Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Just a Wife.
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:30—8:30—A Man's World.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—The Whirlwind.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EM'PRESS—2:15—8:15—Mid-Channel.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Tempest.
GARRICK—2:20—8:20—The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him.
GLOBE—2:15—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Molly May.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2:30—8:30—A Lucky Star.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—Nathan Der Weise—8:15—Die Grünhärner.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—Pillars of Society.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The City.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Circus.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—10 to 6—8 to 10—Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2 to 6—8 to 11—French Hospital Bazar.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Madame X.
NEW THEATRE—2—The Winter's Tale—8:30—The Nigger.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—A Skylark.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Lilly.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Lady from Lobster Square.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—Monsieur Beaucaire.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	5-7	Help Wanted	13	1-2
Art Sales	3	5-6	Instruction	13	3
Auction Sales	3	7	Lost Bankbooks	13	7
Auction Sales	13	3	Marriages and Deaths	7	7
Bankers and Brokers	14	1	Meetings	14	1
Board & Rooms	13	5	Miscellaneous	13	3
Books and Publications	8	1-7	Mortgage Loans	12	6
Business Chances	13	6	Real Estate	12	5-7
Carpet Cleaning	13	5	Receivers' Sales	13	4-5
Citations	13	5	Religious Notices	9	6-7
Dancing Academies	13	3	Resorts	13	7
Desks and Office Furniture	13	5	School Agencies	13	3
Dividend Notices	14	1	Special Notices	7	7
Domestic Situations Wanted	13	3	Storage Notices	13	3
Dressmaking	13	3	Surrogates' Notices	13	7
European Advertisements	11	1-2	Timetables	13	6-7
Financial	14	5-7	To Let for Business Purposes	12	6-7
Foreclosure Sales	13	5	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	7
For Sale	13	4	Typewriting	13	4
Foreign Resorts	11	1-7	Unfurnished Apartments	12	6
Furnished Rooms	13	5	Work Wanted	13	2

New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 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.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: The naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two battleships, was passed.

FOREIGN.—Gifford Pinchot, according to a dispatch from Genoa, where Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived yesterday, asked for an interview on Monday with the ex-President ═══ The Master Builders of Germany have refused to make terms with their workmen and may declare a lockout on April 15. ═══ Advices from Ecuador and Washington strongly intimated that peace between Peru and Ecuador would be preserved through mediation at the American capital. ═══ Gustav Mahler, according to a dispatch from Berlin, will leave the New York Philharmonic at the expiration of his contract and take the direction of a new opera house to be constructed by a syndicate in Berlin. ═══ Marines were sent on board the Kanawha at Dover to quell a riot among the passengers who were transferred from the Cairnrona after the fire on the latter vessel.

DOMESTIC.—Secretaries Knox and MacVeagh denied reports that they intended to resign from the Cabinet. ═══ The Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry was resumed in Washington, two witnesses testifying in defence of the Secretary of the Interior. ═══ Max G. Leslie, former delinquent tax collector, who was acquitted on a bribery charge recently, was again indicted in Philadelphia. ═══ Secretary Meyer of the Navy Department spoke on conditions in the service at Philadelphia, making a plea for a bigger force of ships. ═══ Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York County Republican Committee, called on Governor Hughes at Albany and spent some time in conference with him. ═══ One man was killed and another severely injured in a wreck in which three trains and a light engine figured near Rome, N. Y. ═══ A bill providing that real estate hereafter acquired by Harvard University be subjected to taxation was rejected by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Superintendent Hotchkiss obtained evidence of peculiar speculative activity on the part of many legislators. ═══ Extraordinary prices were again paid for objects of art from the house of Charles T. Yerkes. ═══ In a raid on an alleged poolroom those inside set fire to the racing sheets in an effort to destroy evidence. ═══ The Board of Estimate voted $60,000,000 for subways, of which $13,600,000 is immediately available. ═══ Mayor Gaynor got a report from Commissioner Fosdick of persons on city payrolls under assumed names. ═══ The Mayor conferred with Police Commissioner Baker again and restored Captain Hodgins to duty. ═══ Wilbur Wright and an Aero Club committee conferred upon the arrangements for the international meet here.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 34.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REPORT.

