Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Merry Widow.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—Just a Wife.
BIJOU—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:30—A Man's World.
COOPER UNION—8—Concert.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—8:30—The Inferior Sex.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Mid-Channel.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARDEN—8:15—The Rivals.
GARRICK—8:30—The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him.
GLOBE—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—2:20—8:15—The Turning Point.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:20—A Lucky Star.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Der Vogelhändler.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:20—Mrs. Dot.
LYRIC—8:15—The City.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Sportsman's Show.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Fra Diavolo.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame X.
NEW THEATRE—2:15—8:15—A Son of the People.
NEW YORK—8:15—Bright Eyes.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—8:15—Where There's a Will.
WEST END—8:15—Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.

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New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 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: Bills were passed appropriating $12,000,000 for the erection in Washington of buildings for the departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor. House: The bill appropriating $500,000 for embassy buildings in foreign countries will not be allowed to come up again.

FOREIGN.—Nicholas Tschaikovsky was acquitted at his trial at St. Petersburg; Mme. Breshkovskaya was convicted and sentenced to perpetual exile, but not to hard labor. British naval estimates for 1910 showed an increase of $27,805,000 over the preceding year's figures. America is unwilling to advance at Japan's request the negotiations for a new treaty, the present convention not expiring until a year after those made with other powers. The defalcation of M. Ducz, liquidator of church property in France, may reach $2,000,000 or more. Mr. Fairbanks made a speech at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims in London, urging a settlement of international differences by arbitration.

DOMESTIC.—By a practically unanimous vote the sub-committee of the House Naval Committee decided against bestowing any reward upon Commander Robert E. Peary until he had furnished further proofs that he had discovered the North Pole. The bill to license Custom House brokers in New York City was advocated by Collector Loeb before a Congressional committee in Washington. The funeral of Thomas C. Platt, former United States Senator, was held at Owego, N. Y., being attended by men prominent in national and state affairs. The Woodruff-Barnes combination of Republican leaders decided to defy the advice of Senator Elihu Root and the wishes of President Taft and Governor Hughes regarding the election of Senator Hinman as temporary president of the Senate.

CITY.—Stocks closed weak after early strength. Purchase by the Studebakers of the "E. M. F." Auto Company, of Detroit, through J. P. Morgan & Co., revived rumors of a gigantic automobile trust. The magistrates of the 1st Division held a meeting and heard the report of the committee investigating the so-called "Elder affair." A wounded Italian told Judge Rosalsky he was afraid to testify against his assailants for fear of being killed by the Black Hand. A life term prisoner escaped, but his comrade was caught after a dash for liberty from Sing Sing.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 34.

THE COST OF AN ACCOMMODATION.

The fundamental trouble with New York City's finances is the practice of postponing the collection of taxes until October 1 and of financing the city meanwhile on borrowed money. It is this which is responsible for the large issues of revenue bonds and the enormous floating debt, whose steady increase Mr. Prendergast's predecessors in office, and perhaps also some bond buying "reformers," have regarded with indifference; for the laxity of the city authorities in the collection of taxes—the Controller's statement puts the amount collected in the year during which they fall due at only 75 per cent of the total—and for that loose financial management which concealed a deficit of $39,000,000 in the collection of taxes and treated it as an "asset." It became so customary for the city to meet running expenses out of borrowed money that it was easier to continue borrowing and reborrowing it than to make up for a deficit in the collection of taxes by an increase in the next year's budget.

But the practice is not only demoralizing; it is costly. The argument by which postponement of the collection of taxes until October has been justified has been that real estate holders had the use of their money for nine months, while the city could borrow cheaply for its needs. As a matter of fact, the city does not borrow cheaply on its short term notes, a large amount of them being outstanding, as The Tribune has shown, at 6 per cent. And even this is no measure of the present actual cost of the system to the taxpayer.

