Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
ASTOR—8:15—Paid in Full.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—8:30—Pain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
DALY'S—8:15—Billy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HACKETT—8:15—The Only Law.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Beauty Spot.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Gay Hussars.
LYRIC—8:15—The Motor Girl.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Climax.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 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 conference committee's report on the tariff bill was read and discussed for seven hours. House: The report on the Philippine tariff bill was adopted.

FOREIGN.—Emperor Nicholas arrived at Cowes, where the King, the Prince of Wales, other members of the royal family and leading officials had gathered to welcome him; after a review of the fleet there was a dinner on the Victoria and Albert. Barcelona reported that peace had been restored in the city and suburbs; no general strike occurred in Madrid, where great military precautions against an uprising of the workmen were taken. Advices from Madrid say that no further serious encounters have occurred at Melilla; the heavy losses on July 27 are attributed to incompetent leadership. Charles Brown, a banker, of Buffalo, committed suicide on board the Vaderland while the steamer was nearing Antwerp. A storm forced the Zeppelin II to return to Frankfort after starting for Cologne. A rigid dirigible of the largest type, three non-rigid dirigibles and two aeroplanes are being built in England for the use of the army and navy.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft in letters to Senators Borah and Brown said that if they had read The Tribune they would not have thought they had been "tricked," as they had declared was the case. Under the pending tariff bill Secretary MacVeagh is authorized to issue more than $290,000,000 Panama bonds and $200,000,000 Treasury certificates, but he is relied upon to await a favorable market. Vice-President Sherman at Utica said that there was no likelihood, in his opinion, of a tie vote in the Senate on the tariff bill, but should such a contingency arise he would cast his vote for the bill. The War Department on General Allen's suggestion, annulled the contract with A. M. Herring for a flying machine. The Alabama House, at Montgomery, passed without a dissenting vote the bill favoring an income tax amendment to the Constitution. It was learned in Dayton, Ohio, that Orville Wright would start for Berlin in about a fortnight to look after the foreign aeroplane business of the brother inventors. Judge Richardson, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, said in Boston that the divorce court was an institution of civilization. The monthly Treasury statement issued at Washington showed that the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $917,530,857.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. Dr. Baker, first assistant physician at Matteawan, gave his observations of Thaw since the latter's commitment to the asylum. Shortage in the supply of milk, owing to the protracted drouth, caused wholesale and retail dealers to raise their prices. Borough President Haffen demanded that Tammany support him for re-election if removed from office by the Governor. Shifting quicksands did fresh damage to Drydock 4, in the Brooklyn navy yard. Lieutenant August Kuhne pleaded not guilty and was put on trial at Police Headquarters. Denial was made of the rumor that the bank merger plan of the Carnegie Trust Company had fallen through. The Mendelssohn Glee Club chose Clarence Dickinson, of Chicago, to succeed Dr. Damrosch as its director. Cotton prices advanced 25 to 30 points almost instantly following the publication of the poor government report, showing the percentage of the normal crop on July 25 to be only 71.9. Traffic on the New York Central was blocked for more than two hours by a collision of a passenger train with a locomotive at 129th street and the Harlem River.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 67.

A SERVICE RECOGNIZED.

We have called attention to the willingness of most of the independent newspapers with low tariff tendencies to recognize the significance of President Taft's victory over the tariff reactionaries in Congress. Our former neighbor "The New York Times" seems to be almost alone among newspapers of the class described in trying to belittle the President's great public service and in charging him with becoming "responsible for a measure that breaks and betrays his campaign pledges." "The New York World" and "The Philadelphia Record" are not ready to go so far as to say with "The Times" that Mr. Taft has put himself "before the people in the attitude of a President who has not had the courage to make good his promises." They suggest that the new law will not make a radical change in industrial conditions here and greatly lower prices by permitting foreign importations in such a volume as to drive American products out of the home market. The measure was, of course, never intended to have such an effect. It was designed to be corrective, not destructive; to furnish adequate protection to American industry and labor, but at the same time to dispense with excessive duties and to point the way to a more rational application of the protective principle.