New York's credit hardly needs the defence which the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce have undertaken. No one doubts that the city is rich and rapidly growing and that it will be able to meet all its obligations. Only if its commerce were declining and its population were falling off would there be any fear of its ability to liquidate its debts. The higher rate of interest it has to pay upon its bonds is no indication unfavorable to its credit.

The rest of the Chamber of Commerce committee's report is a novelty in New York. Talk about size and wealth, rapid growth and great future New York long ago put behind itself as worthy perhaps of St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Oshkosh, but not of a city that had already "arrived." New York has been ashamed of "booming" itself, and has taken a little pleasure in being able to see the joke European commentators see in the naive self-complacency of the growing communities in America. So it seems like going back a generation or so, or going West a thousand miles or so, to read a report upon the greatness of the city, to be assured that it could put into three cities of the size of Chicago, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, that it has a more rapid increase of population than any of the other great ports, that its harbor is one of the largest and best in the world, that nearly 70 per cent of the world's banking power centres here, that 62 per cent of the bank clearings of the country were in this city, New York's clearings being greater than London's by $37,000,000,000, with all of the other statistics brought forward by the committee to illustrate New York's magnitude.

But there is a difference between naive self-complacency in a community and a just appreciation of the city's greatness, and perhaps New York has reacted too far from the early American habit of boasting, with a consequent weakening of civic pride and civic spirit. If dwelling upon the city's greatness were a little more usual and popular the public imagination might warm to such a conception as that of a dignified civic centre, and no one might be so rash as to propose to ruin City Hall Park by crowding a big courthouse into it.

SUBWAYS ASSURED.

The vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday pledging $60,000,000 to subway construction indicates that, whatever the Interborough Rapid Transit Company offers, the city is going ahead to build an independent system. This, of course, need not prevent the authorization of useful extensions to the Interborough system, on proper terms and provided they do not interfere with the plans of the city for the independent subway.

The attitude of the present Board of Estimate is in striking contrast to that of the preceding board, which during its existence had a vast amount of city credit at its disposal, yet never kept in mind the fact that new subways were greatly needed and were unlikely to be obtained without use of the city's borrowing capacity. It spent money right and left on a variety of public improvements and never had any for subways. The present board has kept the city's need of subways constantly before it. In its present setting apart of money sufficient for the construction of the Broadway-Lexington avenue line it is taking a step that the former administration ought to have taken early in its career and once did lead the people of Brooklyn to think it had taken in regard to the Coney Island line. Subway building is now assured.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener, the Moltke of the British Empire, avoids rather than courts publicity during his travels in the United States, as, indeed, he always does everywhere. It is nevertheless impossible for him to pass across this continent without receiving much of that personal attention and commanding much of that popular interest which, because of his engaging personality and his remarkable achievements, he abundantly merits.

It is as the avenger of Gordon and the redeemer of the Eastern Soudan that he will always be most widely remembered, as his title in the British peerage appropriately suggests. But military students of his career will, we believe, regard him particularly as a great military organizer, and for that reason we have characterized him as the British Moltke. It has fallen to his lot to organize or reorganize four great armies, in four different and widely separated parts of the British Empire—in Egypt, in South Africa, in India and in Australia. The last of these, from which he comes directly to America, is perhaps, or may prove to be, the most important and significant of them all.

For in Australia he has organized a citizen army, on a basis of universal service. Australia has a population of only 4,275,000, but he has arranged for it a regular army, on a peace footing, of 80,000 men. In addition, all able bodied men of suitable age are to be regularly drilled and equipped, so as to be ready for effective service at any time. Of course, the primary object of this organization is to provide for self-defence so that in case the United Kingdom became involved in war it would not have to do anything for the protection of Australia. But there is a wealth of suggestion in the circumstance of a great autonomous division of the British Empire putting itself upon a military basis comparable with that of one of the armed powers of the European continent. If Lord Kitchener's work in and for Australia should be emulated, under the same or similar direction, in Canada and South Africa, the military aspect of the empire, and, indeed, of the world, would be materially modified.

THE MAD MULLAH.

