Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Sapho.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—The Call of the Cricket.
BIJOU—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CASINO—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
CITY THEATRE—8:15—Miss Innocence.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Three Daughters of M. Dupont.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—8:30—The Whirlwind.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Mid-Channel.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:15—Father and the Boys.
GLOBE—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—8:30—Molly May.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Yankee Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HITCH'S—8:15—The Spendthrift.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Das Süsse Mädel.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—8:15—Hannele and The Green Cockatoo.
LYRIC—8:15—The City.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Circus.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:15—Lulu's Husbands.
NAZIMOVA'S THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Little Eyolf.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame X.
NEW THEATRE—8:15—Beethoven.
NEW YORK—8:15—A Skylark.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Lilly.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Lady from Lobster Square.
WEST END—8:15—The Fighting Hope.

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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 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: Discussion of the river and harbor bill occupied most of the session. ==== House: The McCall campaign publicity bill and a bill to regulate seal fishing were passed.

FOREIGN.—The House of Commons, by a majority of 93, passed Mr. Asquith's cloture measure; bitter speeches between William O'Brien and Chancellor Lloyd-George were exchanged. ==== All the passengers of the steamer Minnehaha, which struck a rock on one of the Scilly Islands, have been landed and will be sent to London; part of the cargo has been taken ashore, but a change of wind will make the steamer's position perilous. ==== Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of Archduke Francis Joseph at Budapest, visited Francis Kossuth, and attended a reception at Parliament held in his honor by Count Apponyi. ==== M. Rougier, the French aeronaut, fell into the sea with his machine at Nice; he was rescued with slight injuries; M. Bréguet's aeroplane capsized at Douai, and the aeronaut's skull was fractured.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution convention to Washington. ==== The woman suffrage convention in Washington presented petitions asking for the ballot to both houses of Congress. ==== Senator Root and Vice-President Sherman conferred with State Senator Cobb, majority leader, in Utica on the necessity of pushing the direct primary legislation, and Mr. Cobb immediately went to Albany, where he talked with legislators on the subject. ==== James W. Cunningham, of the late firm of Ellingwood & Cunningham, stock brokers, told a grand jury in Binghamton, N. Y., that the firm's books were in the hands of Superintendent Hotchkiss of the Insurance Department. ==== Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, in a paper read before the clergymen of that city, questioned the soundness of the Christianity of some of the pastors. ==== District Attorney Blakeley left Pittsburg for this city to investigate the reported illness of Max G. Leslie, indicted delinquent tax collector.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ==== Eight cotton brokers were subpœnaed by the federal authorities in a proceeding to smash an alleged conspiracy to corner the market for that staple. ==== Field Marshal Lord Kitchener was the guest of the Pilgrims at dinner. ==== Complaints of excise law violations on Sunday in all the boroughs filed by the police numbered 504. ==== Officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company criticised the report issued by Superintendent Hotchkiss of the State Insurance Department. ==== Seven jurors were obtained on the first day of the trial of Albert W. Wolter for the murder of Ruth Wheeler. ==== William Jennings Bryan called on Mayor Gaynor on his return from his long trip in South America. ==== Both sides rested in the trial of Donald Persch in connection with the Joyce loan made by the Windsor Trust Company.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 50.

ACQUISITION BY CONQUEST.

The hope is doubtless father to the thought in the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature against further expansion of the American domain by conquest, and that hope may well be cherished by all Americans. We know of no considerable number of thoughtful persons who desire any expansion of our territory, by any means, or any war for any purpose, and we are quite sure that a war of territorial conquest would be all but universally deprecated, in whatever direction it might be proposed. Yet, convinced as we are of these facts, we must still regard as of doubtful discretion the benevolently intended recommendation of the Massachusetts General Court.

It is obvious that the adoption by Congress of any such act of self-denial would be a departure from the undisputed practice of the nation from its earliest time. Most of the steps in our more than a century of territorial expansion were effected through conquest or under threat of conquest. The Northwest Territory was acquired by conquest. Louisiana was peacefully purchased, but at the very time of the diplomatic negotiations for the purchase the United States was enlisting an army and building a navy with the unconcealed purpose of taking Louisiana by conquest if the proposals for purchase failed. West Florida was practically taken by conquest, and so was East Florida, the treaty of purchase amounting to little more than a ratification of a fact already accomplished by military means. Texas practically and New Mexico and California avowedly came to us through conquest. These were all continental acquisitions, of territory contiguous with the existing states and intended for statehood, and so were perhaps in a different category from Porto Rico and the Philippines, which were our latest acquisitions and the example of which we assume the Massachusetts resolution chiefly deprecates.