It is legitimate enough to say, too, that the new law will not be another Wilson-Gorman law. The Republican party never had any idea of passing such an anti-protection measure. President Taft never advocated a reduction of duties inconsistent with proper encouragement of American industry. It is fair enough for low tariff critics to say that there will be no general levelling down of prices under the tariff act of 1909—a levelling down resulting from an inflow of foreign goods, displacing goods produced here and thus lessening our industrial efficiency and narrowing the demand for home labor. But it is entirely unfair to condemn President Taft for not doing something which he never intended to do, and to ignore his patient and determined fight to carry through his own ideas of downward revision against a powerful combination of special interests represented in both parties in Congress. To assert that he made common cause with the reactionaries is to try to maintain a manifest absurdity.

We are glad to see that "The New York Evening Post" does not share that biassed and unjust view. It has more than once praised Mr. Taft for his stand against the elements in control in the Senate and, unlike "The Times," has remained firm in its original judgment that the House bill was in many respects a creditable attempt at tariff revision. It said yesterday:

> It is only just to admit that the President's insistence did wring something from the high tariff extortionists. Bad as the final bill is in many of its features it still has to be said of it, as we said of the Payne bill when it passed the House, that it is the best tariff law ever enacted by the Republican party. One Dingley citadel—the duty on hides—was completely blown up; several others are badly shattered. Taking the bill section by section, we find the reductions in duty far more numerous than the increases.

Commenting on the vote in the House of Representatives on the conference report, "The Washington Post," also independent, said last Sunday:

> The Democratic speeches were vigorous, but there is little comfort to the opposition in tariff struggles, and little, if any, political capital was made against the bill. . . . The public will take little stock in the Democratic charge that President Taft was "deceived" and "hoodwinked" into giving his approval to the conference report. He achieved more for downward revision in a week than the entire Democratic party and the Republican insurgents achieved in four months, and the probability is that he knows as much about the bill and its probable effects as they do. . . . We are strongly of the opinion that the tariff bill, as a whole, is acceptable to the country as a substantial, genuine revision downward.

These opinions, we think, fairly represent the feeling of the independent low tariff press. They may be accepted as evidence that the significance of the struggle over tariff rates at Washington has not been misunderstood, and that efforts to minimize the importance of President Taft's moral victory will be confined to a few rabid Democratic partisans and free trade irreconcilables.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The various habeas corpus proceedings in the Thaw case within the last year or so give force to the recommendation of the special committee of the Bar Association of this city that the law of habeas corpus be amended. As the law of this state now stands, a judge has no discretion, but must grant a writ of habeas corpus whenever one is applied for, a refusal subjecting him to a fine of $1,000. The committee of the Bar Association is going to ask the Legislature to repeal the section of the code of civil procedure containing this provision, and proposes an amendment in place of it to the effect that when it appears that a prior application for a writ of habeas corpus has been made and a final order has been entered dismissing the writ a judge to whom subsequent application is made for a new writ may refuse to grant it.

Such an amendment appears to be in accord with common sense, and it would certainly put a stop to the abuses which the Thaw case has revealed. Thaw has been in jail less than a year and a half, and in that time he has secured no fewer than four writs of habeas corpus, which have resulted in two long trials of his sanity. He had been in Matteawan only a few weeks when a writ was obtained from Justice Morschhauser, and a long hearing under it resulted in his being sent back to the asylum. A few weeks later another writ was granted by Justice Mills. A hearing on the facts, which had just been adjudicated, was granted, but the Thaw counsel declined to avail themselves of this opportunity, probably thinking that their plan to get their client into Pennsylvania in bankruptcy proceedings was more promising than another hearing under the habeas corpus writ. A few months later resort was made to the habeas corpus act again and Justice Tompkins granted the writ. When, however, he very properly sent the trial of the case to New York County the Thaw counsel declined to pursue their application further, since that disposition of the case did not accord with their plans. And again, after another short interval a new writ was secured from Justice Gaynor, the hearing under which is now being held by Justice Mills.

