Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Column.
Acountants	1	11	6
Agents Wanted	1	11	6
Amusements	5	8	5-6
Apartment Hotels	1	18	6
Antiques	1	11	2
Automobiles	1	9	6
Bankers and Brokers	4	6	1
Board and Rooms	1	11	4
Board Wanted	1	13	6
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	6	4-6
Carpet Cleaning	1	11	2
City Hotels	4	5	2
City Property to Let	1	12	2
Country Board	1	13	6
Country Board	4	8	2
Detective Agencies	1	11	2
Dividend Notices	4	6	1
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	11	7-8
Dressmaking, etc	1	11	8
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Excursions	4	8	1-2
European Advertisements	5	7	5
Financial	4	6	5-6
Financial	4	7	8-6
Foreign Resorts	5	7	5-6
For Sale	1	11	3
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	11	8
Furniture	1	11	3
Help Wanted	1	11	6
Instruction	1	13	6
Laundries	1	11	4
Machinery, etc.	1	11	4
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	6
Miscellaneous	5	1	1-2
Miscellaneous	1	11	1-4
Musical	5	8	5-6
Ocean Steamers	1	11	5
Pianos and Organs	1	11	4
Printing	1	11	4
Professional Entertainers	5	8	3
Railroads	1	11	5
Real Estate	1	12	5-6
Real Estate	1	18	2-6
Remedies	5	1	1
Savings Banks	4	6	1
School Agencies	1	18	6
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	1	11	1
Storage and Moving	1	11	6
Summer Resorts	4	8	2-6
To Let for Business Purposes	1	13	5
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	7	6
Trust Company Statements	4	6	5-6
Work Wanted	1	11	6-7

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Delegates from the Russian Douma who are visiting Paris predicted that England would join the Franco-Russian alliance; they denounced Russia's interference in the Balkan question. ==== The Tribune's correspondent in London says that public interest in naval construction is waning; the action of the House of Lords in regard to the budget is still dubious; Herbert Louis Samuel, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was elected to Parliament from Yorkshire by a reduced majority. ==== Nahar Lal Dhingri, the Indian student who killed Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca in London, was committed for trial. ==== It was reported that there were 124 new cases of cholera in St. Petersburg and 47 deaths. ==== Well informed persons regard the entrance of the revolutionists into Teheran as a foregone conclusion, and the deposition of the Shah would cause no surprise. ==== Herbert Latham has postponed his attempt to fly across the Channel in his monoplane until to-morrow. ==== The German Reichstag adopted the financial bill which carries with it higher duties on tobacco, beer, brandy, effervescent wines and other articles. ==== The International Air Navigation Exposition opened in Frankfort, Germany, and will continue one hundred days.

DOMESTIC.—The Senate and House conferrees began the work of adjusting differences in the tariff bill, reaching an agreement on about one hundred items. ==== High wind at Fort Myer again prevented a test of the Wright aeroplane. ==== It was announced at Newburg, N. Y., that ex-Governor B. B. Odell, jr., had presented four acres of ground to the committee on tuberculosis of that city, announcing that he would build thereon a $25,000 model infirmary for tuberculosis patients. ==== A woman was crushed to death under an automobile in which she was riding near Amherst, Mass. ==== The famous old wooden covered bridge between Troy and Waterford, N. Y., was destroyed by fire; it had been in constant use for 105 years. ==== The waterfront and shipping at Providence was in danger from a burning oil barge, which floated about the harbor and burned all day. ==== Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks gathered in annual convention at Los Angeles; a number of special trains carrying delegates from Eastern cities were delayed by a wreck at Helper, Utah.

CITY.—Stocks were dull, with small price changes. ==== Wreckers forced their way into Mrs. Jennie J. Christie's home, at No. 10 West 38th street, and began the work of demolition. ==== The Clermont, an exact copy of the first steamboat, invented by Robert Fulton, was launched at Staten Island for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. ==== The completion was announced of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels giving that road direct access to Manhattan. ==== Vice-President Rea of the Pennsylvania wrote the Public Service Commission urging favorable action on the Interborough's Seventh avenue subway project. ==== Curb brokers from Boston came to town and were beaten at baseball by the Broad Street men by the score of 5 to 4. ==== The Committee of One Hundred sent out a circular demanding reforms in the magistrates' courts in Kings County, which they said were dominated by McCarren. ==== The Lackawanna and Erie railroads denied that they had made terms with the McAdoo tunnel people to carry passengers to New York similar to those made by the Pennsylvania Railroad. ==== Controller Metz said he would seek to recover $150,000 in tax arrears from former Long Island towns. ==== Mene Wallace, the Esquimo boy, sailed for his home in Greenland, saying he hoped he never would return. ==== Preparations were made for the hearing into Thaw's sanity, which was expected to be held before Justice Mills without a jury. ==== The Police Commissioner discussed Senator McCarren's treatment of him.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 60.