It may be granted that it is no longer the policy of this nation to engage in wars of conquest for the sake of conquest and annexation of territory. Indeed, that fact cannot be too plainly proclaimed. But neither is it its policy to tie its hands or to give uncalled-for hostages to the future. In the case of the Philippines this country, without its own seeking and against its desire, was confronted with the alternative of assuming a burdensome and painful duty and loyally performing it to the best of its ability at whatever cost, or of ignobly abandoning that duty. To its honor it chose the former course, and, despite the anxiety, labor and cost thus entailed, it has never regretted that choice. It is earnestly to be hoped that it will never again be thus placed, but if in the unseen exigencies of some future day it should be, it would be deplorable to have it by its own act bound in advance to shirk its duty and to choose the way of dishonor.

MR. LOW'S SPEECH.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low in his speech accepting the presidency of the Republican Club, last night discussed with great good sense the duty of Republicans in this city, the support that they owe to President Taft, the support which they should give to Governor Hughes in his policy of a party housecleaning and the cordial recognition which should be bestowed upon what is being accomplished by Mayor Gaynor and his fusion associates for better government in this city. "President Taft," said Mr. Low, "rode into office on the summit of a "wave of unprecedented proportions, "and, so far from being disturbed by the "criticism of the hour, it is the business "of good Republicans to hold up his "hands and be calm in the assurance "that he deserves our support as fully "now as when he went into office a year "ago." Republicans can at least refrain from contributing to a reaction for which their opponents long, through the lack of a little philosophy and a failure of memory concerning ordinary political history.

In particular Mr. Low was wise in his recommendation that Republicans should support with special urgency Mr. Taft's request for an adequate appropriation for the Tariff Board. This is a matter upon which Republicans will have no difficulty in uniting.

"The vice of every tariff bill comes," said Mr. Low, "from the ease with "which the well informed special in-"terests can hoodwink legislators who "do not know the facts." A good part of whatever hostility to the tariff law exists springs not so much from the feeling that particular schedules are too high as from a new jealousy on the part of the people with regard to the extent to which special interests have always taken a hand in framing the schedules. With the point of view that in protection the people should be protected—that the consumer should not be forgotten—Mr. Taft has more than once declared his utmost sympathy. His plan of a tariff board with adequate funds to collect the necessary information aims to put an end to what Mr. Low calls "the vice of every tariff bill." If the Tariff Board has an adequate opportunity the present law will be found to carry with it the cure of its own defects.

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

Our excellent neighbor "The New York World" suggests, in the most amiable mood, that The Tribune give itself less concern about the troubles which camp upon the trail of the Democratic party. It thinks that we are invading a field of judgment in which it should be allowed to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. Said "The World" yesterday:

> We wish it [The Tribune] would attend to its own business and stop worrying about the Democratic party. We can do all the worrying that is necessary about the Democratic party. That is one of our jobs, and if The Tribune has any worrying to do let it worry about the Republican party, which needs it.

Our friend ignores the scriptural injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens." Though the worries of the opposition party may not touch us as nearly as those of our own household, we have nevertheless a neighborly interest in the perplexities which banish slumber in the house next door. "The World" should not demand a monopoly in discussing and dissipating those perplexities. The modest counsel of an outsider may sometimes be helpful.

We are advised with great particularity to worry over what is described as the present low estate of the Republican party in New York and in the nation. "The World" assures us that Republican fortunes are everywhere desperate. With full allowance for the entire sincerity of that judgment, we cannot accept it. It seems to us due to an inverted perspective. To our way of thinking, the Republican party in this state has seldom been in as healthy a condition as it is in to-day. It is ridding itself of corruptionists. It is exposing of its own motion the faults committed by leaders who have abased its name and confidence. It is admitting its shortcomings and setting itself new and better standards. A party which has given the state an administration like that of Governor Hughes and has sustained the Governor in spite of the opposition of interests and leaders hitherto all powerful within the organization is not decadent or demoralized. On the contrary, it has demonstrated renewed vitality and fitness to be intrusted further with power. Can "The World" seriously advise us to worry over the condition of a party which has just broken the fetters of an oppressive system of government from the top and has committed itself to the political reforms for which Governor Hughes stands? Would "The World" worry if the Democratic party in this state found itself in a similar predicament?