These hearings are not brief and formal, but have all the detail and circumstance of a criminal trial. The present case before Justice Mills has been going on for three weeks, and, with the testimony of alienists and hypothetical questions still impending, the end may be far off. To be sure, the case was adjourned for a few days, but as that was done expressly in order to give Justice Mills an opportunity to familiarize himself with its history, three weeks have been spent upon it. A large part of the evidence given at the two criminal trials of Thaw has been read in court, including the testimony of the alienists on both occasions. Except for the time necessary to obtain a jury, a habeas corpus proceeding to determine Thaw's sanity is almost as tremendous and dilatory as were the notorious trials to determine his guilt or innocence. If the public has reason to feel dissatisfied with legal processes which consume as much time as did the Thaw criminal trials, it has also ground for guarding against the needless repetition of long drawn out habeas corpus hearings. They clog the courts, consume time that the judges might be devoting to other business, and do their part to add to the law's delay.

Nor would any injustice result if the courts had the right to refuse an application for habeas corpus on the ground that the matter was *res adjudicata*. At reasonable intervals a person confined for lunacy like Thaw should be permitted to have his mental state passed upon by the courts, but the intervals could safely be left to the discretion of the judges. The law as it now stands is susceptible of gross abuse and the Thaw family are grossly abusing it. They will ultimately, if they can, make a scandal of the writ of habeas corpus.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

The Czar's visit to England is one of the most interesting and may prove to be one of the most profitable of all the royal expeditions in our time. A visit to England it, of course, actually is, despite the diplomatic fiction of the Czar's remaining on Russian territory while aboard the Standart; and we do not have to go so far back as 1814 to find a precedent for it, as some dispatches strangely declare. In fact, we should prefer not to recall that unhappy visit of Alexander I as a precedent, seeing that it was so closely followed by the formation of the Holy Alliance, which may be reckoned as the beginning of the Anglo-Russian estrangement. But it must be remembered that Nicholas I visited England and was there invested with the Order of the Garter in 1827, and that he was a guest of that country again in 1844. Alexander II also was in England for a week in the spring of 1874, and the present Czar visited Queen Victoria at Balmoral in 1896. The unhappy Alexander III was thus the only Czar for more than a hundred years who did not visit the United Kingdom, and his reign was marked not only by the prevalence of a terrorism which kept him much of the time a recluse, but also by the most acute stages of the suspicion and animosity which for many years existed between the two countries.

Relations between Russia and the United Kingdom ought logically to be intimate. It was Richard Chancellor and other Englishmen in the English Russian Company who, in the middle of the sixteenth century, founded the foreign commerce of Russia. It was in England that Peter the Great learned much about the shipbuilding trade. The late Czar was married to a sister of the present Queen of England, a Russian grand duchess became the wife of the King's eldest brother, and the present Czar is married to a niece of the English King. But all these things have not prevented the rise and the long prevalence of a condition of ill feeling which more than once was inflamed to a degree just short of open war. Probably there was blame on both sides. Assuredly there never was a time when an amicable understanding and co-operation—such, for example, as that which has been established between them in respect to Persia—would not have been for the good of both powers.

Addressing the sovereign of Austria-Hungary at St. Petersburg in 1874, Alexander II said: "In the friendship which binds us and also Emperor William and Queen Victoria, I see a most sure guarantee of peace." That was just before his visit to England. Of the four sovereigns referred to in that speech only one survives. But Nicholas II and Edward VII are as amicably and as peaceably disposed as were Alexander II and Victoria, and in their friendship and that of the French President—and, we may add, the popular good feeling among the three nations—a welcome and potent guarantee of peace is discernible. This visit of the Czar, returning the visit of the King to Russia, may mean in lands where personal sovereignty is still a vital force much more than a spectacle and a courtly function.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PEARY.

The departure of the Jeanie from St. John's, Newfoundland, carrying mail, food and coal to Commander Peary, naturally excites speculation as to the measure of success which has attended the explorer's efforts this year. If the object of his expedition has already been accomplished, Peary will doubtless come back within the next few weeks. However, as the Roosevelt, which took him to the Arctic regions last summer, could not force its way southward through the floating ice in the channel above Cape Sabine before July or August, and as he would probably need coal to continue his voyage home, he might be expected to wait for fuel at some convenient point—Etah, on the Greenland coast, for instance—until the arrival of his relief ship. If, on the other hand, he is dissatisfied with the result of last spring's work, it is not likely that he will move the Roosevelt from the harbor in which he placed her a year ago—on the coast of Grant Land, if he had good luck—but return by sledge to Etah in order to exchange dispatches with the Jeanie. In either contingency, therefore, definite news should be received from him by the middle of September, if not sooner.