The renewed and pernicious activity of the savage scoundrel who is commonly called the Mad Mullah was to be expected. Some time ago the British government decided to withdraw its military forces from Somaliland on March 20. Ample warning was given to the friendly tribes, and it was hoped that they would make preparations to defend themselves, but the British commander expressed grave apprehensions that the Mad Mullah would attack them at the earliest opportunity.

That apprehension has now been fulfilled in murderous fashion. Raids and massacres have been committed and will probably be repeated and continued so long as there are any tribes left which were friendly to the British or until the British return to protect their friends. It would be idle to hope that the Mad Mullah will refrain from desolating the country, for the experience of the Soudan under Mahdist domination is well remembered and is significant.

There is no reason for the slightest sympathy with the Mad Mullah as a patriot who is striving to preserve the independence of his country and his people from European rule. He is simply a particularly debased savage who wants the slave trade and other barbarous practices maintained and who has no notion of even the rudiments of humanity or good faith. The British adventure in Somaliland has already cost millions of money and many lives, but it may be necessary to renew it in the name of humanity.

COMMON SENSE VINDICATED.

Fair minded persons will be disposed to accept as just and conclusive the finding of the court of inquiry created by Congress for the purpose of ascertaining the truth about the Brownsville, Tex., "mystery." At the time Brownsville was "shot up" and the companies of negro infantry stationed there were discharged because of an apparent conspiracy to protect the individuals who did the shooting the incident was seized upon to inflame race prejudice and to serve petty ends in politics, and a judgment of the case on its merits was made exceedingly difficult. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, for instance, was divided in opinion, although the facts were in no sense confused, and ulterior motives were allowed to govern in interpreting an occurrence which, had it not involved a race issue, would have caused no mystification.

It is gratifying that a military board of the highest character, making an impartial investigation after the prejudices of the moment have ceased to control, has unanimously reached the conclusion which commended itself from the beginning to common sense. That tribunal, of which Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, Major General Joseph P. Sanger, Brigadier Generals Theodore Schwan, Butler D. Price and John M. Wilson, all retired, and Captain Charles Howland, 21st Infantry, are members, found that soldiers of the 25th Infantry did the shooting. That judgment was unavoidable, unless it was to be assumed that citizens of the town "shot it up" simply in order to discredit the colored garrison, or that intruders from somewhere outside made the attack. There was no evidence worthy of the name to support either of the last two contentions, so that responsibility for the outrage necessarily fixed itself on the negro troops, some of whom were shown to have had sufficient motive to indulge in such a demonstration of hostility under the influence of passion or drink. Those who have sought to deny the garrison's implication in the shooting have failed utterly to establish the reasonableness of any other hypothesis. The court now dismisses all substitute hypotheses as invalid and fantastic.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft were severely criticised for dismissing the negro troops on insufficient proof of wrongdoing. But the fair minded observer could never have been much in doubt about the justice of the dismissal. It was reasonably clear from circumstantial evidence that members of the garrison had done the shooting and were being protected by a conspiracy of silence on the part of their fellows. Time has thoroughly vindicated the administration's attitude. The verdict of the latest court is not subject to appeal. It fixes definitely and irrevocably where it belongs the responsibility for the outrage at Brownsville.

PICTURE BUYING.

The temptation to assign a peculiar significance to the prodigious sum realized at the sale of the Yerkes pictures is easily resisted. It was a large collection, of considerable repute, containing many good pictures, and in view of the current craze for works of art it was natural that the bidding should run high. This seemingly exceptional lavishness in expenditure is really only the logical outcome of conditions which have long been obvious. There are only a limited number of first rate works by old masters in the world, and most of these are permanently fixed in museums. The few that get into the market are competed for by collectors with unlimited purses, and hence prices soar to a point which makes it impossible to frame any rational scale of values. In order to preserve Holbein's "Christina of Denmark" and Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid" for the National Gallery in London it was necessary to raise the respective sums of $350,000 and $225,000. Only the other day Mr. Otto Kahn was reported to have paid half a million for the Hals he has lent to the Metropolitan Museum. On Thursday night at the Yerkes sale a portrait of a woman by the same master fetched $137,000. Figures like these may break records, but they establish no principle save the one that in an age of luxury the man of wealth will get what he wants regardless of cost. If he cannot get exactly what he wants—say, an old master of the highest rank—he will get the next best thing and still be indifferent to the price.

