Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—8:30—Fain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Beauty Spot.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
LYRIC—8:15—The Motor Girl.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK—Children's carnival week.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Climax.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Agents Wanted	8	4	Foreign Resorts	9	3-6
Amusements	12	6	Furnished Houses to Let, Country	8	4
Apartments to Let	8	5	Help Wanted	8	4
Apartment Hotels	8	6	Instruction	8	1
Auction Sales	8	5	Lost Bankbooks	8	5
Automobiles	5	6	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Bankers and Brokers	10	1	Ocean Steamers	8	7
Books and Publications	4	1-2	Proposals	11	6
Business Chances	8	5	Railroads	8	5
Carpet Cleaning	8	5	Real Estate	8	4-6
Citations	11	6	School Agencies	8	1
Copartnership Notices	10	6	Special Notices	7	6
Desks and Office Furniture	8	5	Steamboats	8	6
Dividend Notices	10	6	Summer Resorts	8	2-3
Domestic Situations Wanted	8	4-5	The Turf	12	6
Dressmaking, etc	8	5	To Whom It May Concern	10	6
Excursions	8	1	To Let for Business Purposes	8	6
European Advertisements	9	3-4	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Financial	10	5-6	Typewriting, etc	8	5
Financial	11	4-6	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	8	4
Furnished Rooms to Let	8	5	Work Wanted	8	4

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 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: The session was brief and no business was transacted. ═══ House: The urgent deficiency bill carrying an appropriation of $25,000 for the President's travelling expenses, was passed.

FOREIGN.—Argentina has sent a passport to the Bolivian Minister ordering him to leave Buenos Ayres within twenty-four hours, and has recalled her envoy at La Paz; anger of Bolivia's refusal to accept the boundary award caused the action. ═══ The Clemenceau Cabinet was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 212 to 176, M. Clemenceau having been led by M. Delcassé's opposition in the debate on the naval scandal to attack the former Premier on his Moroccan policy; President Fallières accepted the cabinet's resignation. ═══ Fighting between the Spanish troops and the Moors was resumed at Melilla; the attack on Saturday was well planned and executed, and the tribesmen were repulsed only after hand-to-hand fighting around the Spanish guns. ═══ Tribesmen near the Persian frontier in the vilayet of Mosul ambushed half a battalion of Turkish troops, killing forty men. ═══ Another suffragette was discharged from Holloway Jail, after having fasted 151 hours. ═══ Hubert Latham hopes to make another attempt to cross the Channel in his monoplane on Friday. ═══ Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, has decided to retire from the post.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department received assurances from Peking that American bankers will share in the Chinese railroad loan. ═══ Orville Wright made a flight of one hour and twenty minutes in his aeroplane at Fort Myer, circling the parade grounds eighty-three times and executing a series of figure eights. ═══ Lieutenant William F. Bevan, U. S. M. C., testified at the Sutton hearing in Annapolis that on the night of Lieutenant Sutton's death he found Lieutenant Osterman and Sergeant De Hart sitting on Sutton's body, and that shortly afterward he saw Sutton extend his arm from under him to the right of his head and shoot. ═══ The judges of the Common Pleas Court at Pittsburg refused to grant injunctions restraining the Pressed Steel strike at McKee's Rocks, Penn.; the men threatened to renew violence. ═══ Through the efforts of Father Becsewski, a Polish priest, an agreement was reached between the Standard Steel Car Companies and its striking employes at Butler, Penn. ═══ One man was seriously hurt and scores of others were beaten and bruised when an attempt was made to conduct tin strike breakers through the streets of Newcastle, Penn. ═══ Dr. W. R. Huntington, of Grace Church, this city, is steadily growing weaker, and the physicians say there is no hope for his recovery.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Mayor McClellan returned unexpectedly from the Adirondacks to act on the building code, taking the responsibility from Acting Mayor McGowan. ═══ A tug sank a freighter in broad daylight off St. George, Staten Island, one of the latter's crew perishing. ═══ The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, in deciding the question of jurisdiction raised by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad under the employer's liability act passed by Congress in 1908, in effect declared the whole act unconstitutional. ═══ Charles R. Crane, recently appointed Minister to China, visited the financial district and was the guest at a luncheon at the Midday Club at which the impending Chinese railroad loan was discussed. ═══ A majority of the Ennis & Stoppani creditors accepted a composition involving the payment of 15 per cent cash and 85 per cent in notes payable within two years and not bearing interest. ═══ London Lloyds wrote a policy for $100,000 on the life of E. H. Harriman for a local broker here to protect him in the case of the financier's death. ═══ The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold its holdings of $10,000,000 Atchison preferred to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ═══ The McAdoo tunnels worked smoothly, carrying many passengers during the rush hours and cutting down traffic on the ferries.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 60.