THE ACRE ARBITRATION.

The outbreak at the Bolivian capital is highly regrettable from several points of view, but it is not surprising, and it is an instructive reminder of the difficulties which beset the way to universal and perpetual peace. There are those who imagine and who promise that arbitration will prove an infallible panacea for international ills. They hold that every international dispute of whatever name or nature should be submitted to arbitration, and they profess to believe that such disposition of disputes would unfailingly avert war and cement the bonds of peace. Yet here arises a case in which arbitration, conducted under the best possible auspices, is actually more provocative of international ill feeling and open hostility than were the controversies and the wranglings which it was meant to settle.

The Peruvian-Bolivian arbitration was, as we have said, conducted under the most hopeful auspices. The matter in dispute was as well suited to arbitration as any could be. It was a controversy over a boundary line, in which treaties and title deeds were to be interpreted and surveys were to be made. The territory involved was largely wilderness, and none of it was so settled and administered as to seem an integral part of either of the countries concerned, so that the loss of it would be spoliation. The arbiter was a great neighboring power of kindred race and sympathies and benevolently impartial. And finally the award divided the disputed territory almost equally between the two claimants. Surely, according to the theories of the advocates of arbitration, that award should have been accepted with unhesitating gratitude. But, on the contrary, we are told that the Bolivian people unanimously regard it as unjust and protest against it, a general rising of the people of La Paz threatens the legation of the arbitrating power with destruction and its minister with death, the government has had to call out its army to check the uprising, and there is danger of a domestic revolution if not of foreign war.

Now, all this is very distressing. But it is just another indication of the intrinsic weakness of the arbitration system or of its dependence upon a conviction of justice and upon the existence of a popular disposition which is so enlightened and so altruistic as to be ready to accept a verdict, no matter what it may be. It is notorious that many arbitral verdicts do not give satisfaction on both sides. In fact there are few which do give entire satisfaction. And the example before us strikingly illustrates the unwillingness of people to accept decisions which are not commended to their sense of justice. Of course, it might be said that nations should always accept arbitral verdicts even if they are not in their favor. But just so we might say that they should settle their disputes with their neighbors directly, without recourse to arbitration. Perhaps they ought to do so, but certainly they do not do so, and they do not seem likely to do so. It is probably true that in a majority of cases arbitration is reasonably satisfactory and successful, and on that account it is to be maintained and encouraged. So in a majority of cases direct diplomacy without recourse to arbitration is satisfactory and successful. But it is vain to regard either as an invariable counsel of perfection.

ISSUES IN CONFERENCE.

From one point of view predictions of an early agreement on the tariff bill, now in conference, are entirely justifiable. It is true that the differences between the two houses are on their face not very formidable. Senator Aldrich is quoted as saying that fewer major questions are in controversy than in any preceding tariff revision within his memory. Certainly the differences at issue are less numerous and less comprehensive than were those which occupied the attention of the conference committees which gave final shape to the McKinley and the Dingley laws. They are vastly less troublesome than those which prevented the conferrees on the Wilson-Gorman bill from making any report at all.

The two drafts are really furthest apart in their administrative and special features. The House bill contains a plan for using maximum and minimum schedules to meet trade discriminations on the part of other nations. It makes the minimum rates the normal rates and applies the maximum rates only when retaliation shall be found necessary. The Senate reversed that method, making the maximum rates the normal rates and offering the minimum rates as compensation to other countries for giving us most favored nation treatment. These are differences as to details, not as to theory. The Senate added to the maximum-minimum section a paragraph providing for the creation of what amounts to a permanent tariff commission. That is the best feature of the Senate measure. The one thing demonstrated above all others by the tariff revision of 1909 is the need of a body able to furnish data which will enable Congress to apply intelligently the principle of taxation to which it is supposed to be committed. The principle was undisputed this year, having been clearly stated in the last Republican national platform, but the facts needed for guidance were lamentably lacking. The House of Representatives cannot well do less than accept the Senate's provision for a tariff board. It might wisely go further and insist on giving the board a more definite and permanent status and functions comparable to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Each house has presented its own scheme of special taxation to supplement the customs revenues. It is a choice between the inheritance tax and the corporation tax. But there is little antagonism between the houses on the special tax question. The President's influence will determine what form the special tax takes. The House and the Senate are also apart on drawbacks, and the Senate will try to get the lower branch to approve the creation of a special customs court. Here are many important differences to be settled quite apart from the schedules. Yet none of them offers great difficulties.