The Tribune has also refused to become alarmed at the condition of the Republican party in the nation. The same process which we have witnessed in New York has been going on all over the country. The Republican party is cutting itself free from corrupt and retrogressive influences. It stands more fully than ever for enlightenment and progress. One element in the party wants to move forward more rapidly than the other, but that is a normal line of cleavage. Both are going in the same direction. We do not, therefore, see anything very threatening in the divisions between the insurgents and the moderates. The great mass of the party has expressed its disapproval of "Cannonism"—in so far as "Cannonism" has been used as a term to denote reactionary opposition in Congress to the will of the party and the policies of the President. The party may be made to suffer temporarily for the sins of certain individuals who have betrayed it. But at heart it is sound and it is thoroughly capable of unification. It will be all the stronger for the experiences which now wrongly seem to "The World" to point to discouragement and decay.

DIFFERENT FROM 1906.

Mr. William J. Bryan returned to this port yesterday from a trip to South America. We are glad that he is back, in health, strength and good spirits, and offer him our hearty salutations; but the modesty of the public welcome given him will probably be contrasted by many with the pomp, fervor and spectacular effusiveness of his reception in August, 1906, when he arrived here after circling the globe. No "cowboy mayor" from Omaha was on hand to lasso the returning voyager and so insure the allotment of some moments of his precious time to the "home folks" who had travelled halfway across the continent to show their devotion to Nebraska's perpetual candidate. Mr. Bryan didn't have to be rescued yesterday from the attentions of hundreds of Democratic leaders, gold bug and silverite, wild eyed and safe and sane, gathered to express their vivid appreciation of the fact that he had polled some thirteen hundred thousand more votes in 1900 than could be scraped together for the Hon. Alton B. Parker in 1904. Not having recently published in "The Century Magazine" a mild vindication of individualism against socialism, he was not acclaimed yesterday by the Eastern Democratic press as a radical mellowed into a conservative by the educating influences of foreign travel.

No; Mr. Bryan simply arrived. He was not even encouraged at the pier by a handshake from the only self-confessed public promoter of the movement for a renomination in 1912, Major James C. Hemphill, of "The Richmond Times-Dispatch." But let no one think that this plentiful lack of petty attentions to a returning statesman indicates any real relaxation of that statesman's grasp on the heartstrings of the great party which he has three times led to "near" victories. They reckon ill who leave him out of the Jeffersonian equation. What the Democratic party will do and what it will fail to do this year and two years hence will depend in no small measure on Mr. Bryan's inclinations and decisions. He retains the whip hand in Democratic councils, and his large gifts of endurance, persistency, courage and oratorical persuasiveness so overshadow those of any possible competitor that his ejection from the throne or from the seat of power behind the throne seems a task much beyond the capacity of those who have the will to undertake it. Mr. Bryan may return unhailed as a party deliverer. But no dangerously competent rival in the deliverer's role is yet in sight.

CONNERS AND PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mr. Conners is slow, not so slow as Mr. Osborne's Democratic League, but still much behindhand. If he had said a few months ago that "the Democratic "members of the Legislature should sup-"port the Hinman-Green primary bill," if he had declared also that the Hinman-Green bill was "the best available for dealing with the subject" and that it was "somewhere near to accord with the obvious desire of the people of the state," the whole state would have been electrified, especially if he had then added:

> At the beginning of things, direct nomination of candidates by the people is Democratic doctrine. Various Democratic doctrines and policies appropriated by the opposition have proved among its strongest cards. The Democratic legislators will make no mistake in wisdom or expediency by voting for this measure.

He says it now, when under compulsion of Murphy he has signed his own death warrant, and no one is even mildly surprised. Good sense and honest, wholesome political advice are clearly expected from one who is politically down and out. From one who is in the ascendant it fairly takes the breath away.