TO SIGN OR NOT TO SIGN.

There seems to have been some doubt in Washington as to the propriety of sending to the President for signature the joint resolution passed by Congress submitting to the states an amendment to the Constitution removing restrictions on the power of the federal government to levy direct taxes. The point unsettled was whether the joint resolution is or is not legislation in the proper sense. The Constitution is explicit in requiring that every act of the two houses, except a decision to adjourn, shall go to the President for approval or disapproval. It says:

> Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. . . . Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

It may be noted as a curious reversal by interpretation of the plain provisions of the Constitution that Congress passes many resolutions known as concurrent which do not go to the President. Those deal with questions of administration in the Capitol building, over which Congress has jurisdiction, and with what are held to be expressions of opinion by Congress, to which it is not desired to commit the Executive Department. Such concurrent resolutions do not become laws of the United States in the strict sense. Yet it seems clear that the Constitution did not contemplate a distinction of that sort, and some authorities have held that had the Supreme Court ever been called upon to construe the section of the Constitution which we have quoted, it would inevitably have decided that "concurrent resolutions" are covered by the phrase "every order, resolution or vote to which "the concurrence of the Senate and the House of "Representatives may be necessary." The fact that the framers of the Constitution named a single exception tends strongly to show that they had in mind no other possible departure from the rule of joint action with the Executive. Precedents exist, however, which classify the passage of a constitutional amendment as a nonlegislative act. The assumption is made that Congress can legislate only under conditions constitutionally established, and that in paving the way for an alteration of the Constitution it employs a special political function. The section of the Constitution dealing with amendments is separated from the section dealing with the general powers of the legislative department. It says nothing about submitting an amendatory resolution to the President, and perhaps the framers of the instrument saw no necessity for such a provision because, since a two-thirds majority was required in each branch to pass a proposed amendment, the conditions which made the normal check of a possible Presidential veto advisable and useful did not exist. Congress was supposed to be co-operating with the state legislatures in doing a special thing, and its work had to be referred to the state legislatures, which exercise no jurisdiction whatever over federal legislation proper. That was the view taken by Justice Samuel Chase, of the Supreme Court, in discussing the validity of the Eleventh Amendment, submitted to the states in 1794, without the signature of the President. Justice Chase said:

> The negative of the President applies to the ordinary class of legislation. He has nothing to do with the proposition or adoption of amendments to the Constitution.

Nevertheless the so-called "Corwin amendment," submitted in 1861 and intended to prevent secession, was signed by the President. It failed of ratification, being approved by only three states. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, the last adopted, were sent to the states through the agency of the Department of State. That course will apparently be followed with the proposed Sixteenth Amendment. It is interesting to note, however, that in so important a procedure as the submission of amendments the Constitution failed to make it absolutely clear whether Congress was expected to exercise its recognized legislative functions or to act in some special non-legislative capacity.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

The changes made by the conference committee in the corporation tax section of the tariff bill undoubtedly soften the hardships imposed on the class specially legislated against by that section. The rate of taxation is reduced from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. The revenue to be raised by a 2 per cent charge on corporation dividends or income would probably have exceeded the sum needed to supplement the government's receipts from customs and internal revenue. After the corporation tax amendment was accepted by the Senate it was decided to increase the internal tax on certain manufactures of tobacco. If that advance is approved by the House of Representatives several million dollars will be added to the Treasury's annual income. A 1 per cent tax on corporation dividends, therefore, promises reinforcement enough. If a miscalculation is made and a deficit should be shown in 1909-'10 and 1910-'11 the rate could easily be advanced to 1½ or 2 per cent.