In 1909 the interest charges on the floating debt amounted to more than $6,000,000, having risen to that amount from $750,000 in a decade. The money to pay this interest, of course, has to be raised by taxation. If the system of collecting in October had never been adopted, practically the whole of this $6,000,000 might have been saved. The taxpayers, then, for whose benefit postponement of the payment of taxes was adopted, are put to an annual expense of $6,000,000 by the system and the abuses that it has brought in its trail. As the sum the use of which property owners enjoy for nine months through postponement of the payment of taxes is the amount of the tax levy, about $100,000,000, and as $6,000,000 is equivalent to the interest on that sum for nine months at 8 per cent per annum, it is apparent that the system, with all the laxness in management on which it puts a premium, has become very costly to those whom it was supposed to benefit.

HINMAN FOR LEADER.

If the Republican members of the state Senate follow the advice of Senator Root in his telegram to State Senator Davenport they will serve the best interests of the Republican party. As Mr. Root justly observes:

> The selection of Senator Hinman is plainly indicated as the only course which will present the Republican party to the people of the state in the true light, will correctly exhibit the real relation of the party to the principles and policies for which Governor Hughes stands and will rightly represent the wishes of the voters of the party.

Though all the candidates for leader of the Republican majority in the Senate profess to be supporters of the Governor, Mr. Hinman alone has been identified in the public mind conspicuously with the Governor's policies. On the other hand, Senator Cobb, who appeared to have a majority of the conference in his favor at the time Mr. Root's telegram was read, has the support of all those who have been active in their opposition to the Governor and who are responsible for the grievous mistake of causing the recent election of Senator Allds as leader. His selection would be interpreted by the public to mean that the management of the party was still in spirit anti-Hughes, while the advancement of a conspicuous supporter of the Governor to the leadership would be accepted by the people as evidence that the party had come to represent and was resolved to make effective the enlightened political sentiment of the day.

Senator Root shows genuine leadership, of the sort that is much needed by the Republicans, in urging upon the party the necessity of co-operating fully with the Governor and putting forward as its spokesman one who has been identified with him and his policies. In no other way can it count on succeeding. The election of Senator Hinman should be its first step toward setting itself right with the public.

ACQUITTED.

The acquittal of Nicholas Tschaikovsky will be regarded in this country and generally throughout the world with sincere satisfaction, even by those who do not altogether sympathize with some of his aims and principles. He is a revolutionist; of that there is no question. But a revolutionist is not necessarily a felon. He was charged with having promoted revolutionary aims with criminal means. To do that—as did the Haymarket bomb throwers in Chicago—is rightly esteemed here as well as in Russia a felony. But such practices have seemed incompatible with Tschaikovsky's known character and disposition, and it is gratifying to have the faith in him which so many Americans have cherished vindicated by the verdict of a Russian tribunal.

For another reason, also, the result of the trial is welcome. It is an acquittal not only of Tschaikovsky, but also of the Russian government. That government has too often been regarded as wholly despotic and arbitrary, and many have supposed that there was little or no chance of justice for any prisoner whom it wanted to condemn. In former years, indeed, there was ground for such reproaches, and the delays which have occurred in bringing Tschaikovsky to trial have moved some critics to suggest that his conviction was a foregone conclusion. It is well to have that suspicion disproved. When a confessed revolutionist is acquitted by a Russian court, and the principle is thus established that revolutionary proposals are not necessarily criminal in Russia any more than elsewhere, a great gain for human freedom is recorded.

A CYCLE OF TIBET.

The flight of the Dalai Lama and the Chinese occupation of Tibet may be regarded as definitely marking the end of the old and the beginning of a new era in the history of the once Forbidden Land. It is now about four centuries since hierarchical Lamaism became paramount in Tibet, and until the recent British incursion to Lhasa its strange authority was substantially unchallenged. Now it is broken down, and there is no reason for supposing and certainly none for wishing that it will ever be restored. The spiritual authority of Buddhism may remain, but the temporal sovereignty of the professed reincarnation of Gautama has passed away forever.

