably be desirable for a Russian force to occupy Teheran. For some time it has seemed altogether doubtful whether the Persian government could restore order and resume efficient exercise of the essential functions of authority. Day by day the empire, including its capital, has lapsed further and further toward chaos. The Shah appears to have lost the confidence of the people, and it is not at all surprising that he has. Some of the revolutionists are animated with intelligent and benevolent motives and are sincerely striving to secure for the country an enlightened and stable government; but there are many others who are no better than outlaws and marauders, and in striving to suppress them the imperial troops often act more like brigands than soldiers. Altogether it is a sad situation, which probably can best be righted through the intervention of some strong power. Russia is, of course, the power which should do the work if it is done at all, and as her action will be taken in agreement with Great Britain we may assume that it will lead to no diplomatic complications, and also that her intervention will be merely temporary, until a Persian government can be established at Teheran which will be worthy of the name.

With eighty counties "dry," the state beer inspector finds that more beer was drunk in Missouri last month than in any previous June on record. We are evidently on the threshold of a discovery in physics or physiology. Perhaps thirsts vary directly as the ratio of the distance from beer.

After all the recent hostile criticism of the colleges the magazine muck-rakers will just have time to expose their shame in the October issues for the annual opening.

Years ago the city of East Orange, N. J., had the reputation of being the habitat of some of the most quaint and curious persons in all Christendom; and now through the ebullitions of Mr. Alden Freeman we are beginning to suspect how that reputation arose. The chief remaining point of uncertainty is whether East Orange contains several more persons resembling Mr. Freeman or whether Mr. Freeman himself is a syndicate.

Abdul Hamid, deposed and imprisoned, is one of the most valuable assets of the Ottoman Empire.

"Our Lady of the Snows" yesterday blushingly confessed to having seen forty-two summers. We beg to assure her that she doesn't look it, though she is big enough, strong enough, rich enough and stable enough to be ten times as old.

It is reported that the House Appropriations Committee will include in a deficiency appropriation bill which it is now preparing an item of $25,000 for the travelling expenses of the President. Such a provision would be universally approved. It is a good thing for the President to travel freely, and thus keep in touch with the people of all parts of the country. He should not be obliged to meet out of his private purse travelling expenses incurred in the fulfilment of a semi-public duty.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"There is nothing in the world," says Karl Burrian in the "Fremdenblatt," of Vienna, "about which so many lies are told as the American stage." He tells of the exaggerated reports as to salaries and audiences, and adds: "Richard Wagner's works sink deeper and deeper in public interest, and if any one should tell you that there is such a thing in America as an artistic life you may put it down as an untruth. The Wagner performances are the least popular. They bore the public, and when such a performance occasionally creates interest it is only because of the colossal advertising as to the scenery and light effects made use of on the occasion. . . . The chief feature of the evening is not the performance of any of the stage artists, but the long intermission, when the women parade in the corridors and display their elaborate toilets." The writer declares that no subscriber at the opera knows how the story of Tannhäuser and Elizabeth ends, because what comes after 11 o'clock is "only good enough for the employes," and that the people of fashion must leave the opera house promptly at that hour, regardless of the performance.

Jimmy—What yer looking so gay about, kiddo? Yer'll get a licking when yer get home for going in swimming.
Petey—Oh, no. I told dad I had been in swimming and got the licking before I left home. Now I can swim without anything on my mind.—Chicago News.

"At last there seems to be reason to hope," says a correspondent of "Matin," "that there will be a Chopin monument erected at Warsaw. Chopin, like Heine, was remembered in bronze and marble in other countries long before such honors to his memory were even discussed in Poland. This was due to the fact, undoubtedly, that the Russian government was naturally averse to showing honors to a Pole. A 'private subscription' was finally allowed to be made, and the 100,000-ruble memorial can now be seriously considered. The committee having the matter in charge offered three prizes for plans, stipulating that only natives of Poland would be allowed to compete. The jury awarded the prizes to Maclaw Szhmanowski, Ladilaus Marienkewski and Sigmund Otto."

It's the fellow who minds his p's and q's that sleeps on flowery beds of e's.—Philadelphia Record.

At the commencement exercises of the Ohio University last week the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Dr. Albert Leonard, superintendent of schools of New Rochelle.