The dropping of the Clapp amendment, aimed at holding companies, is also an improvement. Whether or not sound public policy is served by penalizing holding companies in the strict sense, the Clapp amendment, striking at them, missed its mark by burdening with double taxation the stockholders of a large number of corporations which cannot be legitimately classed as holding companies. It annulled the reasonable exemption from taxation of all funds derived by corporations as dividends from other corporations. Such an annulment might be justified as an attack on the practice of vesting the control of many subsidiary corporations in one proprietary concern. But in imposing double taxation on the dividends received by banks, trust companies and railroads on investments made by them in good faith for investment purposes and with no idea of exercising control while avoiding direct responsibility, it contemplated a further injustice to the holders of one kind of personalty already singled out from the mass of owners of securities to bear the burden of the new special tax. While bond owners and preferred stock holders escape taxation on the income from their investments in corporation securities, it would be grossly unfair to expect the common stock holder to meet, first, the tax on interest paid on bonds in excess of capital stock, then the charge on his own dividend fund, and then a third charge on that portion of his dividend fund which had come from the treasury of another corporation.

We hope that at least one more improvement will be made before consideration of the corporation tax section is concluded. The extent of the publicity aimed at by the framers of the section is not entirely clear. In a recent statement giving his reasons for opposing the corporation tax Representative Bennet, of this city, said:

> It will not give corporation publicity, though it promises it. By the terms of Section 6 no information concerning a corporation can be made public except by express direction of the President of the United States. The lodging of this terrific power in any office is gravely unwise.

Mr. Bennet's criticism shows that the publicity provisions of the corporation tax scheme are not well understood. It is provided in the Senate's amendment that the return of a corporation, showing its resources, expenditures and taxable income, together with any corrections made by the Commissioner, shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and there become a public record. But it is also provided that "it shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, "agent, clerk or other officer or employe of the "United States to divulge or make known in "any manner whatever not provided by law to "any person any information obtained by him "in the discharge of his official duty, or to "divulge or make known in any manner not provided by law any document received, evidence "taken or report made under this section except upon the special direction of the President."

There seems to be some ground for questioning how much publicity is here intended and some ambiguity about the phrase "not provided by law." It is important that the rights of privacy of corporations in no way affected with a public interest should be preserved to them; for a sinister and ruinous use of business secrets might be made by trade rivals intent on driving weaker concerns to the wall. No public advantage can come from the exposure to business enemies of the private affairs of private corporations. We trust that adequate safeguards will be provided against the betrayal of facts which the government is to be empowered to obtain, but which business competitors have no right to know.

SANITATION IN MANILA.

In the report of the Philippines health bureau for the first quarter of 1909, which has just come to hand, a new project for the improvement of sanitary conditions in Manila is outlined. A committee was appointed a few months ago by the Governor General to inquire into the extent of the swamps in that city and of the land subject to inundation in the season of floods. An estimate of the cost of draining these districts or of raising their level by filling is to be made by the committee, which has been instructed also to make recommendations for financing the work, in case it shall be undertaken. Whether the necessary outlay should be made by the property owners or by the city government and whether in the second contingency a special tax would be advisable are questions regarding which suggestions are invited. Reinforced by the addition of two new members, the same committee is also to study the problem of securing better protection from cholera.

One of the benefits sure to result from draining the swamps of Manila would be the prevention to a considerable degree of malaria. That disease rarely terminates fatally, but in tropical countries it temporarily disables such a large proportion of the population as materially to interfere with industry of almost every kind. For that reason, if for no other, the adoption of the most efficient means of suppressing the malady—making the breeding of mosquitoes impossible—is exceedingly desirable. The instituting of an investigation into the feasibility of applying the proper remedy and of increasing the value of property in Manila at the same time is a beneficent public service, the credit for which is evidently due to General James F. Smith, whose administration has ended within the last two months.

Though there was not a case of cholera in Manila during the first quarter of the current year, the war on that particular plague is by no means over. It seldom appears in the cooler months of the year, and it prevailed to an unusual extent in the Philippines last summer and fall. It probably contributed more largely than any other one disease to the large death rate in Manila in 1908—47.62 in every 1,000 residents. Last year's mortality from all causes in that city has been exceeded only once in ten years, and was in strong contrast with that of 1907, when the death rate was only 32.59. Manila is now fortunate enough to have an excellent water supply, an important factor in a campaign against intestinal disorders. Danger is apparently not so great from within as from without. Many of the interior towns in the Philippines, not very remote from the capital, often suffer when Manila is practically free from cholera, and an invasion from those sources is of frequent occurrence. How to keep the disease out when it is out seems to be the most important question to be answered.