This memorable occurrence is doubtless largely due to the unexplained neglect of the powers behind the Lamaistic throne to induce, by means best known to themselves, a disembodiment and another reincarnation of Buddha's spirit at the accustomed time. Hitherto it has been the rule for the Dalai Lama to be a minor, reigning under a regency or guardianship. He was selected and appointed in infancy and died before attaining his majority. Not so, however, the present incumbent. He, indeed, was chosen in infancy, and his expectation of life was no better than that of any of his ephemeral predecessors. But for some reason he has been permitted to live, until now he is a man of middle age. When he became a man he freed himself from the Chinese regency and set out to govern Tibet as an independent nation in an independent fashion of his own.

It was his ambition to free Tibet not only from the Chinese regency but also from Chinese suzerainty, and to make it an entirely independent empire; but to attain that end he chose unfortunate means. He began by intriguing with Russia, and at the same time systematically annoyed and affronted Great Britain in her Indian Empire. In the latter respect his conduct became so bad as to provoke the sending of a British mission, with military escort, to Lhasa in 1904. That was the beginning of the end. Treaties were made in which Great Britain and Russia undertook to respect Tibetan integrity, but also to recognize the suzerainty of China over that land and to conduct all diplomatic relations with Tibet through the Chinese Foreign Office.

Since then the Dalai Lama has spent much time in China on a somewhat strenuous pleasure tour and has shown himself much more a worldly politician than a holy incarnation of Gautama Buddha. The Chinese government has now, for good reasons, concluded that it is time to make its authority over Tibet more effective. So the Dalai Lama has departed from his shrine, his capital and his country and the Chinese government has taken hold of affairs at Lhasa with a strong and practical hand. Lamaism may continue as a religious force, but temporal sovereignty will be exercised by the secular government at Peking. The cycle of Tibetan mystery and seclusion is fulfilled, and in the new cycle that country will become as others are.

THE CONEY ISLAND FARE.

The decision of the majority of the Public Service Commission in favor of the 10-cent fare to Coney Island will be criticised by the agitators who have kept this question alive, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it is fair, in view of the facts and figures brought out in the case. Ten cents is not an excessive charge for carrying passengers the long distance to the seaside, and the profits of the traction companies on their general business are not so great that they could afford to perform this service for five cents. Those two statements are true at the present time, however the future development of Brooklyn may alter them.

The chief value of the investigation has been to bring out the facts. The cry for a five-cent fare to the seaside was based largely on the assertion that the companies were making excessive profits on watered stock and could well afford it. Now the investigation shows that neither is the stock of the Brooklyn traction lines heavily watered nor are their profits large on a true valuation. The expert of the commission reported his estimate of the value of the companies' physical property, and this proved to be not greatly less than the total amount of their securities. Since these securities were issued under a law that permitted the capitalization of the value of franchises as well as of physical property, the stock issues were evidently conservative, according to the standards that recently prevailed.

Moreover, the profits of the traction properties, instead of being excessive, are rather modest. Using the valuations of the commission's expert as a basis, Commissioner McCarroll calculates the income of the most successful lines to be only 8.46 per cent on the value of the property. From that rate the percentage of income drops off gradually to 1.51 and 1.10 in the case of two of the smaller companies, while one line actually has a deficit. The average rate of return on the value of the property appears to be about 7 per cent. With these facts before the public, it seems doubtful if it will be possible to arouse excitement again over the 10-cent fare to Coney Island.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

In his testimony at a recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs Secretary Dickinson made it clear that he was in sympathy with the movement to treat the problem of hazing at West Point in a sensible and logical manner. Discipline in the Military Academy has been interfered with in the past by successful appeals to Congress to reinstate cadets expelled for hazing. The two houses have put themselves in the unreasonable attitude of passing a drastic law providing the extreme penalty of expulsion for all forms of hazing and then suspending that law for the benefit of individual victims on the ground that the offences committed did not justify so harsh a punishment. Sympathy with cadets paying dearly for their folly has prevailed in too many instances, and West Point undergraduates inclined to intimidate or harass newcomers in that institution have got the unfortunate idea that the penalty prescribed for hazing was not meant to be taken seriously.