"When you are late to dinner how do you apologize to your family?"
"I don't try," answered Mr. Bliggins; "I plunge into a technical description of the ball game that gets my son so interested and my wife and daughter so mystified that I have the conversation all my own way."—Washington Star.

An article published in a recent number of the "Neuwieder Zeitung" states that "finally the doubts as to the origin of the American Rockefellers have been cleared up." "A man from a neighboring village," it seems, made a thorough search of the church records of the former principality, Wied, and "established the fact" that the first members of the family to go to America were Johann Peter Rockenfeller and his brother, Johann Wilhelm, whose home until they emigrated in 1720 to a town in New Jersey, which was known then as Rheingau, had been at Seggendorf. The article refers to many Rockenfellers who were natives of the principality, and names Johann Thiel, the fourth son of Tönges Rockenfeller, as the ancestor in direct line of the "Petroleum King."

"Does your father know you smoke, little boy?" asked the inquisitive stranger.
"I guess not," replied the bad boy. "He doesn't lock up his cigars."—Detroit Free Press.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 1.—The President returned to the White House this morning about 10:30 o'clock from his trip to New Haven. Mr. Taft and his party were met at the station by "Charlie" Taft, and they made a quick trip to the White House in one of the President's touring cars. After a short talk with Mrs. Taft, who is making preparations to start for Beverly Saturday evening, the President went to his office and spent several hours at hard work. With his day's work completed and the thermometer registering 95, Mr. Taft ate a light luncheon, and with Senator Bourne, Captain Butt and General Edwards rode out to the golf links.

The first report looking to the consolidation of all government bureaus relating to public health was received by President Taft this morning from Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service. Such a step has long been contemplated, and the creation of such a bureau is deemed important. At the request of Mr. Taft reports are being prepared by all the bureaus having to do with public health, and they will be laid before him as soon as completed. After he has received them all, together with all letters of recommendation and suggestion, the President will give them the most careful and thorough consideration, and it is not unlikely he will recommend in his message to Congress next fall the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of Public Health.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor was among the President's callers to-day. According to Secretary Nagel, an employe is not efficient who lays down his pen at the closing hour, irrespective of the condition or importance of his work.

Among the White House callers to-day were Senators Bradley, Gamble and Crawford, Representatives Huff, Cooper, McLachlan and Fairchild and the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

Senator Bradley added his little story to the book of adjournment to-day. He said: "We ought to get through our work in the Senate in a week or ten days, and put the work up to the House. It seems to me we ought to be able to adjourn by August 1, at the outside. But for the long speeches in the Senate we would have been through by July 15. I know one Senator who has made five speeches of six hours each during this session. I suppose he has another load or two ready."

Mrs. Taft presided at the White House table at luncheon to-day for the first time since her recent illness. She is improving so rapidly that the President confidently expects to start for the West September 1, to visit Seattle and the Coast and return by way of New Orleans, when he will "look in on" the Deep Waterways Conference. Whether or not Mrs. Taft will accompany him has not been determined.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 1.—The French Ambassador had secured passage for France July 8, but has decided to prolong his stay in this country, his departure depending upon Congress. He returned here Tuesday, accompanied by Mme. Jusserand, from a trip to California and the West, and they will again leave the capital on Monday for Port Henry, N. Y., to attend the tercentenary celebration at Lake Champlain. After that they will again return to the embassy here, to remain indefinitely. The military attaché and Countess de Chambrun, who are at Beverly Farms, Mass., are the only members of the embassy staff absent.

The Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon have closed the legation here for the season, and, accompanied by members of the staff, have gone to Bar Harbor, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

The Chilian Minister has joined Señora de Cruz at Atlantic City, where she went two weeks ago. They will spend the summer there.

The Panaman Minister, who is now in New York, is expected to return here on Saturday. Later in the month he will start on an extensive Western trip.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 1.—Mme. Jerome Bonaparte has closed her Washington house for the season and gone to the Stevens cottage, Bar Harbor, which she has leased. Her son, Jerome Bonaparte, will spend the summer there with her.

Mrs. Joseph Audenreid has returned to her home here from a visit to her sister in Philadelphia. She will remain here for a few days before going to the Virginia Hot Springs for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. Harriet Denby Weeks, sister of Representative Denby, of Detroit, who acts as hostess for him in the winter months, left here to-day for Warrenton, Va., near which place she has taken a country house for the season. She was accompanied by her son, Gilbert Weeks.