The dispatch of a relief ship illustrates and the thoroughness with which Peary's preparations are always made. He foresees and provides for every need. Arrangements were made for keeping in communication with home before his own departure. His caution stands out in sharp contrast with the imperfect plans of Dr. Cook, who seems to have left a great deal to luck or chance. The Brooklyn explorer secured transportation in one direction only, and if he is yet alive he may be indebted to his rival, Peary, for the means of reaching the United States once more. An effort was made recently to raise money enough to equip an expedition to search for and rescue Dr. Cook, but it seems to have failed. If he has been able to work his way back to Etah, as he purposed to do, Peary may allow him to sail on the Jeanie. Whatever Dr. Cook's fate may be, Peary's foresight and fine power of organizing a polar campaign justify the heartiest wishes for his success.

FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE.

A request that should strongly appeal to the practical business sense which is regarded as dominant in the American mind is the one made last week by the Secretary of State for an appropriation of funds for the extension of the commercial activities of the federal government in promoting the foreign commerce of the United States, upon which the Senate promptly took favorable action. Our foreign commerce is now, it is true, the second largest in the world and as such might be deemed satisfactory. But the next competitor is so close to us as to give warning that our utmost exertions will be needed to maintain our rank and to suggest that we cannot afford to leave unused any legitimate means for commercial extension. Moreover, it is evident that the near future will see an enormous increase in the world's commerce, in which the United States should have a fitting share, and that can be secured only by wisely directed enterprise.

China and Latin America, Mr. Knox justly remarks, are the two regions of greatest potentiality as fields for foreign commerce and investment in the near future, and they are two fields which are conspicuously adapted to American enterprise. In China the adoption of the American principle of the open door and equal opportunities gives us a singularly strong moral and sentimental title to a prominent place in the markets. So far as financial investments are concerned, our State Department, through its diplomatic representatives, has just won a signal and important victory, which should encourage the endowment of that department with whatever means it might require for the further pursuance of the same equitable and beneficent aims. China is now working out in a peaceful, resolute and promising manner a political and social transformation, which, when completed, will mean an enormous increase in her foreign trade. When her four hundred million people become as great traders as those of other nations, the total volume of their imports will be so vast as to stagger statisticians, and historical, geographical and all other conditions justly entitle the United States to a foremost place in supplying that demand.

As for Latin America, its present magnitude is probably seldom appreciated, while its potentiality in the not distant future is almost beyond estimate. Leaving out of account the colonial possessions of four European powers, there are at the south of us in this hemisphere no fewer than twenty independent states, with a population which now exceeds seventy-six million and which is increasing more rapidly than our own. It is entirely possible that the present generation will see the population of Latin America, south of the Rio Grande, considerably exceeding that of Anglo-Saxon America, north of that boundary. Our proximity to the twenty republics, our traditional political relations with them and the exceptional measure of natural reciprocity in demand and supply which exists between us and them convincingly attest the desirability of employing all proper means for increasing our commercial intercourse with them. Mr. Knox reports that the existing machinery of the government for the promotion of American commerce is inadequate, and that fact alone is a sufficient argument for promptly providing for its extension and perfection until it shall be second to no other in the world.

A WELL MANAGED CITY.

The city of Paterson, N. J., has suffered so much in recent years from bad government, from fires and from a largely undeserved reproach of being a headquarters of criminal anarchy that it is gratifying to find it now making a far more favorable record, which, indeed, might well cause the Silk City to be an object of envy to many more pretentious municipalities.

The report of the Mayor for the last fiscal year makes a really remarkable showing. For the eighteen years immediately preceding the last two years there was invariably a deficit in the city's accounts at the end of each fiscal year. But the year before last that dismal rule was broken with a small surplus and last year the surplus was the largest in the city's history, although all bills had been paid and there had been exceptionally large appropriations for public works of various kinds. There were also large payments on the public debt, so that while $300,000 of school and street improvement bonds were issued, the net bonded debt was decreased by $88,000 and the floating debt by $224,000, and the yearly interest charge was reduced by more than 27 per cent.