Mr. Conners, if he had said these things in time, would have done something more than astonish the state. He would have put his party in a stronger position that it is in to-day, and he might even have saved his own neck. Will any one suppose that if the Buffalo man had given to his party leadership of the character indicated by that article in his "Buffalo Courier," from which the foregoing extracts are quoted, a benighted boss like Murphy would have dared to move against him? If Conners had put himself squarely in line with the intelligent public opinion of the state, if he had shown a capacity for the leadership that the Democratic party sorely needed, he would have had nothing to fear from Murphy. But instead of coming out for what public opinion demanded and trusting to public support, he sought to bolster himself up in authority with condemnation commissionerships in the Catskills! That trusting to the power of "honest graft" rather than to the power of public opinion is typical of the kind of politicians the present system breeds. Conners himself points the moral of the case for direct primaries.

AVERTING A STRIKE.

There will be general gratification at the avoidance of the threatened strike on the Lackawanna Railroad system, partly because of the serious public inconvenience and disturbance of business which a strike would have caused and partly because there was no issue at stake which did not seem properly to be soluble by some other and less costly means. Both parties to the controversy have acted with resolution, but at the same time with reasonable discretion, and both are entitled to a degree of credit for the settlement which has been effected.

The original appeal of the employes for higher pay commanded much popular sympathy. It was noted that other railroads and large industrial concerns in this part of the country had granted increases, and it was felt that the men on the Lackawanna, a notably prosperous railroad, were entitled to like treatment. There was, of course, room for difference of opinion as to the amount of increase advisable. The company itself conceded that there should be some increase, and proposed a certain percentage. This the men did not consider adequate, and the counter proposition was made that the case should be settled by arbitration; not, however, by special arbitration between the company and the men, but by the company's acceptance of the award which was to be made by the arbitrators in another and entirely separate case, in which the Lackawanna company had no interest and no representation. We cannot regard this demand, as it at first appeared, as altogether reasonable, nor can we censure the company for demurring to it. Reason and justice would seem to require that each dispute should be settled on its own individual merits. Seldom are two exactly alike in all essential details. And even if the cases of the Lackawanna and the New York Central were identical, it did not seem quite reasonable to ask the former to accept the verdict in the case of the latter unless it could have some representation before the arbitrators and be enabled to state its side of the case.

It is understood that such representation has now been secured. The Lackawanna company will abide by the New York Central decision, but the scope of the arbitral inquest will be broadened so as to include the Lackawanna, and the latter company will have representation and standing before the tribunal. Practically, the two cases will be arbitrated together, which will be of great advantage in point of time and convenience, and their similarity will make it practicable and just. It is a happy method of averting a costly strike without sacrifice of principle or the setting of a perilous precedent.

The Philadelphia streetcar strike has been declared off after eight weeks of exhausting hostilities. It is estimated that the traction strikers lost in wages $450,000, the sympathetic strikers in the textile and other trades $2,200,000, the Rapid Transit Company $2,000,000 and other employers and business men generally $12,000,000. It was a case of everybody losing and nobody gaining. The traction company and the strikers are now just where they were before, except for eight weeks of experience in wasting their substance, with absolutely no results.

Even for the homeless man there is to be no escape from the census taker.

The Colossus, the latest British battleship to go down the ways, was launched only nine months after the laying of her keel. While this record does not quite match that made with the pioneer Dreadnought, which was finished in a year, it is remarkable. The latter vessel was constructed at a government yard, and work on her was performed outside the usual hours of labor. On the other hand, the Colossus is being built by private contractors, whose example is worthy of imitation.

Other steamships have been placed in the same plight as that in which the Minnehaha found herself yesterday morning and in the same dangerous neighborhood, yet some of them have eventually been released. With favorable weather the Atlantic Transport liner may be equally fortunate. It has been necessary to sacrifice some of her cargo, but there is a chance that the ship, like her passengers, will be saved.

The making available of money for subway building is too important to the city in this crisis to permit of a quarrel over the exact terms of the bill to be passed by the Legislature carrying out the constitutional amendment recently adopted.

Whether the recently reported disappearance of the tail of Halley's comet was real or merely an effect of foreshortening, there is now no doubt that the appendage has a length of 2,000,000 miles. The astronomers seem to have vindicated the wisdom of the policy which Bo-Peep was advised to take with her sheep: "Let 'em alone, and they'll "come home, bringing their tails be-"hind them."