Mrs. John M. Hudgins is preparing to leave the capital for New London, Conn., where she has taken a house for July and August. Her mother, Mrs. Moran, will spend the greater part of the season here looking after the construction of her new house, making only occasional visits to New London.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler have gone to Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Butler will return here about the middle of next week.

Mrs. George W. Read, wife of Captain Read, U. S. A., has gone to Gloucester, Mass., for the summer, where she will later be joined by Captain Read.

The Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliff will close their Washington house about July 13, and will go to Huron Mountain, N. H., for the rest of the season.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Swann will give a dinner, followed by a dance, this evening at her villa in Lenox for Miss Susan R. Sedgwick, who is to be married to Dr. Arthur W. Swann to-morrow in St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge. Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Miss Janet Dana, Miss Eleanor Whitridge and Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, who will be among the bridal attendants, have already left town and are the guests of the bride at the home of her father, Arthur G. Sedgwick, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, who have just returned from Europe, are at the Plaza. They will leave town to-day for their country place at Roslyn, Long Island.

Miss Pauline Robinson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin at Southampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Richard Mortimer and the Misses Mortimer, who sailed for Europe yesterday, will remain abroad until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney will return from Europe next month and go to Newport for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo K. Chase, of Farmington, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Chase, to Herbert Allan Boas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Boas, of this city. Mr. Boas is a graduate of Princeton, class of '09.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, who returned from Europe on Wednesday, will spend the greater part of the summer at Newport.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower has gone to Bar Harbor for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Delafield have closed their house, in East 74th street, and are at their country place in Onteora Park, in the Catskills.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt have sailed for New York on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and on their arrival here will go to their country place at Skaneateles, N. Y.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 1.—Registered at the Casino to-day were Major John Bigelow, jr., Edward C. Knight, jr., Sidney Jones Colford, jr., Mrs. G. B. Satterlee, Miss Marion Satterlee and George McFadden.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Deforest will leave here Sunday to go abroad. They will return to Newport in September.

Miss Mary S. Ames, of Boston, who has leased the Train villa, is expected on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden are the guests of Mrs. McFadden's mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde.

Mrs. G. B. Satterlee and Miss Marion Satterlee, of New York, have arrived, as have Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, of Providence.

James J. Van Alen is expected from Canada on July 15.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones is to entertain on the Fourth of July at dinner.

Mrs. John R. Drexel has arranged for a dinner on July 6, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is to give her first dinner on Saturday night.

Ralph N. Ellis left here for his Long Island home to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will arrive in August for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind arrived for the season this evening.

Robert Sedgwick, jr., arrived to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray will entertain a house party over the Fourth. Among their guests who already have arrived are Mr. and Mrs. George G. Murray, of New York.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mrs. Griffith, of New York, has ended her visit to Mrs. Sidney Webster.

Miss Alice Keteltas has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Iselin are to spend a portion of the season here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will arrive July 8.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman are having Land's End prepared for their occupancy.

Major Edmund J. Curley has re-leased the cottage belonging to Mrs. Edwin D. Cramp in Bellevue avenue.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 1.—General and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb departed to-day for New York, after having been guests of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Miss Charlotte Barnes entertained this afternoon in the rose garden at Cold Brook. Tea was served in a cosey tea house on the grounds.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre is entertaining a large party of young people for over the Fourth, including Miss Liza Suydam, John Suydam, Miss Catherine Stewart, M. Taylor Pyne, Miss Mabel Hadden and Albert Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom will have J. Hampden Robb, Miss Cornelia Robb and Henry Stratton as their guests over the Fourth.

Captain and Mrs. Henry Metcalfe have returned to New York after a visit with Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Leeds, Dr. and Mrs. Parker Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fenno, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Baker, Brooklyn, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes have returned from Europe and are now guests of Mrs. George Griswold Haven, at Sunnycroft.

Fordham Morris, Mrs. William C. Wharton and Mrs. Mary O. Stone are all seriously ill at the Curtis Hotel.

Senator W. Murray Crane has arrived at his country place in Windsor.