TAKING PEOPLE OUT OF THE CITY.

Acting Mayor McGowan deplores the fact that the new McAdoo tunnels will take people out of Manhattan to New Jersey, while the city is doing nothing to open up Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond for residence. It is an outrage, he says, that it should be so. Who is responsible, however, but the present administration? It has spent $300,000,000, borrowed on the city's credit, and has supplied no rapid transit facilities. If it had kept its promise to Brooklyn, the Fourth avenue subway would have been half constructed by this time, and that would have proved, to some extent at least, a rival to the Hudson River tunnels. If the present administration had been alive to the city's needs, it would have built the bridge loop both on this side and on the Brooklyn side of the river, and that would have given Brooklyn a large measure of rapid transit. Mr. McGowan refers to the idleness of the Belmont tunnel. But the city's suit concerning the franchise for that tunnel, which it has every prospect of losing, is responsible for tying up that transit facility. In general, if the city administration had done its duty, Mr. McAdoo's tunnels and the Pennsylvania tunnels under the Hudson would have been matched by lines to the east which would have done as much as rapid transit lines can to keep the people of New York within the city.

Other considerations besides superior transit facilities, however, make men commuters. Indeed, up to the present time, at least, the commuter has preferred to endure inferior means of getting to and from home for the sake of certain advantages to be gained from living in suburban towns. No commuter has such an excellent service as has the resident of upper Washington Heights or that part of The Bronx which is reached by the West Farms branch of the subway. Yet the movement to the suburbs is unchecked by these possibilities. The man who seeks the suburbs goes where land values are not so high as to preclude his occupying a detached single family house. Subways open up no such areas in New York. As soon as a rapid transit line is built land along it is immediately held at a value based upon its prospective use as sites for six-story apartments. Detached houses there become, generally speaking, impossible, and even if they were not impossible because of the high cost of land the building of them would be discouraged by the prospect of the erection of apartment houses in the neighborhood. Thus a most desirable part of the citizenship of the city is being forced outside metropolitan limits by the fact that no provision is made for it within those limits. The city thus loses not merely the taxpayers whose departure Mr. McGowan deplores, but a good part of its most intelligent electorate.

The German cities are meeting this situation by setting apart different areas for different classes of dwellings. Thus it is possible to find within the limits of Berlin, for example, areas of detached houses which have all the attractions of the ordinary suburban town. No apartment may intrude upon them, and the restrictions imposed by the city doubtless have their effect in keeping down speculative land values. If a piece of property cannot be used for the building of apartments, it cannot be held at a value based on its future use as an apartment house site. The German method of treating this land question is perhaps impossible here, but it has its advantages in keeping the city fit for occupation by others than the very rich and the very poor.

AMERICA OR PALESTINE?

In his address before the Jewish Chautauqua at Buffalo on Sunday Mr. Jacob H. Schiff became the exponent of a new Zionism, out of harmony with that which contemplates the establishment of a Jewish state in the Holy Land and the re-creation of a Jewish nation. On several occasions before he had given utterance to the views of a majority of the representative class of his people in this country, and in opposition to those of the recently immigrated class who dream of and make plans for the founding of a state in Palestine. The recent address was remarkable because of the fact that it suggested a remedy for what the speaker called "a mortifying cry" that the Jews must return to the Orient in order to fulfil their destiny. Thousands of Jews had just held memorial meetings for Dr. Herzl, the founder of the present Zionist movement, and preparations were going on for the celebration of the birthday of Dr. Max Nordau, one of the foremost men in the counsel of Herzl's followers, when Mr. Schiff pointed to the United States as a good enough Zion. According to his statement, there are now more than one million Jews in the city of New York, but as immigration has not ceased, and will not cease, he urged upon his hearers the wisdom of diverting the stream from New York and other North Atlantic seaports, and said:

> A well distributed population of some millions of our coreligionists, brought up under Anglo-Saxon influences, imbued with the Americanism of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, will form the best and most efficient centre our people can desire.