Secretary Dickinson believes that one drastic form of punishment for offences of widely different degrees of gravity is unfair and will lead to continued scandals like the reinstatement of cadets who have defied the law. With his co-operation the superintendent of the academy has drawn up rules defining the different grades of hazing or semi-hazing with the intention of applying different punishments for different degrees. As the Secretary pointed out to the House committee, it makes a material difference whether the hazer does or does not exhibit an intent to humiliate, injure or degrade his victim, and whether or not he lays hands on him or merely gives him a verbal order. The Secretary would make all cases of hazing in which bodily violence is used punishable by expulsion. He would also punish in that way all hazers showing a malicious intent to humiliate a newcomer by making him do anything "incompatible with his position as a cadet "and a gentleman." But he would inflict for milder forms of annoyance suspension for one year, with reduction to the next lower class.

By regrading offences which have hitherto been classed together as hazing the Secretary and the superintendent of the Military Academy are confident that they can administer far juster punishments for such offences as occur, and also deprive cadets expelled from West Point of any claim to the sympathy of Congress on the ground that they have been overpunished for a trifling prank or dereliction. There will be no successful appeals for reinstatement, the Secretary thinks, under the new system of rules, and the penalty inflicted under the present law will fall only on those whom the government will consider itself fortunate to be able to weed out of the military service.

SVERDRUP AND COOK.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who arrived in this city yesterday, has more than one claim on popular interest. He was the navigator of the ship with which Nansen demonstrated the correctness of the belief that there was in the Arctic Ocean, north of Asia and Europe, a current setting steadily westward. Nansen attained his "furthest north" only by leaving the Fram, which he found was not taking him so close to the pole as he had hoped, and resorting to sledges for several weeks. Without the aid of an experienced mariner, however, the famous Norwegian would not have successfully executed his mission.

A year or two later Captain Sverdrup undertook exploration on his own account. It was his avowed intention to go up the west side of Greenland and survey the north shore of that island. The announcement elicited a protest from Commander Peary, and a change of programme followed. As Captain Sverdrup has always insisted that he meditated no attempt on the pole, he has felt that there was no reason to regard him as a rival. Under the circumstances Captain Sverdrup's decision to explore Ellesmere Land, instead of Greenland, must be considered a peculiarly gracious concession. Perhaps it was uncalled for also, for Nansen, who was lecturing in the United States when the dispute was at its height, declared that Commander Peary had no prior right to the Greenland route.

In the three years spent in the north by Captain Sverdrup on his last visit to the Arctic regions he made surveys of North Devon and Ellesmere Land which enabled geographers to fill in many blanks in their charts. This service was less sensational than the finding of the pole, but from a strictly scientific point of view it may have possessed equal value.

It is a curious fact that the route which Dr. Cook professes to have taken to the pole lay across Ellesmere Land, and its feasibility may have been suggested to him by the knowledge that the west coast of that tract had recently been mapped. Probably no one but the Brooklyn explorer can say how far his attempt was inspired by Captain Sverdrup's work, but it is not unreasonable to suspect that the hopes of the one may have been excited by the achievements of the other. Though Captain Sverdrup seems to have lost confidence in Dr. Cook, his first favorable impressions may have been due to his familiarity with the region through which extended the first stage of the journey that Commander Peary's rival claims to have made.

"Shooting up" a city is a poor way to break a strike.

It is hard to understand on what theory the Dana constitutional amendment, reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, raises the salary of a state Senator to $3,500 a year and that of an Assemblyman to only $3,000. Senators and Representatives in Congress get the same salaries. Why should a legislator in one branch deserve less pay than a legislator in another? The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly seems to have done that body a grievous wrong through false modesty. The lower branch should insist on an equality with the upper in salary, perquisites and all other fundamental political rights.

Ex-Coroner Julius Harburger, one of the Tammany district leaders who ought to know, says that Mayor Gaynor is a man "of leonine courage." The former Coroner might have added from sad experience that the Mayor is also not of Tigerish affections, attachments or proclivities.

