

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, March 8.—The President, attended by a military aid, received Baron...

In regard to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the district comprising Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, President Taft, it is expected, will appoint a man from Maryland despite numerous protests.

Senator Owen and Representative Cramer talked with the President about the bill introduced in the House providing for the sale of undistributed lands of the late Charles W. Johnson.

Miss Martha D. Powers will be married to Guy Van Amringe on March 21 at the house of her father, John M. Powers, No. 7 West 21st street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn and Frederick Osborn have left town for Texas.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Helldorfer, with their little daughter, sail today for Europe.

Justice Goff Assigned and Judge Malone Volunteers to Keep Part Going.

The second performance of the Columbia 'Variety Show at Hotel Astor.

The Lusitania's New Record. Covers 193 Miles in Open Sea at 27 Knots.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA DINNER PLANS.

LUNCHEON FOR SPANISH MINISTER.

COLEY V. WRIGHT DEFEATED.

Miss George J. Gould gave a dinner last night at her home, in Fifth avenue. The table was decorated with mauve lilacs and orchids.

Miss Maria Louise Moran, daughter of Amédée Depant Moran and a sister of Mrs. Helen Dorothy Moran, whose engagement to Dr. Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney, was announced yesterday.

Harold Farquhar Hadden, Jr., who is to marry Miss Laura Emmet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Emmet, on March 21, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on March 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are leaving town for Washington, where they will stay with Hamilton Fish.

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Sir Ernest Shackleton, who arrives from England with Lady Shackleton, will visit next week at the residence of the Pilgrims Society at the Lawyers' Club on Monday, March 23.

Miss Anna Pavlova and Michael Moshkin, the Russian dancers, will figure on the programme of the entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of March 14 which has been organized by Mrs. L. Le Stanton, Mrs. Martin Van Buren, Mrs. August Heckscher and others for the benefit of the Jewel Day Nursery.

PITTSBURG CHURCH GETS \$147,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROSPERITY.

KING GUSTAF GOES TO RIVIERA.

KING EDWARD AT ELYSEE PALACE.

JAPANESE BUDGET PASSED.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8-15—The Merry Widow. ALBANY—2-8-15—Seven Days. BELASCO—2-8-15—Just a Wife. BROADWAY—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. CARNegie HALL—2-8-15—Concert. CAROLINE—2-8-15—The Chocolate Soldier. COMEDY—2-8-15—A Man's World. CRITERION—2-8-15—The Bachelor's Baby. EDEN MUSE—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. FIFTH AVENUE—2-8-15—Vaudeville. GAIETY—2-8-15—The Fortune Hunter. GARDEN—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. GARRICK—2-8-15—The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him. GLOBE—2-8-15—The Old Town. HACKETT—2-8-15—The Turning Point. HAYES—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. HERALD SQUARE—2-8-15—The Yankee Doodle. HIPPODROME—2-8-15—A Trip to Japan. INSIDE THE EARTH—2-8-15—The Ballet of Jewels. LUCKY—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. LIVING PLACE—2-8-15—The Tyrolean, Der Vogelkinder. KATONAH—2-8-15—The Dollar Princess. LIBERTY—2-8-15—The Avondale. LYRIC—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The Jolly Bachelor. MAXINE OPERA HOUSE—2-8-15—Salome. MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2-8-15—8-39. THE FARMING AND THE FINEST HOUR. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2-8-15—Pique. NEW THEATRE—2-8-15—Madame X. NEW YORK—2-8-15—Bright Eyes. STUYVESANT—2-8-15—The Lily. WALLACKS—2-8-15—The Jolly Bachelor. WEST END—2-8-15—Where There's a Will, There's a Way. WEST END—2-8-15—The Bookstater's Minstrel.

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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1910.

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; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The agricultural appropriation bill was passed. House: The postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

FOREIGN.—The trials of Nicholas Tschakovsky and Mme. Breskowskaya began at St. Petersburg; the government's case against the defendants appears to be weak. M. Duez, employed by the French government as liquidator for certain Catholic congregations, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The statement says that he has confessed a shortage of \$1,000,000. A mob in Bogota, Colombia, tried to wreck the property of an American-owned streetcar line and the United States Legation. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the rejection of the budget had cost the country \$12,500,000. Over six thousand steeplechase passengers have left Southampton for America in the last fortnight.

DOMESTIC.—The Standard Oil Company filed its appeal in the United States Supreme Court, and several more briefs attacking the corporation tax were presented. One being ex-Senator Foraker. The investigation of Senator Aldrich in the investigation of whether he accepted a bribe when an Assemblyman was continued in the Senate Chamber, at Albany, at times leading to a charge of bribery against the chairman for protection. Senator Root sent a telegram to state Senator Davernport, at Albany, urging the republicans to elect him. Senator Hinman as president pro tempore of the Senate in place of Senator Aldrich, who had declared his intention of not serving the caucus adjourned to Thursday.