Seeing ahead "the return of a long era of prosperity," Mr. Schiff thought that employment might be found for large numbers in the great territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast, and threw a damper on the scheme which contemplates immigration to a country whose wealth of places made sacred by events of long ago and whose congenial atmosphere would not compensate for the loss of the greater opportunities of this country. In urging immigration and distribution in the hope that in time he will become "a blessing to the people of this "country among whom he is to live, and of which "he is to form an integral part," Mr. Schiff said that the Jew must maintain the religion of his fathers, and thus alone could he be justified in asking America to become the home of the multitudes who, through oppression and persecution, are compelled to come here.

On the same day and almost at the same hour that these remarks were made in Buffalo the Rev. Dr. Robert Cameron, preaching in the First Baptist Church in Boston, predicted that within a few years the commercial centre of the world would be in Babylon, and that that fact would be accomplished when a Jewish empire had been established in Palestine. But the empire which he saw in his mind's eye was not the one which formed the theme of Herzl's eloquence, nor the one for the establishment of which Nordau and his followers are now laboring. The "Jewish" empire will be established, he said, and Babylon will become the world's commercial metropolis when the Jews shall have acknowledged Christ.

Having been delivered at the same time, the two addresses attracted much attention. On the one side, a Jew urging his people to adhere to their faith, and not to turn their faces toward the Orient; on the other, a Christian clergyman predicting the re-establishment of the Jewish nation when the Jews shall have become Christians. Between the two stand the followers of Herzl, whose enthusiasm survives all defeat, and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause is unbounded. They will unfurl the Zion banner in all parts of the world next Sunday, when the Nordau celebrations take place, and, regardless alike of Mr. Schiff and Dr. Cameron, will speak hopefully of their state in Palestine.

To the policeman who permitted the rifling of the Sage gift to Central Park the rhododendrons were only "rubbish." He surpasses the man to whom the primrose by the river's brim was only a yellow primrose.

One consideration regarding the proposed Panama bond issue that is being much discussed is the possibility of avoiding depreciation of the 2 per cent bonds while putting forth further bonds at a higher rate of interest. There appears to be some idea of accomplishing this by a higher tax on circulation taken out on the bonds bearing the higher rate of interest. Thus, for example, if bonds are issued at 2½ per cent, circulation on them would pay a tax of 1 per cent, while circulation on the present 2 per cent bonds pays a tax of only ½ per cent. The total income to the banks from either class of securities would be the same as from the other. But the issuing of bonds not available for circulation would be a surer way of maintaining the price of the present 2 per cents. The two classes of bonds would then not enter into competition with each other as investments.

Probably the objection to the cat and canary cartoon which was not posted in Manhattan was the "licking its chops" detail. J. Sergeant Cram taught it to do nothing so impolite.

The arrival at Amsterdam on Monday of the training ship Newport, of the New York Department of Education, was of peculiar interest in view of the fact that she bears a special message of fealty and affection to Holland from New York as a part of the Henry Hudson commemoration.

Now President Taft insists, if reported aright, upon the Democratic policy of free raw materials as embodied in the Wilson tariff of 1894. Thus the world moves.—Philadelphia Record.

The policy of free raw materials may have been Democratic in 1894. But most of the Democrats in Congress do not recognize it as Democratic now. They have been on the move, too, only backward instead of forward. For the Wilson-Cleveland ideas of 1894 they have substituted the ante-bellum ideas of Robert J. Walker.

While Professor Anderson is studying the Yale athletes' hearts he might also find out about the Yale "sand" that has made so many of her teams victorious.

If Don Jaime does set up in the pretender business nine days after his father's funeral, he will give fresh color to Napier's famous remark that in the case of the Spaniard it is never safe to argue from his actions to his motives.

Mr. Latham, sitting high and dry on his airship in the middle of the British Channel, smoking a cigarette while waiting for a boat to come and take him ashore, did his best to emulate the heroes of Jules Verne's "Trip to the Moon," who when picked up in midocean in their monster rifle shell were found to be merrily playing dominos.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That the hunger for land is still far from being satisfied is shown by the rush of homeseekers to the registry office in Kalispell, Mont., filing applications for homesteads in the Flathead Indian reservation. There are thousands more applicants than there are homesteads, and municipal sleeping quarters have been opened to accommodate the crowds.