The German airship line will charge $55 fare for a thirty-mile trip. At such rates, to discourage overcrowding, the rule "no seat, no fare," should be strictly enforced.

The Oklahoma Legislature has ratified the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution. According to the statesmen of the newest commonwealth in the Union, the national Constitution is hopelessly out of date. If they had their way not only a Sixteenth Amendment would be tacked on, but a Twenty-sixth, a Thirty-sixth and a Sixtieth.

If this cruel movement for lengthening office hours in the municipal departments keeps on, well paid employes of the city may be required to work as long as less well paid men in private employment.

The New Jersey railroad revaluation commission has spent only $50,000 in ascertaining that railroad property in that state is underassessed to the extent of millions of dollars. Such a result, as the Governor well declares, is sufficiently gratifying and profitable to warrant completion of the work.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is credited with the assertion that if "labor "unions cannot live under the anti-trust "law the law will have to go." Perhaps Mr. Gompers uses the same reasoning as the convivial person who originated the maxim, "If drinking interferes with your business, quit your business."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The removal from the County Clerk's office of two safes which had been purchased by the city in the days of "Boss" Tweed recalls the story which a man once prominent in Albany politics used to tell whenever he had an opportunity. John McBride Davidson, maker of safes and member of the inner circle, was met in City Hall Park one day by a man who introduced himself as a fellow Albanian. "I am a glazier; can't you get me a job on the courthouse or City Hall?"

"No," said Davidson, "I don't think I can. They give those jobs to New Yorkers."

"But I want only the job to put in one pane of glass."

"What good will that do you?"

"Once I have a contract for one pane of glass from those gentlemen, my family is provided for. I need never work again," was the reply.

"If you get strictly fresh eggs," the city man was saying, "you've got to pay for them."

"That's so," remarked the suburbanite. "Mine have cost me $2.87¾ a dozen this winter."

"Impossible!"

"Not at all impossible. I keep half a dozen hens."—Chicago Tribune.

TRUE ÆSTHETICISM.

A Boston doctor tells us
That women cannot be
The really artistic
To any great degree,
Because, he says, the women
Have feeling so intense
It shrivels the æsthetic
And warps the critic sense.
But, say now, ain't that piffle?
Pure piffle of the pen?
If women weren't æsthetic,
How could they so love men?

W. J. LAMPTON.

"The king can do no wrong," quoted the Wise Guy. "Oh, that's all rot," retorted the Simple Mug, who had been up late the night before. "Suppose you were drawing to a straight and wanted either a deuce or a seven spot."—Philadelphia Record.

A young musician has composed a funeral march and calls it "The Philadelphia Quickstep."

"If the comet hits the earth"—began the apprehensive man.

"I'm tired of hearing about that," replied Mr. Growcher. "There couldn't be more extensive and useless conversation on that subject if the comet and the earth were professional pugilists."—Washington Star.

A sightseeing party consisting of two men, two women and a small boy, evidently Germans, went by subway to Brooklyn and returned to New York by way of the bridge. Then they gazed on the tall buildings in the Wall Street district and went to the top of one of the tallest ones. Guide book in hand, they asked their way to the Terminal Building and made the trip through the tube to Jersey City. They expressed their delight at what they had experienced in the short time, but in the Pennsylvania station they encountered an obstacle on which they had not counted. The employe to whom they spoke, in relating the incident, said: "The man said that he had gone through the tube by rail and now he wanted to walk back. We told him there was no footpath and that it was used only by the cars. 'That's a fine arrangement,' he said. 'And must people pay every time, even if they wish to walk,' 'Yes; certainly,' I told him. 'Then the great Hudson tube is not as great as we thought it was.' I told him that we would refer his complaint to the authorities and have it fixed, and by the way they thanked me when they ducked down into the tube again, I really think they believed me."

"Ef profanity did any real good," said Uncle Eben, "you could manage a mule jes' by gettin' a poll parrot."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN ARRAIGNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of the suffragettes it would be well if the "pound of flesh" should be exacted of them, and that they should give account for the conditions they have brought about.