All this was accomplished without increase of taxation. On the contrary, for the ensuing year the tax rate has been materially reduced, an achievement which may not be rivalled by any other city in the state. The secret of it all is that taxes have been thoroughly and promptly collected, needless expenses have been avoided, and the whole city government has been conducted in an economical as well as a highly efficient manner. Thus a considerable block of municipal bonds were paid off during the year with money saved in the various departments, and at the same time the general testimony was that the departments were more efficiently conducted than ever before.

Much credit for this commendable state of affairs is justly to be given to the Mayor and his lieutenants and to the various commissions which have been directing the business affairs of the city; for it will be recalled that Paterson is one of those cities which have revolted against aldermanic inefficiency and corruption and have adopted the system of government by commission. But we should probably give the chief credit after all to the aroused and aggressive public sentiment which made itself felt at the polls and thus brought about this municipal revolution. There is much in the saying that every city is as well governed as it deserves to be. Paterson has shown itself worthy of a better government than it used to have and it is now getting its deserts.

The withdrawal of Assemblyman Edwards, of the 3d Oneida District, from the field for renomination because of the direct nominations sentiment developed in his territory confirms the wisdom of those who got themselves renominated early.

Another joy riding mankiller has happily been detected and caught despite his cowardly abandonment of his victim in order to conceal his identity. Seeing that he confesses himself to be a thief, in having stolen his employer's car, and posts himself as either a liar or a fool by insisting that the car could not have killed the man it ran down because it was going "not more than twenty-five miles an hour," it ought not to take long to dispose of him.

A kind hearted Brooklyn family is boarding from twenty-five to fifty stray cats, against the protests of neighbors and sanitary authorities. Prevention of cruelty to animals sometimes does not prevent cruelty to human animals.

Senator Daniel's insistence that the Republican members of the conference committee on the tariff bill should have thrashed out their differences in the presence of their Democratic associates will not impress the public. On party measures of the first importance the minority conferrees do not participate in framing the conference report. On minor or non-partisan measures they do. Political etiquette governs in such matters rather than the formal conference rule in the Senate's manual. Had Mr. Daniel been chairman of a Democratic Finance Committee helping to frame a tariff bill he would most probably have followed the precedent of asking the opposition conferrees to wait outside. The situation is not one worth splitting technical hairs over.

Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland says that the Democratic leaders in that state are "animated by selfishness" and in many cases are "controlled by the lawless element." They must have a pretty lifelike imitation down in Maryland of one of our greatest civic and historic institutions—that with a base of operations in East 14th street. We didn't know that the Tiger had strayed so far beyond the Hudson.

The present naturalization law was a vast improvement on the hodge-podge of naturalization statutes in force before it was enacted. It greatly reduced the number of courts in which naturalization papers could be obtained and did much to end the gross frauds perpetrated under the old system. But the fewer courts now open ought to be equipped so as to do the necessary work, and there seems to be ample foundation for the complaint that the federal courts in this city have not a sufficient clerical force to take care of applicants for admission to citizenship. The government ought not to subject would-be citizens to unnecessary delays and hardships. The Citizens' Union is right in agitating for a better adaptation of the naturalization machinery here to the legitimate work on hand.

The report of Governor Hughes's Wall Street investigating committee bore some fruit when the Metal Exchange began to make actual sales on its floor. Other exchanges will do well to carry out the recommendations of the same committee, so far as they affect them.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The campaign of the German actors in favor of the new theatre laws which are under consideration in the German Reichstag has caused much public discussion as to the profession and the income which it yields. One statistical article which is being extensively circulated says that 45 per cent of Germany's actors receive from 720 to 1,000 marks a year; 25 per cent, 2,400 marks; 20 per cent, from 2,400 to 3,000 marks, and only about 10 per cent have an income of over 3,000 marks a year. The worst of it all, the actors say, is that they cannot be employed for a whole year, even at these figures. "That the theatre year only lasts about nine months is no fault of ours, nor do we blame the managers, but that 3,000 marks a year (about $750) is looked upon as good pay for an actor for a year's services is proof that we should have an organization," says one of the aggrieved ones.