The evidences are strong and practical that the modern inventions greatly benefit the farmer—leaving out the automobile, perhaps, to which he is not yet reconciled. But the telephone and the trolleys give him access to and use of the nearest markets that he never enjoyed before; and a poor farmer is he who cannot keep in touch with the markets now.—Buffalo Commercial.

There is a rumor that Hartford, Conn., intends to make a bid for fame by establishing an asylum for the treatment of automobiles that have been worn out in the service, and that a society for the prevention of cruelty to automobiles is also under consideration. A speed antitoxin and a method of injecting common sense into chauffeurs might lessen the labors of the proposed institutions.

A professor of English history was telling his young men of the impressionable age about the Elizabethan era, when suddenly turning to one of the young men who seemed to be in a dream, with a faraway gaze, said: "And how old was Elizabeth, Mr. Case?" "Eighteen last birthday," came the instant reply.—Tit-Bits.

A news item stating that Guatemala is considering putting her monetary system on a gold basis recalls a poker story about four players with $1,000,000 (Guatemalan) in the pot, which the winner exchanged for $400 (American gold), but it took him four days to do it, as $100 gold was all the money changer would part with at a time.

A man said to be a lineal descendant of John Wesley has adopted the Mormon faith, and so has his wife. It might be interesting to examine Wesley's grave and see if the founder of Methodism has turned over.—Buffalo Courier.

The men of '49, the California pioneers, are rapidly dwindling. There are now only seven members of the Sacramento Society of California pioneers. The eighth member recently died, and the survivors acted as pallbearers and mourners.

Among the prisoners brought before a Chicago police magistrate one Monday morning was one, a beggar, whose face was by no means an unfamiliar one to the judge.

"I am informed that you have again been found begging in the public streets," said his honor, sternly, "and yet you carried in your pocket over $10 in currency."

"Yes, your honor," proudly returned the mendicant. "I may not be as industrious as some, but, sir, I am no spendthrift."—Harper's Weekly.

The full name of the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died a few days ago, was Charles Maria de los Dolores Jean Isidore Josef François Quirin Antoine Michel Gabriel Rafaël, Prince de Bourbon, and he carried it sixty-one years.

The banana, a product exclusively of tropical countries, has come to be an important article of commerce and valuable for food, although comparatively a short time ago the fruit was almost unknown in this country. And the banana is sharing the experience which comes to other products. The business of importing has been overdone, and in some parts of the United States bananas are a drug in the market. But as a rule it may be said that when a food article is overabundant there is some compensation in the resulting cheapness.—Troy Times.

Philadelphia is jealous of New York's multiplied tunnels and rapid transit facilities, and "The Press" of that city is becoming anxious as to the fate of the Delaware River tunnel proposition, at the same time bemoaning the fact that the Market street subway, while a brave beginning, has no followers in sight.

Of ready wit, the Archbishop of Canterbury is a great example. He was going in with a number of other clergymen to luncheon after some great ecclesiastical function, when an unctuous dignitary observed, "Now to put a bridle on our appetites!"

Quick as lightning the Archbishop retorted, "Say, rather, now to put a bit between your teeth."—Pathfinder.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 20.—The President spent almost three hours this morning with the Cabinet going over the estimates of appropriations for the executive departments for the next fiscal year. A large saving will result from the President's hard work in the interest of economy. It is predicted that approximately $50,000,000 will represent the reduction of appropriations as a result of the most careful study and pruning of the estimates by the President's "budget committee."

Senator Curtis, who is for free hides, said after his talk with the President to-day that he believed the conferees would agree by Friday or Saturday. "A Republican first of all," was the answer the Senator gave when asked as to the truth of a report that he was an insurgent against the administration.

President Taft had conferences before and after the Cabinet meeting with various members of the two houses, including Vice-President Sherman, Senator Aldrich, who spent two hours with him after luncheon; Senator Crane and Representative Dwight. The President also discussed the tariff with Senator Penrose, who was a guest at breakfast, and Senator Warren, who was a guest at luncheon. Representative Hinshaw said when leaving the White House that "the President showed confidence in obtaining the things he is fighting for, and is encouraging his friends to use their influence to settle the fight at an early date." That the President will stand firm for free raw materials was the impression gained by White House callers to-day.