"The Nashville Tennessean" publishes a tabulation of the pardons issued by Governor Patterson since January, 1907, showing that he has set free 152 murderers and 956 criminals of all classes. That is an astonishing record—an average, practically, of one murderer and six criminals of all sorts turned loose on the community every week. No wonder "The Tennessean" speaks of the "pardon industry" conducted at the State Capitol. It might almost be imagined that the main purpose of the administration of criminal justice in the state was to furnish that industry with raw material in abundance.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Captain Layland of the Minnehaha, which went ashore near Bishop's Rock, was the commander of the Minnetonka, the Atlantic Transport liner, when that vessel sailed from New York on May 27, 1905. A man who was one of the passengers on that trip said that he would not soon forget the evening when Layland met him on the deck, where he was walking with an ex-Governor of a Western state, and said: "Just had a wireless—great news! Don't speak of it till morning." And then he proceeded to tell the news, which was nothing less than the victory of the Japanese navy in the China Sea. Next day, when the news became common property," said the man, "I asked the skipper why he had enjoined secrecy, and he answered: 'It would have created some excitement. I hate excitement on board.'"

Bridegroom—Now that we are married, darling, we must have no more secrets from each other.

Bride—Then tell me truly, Jack, how much did you really pay for that engagement ring?—Illustrated Bits.

The Society of Danish Pedagogues and the Danish Literary Association, in joint session, recently discussed the "excessive use of capital letters" and passed a resolution urging the Minister of Education to issue orders to teachers in public schools through the kingdom "to restrict the use of capital letters to the beginning of sentences and proper names." In explanation it was urged that "in writing our native language the average person halts and is uncertain as to the big letters, and only good could result from using them only as we have indicated."

UNDER ORDERS.

The doctor says that exercise
Is something I must not neglect,
And whatsoe'er he may advise
I listen to with great respect.
He says that arms and shoulders should
Be worked until they're almost lame,
And so I go—it does me good—
And watch the pitcher at the game.

He says my lungs must off expand
If I expect to be quite well,
I meekly go upon the stand
And use them as I wildly yell.
He says my muscles will resent
A lazy and luxurious pace,
So I behold with great content
The men who dash from base to base.

Upon the field I may not go
Where these athletic feats I view,
But as I watch the work I know
Each does more than enough for two.
And when it's o'er I wait the night
Refreshed. I willingly agree
That doc, as usual, is right,
And exercise is good for me.
—Washington Star.

The days of the traction smoker in Chicago are numbered. The smoking car, the smoking vestibule and the smoking person utilizing the same soon will be consigned to a forgotten unhygienic age. So predicts Health Commissioner Evans, and the conservator of the city's health, unlike many prophets, purposes to take an active part in causing his prediction to come to pass. "I believe that the street and elevated railroads of Chicago will voluntarily abolish the smoking car," said Dr. Evans. "It is the present policy of the Department of Health to lead them to adopt such a course. If, however, the initiative of the city seems desirable to stop smoking in street and elevated railway coaches, a suitable order by the Police Department would prove quite effective." As one sanitary argument against the smoking cars, Dr. Evans says they are a temptation to careless spitters.

"What do you think, old man? They have named a cigar after me." So bragged the actor.

"What was the matter with the cigar? Wouldn't it draw? So asked his friend.—Buffalo Express.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A communication in to-day's Tribune signed Hammond Sherwood should, by your leave, meet with the following rejoinder:

The presumption that a man of Irish name might, could, would or should be ashamed of it meets with its due when we observe it plainly belies the statement that years of experience, properly so called, has been his who indulges this innuendo. This inexcusable kind of thing, even though displayed in printer's ink, cannot affect an old Kentuckian or the name of his dad, and his Irish forefathers clear back to one of them who, in the sword service of Louis XI, stood stoutly for his master's interests and quite to the point, so to speak, even as I now stand in the ranks, or, perhaps, a little precipitously forth from the ranks, of a million American true men, all heartily ready to strike, if needs be, for principles of national moral decency that are already too, too dangerously undermined, and largely this by the unconscionable intake here of alien immigrants, even while good enough people who are not allenistic, but who are our own racial kin, come as immigrants evermore less and less from nations whose kind always made this country better in some respects.