"He's a nice chap to take a girl fishing, I must say."
"Why, what did he do?"
"He fished."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Here is an imperial decree from the capital of China: "In view of the importance of the offices and appointments of Grand Secretary Na Tung, who is in mourning for his parent, his incumbency of such is ordered to be changed to an acting capacity. He is commanded to attend to his duties as usual after the expiry of a hundred days' mourning, and is earnestly desired to attune his feeling of filial piety with his faithfulness to the state, so as to satisfy the throne's reliance upon him."

"Did you tell that photographer you didn't want your picture taken?"
"Yes," answered the eminent but uncomely personage.
"Did he take offence?"
"No. He said he didn't blame me."—Washington Star.

Preparations are being made at Harpers Ferry to move the old John Brown fort from the Murphy farm, a mile or two from the town, to the campus at Storer College. The old building is to be taken down carefully and re-erected in exactly the same size and shape as was the original. It will be used by the college as a library and museum.

Edwin Stevens, when he first made up his mind to tackle vaudeville, applied to a very gruff manager who had a strong German accent and a great deal of business on hand.
"Vell," he growled, "vat do you want?"
"I would like to get into vaudeville," replied the candidate meekly.
"Vat do you do? Vat is your line?"
"I am a comedian, sir. I"——
"A komiker, was?" The manager faced him fiercely. "Vell, make me laugh!"—Everybody's Magazine.

The battlefield at Waterloo, writes an American tourist from Brussels, is rapidly being divested of all its interesting features. The houses which sheltered men who helped to make history there are being torn down, the roads and paths are being obliterated, and soon there will be nothing left to remind one of Napoleon's last stand but the great mound capped by the Waterloo lion. The museum, where all the battlefield trophies are on view, uniforms, arms, drawings and pictures, was never a pretentious institution, but no visitor failed to look with interest at the many exhibits behind the glass doors. This also is to be dismantled, and the articles which have been carefully kept for years will be distributed among the provincial museums of Belgium, where as individual exhibits they will lose much in value.

"Chance shapes our destinies," quoted the Wise Guy. "Well, all I have to say is that some of us have mighty poor shapes," added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

BOASTFUL LAWBREAKERS.

From The Watertown Times.

We have heard of a case where an automobilist bragged the other day that he had come to Sackett's Harbor at the rate of a mile a minute. His confession ought to land him in jail. It showed an utter disregard for the rights of every one on the road. It is these speed-mad lunatics who make automobiles hated by the farmer, and when one brags of his defiance of law it does not excite admiration but the contempt of sane automobilists, who feel that a stigma has been put upon them as a class by the performance of one.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 2.—The President conferred with a number of Senators this morning, including Senators Aldrich, Crane, Curtis, Smith, of Michigan; Clark, of Wyoming; Flint and Lorimer. Speaker Cannon also talked with the President. That Congress will adjourn the middle of this week was the opinion of Senators Aldrich and Curtis.

The President's Western-Southern trip occupied as much of the Executive's time to-day as did the tariff. Although the itinerary of the trip has been nearly completed, invitations continue to come in. Senator Flint is anxious that Redlands, Riverside and Pasadena, Cal., be included in the trip; Representatives Rodenberg and Chapman want the President to stop at East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill.; Representative Ransdell presented a formal invitation of the Progressive League of Monroe, La., to visit his city, and Senators Fletcher and Representatives Sparkman, May and Taylor invited Mr. Taft to attend the Inland Waterways Convention of the Southern States, to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., some time this fall. This latter invitation was declined, as the itinerary of the Southern portion of the trip has been practically completed. The President did not definitely accept the other invitations, but promised his callers that if possible he would make the stops indicated.

The President's attendance at the open air pageant at Gloucester, Mass., depends entirely on the tariff situation. If it appears that Congress is likely to adjourn Thursday or Friday, Mr. Taft will not leave Washington, but if not until Saturday, the President may find it possible to make the trip.

Arthur I. Vorys was a luncheon guest at the White House to-day.

The Roosevelt tennis court passed into history to-day. The green screen was removed and the pick took the place of the tennis racket on the court. This site is to be occupied by the new addition to the executive offices, which will be completed by the time the President returns to the capital.