CITY.—Stocks were active and generally higher. Mayor Gaynor said New York behaved better than some cities up the state. Suffragists and anti-suffragists spent the night preparing for to-day's election on Albany. The Public Service Commission held with the Court of Appeals sustaining the 10-cent fare to Coney Island. Selling Birmingham bonds. Bond manager of the Windsor Trust Company, sued it for \$50,000 damages on charges growing out of the Joyce loan. Improvements to be effected in the subway. Ottobahn announced that the Boston and Metropolitan Opera House companies would have a much closer working agreement next season.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day generally bright and clear. Yesterday: Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 23.

CONSTANT.

Virginia has proved herself truer to Southern tradition than South Carolina or Alabama. South Carolina, the cradle of secession, and Alabama, which furnished the Confederacy with its first capital, have both voted to extend the taxing powers of the federal government and to strip the states of a source of revenue of which under present conditions they have the exclusive enjoyment. Virginia, which gave the Confederacy its second and final capital, has refused to follow this departure from the pathway of strict construction. The lower branch of her Legislature voted on Monday night by 54 to 37 to reject the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, now pending.

The arguments which Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, addressed with success to the South Carolina Legislature fell on deaf ears in Richmond. Virginia has been as loyal as South Carolina to the platforms and principles of the Democratic party since that party came under the domination of Mr. Bryan. The Virginia Democrats have three times chosen Bryan electors and signified their partisan regularity in many other ways. But on a constitutional question of the extension of the federal government's powers Virginia has chosen to follow her own opinions and feelings rather than the current declamations of the Democratic national organization. The defeat of the amendment in the House of Representatives was probably due to the fear, emphatically expressed by Speaker Hiram, and other party leaders, that its ratification would be an encouragement to further encroachments on state rights by the federal power. In a statement made in answer to Senator Bailey's arguments, Mr. Byrd said:

It is gratifying to me that the state should have a right to the money established source of revenue and yield it to the federal government. It means more than this. It means that the state actually intends to give up its right to invade its territory, to oust its

jurisdiction and to establish a federal dominion within the innermost citadel of the reserved rights of the commonwealth. I do not hesitate to say that the adoption of this amendment will be such a surrender to imperialism as has not been seen since the Northern States, in their blindness, forced the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments upon the entire sisterhood of commonwealths. Virginia's arguments and action will doubtless have an important effect on the action of other states. If the appeal to Southern tradition made at Richmond is heeded and the South divides on the question of ratification, there can be little doubt that the amendment will fail. Southern principles are in this case in direct conflict with the principles of the reorganized Democracy. If some of the Southern states decide to be Southern rather than non-Democratic, the extension of the federal taxing power suggested by Congress will be refused.

ANOTHER ABUSE ENDED.

In putting an end to his circular regarding the forthcoming bond sale to the practice of selling corporate stock "for various municipal purposes," Controller Prendergast introduces a much needed reform in the financial management of the city. The practice introduced by Controller Grout of selling vast amounts of bonds without designating the purpose for which the money was to be employed put enormous sums in the hands of the Controller for use virtually at his discretion. Out of it sprang the habit of employing the money raised in this way to pay the most pressing claims against the city, irrespective of whether or not such use was proper. Controller Grout's plan was adopted with the ostensible purpose of giving the Finance Department in the use of funds raised by the sale of corporate stock a reasonable discretion, which it did not have under the previous practice, of stating in detail the items for which the sums were borrowed. For example, under the former practice money raised for a school building in 72d street and not needed at once could not be used for another building upon which work was advancing more rapidly. Mr. Prendergast's method of specifying the purposes for which the money is raised under classes instead of individually leaves sufficient discretion in his hands without being open to the abuses of the blanket designation. Thus, where the old plan would specify a school building in 72d street and another in 100th street, for example, and Controller Grout's plan would go no further than give the blanket designation "for various municipal purposes," Mr. Prendergast's method specifies that a certain amount is for "bridges," another for "docks and ferries," another for "schools," and so forth. Thus the "general pot" goes, while the Finance Department is not unreasonably hampered by excessively detailed restrictions on the use of funds at its command. It is an important reform and one for which The Tribune has been firmly contending. With the other reforms which the present Controller has undertaken it will powerfully contribute to the restoration of the city's credit.

NOT "EASY GRAFT."