It may similarly be argued that the differences between the rates of the House bill and those of the Senate bill are not in themselves serious. Judging by percentages alone, it is true that the rates in the two bills are, as a whole, pretty close together. But such differences as there are in rates have more than an arithmetical and a material significance. It may be of little practical consequence in itself whether iron ore comes in free or is taxed at 20 cents a ton, whether hides are put on the free list again or are made dutiable at 15 or even at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. But the more important reductions in the House bill represent a policy and cannot be surrendered or compromised without modifying that policy. They represent a first step toward a more liberal and rational application of the protective theory. The Senate's bill represents inaction and reaction. There is, therefore, on the rates in a number of the schedules a moral issue between the House and the Senate of more consequence than the rates themselves. How quickly that issue can be disposed of it is difficult to tell.

PRACTICAL CIVIL SERVICE TESTS.

The old joke about examining candidates for Civil Service clerkships on the genealogy of the Roman Emperors will probably never entirely disappear from the mouths of spoilsmen. However, the letter of Highway Commissioner Hooker to the State Civil Service Commission, which we published the other day, shows clearly that that sort of gibe has no application to the progressive methods prevailing in this state for the selection of public employes. When the new highway system was established the Civil Service Commission rudely interfered with the plans of the several boards of supervisors to distribute patronage amounting to $850,000 a year in the appointment of county superintendents. This was a hard blow to rural politicians. It also awakened doubts on the part of persons sincerely interested in good roads for fear young graduates of engineering schools would answer academic questions and bowl out men of practical experience. Chairman Hooker confesses that he was inclined to that view. He writes:

> I had at first some hesitation about indorsing the view taken by your commission that this was properly a Civil Service position. As a member of the legislative committee which drafted the highway law, our purpose was to obtain "road builders" rather than theoretical men, and I confess to having had some apprehension as to whether the men we desired to have in these positions would be the men who attained the highest places upon your lists.

Now, however, after the examinations and after appointments have been made in nearly every county, Mr. Hooker pays the highest tribute to the success of the competition, because the superintendents not only show the required knowledge, but also the "hard common sense and good judgment" which competitive examinations are generally thought incapable of testing. He has come cordially to indorse the position taken by the Civil Service Commission, and says:

> I carefully studied the questions which you submitted, and feel that you should be congratulated upon them also. None of them was technical, and they were all calculated to bring out the good sense of the applicant. The examination in its result has done much to remove from my mind the fear of competitive examination when given by as intelligent a commission as yours.

The notion that competitive examinations cannot be made to test fitness for places requiring judgment and ability as well as routine proficiency has no longer—if, indeed, it ever had—any foundation in fact. The experience of Mr. Hooker is that of many other officials, who find on actual trial of the merit system that it is a most efficient instrument for furnishing to them better men than they could find for themselves. In this state examinations are not academic or even directed merely to technical proficiency, but are made tests of real ability, common sense, practical experience and, even where it is an important element, personal character and qualities. An all around view of the requirements of a situation is taken and, so far as possible in the application of any general system under law, tests are directed to ascertain the same elements of particular fitness for any work which an intelligent private employer would apply in seeking assistants beyond the narrow range of his personal acquaintance. The result is lists of men who, in the vast majority of cases, are found thoroughly adapted to their work, with probably fewer failures than appointing officers experience in selecting "their own men," who are generally selected for them by somebody else.

THE CALVIN QUADRICENTENARY.

The 400th anniversary of the birth of Calvin occurred yesterday, and marked the culmination of a week of celebration at Geneva, one of the chief incidents of which was the laying of the cornerstone of a great monument to the "Heroes of the Protestant Reformation." The occasion has been worthy of general observance in the very spirit which led to the planning of the monument referred to. That is a comprehensive and catholic spirit, having appreciative regard not only for the great Picard-Genevan, but equally for Luther, Coligny, Knox, Milton and other religious reformers of those days, regardless of the denominationalism with which they or their followers were marked. It is, in brief, a commemoration of an epoch of transcendent importance in the world's history, and of beneficence so great in civil and intellectual as well as theological matters that few will now venture to deny it.