E. G. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry for South Carolina, presented to the President a copy of resolutions adopted by the State Farmers' Union of South Carolina and later by the National Farmers' Union at its meeting in Atlanta. Mr. Watson asked the President to appoint a special representative, selected from the cotton belt territory, to be sent to foreign countries to collect data which will benefit the cotton industry of this country.

The President told Representative Dawson that he would visit Davenport, Iowa, on his Western trip if possible.

It was nearly 4:30 o'clock before the President left the White House for the golf links. He did not have luncheon until after 2 o'clock, and spent the rest of the time in conference with Senator Aldrich, except for fifteen minutes, when he received the Chinese chargé d'affaires, Mr. Ou, and an interpreter.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hollingsworth, of Boston, have arrived at Islip, Long Island, to spend the remainder of the summer with Schuyler L. Parsons. Mrs. Hollingsworth was Miss Evelyn Parsons before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Foote have left their country place at Morristown, N. J., for their camp on Upper Saranac Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard have gone to Southampton, Long Island, where they have taken the Charles E. Miller cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, who have been until now at their country place in Hyde Park, go this week to Bar Harbor, where they have leased a villa in the Ocean Drive for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons are at the Crossways, Locust, N. J., and have staying with them their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Weld, who recently returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, jr., will go to Bar Harbor to-morrow, and will be at Lawnfield for the remainder of the season.

Lispenard Stewart has arrived in town from Newport, and will remain here until the end of the week.

Lloyd Phœnix is cruising along the New England coast on board his yacht, the Intrepid, and has as his guest Colonel Schuyler Crosby, who has recently left the Newport Hospital and is on the road to recovery from his illness.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullough.

Mrs. Morgan Dix, with Miss Margaret Dix and John Dix, is spending the summer at Southampton, Long Island.

Richard Mortimer did not accompany Mrs. Mortimer and his daughter when they sailed for Europe the other day. He has gone to Oak Bluffs, Mass., where he will stay for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Manice have gone to Southampton, Long Island, and are at their cottage there for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Trowbridge are at their camp on Spitfire Lake for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John R. Livermore is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, at Manchester, Mass., where they have the Head place for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting are also at Manchester.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 20.—Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes have returned from Wilmington, Vt., where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren Sturges.

Miss Grace Sedgwick is home from Oyster Bay, where she was a guest of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert is a guest of Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Newbold, of Baltimore, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James Forbes, of Croton-on-the-Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewer have arrived in Lenox.

Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, who were guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Shadow Brook Farm for the week end, have gone to the Adirondacks by motor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield have returned to Noroton, Conn., from Lenox, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell will arrive in Lenox this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake.

Mrs. Pierre Jay has returned to Sunnybank from a visit to Mount Kisco.

Miss Margaret Chadwick, who has been a guest of Mrs. Newbold Morris, has gone to the shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Orman G. Smith, who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Narragansett Pier.

Miss Helen Chace will start to-morrow for Bar Harbor.

Miss Civilese Alexandre is visiting friends at Lake Champlain.

Miss Mabel Choate has gone to Newport for the remainder of July.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 20.—Another cottage rental was announced here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rayneal, of New York, have taken the A. M. Chase villa, in Wickham Road, which for the last few seasons has been occupied by Paul J. Rainey.

Registered at the Newport Casino to-day were Le Roy King and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have decided to spend the remainder of the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor have gone to Southampton for a few days on their yacht.

During the coming fall and winter the Breakers, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's residence, is to undergo extensive alterations.

Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Zabriskie will entertain to-morrow, there is to be a clambake at the club on Saturday, Augustus Jay is to entertain at the Clambake Club on August 7 and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker have planned a dance at the club on July 30.

Miss Charlotte Peil will give a musical next Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer will entertain at dinner on Thursday evening, and Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr will give a dinner on August 7.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie are planning a dinner for next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt will be week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, of Tuxedo, are at the Gilbert cottage for the summer.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James left for New York to-day on the yacht Aloha.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are going to Saratoga at the end of the month for a week's stay.