To them were intrusted the making and the rearing of men, and now they turn and fling words at them and do many silly things to cover them with obloquy. Is this constructive ability? To throw earth does not help in the clearing up process.

Brains and powers are sorely needed in the economics of the women's sphere, where freedom of action is gained by freedom from partisan politics. "Lime light ladies" who want the platform and the "simples" who feel that they must be up to date are the two selfish divisions of the pushers for votes. A WOMAN.

New York, March 5, 1910.

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your article in to-day's issue on "Education and False Pride" points out what seems a radical defect in our system of education.

Boys and girls with no heads for mental advancement are kept idling at their desks until they are set in habits of listless dependence on their parents for everything. The girls do not know how to mend or to do useful, helpful work in the household, and the boys must have some fun away from home when released from school.

Dress and street or outside display, whatever brings them into notice, are fostered; individual abilities of taste and action are suppressed, instead of developed, and manual skill and love of the soil are looked down upon.

Education is not book learning, but a preparation for the needs of life, and many children who would do credit to themselves and their community if trained scientifically to labor grow up without aims, and unhealthy, because they have been kept to books alone.

It must be remembered that in this land almost no home training is given to children who attend public schools.

E. C. MERRITT.

New York, March 9, 1910.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The incorporation of Rockefeller's millions and the granting of a charter by the United States is a dangerous precedent and against public policy, being special and class legislation and on a line with the granting of charters by crowned heads with extraordinary powers.

The placing of the accumulations of Rockefeller in an incorporated body while retaining the name eliminates the family. "Rockefeller is dead, long live Rockefeller." From thenceforth there will be no heirs, only successors in the corporate body; there being no heirs as each generation of Rockefellers pass away, there can no inheritance tax be collected from their successors (Rockefeller's).

Further, the corporate body claiming for its object the dispensing of money for education and charity will pay no income tax.

"O'Connell said he could drive a coach and six through any act of Parliament." The incorporation of Rockefeller's millions will drive a coach and six through the inheritance and income tax.

GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

Montclair, N. J., March 9, 1910.

A BLIND MAN DISSENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having read with dissent the remarks of F. Hopkinson Smith accounting prevalent rudeness and discourtesy as characteristic of this city and having observed that you have printed a number of protests, I venture to add one from a new point of view.

I have come to make my home in this marvellous metropolis within the last few months, and I have lived many years in Cincinnati and Chicago; furthermore, I am a blind man.

My impression of New York is diametrically opposite to that of the noted novelist and painter. Instead of finding the people upon New York streets rude and indifferent, quite the opposite has been my experience. With all the turmoil, hubbub, mixture of races and frequently fractured English, almost unintelligible at times to my Middle Western ears, I have often been agreeably surprised by the genial courtesy and amiability of each and all with whom I have come in contact, either by appointment or casually. J. S. VAN CLEAVE.

New York, March 7, 1910.

GUARDIANSHIP OF WEDLOCK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It chanced that I recently attended a Friends' meeting at 15th street and Rutherfurd Place, in this city. At the close of the meeting for worship the preparatory meeting was held, preliminary to the monthly meeting appointed for the afternoon of the 12th. Various interests of the society were considered for report at the coming monthly meeting. One subject might well be considered a matter of public interest.

According to the requirements of the book of discipline of the society, a letter was presented to the meeting announcing the purpose of marriage of two of its young members and asking the approval of the meeting. This letter was accompanied by letters from the parents of both, informing the meeting of their consent to the marriage. Further action will be taken by the monthly meeting in the appointment of a committee to visit these young people for assurance that the proposed marriage is in harmony with the principles of Friends, and so, promising permanent happiness.

Statistics show that this sympathetic care over the marriages of their young people leaves the records of Friends almost free from the reproach of divorce. It may seem a slow and ponderous procedure thus to inquire into the circumstances of proposed marriage, thus to make it a responsibility of the meeting. But is there not wisdom in thus safeguarding the happiness of the future? H.

New York, March 7, 1910.