There is, to be sure, a certain piquant amusement to be derived from contemplation of these doings in the market place. When "The Man with the Sword," that magnificent portrait of Willem Van Heythuysen by Hals, now in the Leichtenstein Gallery at Vienna, was sold in 1800, it brought $21.25. Sixty-five years later his "Laughing Cavalier," to-day in the Wallace collection, was sold for a trifle more than $10,000. The prices cited above are in staggering contrast to these. Mr. Davies, the biographer of Hals, observes that so far as he knows there is no record of the price paid to the painter himself for any of his pictures. Of one thing we may be sure, that if he could revisit the glimpses of the moon and see what is paid for his work now he would straightway fall in a fit. On that point, however, it is useless to moralize. If there is any lesson to be drawn at all from the development of picture buying into an affair of high finance it is that the American lover of art would do well to come to closer quarters with his subject, seeking by study and prudently bought experience to know good painting for its own sake and not for the sake of great names. The moment is critical and it behooves the amateur to keep his head. Since the removal of our tariff on art an amazing number of pictures have been hurried to this country, evidently on the assumption that we would promptly enter upon a carnival of collecting. The carnival spirit is not favorable to discretion.

Market values, so called, have their place and meaning, but if the collector does not pay the closest attention to intrinsic values sure discomfiture awaits him. Two lawsuits have recently been reported over transactions in which buyer and seller fell out as to the authenticity of the pictures that had passed between them, and education is the only means of avoiding episodes of the sort. When it is possible for a collector arranging a sale of his pictures to purchase a number of additional works to "strengthen the show," thus transforming himself from the amateur into the merchant, it is time for buyers to recognize that in the world of art "business is business," and that they must be on their guard. Above all they should buy pictures not for purposes of investment but because they appreciate their qualities. Then perhaps it will occur to Americans that while the old masters are very desirable, so, likewise, are our own painters. No one can regret the results of the Yerkes sale. But it would be a pity if, with so much money to be spent on art, the American painter should be shouldered aside as a negligible quantity. It would be a pity, and a shame.

LOBSTER PALACE PSYCHOLOGY.

Many derogatory things are said about New York's lack of discrimination in dining and in regard to restaurants, and a superficial observation might lead a person unfamiliar with the city to think that ostentatious extravagance in appointments and a general appearance of great costliness, with which the prices on the menu were in perfect harmony, were all that was necessary to bring success to a "lobster palace." But the experiences of the latest resort of that kind indicate that it is unwise to invest money on that theory. This place was urged upon the consideration of New York by ingenious press agents as exceeding in Babylonian (or was it Assyrian?) luxury anything that it had ever seen.

The prodigious salary paid to its manager was allowed to become known. And everything else that was made public suggested that here New York was fairly outdone in costliness and splendor. The advertisement of the management that evening dress was "requested" after 6 p. m. carried still further the suggestion that here was the *ne plus ultra* of elegance and exclusiveness. But despite this campaign, which seems to have been calculated to touch New York's weakness for mere display, the Babylonian wonder is in the hands of a receiver, after a brief and disastrous career.

The incident, as evidence that New York is at least partly proof against the appeal of mere costliness, is somewhat weakened by the fact that this "lobster palace" sought to attract patrons without a bar and that its "request" for evening dress in the evening is now admitted to have run counter to the city's confirmed habits. But these two considerations do not wholly deprive the experience of its significance.

"Since John Roach," says The New-York Tribune, "was forced by a stupid and unpatriotic government policy to abandon his Brazilian line of steamers, travel between New York and Rio has perforce been by way of Europe." It is by such unfounded statements as the above that the bad cause of ship subsidy is bolstered up.—The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

It is by such garbled and false quotations that the good cause of American mercantile expansion is opposed. What The Tribune said, on March 25, was that travel between New York and Rio was perforce by way of Europe, "or else under some other flag than the Stars and Stripes," and that the traveller from New York to Rio must sail by way of Europe "unless he waits for the sailing "day of some Brazilian or other steamer "which will take him directly home." The alternatives which we have here quoted from our article have been omitted by our critics with an ingenious disingenuousness worthy of the fabled divine who preached from the text "Topknot, come down!" gleaning it from the prophetic injunction, "Let him that is upon the house-top not come down!" The Tribune did not intimate that there was a lack of shipping facilities between New York and Brazilian and Argentine ports. What it has called attention to and has deplored is the fact that all such shipping is under other flags than ours, and that was the point and purport of the article which some of our contemporaries, finding it unanswerable, misrepresent.