Immigration to these United States should be rigorously restricted to those who properly belong within the great ethnological family which peoples Northern Europe, and is made up of Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Dutch, Danes, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and any other subdivisions of the true Aryan strain. Make a round robin of these names if you like, and still the sterling fact remains that the stock and stuff which is good for America is and is only Ayran. Then on your peril subscribe to this any of the peoples of Southern Europe or the Levant, whose millions are Semitic, and in principle you might just as well throw down all the bars forever, because you are thereby subscribing, foolishly, flagrantly subscribing, to what will, greatly or in less degree, according to numbers, eventually and inevitably superinduce a lowering and lessening of true American—that is to say, Anglo-Saxon—intellectual strength, morality and living refinement.

ALFRED LAURENS BRENNAN.

New York, April 18, 1910.

THE STATE OF SEWARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There stands in the little park near Mr. Seward's residence, in Auburn, N. Y., a statue of the eminent statesman, pointing upward to the sky.

That was the attitude which he occupied before the American people, especially from 1845 to 1860. From boyhood he had adopted an anti-slavery stand. He said: "I think it wrong to hold men in bondage at any time, and under any circumstances."

It is scarcely probable that any other of the great anti-slavery leaders so constantly carried the people back to God in seeking the removal of slavery. Neither Adams nor Chase, nor Sumner nor Lincoln pointed so directly to the higher law or appealed so frequently to the Creator.

New York State is often thought of more as a commercial leader than as a moral teacher. Yet three of her youngest Governors, Seward, Roosevelt and Hughes, have been among our most influential national reformers.

Governor Seward's presentation of the law of God, the higher law, as the normal and obligatory principle which ought to control civil government, is one of many reasons why Alaska, or a part of it, when admitted as a state, should be named Seward.

S. W. B.

Bloomfield, N. J., April 7, 1910.

"MEDIOCRITY" IN GRAND OPERA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If I had a thousand pens I would willingly use them all to recommend the public to read Mr. Krehbiel's critique in The Tribune of the "mediocrity" method of giving grand opera.

Stupidity and mediocrity combined to so lower the Scala standard at Milan that it has never recovered from the blow. Here something very similar has happened, and notwithstanding the millions of American dollars wasted on those who pretended to direct and others who made believe to sing there is a splendid chance that within a season or two the truly intelligent and opera loving public will abandon the opera houses altogether.

It is a grave mistake to believe that any but the very best singers will do for New York. It is also a fact that of the really great there are not enough in the world, but I am sure that by proper treatment New York will be able to attract a fair quota of the great singers now before the public. But the opera directors must remember that the great will not accept mediocrities for their support on the stage.

We must always remember that in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Buenos Ayres the truly great singer is a king or queen accordingly, therefore if we wish them to take us seriously we must do likewise by them.

S. F. B.

New York, April 17, 1910.

NEVER.

From The Chicago Post.

"Sic transit gloria mundi!" was never more sic-transity than in the matter of mentioning gentlemen for the Democratic nomination for President.

NO WONDER AT ALL.

From The Springfield Republican.

Governor "Bob" Taylor's record for pardoning Tennessee murderers was 75, but Governor Patterson has aleady pardoned 152 and his term of office has ten months to run. Yet people wonder why there is so much mankilling in Tennessee.

AN OLD NEW YORK POLICE HABIT.

From The Buffalo Express.

Los Angeles is not going to lock up any more drunken men without knowing for sure that they are merely drunk. Too many people have died because the police, carelessly or ignorantly, supposed they were drunk when they were really seriously ill or injured.

ANOTHER ANSWER.

From The Lockport Journal.

White lime, a well known beverage much affected by tramps and composed of alcohol, water and a little sugar, has another and more dangerous successor in whiskey made from wood alcohol. This is another grim answer to the question, "What is whiskey?"

A HOTEL BUILDING BOOM.

From The Utica Press.