Preparations for transferring the summer headquarters of the White House offices are being made, and some of the office furniture, etc., will be shipped to Beverly on Wednesday. The secretaries and the executive clerks will leave Washington with President Taft.

The President spent the afternoon on the golf links.

NEY YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, who spent June and July at Tuxedo and Southampton, respectively, are booked to sail for Europe to-day, to remain abroad until October. Mrs. Sydney Smith is also sailing for Europe to-day, to pass the next few weeks on the Continent.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, at Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, who are now in Newport, will pass the autumn at their country place at Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, jr., and Mrs. Frederick Edey are booked to sail from England for New York to-morrow on the Adriatic.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who spent the early part of the summer at Hicksville, Long Island, started for Newport yesterday, to remain until the end of the season.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer is spending the summer at Islip, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, who have just returned from a trip to Europe, will pass the rest of the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Henry Lewis Morris returned to New York yesterday from the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Byram K. Stevens, who have been abroad all summer, are booked to sail for New York to-morrow.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived in town yesterday from Newport on board his steam yacht Electra.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse have sailed from England for New York and are due here this week. On arriving they will go to Newport to pass the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm and the Misses Chisolm, who spent the early summer at Southampton, Long Island, started yesterday for the North Woods, to remain until September.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who returned from Europe last week, has gone to Northeast Harbor, Me., to remain until the end of the summer. Mrs. Chapin will introduce her daughter, Miss Katherine G. Chapin, next winter at a reception which she will give at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, in West 49th street, which she has leased for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop left town for Saratoga yesterday, to remain until the end of August.

Don Mario Torlonia and his wife, who was Miss Mary Elise Moore, have arrived from Europe and will spend the rest of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. William Everard Strong, who returned from Europe last week, has opened her country place at Seabright, N. J.

BAR HARBOR ITEMS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 2.—Monday was a busy day among the cottagers, and the Swimming Club and Kebo were both largely attended. The mixed doubles in the tennis tournament got through the first round in the morning, while the first of the women's putting contests was held in the afternoon on the Kebo Greens.

Miss Rhea H. Reid entertained sixteen at dinner at Pointe d'Acadie on Sunday evening. Another dinner was given Sunday night by Mrs. C. H. Mellen, while among Saturday night's hosts were Louis A. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. La Boulaye and Mrs. William Alexander. Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, of Washington, has arrived to spend the summer at the Malvern.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was at the Casino for the first time to-day since her arrival here, and was most cordially received. Mrs. Fish was with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr. Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. James B. Haggin and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives and Nathaniel Thayer were re-elected governors of the Casino to-day.

Miss Crosby, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Roderick Terry at Linden Gate.

Robert E. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Edward J. Berwind at "The Elms."

Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss H. R. White and Mrs. E. G. White, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman, of Oyster Bay, and Miss Granniss, of Morristown, are guests of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Benjamin Barker, of New York, is the guest of General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dupont, of Montpelia, Va., are guests of James T. Woodward; Mrs. Scott Burden is guest of Mrs. Pembroke Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin are guests of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs, of New York, is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum gave dinners to-day, and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman entertained at luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and a party of friends attended the opening of the polo season at Narragansett Pier to-day.

Mrs. Condé Nast will give a dinner Tuesday evening, and Mrs. John R. Drexel one on Wednesday evening.

Professor and Mrs. Allan Marquand, who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, have gone to Newfoundland for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have concluded their visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and have gone to Bar Harbor.

Yachting guests will probably be quite numerous during the latter part of this week on account of the big races of the New York Yacht Club. Cards have been sent out for the races by former Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry on the Electra, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James on the flagship Aloha, Henry G. McVickar on the Admiral, former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt on the North Star, J. Stewart Barney on the Duchess, P. A. B. Widener on the Josephine, Lloyd Phoenix on the Intrepid, Lorillard Spencer on the Ranger, and H. A. C. Taylor on the Wanderer.

Miss Crosby, Thomas Brooks Adams, Robert E. Strawbridge, Stephen Van Rensselaer, R. P. Perkins, Mrs. E. G. White, Miss H. R. White, Samuel J. Wagstaff, Albert J. Delmar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman, Miss Granniss and Benjamin Barker registered at the Casino to-day.