The extent to which poisonous wood alcohol is being sold in East Side liquor shops is amazing. Public sentiment will heartily support Commissioner Lederle in any legal steps he may take for the suppression of the traffic. It is a fortunate circumstance that the charter gives almost unlimited authority to the Health Department to abate such evils.

After Professor Lowell's lecture on Mars, both English and French astronomers remain skeptical regarding the inhabitants with which he credits the planet. Is it another case of the eleven obstinate jurymen?

Pennsylvania newspapers call attention to the fact that George H. Williams, of Oregon, who died last Monday, was not the "last survivor" of President Grant's second Cabinet. J. Donald Cameron was Secretary of War under Grant from May 22, 1876, to March 4, 1877. Mr. Cameron attained much greater prominence, however, as a Senator and leader of the stalwart faction of the Republican party.

Why not compromise between Tottenville and Bentley Manor and name the place Billop, after the redoubtable hero who sailed the Bentley?

"My business is bookkeeping, real estate and selling Mississippi Senators," a woman witness before the Mississippi Senate is reported as saying. The Mississippi Legislature meets regularly only once every four years, and the Jackson brokeress's business was intermittent. She might have found steadier employment and larger commissions elsewhere.

Suggestion, like other remedial agencies, is not attended by uniform results. That it fails in some cases is no reason why it should be abandoned by those in whose hands it is more successful.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Judge Pollard's court in St. Louis recently Mrs. Blanche Childress sought the law's rule against her husband for smiting her on the nose. "How did he strike you?" asked the judge. "Show me." "All right," replied the lady, and forthwith landed a terrific slap on Judge Pollard's features. "Enough," said the judge, and fined the husband $50.

"Do you mean to say that you married for money?"

"In a way I did. I got married because I couldn't afford to stay engaged any longer."—Cleveland Leader.

$137,000 FOR A HALS.

Once more the proud producer
Gets in his work, and we
Behold in such a figure
A rank enormity
Which makes the cost of living
A matter of distress
To many men and women
Who eat and sleep and dress.
This picture instance shows us,
As others have, by heck!
It's the ultimate consumer
Who gets it in the neck.

W. J. LAMPTON.

Get out the old-fashioned household remedy book and scratch out two remedies, one advising raw beefsteak spread on a bruise and the other advising bacon for a felon. We can't waste beefsteak and bacon on bruises and felons these days.—Atchison Globe.

Statistics published in "The Imperial Labour Gazette" show that there were 1,347 strikes in Germany in 1908 alone, against 399 in England. France and Austria had, respectively, 1,073 and 721. Germany, too, had far more strikes than any other country in Europe in 1909. Of 1,419 German strikes for higher wages, 255 were successful, 488 partly so and 676 failed. The German trade unions disbursed on account of strikes in 1907 the sum of $3,500,000.

"Have Mr. and Mrs. Squinchley compromised their matrimonial troubles yet?"

"Not quite. They agreed readily enough as to which one was to have the custody of the children, but they don't seem to be able to decide which is to have the choice of the automobiles."—Chicago Tribune.

According to a writer in "La Revue" of Paris, the rank and file of novelists in France draw on an average $100 for each book, and many of them are thankful to get half that amount. On the other hand, those at the top of the tree earn large incomes, and some of them undertake more commissions than they can fulfil. Recourse is then had to literary "ghosts," of whom there are plenty in Paris, willing to furnish a passable imitation of any writer's work. Popular novelists do not always take the trouble to read the books published under their names. Some years ago a "ghost" with a grievance against his employer interpolated in the book ordered from him two chapters of "Mme. Bovary," altering nothing but the names of the characters. The woman who signed the book, in order to clear herself from the charge of plagiarism, had to confess that she had farmed it out.