Calvin himself, however, is naturally foremost in the thoughts of all who participate in the commemoration, as he deserves to be. It is his rather than any other man's 400th anniversary. And with all his faults, which were neither few nor small, he was sufficiently great in personal characteristics and still more in his influence upon and his services to the world to be deserving of such remembrance. To many, perhaps, the name and fame of Calvin are somewhat obscured by Calvinism, or by more or less erroneous interpretations of Calvinism. There may be those to whose minds Calvin's theology is epitomized in Dow's epigram, "You'll be damned if you do, you'll be damned if you don't," and his active career comprised in the burning of Servetus—an atrocity, by the way, which Calvin earnestly strove to prevent. The fact is that for any of at least three major reasons Calvin is amply entitled to rank high among the great men of the sixteenth century, an age in which the world was more than ordinarily prolific of great men—his scholarship, his ecclesiastical and theological organization, and his civil and social legislation.

It was no light thing for him when he had scarcely attained his majority to be noted as one of the world's best Latin scholars and one of the masters of French prose when French literature was assuming its noblest forms, or at the age of twenty-seven to produce one of the greatest of the world's theological masterpieces. As a social legislator and administrator he towered among his contemporaries and stamped upon his adopted city a more enduring and, on the whole, more beneficent impress than perhaps any other one man has given to any community. As the man who systematized the theology of Protestantism and organized its ecclesiastical discipline he stands unrivalled. Widely as he differed from Luther and the English reformers in certain doctrines, he in that respect merely continued the controversy which had existed since the days of Augustine and Pelagius, and which through the disputes between the Jansenists and the Jesuits continued after his day in the Roman Catholic Church as well as in the Protestant churches. It is not the least of his titles to remembrance, either, that his advocacy of the reformed faith was not undertaken under the influence of impulse, emotion or any attributable motive but that of the deliberate and inexorable promptings of conviction of duty, and it may well be that it was largely because of that very fact that his work, while it almost entirely lacked the political and civil support which that of his chief contemporaries enjoyed, achieved a success and an endurance surpassed by no other of the great reformers.

BUSINESS METHODS IN ENDOWMENTS.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the cause of education are unquestionably noteworthy because of their magnitude. Including the latest of them, the $10,000,000 to the General Education Board, which was announced in yesterday's Tribune, they approximate $95,000,000. That is a sum which in the days of Girard, of Peabody and of Cooper would have seemed visionary and impossible. Fortunes were not so great in those days as they are now. It may be that in proportion to the sizes of fortunes in their time those earlier benefactors gave as much as Mr. Rockefeller is giving. If so, the fact does not detract from the credit and the gratitude which are due to him. It is no small thing to have beneficence increase at the same ratio with private and corporate wealth, and for men now to do in proportion to their means at least as well as their predecessors did half a century ago.

But Mr. Rockefeller's gifts, particularly those to the General Education Board, which now aggregate $53,000,000, are noteworthy and admirable for another reason than their mere magnitude. That is, the manner in which they are to be used. The great fund is administered and distributed with wise discretion, on business principles. It is bestowed upon institutions not merely according to their asking, but according to their actual and prospective usefulness, according to the worth of their work and according to the co-operation of their constituents. There is a careful avoidance of expenditure upon institutions which are not needed or which are merely trying to rival or to duplicate the work of others in the same field, when consolidation and unity of effort would produce much better results. The net outcome is a businesslike standardization of higher education which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the country.

It is notorious that some benefactors of colleges and universities, acting with the best intentions in the world, have given endowments in a way that has made them more embarrassing than helpful. It bids fair to be one of the chief virtues of Mr. Rockefeller's endowments that they avoid that evil and are, to use a familiar phrase, put where they will do most good.

ORIGIN OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

By the launching of a duplicate of Robert Fulton's Clermont Americans are reminded of chapters of history which justify the greatest pride, but which are not without pathos. One element of success in the achievement which, together with the discovery of the Hudson, is to be celebrated next autumn lay in the choice of means for utilizing the power of steam in navigation. Other inventors had experimented with jets of water forced from the stern of a boat, but the method was found to be extremely wasteful. Fulton adopted the paddle wheel, a much more efficient device. Yet there is not the slightest doubt that other men, on both sides of the Atlantic, tried the paddle wheel before the builder of the Clermont did. Fitch, on the Delaware, and Symmington, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in Scotland, demonstrated its value years in advance of the historic voyage of August 11, 1807. Both, however, abandoned their efforts before Fulton took up the unfinished task.

Symmington ceased to work because steam towage caused a wave which threatened to damage the banks of the canal, and his two successive patrons, Miller and Lord Dundas, apparently did not think it worth while to attempt river navigation. Precisely why Fitch, one of whose boats carried passengers on a stream nearly as wide as the Hudson in 1788, was unable to enlist the necessary capital in a continuance of the business so promisingly begun it is not easy to say. With adequate financial backing he might have anticipated Fulton's triumph by nearly two decades. The two men must share the honor of proving the feasibility of propelling boats with paddle wheels, but as Fitch died just before the close of the eighteenth century Fulton alone enjoys the distinction of convincing the world that steam navigation was altogether practicable. But for him evidence might have been delayed for a generation. There is no danger that his courage and inventive talent will be overrated.