Grafting operations in politics, especially those which run along the border line between downright criminality and what has been euphemistically designated "honest graft," have too infrequently failed of proper punishment. Either the beneficiaries of such schemes of plunder have been acute enough to escape the meshes of the law, or through the negligence of those concerned in unearthing and prosecuting fraud a loophole has been left and the case against the offenders has failed under the strict letter of the rules of evidence. Thousands of our "honest" and less than honest grafters have suffered no retribution more severe than unpleasant notoriety, and perhaps a few private twinges of conscience. A striking exception to this rule of easy escape is presented in the State Capitol frauds in Pennsylvania. Those frauds, which had to do with the furnishing of the new State Capitol at a cost exceeding the entire charge for its construction, were planned with unusual skill, and the conspirators enjoyed exceptional protection from legislative or legal inquiry; in fact, through collusion between the furnishers and the state board awarding contracts for the work and having exclusive control of it, the spoliation was done wholly under cover, and only the accidental intervention by a new State Treasurer in league with the other members of the commission made it possible to trace and unmask the frauds. The Legislature by a blind clause in an appropriation act had put itself in the position of ignorantly authorizing the expenditure of an indefinite sum on the furnishing of the Capitol, and this indefinite sum was disbursed without check, through collusive contracts with out public knowledge, until Treasurer Berry took a look into the books and exploded his bomb. Glaring as were the overcharges made, they seemed for a while to have at least the shadow of a legal warrant, and only after a legislative committee had uncovered the details of the conspiracy and a criminal case had been made out against four of the chief conspirators was there any apparent likelihood that the state could obtain satisfaction for outrages committed under the pretence of its sanction. The roll of the victims of the Capitol trials has been a long and tragic one. In March, 1908, William P. Snyder, former Auditor General of the state; James M. Shumaker, Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings under Governor Pennypacker; William L. Matthews, State Treasurer, and John H. Sanderson, the contractor who supplied the furnishings for the new Capitol, were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the state. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Monday confirmed the conviction of Snyder and Shumaker, the other two convicted defendants having died in the mean time. Sanderson's confidential bookkeeper committed suicide; the warrant clerk of the treasury, who handled all the warrants for the payment for furnishings, and the secretary of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings both died suddenly under unusual circumstances, and two other Capitol employes concerned in the procurement of the payments have also died. Joseph M. Huston, the architect who recommended Sanderson as a furnisher, is awaiting trial. The officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Construction Company, which provided metallic furniture at a monumental cost, have not been proceeded against criminally, but the Attorney General has just begun civil suits to recover about \$1,500,000 from that company, and similar suits against the estates and bondsmen of the other

EDUCATION AND FALSE PRIDE.

The assertion of the manager of the National Employment Exchange that there is a scarcity of manual labor and a superfluity of the other kind will cause no surprise. It is not unusual for "clerk labor to be a drug on the market," as Mr. Carpenter puts it, while it is impossible to supply the demand for laborers and mechanics. That is normal under present conditions. The relative supply is reflected in the wages offered for one class of employe and for the other. Even though the pressure of the market is such that the wages of the manual worker, skilled or unskilled, whose wages respond more readily to changed conditions, we do not suppose the time will soon come when "clerk labor" will cease to be a drug on the market. Put the blame for the situation where you will—on the labor organizations and the restrictions they place upon the learning of trades, or on the false pride of the youth who is averse to working with his hands—it is plain that a society which habitually produces a surplus of labor in one direction and a deficiency in another is not performing its functions properly. If the labor unions are responsible, then society is not doing its duty in providing opportunities for acquiring manual skill to make up for the closing of avenues by organized labor. If false pride is the explanation, then society fosters that false pride by laying a false stress somewhere. Perhaps the fault is to be found in the educational system of the country. We pass over the question, not yet settled, of how far the state should go in providing industrial training for the young, to point out the fact that actual education has an unconscious tendency away from manual industry. It is looked upon by the majority as teaching how to earn a living otherwise than with the hands. The stress which it lays on certain attainments, the "success" in life which it loves to point out, encourages the widely prevalent notion that two opposite poles of humanity are the "learned professions" and "manual labor." Between these two range the other classes, clerks and bookkeepers, if not actually in the blessed circle of the learned professions, being at least fortunately nearer akin to them than to those on the other end of the scale who soil their hands with industry. We have no idea of accusing educators of entertaining such a conception, but in practice they have not commonly set their faces squarely against it. If the idea that the clerk who cannot obtain employment is the superior of the mechanic whose services are constantly in demand is ever to be eradicated, it will have to be eradicated from the minds of children in the public schools.

OUR GERMAN RIVALRY.