"Is your new maid capable?"

"Yes, indeed. She can tell callers I don't want to see that I'm out, and make them believe it."—Detroit Free Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LIKES TRIBUNE'S BILLIARD NEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After reading all the billiard news in the morning papers at the club yesterday, I casually picked up The Tribune, a paper I have not read for a long while, to see if there was any mention made of the Class A billiard tourney, now being held at this club, and was astonished and much pleased to see a long and splendidly written article on the previous night's play.

I have this day given orders that hereafter The Tribune be left at my home in place of the paper heretofore taken, and so long as your paper continues publishing accurate, up-to-date billiard news just so long will I continue taking it. I spoke to at least twenty "billiard bugs" yesterday, none of whom ever read The Tribune, simply because they didn't know it ever published any billiard news, or, in fact, sports of any kind. It will not take long for The Tribune to establish a reputation as a fine paper for billiard news.

M. D. B.

Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, April 8, 1910.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The taxpayers of New York City are having built a $12,000,000 dam on a stream they do not own. Would The Tribune, which has always given the interested public the best of information about our new water supply, call this a safe and sane business procedure?

Being an engineer who has lived in New York till the hard Croton water drunk has nearly ruined my system, and having been sent to the Catskills to drink its soft spring waters and recuperate, I am naturally interested in our new water supply scheme and what is being done for us. But my first questions answered filled me with alarm and disgust. I asked: "Have the riparian owners and water powers been bought? Has the Esopus Creek been condemned?" The reply, "Practically nothing has been done," from one of our intelligent resident engineers, was the cause of my alarm and disgust.

In other words, we are to-day in about the shape of the old negro who built an expensive stable for a mule he wanted to buy, but was not sure whether he could or no. We are building one of the costliest dams on one of the finest mountain streams in the world, and up to the present time practically nothing has been done to acquire title to that stream but an act of the state Water Supply commission.

If this be true, then it's a matter in which there should be no further delay. Let there be a head—be it the city Water commission or our level headed Mayor. For we need this water in our "giant city," and when we are ready to deliver Catskill Mountain dew to our great population we do not want to be held up and stayed in our work by some riparian owner whose natural rights have been taken and for which he has not been paid, or any other of a hundred technicalities that are likely to intervene.

AN INTERESTED TAXPAYER.

Kingston, N. Y., April 7, 1910.

THE RETIREMENT BILL AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In addition to the excellent communication by Captain A. W. Wright in your issue of April 7 relative to the bill now before Congress entitled "The Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," a statement of a few relevant facts will be of interest. It seems reasonable to believe that a thoughtful consideration of these facts will cause every patriotic citizen to favor the proposed legislation.

First—In 1828 and 1832 Congress passed bills which, besides caring proportionately for all surviving enlisted men who served in the Revolutionary War, provided a retired list for all surviving officers and granted full pay of their rank, the maximum pay not to exceed that of the captain. This should have at this time the full force of a valid precedent.

Second—To June 1, 1909, Congress had by five separate enactments retired 617 regular army and navy officers with rank and pay one grade above that held by them, solely on account of service in the Civil War.

Third—Not one act has Congress passed (except one of thanks) recognizing or rewarding the Civil War volunteer officers as such. Nevertheless, we who survive remember the following pledge made by the government when the volunteers were called into service at the beginning of the war: "That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates organized as above set forth shall in all respects be placed on the footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps of the regular army." A colonel in the regular army is retired at sixty-four as brigadier general and receives $4,500 a year during life. A major general of the Civil War is entitled to receive a pension at the age of seventy of $180 a year. Surely, no just citizen will favor such discrimination.

Fourth—At least ten great states have unanimously approved the passage of this bill and requested their Senators and Representatives to vote for it.

In this era of great national prosperity the amount required by this bill is a mere bagatelle. The absolute justness of the measure is not questioned.

ALBERT M. BROBST,
Late of Company G, 15th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and 63d U. S. C. Troops.

Plainfield, N. J., April 7, 1910.

ATHLETICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A recent Tribune editorial spoke accurately of athletics in co-educational preparatory schools, such as Hackettstown. It is interesting to note how far the contrary is true in New York City high schools, and the lead taken by the mixed high schools in every kind of athletics, both that requiring chiefly skill and that including ability to stand hard knocks.