The most wonderful development which has followed the success of the Clermont is, of course, observed on the ocean. At present a new type of steam engine is receiving a trial there, and side wheels have given place to the screw propeller. Nevertheless, the conquest of the sea is so directly the result of the conquest of the Hudson a little more than a century ago that the Mauretania sheds new lustre on the name of Fulton.

Prophets in Washington are beginning to forecast the vote in the state legislatures on the income tax amendment. We hope that no postal card canvasses intended to illuminate the fortunes of the amendment are imminent.

Mr. Cipriano Castro, onetime Dictator of Venezuela, thinks it humiliating to Venezuelans to have that country re-establish friendly and equitable relations with other powers. Anything seems humiliating to him which does not provide for keeping the Black Eagle of the Andes in the international limelight.

The reported invasion of this state by the browntail moth from Massachusetts emphasizes the wisdom of laws which make the shooting of birds an offence severely punishable. The oriole, bluebird, robin and crow do a world of good in ridding the country of this and other pests.

Washington had a "safe and sane" Fourth of July this year, and the citizens of the District of Columbia are so pleased that they have organized an Independence Day Association to continue the new order. There was not a single accident from fireworks, although a fireworks display was given under the charge of a committee. There is hope for the introduction of a similar rational Fourth of July in every American city.

The Italian parliament rises to remark that its members can throw inkpots at each other just as well as any Deputies at Vienna or Budapest. The record of bull's-eye hits is not published, but Italians have the reputation of being good marksmen.

Hitherto by-elections in Great Britain have been fought on the issue of tariff reform, with the general result of loss for the government and gain for the opposition. Now they are being fought on the issue of the financial proposals of the government, with thus far the same result. When a member who has been appointed to the Cabinet seeks re-election the prestige of his new rank should secure for him an increased majority. But if instead his former majority is reduced by more than 52 per cent, as in the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire last week, there would seem to be cause for reflection upon the popular sentiment toward the proposed budget.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An amateur farmer in Westchester County has a couple of pets which he shows with much pride to his visitors. They are a little Rhode Island Red chick and a black and tan cat. The chick in its first days had strayed from its run and received unkind treatment at the bill of an unsympathetic hen to such an extent that it was nearly done for. The little bird was taken to the laundry and gently cared for. In the same laundry there is a cat which took kindly to the chick, and the feeling was reciprocated to such an extent that the two now live in fellowship, and one of the "sights" of the place is the little chick eating from the same vessel with Tabby, and at night nestling snugly at her side.

"Doctor, I'm troubled with a terrible buzzing in my ears."
"Get a divorce."—Boston Transcript.

"The Living Church," one of the leading Episcopalian organs, commenting on the Sigel murder, holds that the crime "does not justify the cry that women should not be allowed to work in missions to Chinese; but it does direct attention to the necessity that such missions should be undertaken only by official authority." It adds that "women engaged in such work should be only those selected by a competent rector for the purpose, preferably in middle age, certainly self-possessed and well poised. It must be remembered that the Chinese in this country are almost exclusively men. With no women in their own race, it is beyond question that the missionary work of American women among them is attended with some dangers, but danger has never yet been viewed by the church as a justification for the abandonment of missions."

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the meaning of premonition?
Pa—Premonition, my son, is what ails people who are afflicted with the "I told you so" habit.—Chicago News.

Ten thousand children of the public schools of Chicago like their lessons so well that they have voluntarily enrolled in seventeen "all the year round" schools that the Board of Education will keep open throughout the summer. Heretofore the vacation classes have been limited in number and have been supported largely by a committee of representatives from the women's clubs of Chicago. This year the school board has assumed control, has appropriated $30,000 for salaries and maintenance and has greatly extended the scope of the system. According to the official announcements, "instruction will be given in various branches of manual training, sewing, cooking, physical culture, games, singing, drawing and nature study."

Customer—Can't you give anything off to a clergyman?
Tradesman—Not in this instance, sir. You see, these goods is different from yours. These is guaranteed goods.—Life.

According to Health Commissioner Ritchie of Boston, if meat eaters are looking for nutriment only they might just as well buy the cheaper cuts as the more expensive ones. "The value of different food stuffs," says Mr. Ritchie, "is largely a question of amount of heat units they contain. According to good authorities, one-half the weight of beef, the most nutritive kind of meat, is water. About 10 per cent is waste; the remainder is fats and proteids. There is no difference between the nutritive values of the better or cheaper grades of beef; the amount of fats and proteids contained in each is about the same."