Mrs. H. E. Parsons and family arrived to-night for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Goold Hoyt is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post.

Max Agassiz has returned from Marblehead.

Servants of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are preparing Cross-Ways for occupancy.

R. Livingston Beeckman, Lispenard Stewart and Hamilton B. Tompkins have returned from New York.

William K. Vanderbilt, jr., will return later in the week to visit his mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Miss Frances Arnold is confined to her summer home in Portsmouth as the result of a fall which she received here a few days ago.

BAR HARBOR ITEMS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., July 20.—In spite of frequent showers that threatened to mar the out-of-door festivities, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair gave their annual reception and fête this afternoon. The handsome Italian garden of the estate was to have been the centre of attraction, but at the last minute it was necessary to hold the reception indoors. Several hundred guests, practically all Bar Harbor society, were present, for this reception is an annual event. Music was furnished throughout the afternoon and the capacity of the broad grounds was taxed at times.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, of New York, has announced a song recital, to be given by Max Heinrich at her cottage, Brookend, Friday afternoon of this week.

VENEZUELAN DIPLOMAT HERE.

Augusto F. Pulido Comes to Join Legation at Washington as Secretary.

Augusto F. Pulido, who was recently reappointed by President Gomez as secretary of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, arrived here yesterday on the Red "D" steamer Zuelia. Señor Pulido served in the same capacity and as chargé d'affaires at Washington for about twelve years, but was removed by President Castro.

When diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela were renewed a few months ago, President Gomez sent Gil Borges as secretary to Washington, intending to give Señor Pulido a similar office in Paris. It is understood that the importance of the latter's presence in Washington because of his wide experience there was urged upon President Gomez by Venezuelan and American friends, which resulted in his return to this country.

SUFFRAGETTE FASTING RECORD.

Another Woman Discharged from Jail After 151 Hours Without Food.

London, July 20.—The success of several suffragettes in obtaining their release from prison yesterday by carrying out a "hunger strike," has caused all the suffragettes in Holloway jail to adopt this method for obtaining their freedom. Miss Elsie MacKenzie was discharged from prison to-day in a critical condition, having gone 151 hours without tasting food.

SHORTER LINE—NEWPORT TO NEW YORK

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 20.—George Henry Warren and several other summer residents of Newport are interesting themselves in a rapid transit scheme to lessen the time taken for the trip between Newport and New York. At present it is a six or seven hour trip between the two places via Wickford and Wickford Junction.

Mr. Warren by boarding the Shore Line train at Kingston instead of Wickford Junction on Monday, saved an hour's time.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL DENIED.

London, July 20.—The report published in the Lisbon newspapers that King Manuel of Portugal is to be betrothed to Princess Alexandra of Fife is authoritatively denied here.

SMOKE AND TUBERCULOSIS.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

Tuberculosis is not the only disease which makes its dread progress through smoke and consequent murk. Other diseases would be less frequent and malignant in the cities were it not for the unhealthy death pall that hangs in the atmosphere laden with sorrow and disaster. In Dayton it is less felt, perhaps, than in many other cities, but it is perceptible and demonstrable even here. Why do not people responsible for the conditions act as it is possible for them to act and prevent this situation? In one century from the present time it will be criminal to permit the waste material from any business to vomit into the atmosphere or surge into the streams and endanger the lives and health of citizens. Were it not possible to prevent this condition of affairs it would be deplorable. As it is, the situation is not only disgraceful, but it is criminal.

THE PEN SUPPLANTS THE RIFLE.

Colonel Roosevelt Stops Shooting to Write—Game Bag About Complete.

Naivasha, British East Africa, July 19.—Colonel Roosevelt, whose party is hunting on the south shore of Lake Naivasha from the ranch of Captain Richard Attenborough, has done no shooting since last Thursday, but has remained at the camp writing. The party will arrive at Naivasha on Wednesday, and after camping here for three days will go to Nairobi. The expedition will start for Kenya province on August 5. The members of the Roosevelt party are now shooting only rare specimens, their collection having been completed.

The Kenya province, where the Roosevelt expedition will go early next month, lies south of the River Gwaso Nyiro and east of the