In marksmanship Erasmus Hall holds the great Wingate cup, Manual has the Standard Bearer bronze and Morris far leads them all with the beautiful Harry Payne Whitney trophy and several others.

Morris is baseball champion, having won first place in its own division and then defeated the Brooklyn winner. In track athletics Manual is supreme, as it has been for some years, though Morris now holds the all round outdoor novice championship trophy. In soccer football Manual holds the Maxwell trophy, not having lost a game for three years, while Morris is the only other school whose name is carved on the trophy. In tennis Erasmus won the championship in 1908; in 1909 Manual and Morris won in their respective divisions, and then Morris won the championship in straight sets. In American football Erasmus has been a consistent leader for many years. This year Erasmus and Manual defeated all the metropolitan schools they encountered and then played a tie game with each other. Erasmus making better scores against "Poly," Boys' High and Commercial, and Manual having a shade the better in schedule of all teams played. Manual has also a good lacrosse team, has won this year's chess championship and is doing well in the debating contests. Now, Morris is the only mixed high school in the Manhattan-Bronx district, and has fewer boys than any of three other schools. Manual and Erasmus have each fewer boys than each of the two other Brooklyn schools.

V. ALDRIDGE.

Brooklyn, April 9, 1910.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 8.—The President called on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at the Cabinet meeting to-day for an early report on the investigation made by his department into the strike situation at Bethlehem, Penn. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury emphatically denied the reports that they would leave the Cabinet at an early date.

Dr. Francisco Carrera y Justiz, the new Cuban Minister, presented his credentials to President Taft in the Blue Room.

Senators Warner and Stone, of Missouri, discussed the long list of candidates for the judgeship in the western district of Missouri with the President.

Mrs. H. C. McDonald, of Muskogee, a Cherokee Indian, was introduced to the President by Representative Creager. Mme. Schumann-Heink was much impressed with Mrs. McDonald's singing and has assisted in raising a fund to send her to Italy for a musical education.

The Attorney General called with Francis J. Heney, who is in Washington to confer with the Department of Justice about certain land fraud cases.

Among the President's callers were Speaker Cannon, Senators Burkett, Smith, McEnery and Foster and Representatives Kustermann, Stafford, Humphrey, Fitzgerald and Boutell.

President Taft and Vice-President Sherman played golf this afternoon on the Columbia Golf Club links.

Mrs. Taft will entertain the women of the Congressional Club, composed of the wives of members and ex-members of Congress, at a musical at the White House on Friday evening, April 15.

Miss Helen Taft came home from Bryn Mawr this afternoon to remain over Sunday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 8.—Señora de Garcia Velez, wife of the retiring Cuban Minister, will not accompany her husband to Europe and South America, but will remain in this country, probably in New York, through the summer months.

Jules Boeufve, former chancellor of the French Embassy here under Ambassador Cambon, but who left here when he was promoted, will return to-morrow on a special mission, and will remain at the Shoreham for several days.

The French military attaché and Countess de Chambrun will return on Sunday morning from a week's visit in Pittsburg.

Captain Sowerby, British naval attaché, entertained sixty guests at dinner to-night preceding the hunt ball at Chevy Chase. In the company was Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of England, who is spending some days here.

The Ambassador from Japan and Baroness Uchida entertained at dinner to-night the Ambassador from Germany and Countess von Bernstorff, Countess Luise Alexandra von Bernstorff, Senator du Pont, Brigadier General and Mrs. Edwards, Prince Koudacheff, Russian secretary; the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Dr. and Mrs. William J. Fettus, W. J. Carr, Mr. Odariga, the Japanese counsellor, and Mme. Matsui and Commander Hiraga, Japanese naval attaché.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 8.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman and their nieces, the Misses De Long, will leave here to-morrow for Utica. They were the guests of honor at a dinner to-night, with ex-Governor and Mrs. William R. Merriam as hosts. Among the twenty guests invited to meet them there were, from New York, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bishop.