"Waiter, get me a newspaper so I can hide my yawns; this concert is so stupid."
"Yes, miss; I'll bring the largest I can find."—Fliegende Blätter.

A giant tree at Vancouver, Wash., called by "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer" the "historic Balm of Gilead witness tree," undermined by the water, recently fell into the Columbia River. Blocks of the trunk have been cut by representatives of the Oregon Historical Society, of Portland, and a piece will be sent to the British Museum in London, as the Hudson's Bay Company was the first organization to exploit the territory. Blocks will also be sent to the Washington Historical Society, and a six-foot piece is to be cut and mounted on a pedestal in the city park.

"So you think he's really in love, eh?"
"No doubt about it. Why, he thinks she's attractive in auto goggles."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOR AN OPPOSITION IN VERMONT.

From The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

The best prayer an honest Republican that serves his party well can put up in Vermont is "God send us more Democrats." Let them come in from other states and help our state to grow. Let them be honest, good citizens who only differ from us, not in the ultimate ideal of good government, but in the means of getting it. And let there be enough of them, not to win the election and take the government from our hands, but enough to keep us in constant dread of losing the election and thus inspire us with resolution and good purposes enough to make the government what it ought to be, lest we do lose control of it.

RURAL MISSOURI DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

From The Chillicothe (Mo.) Tribune.

Four hundred people and two hundred donkeys constituted the audience that witnessed the closing performance of the rivals of the Cherry Sisters at the tent theatre Saturday night. The sissy boy of the aggregation, the alleged comedian, directed some very aged chestnuts at a local paper, and at each witless sally, because of its peculiar composition, one-third of the audience brayed loudly.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 10.—The President's first day in his office this week was a busy one. About thirty members of Congress called to discuss the tariff, and several of them were accompanied by delegations interested in certain schedules. Senator Lodge, who was an early caller, presented a delegation representing the New England Shoe and Leather Association, including C. C. Hoyt, president of the association; Charles H. Jones, chairman of the executive committee; George E. Keith, of Brockton, a large exporter of shoes; Lewis A. Crossett, of North Abingdon, and H. H. Proctor. The delegation presented to President Taft resolutions adopted by the association in favor of free hides. Although it is understood that the President is against a duty on that product, he did not indicate what stand he would take regarding this schedule.

Representative Olcott introduced a number of importers from New York interested in the lace schedules. They declined to discuss their talk with the President.

H. E. Miles, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis conference, which urged a tariff commission, discussed this subject with the President.

That the President intends to continue his policy of appointing the best men to office, irrespective of party affiliations, was shown to-day when Representatives Taylor and Frazier called to discuss the appointment of census enumerators in the South. The Congressmen said President Taft took the stand that he would not permit the taking of the census to develop into the making of political machines, and that before making any appointments in their state he would consult them.

Senator Smoot discussed with the President the increased tobacco tax imposed by the Senate and the benefits he believes the independent manufacturers will derive from prohibiting the use of coupons.

Senator McLaurin called in the interest of B. F. Cameron, recommending his appointment as postmaster at Meridian, Miss.

The publication of the President's Western and Southern trip and the omission therefrom of any stops in Minnesota brought Representative Tawney to the executive offices this morning to find the reason. No statement was made at the White House, but Mr. Tawney appeared much happier after his talk with the President, and said that arrangements would be made to stop at Winona, his home, at St. Paul and at Minneapolis.

Representative Dwight was a guest of the President at luncheon.

Among the White House callers were Senators Wetmore, Heyburn, Warner, Bulkeley, Brandegee, Crane, Burkett, Stephenson, Smith, du Pont, Jones and McCumber; Representatives Smith, of Iowa; Smith, of Michigan; Norris, Wilson, Foster, O'Connell, Needham, Broussard, Olcott, Scott and Humphrey.

The President left the White House shortly before 3 o'clock for the Chevy Chase golf links with Vice-President Sherman, Senator Bourne, Captain Butt and General Edwards.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Society, as usual on Sundays in July and August, is scattered at the various seaside and mountain resorts, and while the country seats along the Hudson Valley are for the most part closed, those on Long Island and on the opposite shore of the Sound still remain open and the scene of gay and festive parties for the week ends, while it is needless to add that the country and yacht clubs are thronged from Saturday morning until Monday. At Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton and other places equal in fashion and popularity the season has begun much earlier than usual, and entertainments have begun to crowd the calender. True, many well known persons are still lingering abroad, but their absence, though regretted, is not permitted to interfere with the programme, and their return next month will merely add to its success.