W. J. BRYAN AT SAO PAULO.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 9.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here to-day and was cordially welcomed. He paid a visit to the civic authorities, and this evening delivered a lecture, which was largely attended. Mr. Bryan will go from here to Rio de Janeiro.

OAK AND AUTOS.

From The Kennebec Journal.

Maine's lumbermen who have standing oak timber are finding a ready market for it among the automobile men. Little wood enters into the modern machine, but whatever is used must be of the best quality.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.).

The question of primary and election reform is not a party one, and it remains to be seen whether the machine forces at Albany still have power sufficient to prevent real reform.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 9.—The President devoted some time to-day to the Ohio political situation, conferring in the morning with Senator Dick, who is a candidate for re-election, and in the afternoon with Senator Burton.

Senator Aldrich told the President that the steering committee had voted to exclude all other measures with the exception of appropriation bills until after the passage of the administration railroad bill.

Mr. Taft told Senator Bradley and Representatives Langley, Edwards and Bennett, of Kentucky, who called with Albert White, of Louisville, that there was no fault to find with the present American Minister to Hayti, and therefore he would not make any change in that post, but would try to find another place for Mr. White.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, asked the President about his summer plans, and was told that he was going to take a complete rest and do his best to avoid speechmaking. The President said he had accepted only one invitation, and that was to deliver an address to thirty thousand teachers at Cambridge.

Charges have been filed at the White House against William F. Stone, whose name was sent to the Senate yesterday by the President for Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

The President will deliver an address at the meeting of the American Tract Society in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday, March 13.

Among the White House callers were Senators Beveridge, Briggs, Bradley, Gallinger, Jones, Smith, of Maryland; Page, Nelson and Elkins; Representative Cassidy, who talked about the police judgeship of the District of Columbia; Representatives Boutell, Hull, Miller, Johnson and Smith, of Iowa; Collector Loeb, of New York, ex-Senator Long and Martin A. Knapp.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 9.—The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff entertained at dinner to-night the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger, Senator Warren, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Representative and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. John W. Dwight, Miss Helen Patten, Countess Luise Alexandra von Bernstorff, the German counsellor and Countess von Wedel, Baron Hye, Austrian attaché, and Fred W. Carpenter.

The Mexican Ambassador will establish an almost entirely new staff for the embassy here. Don Luis Ricoy, formerly secretary of the embassy in London, has been promoted to first secretary here, and will arrive soon. Señor German Buelle and Señor Armendariz Castillo have also been appointed to service here, and will soon arrive.

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Gude were hosts at an informal dinner party at the legation to-night.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 9.—Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno entertained at dinner to-night the Minister from Sweden and Mme. de Lagercrantz, the Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Preuschen, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Charles Wood, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, ex-Governor Magoon and Rear Admiral O'Neil.

Mrs. William B. Leeds, of New York, met a number of invited guests at dinner to-night at the home of Miss Margaret Cameron and Miss Catherine Cameron, where she is being entertained.

Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Lurton were the guests of Miss Temple, of Tennessee, at a large luncheon party at the New Willard to-day.

Mrs. Eldridge Jordan entertained a large luncheon party to-day, and Mrs. Emmons was among the dinner hosts to-night.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Emory entertained at dinner to-night.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Dr. Leslie D. Ward gave a dinner at Sherry's last night for Lady Paget, who is returning to England early next month. The dinner was served at three tables in the banquet room, and afterward the guests were entertained in the small ballroom by the Russian dancers Mlle. Anna Pavlova and Michael Mordkine, for whom a small stage had been erected at one end of the room.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman Porter are among the patronesses for the concert to be given this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the historical fund of the Huguenot Society of America. Mme. Tetrazzini, M. Gilibert and Victor Herbert and his orchestra will be the artists.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson has gone to California, where she will remain until May. Shortly after her return to town she will sail for Europe to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. James W. Gerard will give a dinner on March 17 at her house, in Fifth avenue, for her sister, Miss Harriot Daly, and Count Anton Sigray, who are to be married on March 29 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marcus Daly, in Fifth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and the Misses Townsend are expected from Bermuda to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell have returned to their country place, at Tenafly, N. J., from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who spent the last three weeks in the South, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Cook have returned to town from their wedding trip and are at No 125 East 24th street. Mrs. Cook was Miss Gracie Bigelow Tracy.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has left town for Palm Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley are expected from Washington on Monday.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, March 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., left here for New York yesterday on a special car. While the Spencers are away some improvements will be made in their Newport villa.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was in Newport yesterday, inspecting her estate on Ochre Point.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has arrived to inspect his place here.