The first ball to be given by the Chevy Chase Hunt Club in thirteen years was that at the Chevy Chase Club to-night, when the brilliancy of the affair atoned for the lapse of years. Every feature of the ball suggested the chase, from the ices in the form of horseshoes, stirrups, saddles and horses' heads to the decorations of whips, stocks and other riding equipment, with branches of apple blossoms tied with the club colors, black and red, to the favors for the cotillion, in which a hundred men in pink coats and as many women took part. Mrs. John J. Hemphill, wife of the president of the Chevy Chase Club; Mrs. Clarence Moore, wife of the master of the fox hounds, and Mrs. G. F. Downey received the two hundred and fifty guests, and were assisted by the patronesses, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. Alexander Legare, Mrs. Chandler Hale and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth. The committee for the ball was composed of Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, William C. Morrow, Clarence Moore, George Howard, Frederick Huidekoper, Colonel Frank L. Denny, Gist Blair and Captain Sowerby, British naval attaché. The cotillion was led by William C. Morrow, assisted by Gist Blair and Frederick Huidekoper, and several novel figures were introduced. The favors were hunting pictures framed in red and gold, wands of red surmounted by huntsmen in red coats, penwipers mounted with horses' heads, stirrups, bits, rosettes in red and black, caps and watch fobs. The supper, served after midnight, was interrupted between courses with old hunting songs, like "John Peel," "Drink, Puppy, Drink," and "The Hunting Day," the Marine Band furnishing the music.

Among the guests invited were the President and Mrs. Taft and her nieces, Miss Harriet and Miss Katherine Anderson; the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman, the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham and Mrs. Albert Aiken, of New York; the Postmaster General, the Ambassador from Russia and Baroness Rosen, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, the Ambassador from Great Britain, the Ambassador from Germany and Countess von Bernstorff, Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff, the Ambassador from Japan and Baroness Uchida, Captain Sowerby, Albert Mitchell Innes, Jonkheer Van Weede, Jonkheer de Beaufort, Mr. Hanihara, Dr. and Mrs. Takamina, of New York; Senator Wetmore, Senator Du Pont, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Labouisse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Miss Elkins, Miss Townsend, Miss Esther Denny, Miss Joan Schroeder, Miss Southerland, Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant and Mrs. Sherman Miles, Frederick Huidekoper, Reginald Huidekoper, Peter Gerry, of New York; Colonel and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, F. Kernochan Scott, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Mrs. James Robert McKee and Miss Mary Scott McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Peter Labouisse, of Warrenton, Va., for a few days.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Leary gave a dinner, followed by a dance, last night at her house, in Fifth avenue, for Lady Paget and the latter's sons, Arthur and Reginald Paget. Dinner was served at two large tables, one placed in the music room, at which sat Lady Paget, and the other in the dining room, where the younger guests sat. At Miss Leary's table, besides Lady Paget, were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Frederick Townsend Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. The guests at the second table were Miss Street, Miss Effie Pearson, the Misses Mildred and Irene Sherman, Miss Angelica Brown, Miss Leila Ingersoll Haven, Miss Elise Ladew, Miss Edith Starr Miller, Miss Muriel Morris, Miss Mildred G. Townsend, Miss Constance Warren, Miss Margaret Steward, Miss Helen Coster, Arthur and Reginald Paget, Charles A. Munn, William W. Hoffman, Francis Burrall Hoffman, jr., Philip O. Mills, Emmet Harris, Cleveland Cobb and W. O'Donnell Iselin.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Miss Margaretta Drexel and the latter's fiancé, Lord Maidstone, are booked to sail from England for New York to-day, to be present at the wedding of Anthony J. Drexel, jr., and Miss Marjorie Gould on April 19.

Philip Van Rensselaer Schuyler, who is to marry Miss Jeannie Floyd-Jones Carpender on April 20, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's this evening.

William H. Fearing will also give his farewell bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's. His marriage to Miss Margaret M. Iselin, daughter of Mrs. Francis Le Roy Satterlee, takes place in Grace Church on Tuesday.

Mrs. Vanderbilt gives a dinner this evening at her house, in West 57th street.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Minturn, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Brooks and Miss Edith Brooks, who will remain abroad for a year, and Miss Harriet Robb.

Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn have returned to town from California.

Mr