If there is one point more than any other which is serving as a magnet to-day to the smart set, it is Newport, where a large fleet of the New York Yacht Club arrived on Thursday from New London to take part in the races set for Friday and yesterday off Brenton Reef. The fleet is under the command of the new commodore, Arthur Curtiss James, who is giving a series of entertainments on board his flagship, the Aloha, his example in this respect being followed by the vice-commodore, Henry Walters, on board the Narada. The fleet disperses to-morrow, but this preliminary cruise, which has been most successful, will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the regular August long-distance cruise, which will extend from Newport to Bar Harbor, whence a special train will leave on Sunday, August 15, to bring back to town all those yacht owners and their guests who may wish to return to the city.

Among the arrivals at Newport in the last week have been Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who have been abroad for a considerable time and for whom a number of entertainments are being given.

Of course, the visit of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club next month will be one of the features of the season at Bar Harbor, and will be followed two days afterward by the annual horse show, which is always made the occasion of much hospitality. Golf and tennis tournaments are also on the programme, the former beginning next Thursday and the latter on Tuesday, August 10, under the auspices of the Kebo Valley Club, which is the hub of all social life at Bar Harbor. Its officers this year include Dr. Robert Amory, of Boston, as president, while Arden M. Robbins, Amos R. Pinchot and Casimir de Rham Moore are among the governors. The ladies' committee comprises Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and the Countess de Laugier-Villars.

Bar Harbor draws many of its most popular and regular summer residents from Lenox, and at the latter place several villas which have been open during the early summer have been closed during the last few days, owing to the departure of their occupants for the Maine resort. They will return at the end of August for September, when the season in the Berkshires is always at its height. Among the attractions scheduled for September are the dog show, which is to take place in the last week of the month, and the hunt ball, while the question as to whether there is to be a horse show is still in abeyance. The difficulty in the way of an exhibition of this kind is that of finding fields and adjacent stabling sufficiently extensive for the purpose, now that the property which William Douglas Sloane formerly placed at the disposal of the association is no longer available. The Berkshire Hunt, which is so active a factor in Lenox life, has this year as master Frederick Bull, who has taken the place of David T. Dana. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull have taken Deepdene, the villa of Dr. Francis H. Kinnicutt, for the season.

Arriving this week from Europe on Tuesday and Wednesday are Charles Lanier, Mrs. Robert Winthrop and the Misses Winthrop, Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Griscom, the former of whom, after having served the United States as chargé d'affaires in Constantinople, as minister in Persia and Japan and as ambassador in Brazil and Italy, is now returning home to settle down to the practice of law in New York. Before starting on this career, however, he will spend the remainder of the summer with Mrs. Griscom at Bar Harbor to recuperate from the fatigue to which both were subjected in connection with the distribution of American relief to the sufferers from the earthquake in Southern Italy.

Open air horse shows receive a considerable amount of attention on the part of society during the summer months. On Thursday week comes the Bayshore Horse Show, which is always very popular with the Long Island set, largely attended, and the occasion of much hospitality. Bradish Johnson and Samuel and Harry T. Peters are taking an active part in the management of the undertaking, in connection with which Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to officiate as one of the judges. The Monmouth County Horse Show opens on the following Tuesday at Long Branch, N. J., and lasts throughout the remainder of the week, during which there will be much festivity and entertaining all along the Jersey coast. Among those who will have house parties for the affair are Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will take a party of friends from Newport to Long Branch for the occasion.

Polo enthusiasts will flock to the New Jersey shore for the week beginning next Thursday, when the scene of the tournament will be transferred from Cedarhurst, Long Island, to the fields of the Rumson Polo Club. On July 24 it moves to Southampton, and thence to Point Judith and to Saratoga. Fresh zest and additional popularity have been given to this sport by the brilliant victory achieved by the Meadow Brook team in England, where it has carried everything before it.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, who arrived from Europe on Friday, left town yesterday for Newport, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Curtenius Gillette are spending the summer at their country place at Northport, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., will sail for Europe on August 4, to remain abroad until December.

Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar sailed for Europe yesterday to spend the remainder of the summer abroad.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland and Mrs. William H. Tillinghast are occupying the Dutch cottage at the Malvern, Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jared G. Baldwin, jr., of No. 158 West 58th street, are spending the summer at Magnolia, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root will pass part of next month in the North Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall have returned to their summer home at Greenwich, Conn., from Lenox, where they spent the Fourth.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 10.—Mrs. John Sloane is entertaining at Wyndhurst Mrs. Watson Thompson, Miss Adelaide Davidson, Preston Watson and Raymond Noyes.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons entertained at dinner to-night at Stoneover.