GETS 20,000 CLIPPINGS.

Data Relating to Hudson-Fulton Celebration for Library.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library formally accepted yesterday a gift of six large volumes of clippings relating to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The volumes are each 11 by 14 inches and contain about twenty thousand clippings taken from more than two thousand different publications in this country, Canada and every European capital.

The clippings are arranged in chronological order, beginning with the inception of the plan to hold a celebration and the appointment of a commission and ending with the recent presentation of medals to foreign rulers by General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the commission.

Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, said after announcing the gift that it was now generally recognized that the most complete and accurate historical record of any event was to be found in an extensive collection of clippings relating to it. The trustees voted a resolution of thanks to Henry Romeike, who compiled the volumes.

OLD ROMANCE RECALLED.

Aged Widow of Lady Fitzherbert's Great-Grandson Remarries.

A wedding in the Memorial Church of the Ascension last evening recalled a case which once convulsed England and which holds a romantic place in her history. By the Rev. J. F. Steen, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Bell, widow of George Bell, was married to George Tucker. Both live in Brooklyn. The bride, sixty-one years old, lives at No. 360 Lewis avenue. Mr. Tucker, seventy-one years old, lived at No. 230 Wyckoff street. They were playmates in childhood. The couple will live at the former address.

George Bell, who died in 1884, was a great-grandson of that Mrs. Fitzherbert who was the morganatic wife of George IV.

"I'm as happy as I can be," said the bride. "Why shouldn't I be? Mr. Tucker is the best man in the world. I met him first when I was a little girl nine years old playing about my home in Manhattan. Mrs. Tucker died a few years before I lost my husband.

"About eight months ago Mr. Tucker began to call upon me, and he has called every Sunday since. We became engaged in January. When he proposed I thought he was just joking, but I soon discovered he was much in earnest. We got the marriage license Monday.

"Mr. Steen preached at the funeral of both my parents, buried two of my brothers, married my daughter, baptized three of my grandchildren, and I have been a member of his church for forty-six years."

AN ALBERTA CABINET OF TWO.

Attorney General Resigns Post Owing to Subsidy Question.

Edmonton, Alberta, March 9.—As a result of the public discussion of the waterways railway subsidy, Attorney General Cross resigned his Cabinet post late last night. This leaves Premier Rutherford and Duncan Marshall the only members of the Cabinet. It is said that Cross was forced to resign by the announcement that W. H. Cushing, who recently resigned, would return to the Cabinet.

KING EDWARD AT BIARRITZ.

Biarritz, France, March 9.—King Edward arrived here this evening, and was warmly greeted by the people, who had gathered in great numbers at the station.

MRS. ROCKHILL ON WAY HERE.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, wife of the American Ambassador to Russia, left here to-day for the United States. She will be a passenger on the steamer George Washington, sailing from Bremen.

RECEPTION OF ROBERT BACON.

Rigid Formality To Be Observed at To-day's Ceremony.

Paris, March 9.—Ambassador Bacon's official reception, which was delayed by the ambassador's troubles caused by the flood, will take place to-morrow night. The reception will mark the return to a more rigorous application of the traditional etiquette of such ceremonies, and invitations to these, which will be issued after consultation with the Foreign Office, will be confined to diplomatic and official circles. In recent years some of the new ambassadors and ministers have been inviting personal guests to these ceremonies.

TOLEDO PASTOR CALLED.

Dr. George Dugan to Conduct Workingman's Cathedral Services.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, head of the department of labor of the Presbyterian Church, announced yesterday that on April 10