Spencer P. Shotter and the Misses Shotter, of Savannah, arrived to-night at Shadow Brook.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons are preparing to entertain the Fresh Air children at Interlaken on Monday. There will be a programme of sports and an address by Mr. Parsons, and in the evening a large display of fireworks.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL NOTES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., July 1.—The governors of the Swimming Club have announced a preliminary dance for next Monday night, to be held in the clubhouse ballroom, the first of the more important festivities of the summer. Several informal dinners are planned for that evening at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, of Philadelphia, are due to arrive to-morrow at Shore Acres, which they have leased for the summer. They remained to-day at New Haven to witness the Harvard-Yale boat race. The children and servants came yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Waller, of New York, came last night to occupy the Hardy cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ordway Partridge, of New York, are at the Newport for a few days' stay. Their cottage here is rented.

The De Gregoire, a fashionable hotel, opened to-day for the season. Among the season's guests who are expected to arrive in a few days are Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, of New York.

SECRETARY TO MR. HITCHCOCK NAMED.

Washington, July 1.—George W. Reik, of Maryland, was to-day appointed private secretary to Postmaster General Hitchcock. Mr. Reik formerly was assistant chief clerk of the department, and since Mr. Hitchcock's induction into office has been acting as private secretary.

A MONUMENT TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A movement has been started in Richmond to erect a monument in that city to "Stonewall" Jackson, whom General Lee once described as his "right arm" in battle, and whose death the Confederate chieftain deplored as an irreparable disaster to the South. There is no memorial of General Jackson commensurate with his genius in war and the marvellous achievements of his campaigns. There is, to be sure, a bronze statue in the grounds of the State Capitol at Richmond, the gift to Virginia of English admirers of "Stonewall" Jackson. But there is a growing sentiment in the Old Dominion that Jackson ought to have a memorial which will embody the South's tribute of honor to one of the greatest military leaders of all times. There is in Richmond a noble memorial of Robert E. Lee. It is now proposed that the South erect near it a monument to Jackson as stately and imposing as the magnificent memorial of Lee. Our esteemed contemporary, "The Richmond Times-Dispatch," holds to the belief that when the Jackson monument project is brought to the attention of the people of the South, "the money will be raised with something of that whirlwind triumph which was characteristic of the great Jackson himself."

NATURE TALES FROM MAINE.

From The Kennebec Journal.

Mrs. William Holbrook, of Harpswell, an ardent nature student, was much amused at a fight between her cat and some robins. The cat came rushing into the house pursued by two robins screaming with rage. He ran through the house intending to escape by the front door, but was met on the porch by four more robins very much ruffled in plumage and temper. Jim Blaine fled up the front stairs, and was not seen for hours. Upon investigation some young robins were found on the ground in the orchard, where they had fallen from their nest, and the parents had evidently called in their neighbors to repel the enemy. On the other hand, Mrs. Tom Welsh, of the same town, has a cat that allows some deserted chickens to nestle in her fur to keep warm.

SEATTLE FAIR FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Seattle, July 1.—The attendance for the first month of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, according to an official statement given out last night, amounted to 667,971. President J. E. Chilberg announced that the net profits for the month amount to $86,000. Complimentary admissions are placed at 27 per cent.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS AGAIN.

Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1.—After a day of recreation, the American Library Association resumed its sessions to-day. Four addresses were delivered on the general topic, "The School and the Library," and the reports of committees were submitted.

Those who spoke on the different phases of the school and library, and their relation to each other, were Professor C. W. Colby, of McGill University; J. Edward Banta, superintendent of schools, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. C. Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., and Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana Public Library Commission.

DR. GUILFOY TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

Washington, July 1.—Dr. William H. Guilfoy, register of vital statistics of New York City, has been added to the list of delegates designated by the State Department to represent the United States at the congress for the revision and classification of diseases and causes of death to be held in Paris this month. Other civilian delegates include Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, state register of vital statistics of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, of Lansing, Mich.

LUNCHEON FOR JUDGE HAND.

At the Railroad Club yesterday afternoon a luncheon was given for Judge Hand, of the United States District Court, by eighty well known lawyers. The federal judiciary was also well represented at the luncheon. Judge Hand was recently appointed as a United States District Court judge by President Taft. Judge Hough presided. Brief addresses were made by Judge Hough, Abram I. Elkus, Lindsay Russell, Robert C. Morris and J. P. Kirlin.