Miss Maude Wetmore will leave on Friday for a week's visit with friends in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse are expected during the present week from abroad.

Colonel C. L. F. Robinson returned to Hartford, Conn., to-day.

William R. Hunter entertained a stag party at luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer motored to Newport to-day, from Boston, to spend the day.

Maurice Roche has gone to Bar Harbor for a short visit.

George Henry Warren and Thomas Slidell have returned here.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Aug. 2.—Miss Edith H. Weatherbee, Miss E. B. Ellison, Miss Emily P. Gould, Miss Clara Warner Hunt, Miss Alice R. Hunt, Charles W. Hunt, jr., Mrs. P. H. Kipp, Mrs. C. S. Grant and Mrs. C. Halstead are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Arriving to-day at Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Black, Miss Faulkner, Miss Lydia, Miss Josephine Welles, Mrs. R. M. Gilbert, Miss Anna Gilbert, and Miss Mary F. Gilbert, of New York.

Mrs. John F. Olmstead and Mrs. C. B. Butterfield started to-day for Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

William F. Wharton, of Groton, is a guest of Miss Nancy Wharton.

Dr. George S. Lung, U. S. N., is motoring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. William S. Gray, Harold R. Gray, William S. Gray, jr., Miss Van Cott and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Huncken arrived in Lenox by motor to-day from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner to-night at Spring Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow have returned from the Adirondacks.

John McCreery, Miss M. P. Tilden, Mrs. Hugo Muller and Miss Muller, of New York, are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell have returned to Stockbridge from Cornwall, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, who have been in the Adirondacks, are now in Saratoga en route to Lenox. Miss Heloise Meyer has returned from Beverly, where she has been with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bemis.

F. S. Pearson is at Edgewood Farm, Great Barrington.

Members of the Greenock Country Club will present the farce "A Box of Monkeys" on August 13. In the cast are Miss Mildred Byram, Miss Marion Colon, Miss Marguerite Gilmore, F. Warner Bishop and "Jack" Freeman.

COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS'S ACTION.

Simply a Warning That Steamship Companies Must Observe Law, Says Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Much has been wrongly written and grossly garbled about Commissioner Williams's $25 requirement. He has not issued any such order. That he is trying to enforce our feeble immigration laws, so laxly administered recently, is not disputed, and ought not to be questioned, in view of the fact that the United States Immigration Commission, after two years' investigation, practically states in so many words in its recent preliminary report that the United States is being made by the foreign steamship and certain foreign interests a dump for the admittedly most undesirable elements of Southeast European and Western Asiatic populations.

All this fuss and pother about the $25 rule is misconceived. All Commissioner Williams did was to write a letter to the foreign steamships calling their attention to the fact that, contrary to law, they were paying no attention whatever to the kind of persons they were bringing here in the steerage. Of this fact he had the best of legal proof—namely, reports of United States immigrant inspectors, the ship manifests, and parts of unpublished reports of the Immigration Commission, which showed that certain steamship lines were completely ignoring our laws and were making no examination whatever of embarking steerage passengers. Consequently he wrote them a letter warning them that such contempt had to cease; that they must observe the immigration act of 1907 and make some effort to turn back aliens sure to be debarred, and that, in view of the fact that so many immigrants were being brought who soon became public charges, owing to their ignorance of our customs and conditions, their lack of knowledge of a trade and their penniless condition, it would be unwise for such immigrants, on account of the large number of unemployed and the alien congestion in New York City, to come unless they had money enough to take them to their destination and to find a job—say, $25.

According to certain New York State officials, it costs this state at least $15,000,000 a year, or one-fourth of its total expenditures, for the support of foreign born alien inmates in its prisons, almshouses and asylums.

J. H. PATTEN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1909.

TARIFF COMMENT.

PRESTIGE LOST AND WON.

From The Boston Herald.

At present the chief interest seems to be in prestige lost and won. Of course President Taft is the big winner. Uncle Joe is the big loser. The repudiation of the Cannon-Littauer deal was the most dramatic feature of the struggle. Possibly it may be the most important. It was a den