The little flurry over the American exposition in Berlin is followed by talk of a "patent war" between Germany and the United States, which must be regarded as unfortunate and injudicious. It has been represented in the Reichstag that American patent holders enjoy rights and privileges under German law which Germans themselves do not enjoy, and that thus German industry has been made to suffer greatly, and the German government has promised to introduce a bill dealing with the subject which will give Germans at least as good a standing in their own country as Americans possess. Those representations may be entirely true, and those intentions of the government may be fulfilled without causing anything like a "patent war" or in any way impairing the cordial relations which exist between the two countries. The gist of the trouble seems to be that American patent laws are less exacting than those of Germany in their requirements of actual production of the patented articles, and that under existing international arrangements Americans have in Germany the same rights that Germans have here. It is quite obvious that such an arrangement might work a material hardship to German manufacturers, but it is confidently to be believed that the grievance could be remedied without the least unfriendliness between the two countries. Americans do not, of course, intend to relinquish their rights, under law and treaties. But they would presumably not be asked to do so under such a law as that which the German government now proposes, which would not discriminate against Americans, but would merely put an end to discrimination against Germans. All that either nation should ask, and we believe, all that either should ask is a "square deal."

NO KNOT HOLE.

Stone walls do not a prison make, Such is the poet's claim. And I for one shall never take Exception to the same. They may not make a prison, but such a much I did you mark; Stone walls are awful things to put Around a human being. "The star of Texas" says a clergyman writing from Fort Worth, in that state, "is shining more brilliantly, according to the ideas of those who believe in the brotherhood of man, since the Pastors' Association of this place held its last meeting. The Christian ministers followed the example set them by the brethren in El Paso some years ago by inviting to membership the pastors of the Jewish congregations. There were some members present who wanted the rabbis invited as guests only, without a vote, but when the question came up for final action this restriction was insisted on and the invitation to full membership was extended."

"MOVE ON."

The story of the hapless wail who at every turn was bidden to "move on" and he was driven to feel that there was no place in which he was welcome in which he had a right to be, has long been classic and has been accepted as an illuminating portrayal of a pathetic phase of life among the unfortunate. It probably still has its re-echo in steadily lessening numbers. But it has also, in what we are afraid are increasing numbers, its analogues in cur-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHAT ARE WORKS OF ART? To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Under the heading "Free List" in the published book of the United States tariff, Paragraph No. 717, is found the following: "Other works of art (except rugs and curtains), collections in illustrations of the progress of the arts, works in terra cotta, porcelain, artistic paintings and objects of art of ornamental character or value, more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation, but not subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." After carefully reading these few lines I would assume that if such articles as might have been manufactured more than one hundred years ago they would be exempt from duty. This conclusion, however, might be rudely shaken, for even while the statement that the goods were of sufficient antiquity might be accepted by the examining officer, the goods might be found to be of the character of the Secretary of the Treasury's list. It is not that the Secretary's knowledge of these articles is successful, and without any personal inspection of the articles in question, the decision of the official in New York is upheld by the authorities at Washington. Therefore, the American purchaser of antiques is entirely at the mercy, in the matter of duty, of the examiner at the Appraiser's Store. It is not that the Secretary's knowledge of these articles is successful, and without any personal inspection of the articles in question, the decision of the official in New York is upheld by the authorities at Washington. Therefore, the American purchaser of antiques is entirely at the mercy, in the matter of duty, of the examiner at the Appraiser's Store. It is not that the Secretary's knowledge of these articles is successful, and without any personal inspection of the articles in question, the decision of the official in New York is upheld by the authorities at Washington. Therefore, the American purchaser of antiques is entirely at the mercy, in the matter of duty, of the examiner at the Appraiser's Store.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In his report on the cavalry operations of 1898 on Salisbury Plain, issued by the British War Office, Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Haig attributes great importance to young officers being encouraged to hunt and play polo, and would urge that they should be helped to do so in every way possible. "These pursuits," the general says, "have a very real value as training for war, and it is particularly desirable that officers with private means should be encouraged to spend their money in this way rather than in buying expensive motor cars and similar luxuries, which have a precisely opposite tendency."

MAN-CREATED VALUES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In view of the fact that an immense mass of credit has been erected with various forms of wealth and confidence as a basis, it would seem that "E. G.'s" contention that the production of credit is an essential part of the production of the goods is a case of "the tail wagging the dog." One of the great operations in credit, Law's bank (the Mississippi Bubble), had its basis in the value (of land, and money) of the mass of credit that we labor under has just as firm a foundation in the fictitious values of land. Fictitious values have their generation in the mental attitude of man. Credit is a potent factor in depreciating the value of the dollar, but, speaking of this day and era, the incalculable amount of credit that has been created rather than demanded and induces all of the immense production of gold to sustain it, and until gold is actually overproduced and becomes, as the writer says, "a valueless metal in its own right," all supposed changes in its value, except as the value of the dollar changes, will be a delusion and a snare. My contention that the mint price of gold does not determine the value of the dollar seems by his own argument to be sustained by "E. G."

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