Admiral and Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich, of Washington, are guests of Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes at Coldbrook.

Mrs. Charles S. Mellen and her mother, Mrs. John S. Livingston, have gone to the Bretton Woods by motor.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave the last of her series of whists at Clipston Grange to-night.

Mrs. Robb De Peyster Tytus has issued cards for tea at Ashintully Farm on Tuesday to meet Mrs. Elliot C. Brown.

R. Horace Gallatin has returned to Lenox. Mrs. Fordham Morris will accompany him to Bar Harbor on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, who have been at Elm Court, have returned to their country place on the Hudson.

Those registered at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, include J. Ramsey Hoguet, Miss Renie E. Hoguet, Miss Laura J. Post, Miss Grace Elliston, of New York; the Rev. E. B. Bruen, Miss H. A. Bruen and Miss K. B. Patton, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Nelson Doubleday, Sidney W. Hughes, Samuel C. Carter, jr., Harry Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Cole, Mrs. A. S. Walker, Miss Caroline Thompson, Charles H. Ridder and Victor Ridder, of New York, are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax has issued invitations for luncheon at Wayside for Wednesday. Mrs. Fairfax's youngest son, who recently underwent an operation, is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. James R. Jesup is entertaining Mrs. William Rockefeller and Mrs. M. H. Dodge at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse have gone to Pride's Crossing to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, at Eagle's Nest.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, who have been guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane, have gone to Bar Harbor.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 10.—Colonel Schuyler Crosby, of New York, who is ill at the Newport Hospital, was reported to-day as being comfortable.

Paul J. Rainey, who is about again after his illness, was at the Casino this morning, and held a sort of informal reception for his Newport friends. Mr. Rainey will spend the greater part of the season here, although he will not take a cottage.

On account of the number of yachts in port, many dinners and luncheons were given to-day. Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James gave a dinner at Beivoir. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at Sherwood and other dinner entertainers were Mrs. Joseph Dilworth and Professor Alexander Agassiz.

Miss Baldwin, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Slater at Hopedene.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Rainey departed for New York on the steam yacht Cassandra to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have as their guest C. B. Carroll, of New York.

Paul J. Rainey, Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Lawrence L. Gillespie, W. P. Cresson, C. B. Carroll and Mrs. Henry Lawrence registered at the Casino to-day.

W. P. Cresson, of Washington, is a guest at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont returned from New York to-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has arrived on the steam yacht North Star from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have returned from abroad and are at their Newport home.

Miss Margaret Stewart, of New York, has ended her visit with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, and is now the guest of Mrs. Roland Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, of Tuxedo Park, are occupying the Gilbert cottage for the season.

Lorillard Spencer, jr., returned from New York to-day.

Cyril Hatch, of New York, is spending the week end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have taken possession of their summer home on Ochre Point. They have been staying at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill arrived at her villa to-day for the season.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 10.—Delightfully cool weather still favors the colonists at Tuxedo, and as yet few of the cottages have been vacated for the mid-summer. A number of automobile touring parties arrived at the Club House to-day for luncheon, and many house parties were given by the residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carey will leave here next week to pass the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar will go abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Griffin are in their villa for the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Smith are in the Greenough house.

Other late cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ogden and Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and family will depart next week for Nantucket, and Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards will spend the summer at their summer home at Pride's Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have returned from a brief visit in the northern part of New York State.

Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, St. George Brooke Tucker, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., M. D. Robinson, William A. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Borland, Miss Borland, F. Abbott Ingalls, H. P. Rogers, jr., Hoffman Miller, E. M. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, Miss Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swan, Grant Parish, F. J. Dieter, E. E. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pitkin.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL NOTES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., July 10.—The first of the regular Saturday morning golf tournaments at Kebo to-day resulted in a victory for Dr. J. Austin Furfer, of Boston, while William Rhinelander Stewart, jr., of New York, and George S. Robbins, of Philadelphia, were tied for second place. Thirty contestants took part—an unusually large number for the first match of the season.

Mrs. George Dodge, of New York, who has taken Balance Rock, the Alexander Maitland cottage, arrived to-day.

The usual Saturday evening hop was held at the Swimming Club to-night, with a large attendance.

The date of the automobile exclusion meeting here has been set for Thursday, July 15. The Selectmen of Southwest Harbor, the only town on the island in which there is any doubt of the outcome, have set the date of their meeting for the day following—Friday, July 16.