American cities require constantly increased accommodations for transient visitors, and it seems easy to interest capital in a promising hotel enterprise in any part of the country. Boston is building a new $1,500,000 hotel and another is projected. The Pennsylvania Railroad has plans for the largest hotel in New York City, which will be located near its terminal on Seventh avenue. Baltimore will have a new and extensive modern hotel this season. In Chicago there is to be a new hotel, to cost $1,000,000. San Francisco is to have a distinctly commercial hotel, and another costing $2,000,000 is to be built in Oakland. A hotel of Spanish mission design is planned for Pueblo. Spokane and St. Paul are each to have a new hotel costing $1,000,000. Utica will in the near future have a new and elegant hotel that will not be excelled by the best in any city of its class. These projects indicate both prosperity and the growth of cities.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 18.—The President delivered the opening address at the nineteenth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Memorial Continental Hall to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the members of the Tariff Board had a conference with the President.

Alaskan affairs were discussed by the President, Governor Clark of Alaska, ex-Governor Hoggatt and General Clarence R. Edwards.

Mr. Taft will deliver an address before the Board of Trade of Passaic, N. J., on May 9.

Mr. Taft received the insignia of the American Cross of Honor, of which organization he is an honorary member. The order was organized to encourage life saving in the United States.

The President sent a list of nominations to the Senate to-day, including the name of William V. Downer, to be appraiser of merchandise of the District of Buffalo Creek, New York.

Representative Bingham was to have introduced a committee to-day from the select and common councils of Philadelphia, which was going to invite the President to an Independence Day celebration in Philadelphia, but was told by Secretary Carpenter that the President had promised to be in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., that day.

Among the President's callers were the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General and Frederick Upham, of Chicago, assistant treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Senator Brown, and Representatives Good, Burleson, Ellis, Hayes, Hamlin, McLachlan, Guernsey, Humphrey and Austin.

The President and Captain Butt went horseback riding this afternoon.

Miss Catherine Letterman has been selected to succeed Miss Mary Spier as secretary to Mrs. Taft, and assumed her duties to-day. Miss Spier has returned to her place in the War Department.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 18.—The Minister from Denmark left here to-day for New York, where he will spend a part of the week. Countess Moltke will join him in New York on Wednesday.

Baron Louis Ambrozy, the retiring Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy, was host at a flower cotillon at Ratscher's tonight surpassing in exquisite arrangement any of the former dances given here this spring. More than six hundred bunches of carnations in all colors, roses and other fresh flowers were used in the six figures. Artistic baskets, in which the flowers were placed and carried home, were used in the last figure. The men wore bows of blue and red ribbons, the colors on the Ambrozy coat-of-arms. The ballroom was devoid of any other decoration than a wall of palms surrounding the room and draperies of smilax. The supper was served from small round tables, in the centre of which were baskets of growing jonquils. Baron Ambrozy had by his side his successor, Baron Loewenthal-Linau, whom he introduced to the visitors, while Baroness Preuschen von und zu Liebenstein, wife of the Austrian naval attaché, who stood next, presented Baroness Loewenthal-Linau to them as they passed. The cotillon, which began at 12, was led by Count Ladislas Czikaky, assisted by Count Felix von Brusselle-Schaubeck, both of the Austrian Embassy. The Hungarian gypsy band, of New York, provided the music, besides playng a number of Hungarian airs at the supper hour.

Baron Ambrozy's guests included the Misses Anderson and Mrs. Eckstein, guests of the President and Mrs. Taft; Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Russian Ambassador, Baroness Rosen, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, Countess von Bernstorff, Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff, the Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Meyer, the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, the Postmaster General, Mrs. and Miss Aldrich, Senator Brandegee, Senator Kean, the Misses Kean and Mrs. A. L. Kean, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator DuPont, Miss Elkins, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the Norwegian Minister, Mme. Gude and Miss Sigrid Gude, Countess Moltke, the Minister from Panama, the Minister from Switzerland and Mme. Ritter, the Belgian Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Miss Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, the French Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Lefevre-Pontalis, the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. de Lima e Silva, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and Marchesa di Montagliari, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Hamilton Fish and the Misses Fish, Brigadier General Edwards, Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Mathilde Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, the Misses May, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Sophy S. Johnston, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Franklin H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Gaff, Mrs. John B. Henderson, John B. Henderson, jr., Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. McCawley, the Misses Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Sherrill, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Craig Wadsworth and a large number of young people from diplomatic, official and resident society.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 18.—Baron Ambrozy was the guest of honor at a dinner to-night preceding his cotillon, with Colonel and Mrs. John R. Williams as hosts. Their other guests, all of whom went to the ball, were the Postmaster General, Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff, Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Isabel May, Miss Cecelia May, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of the hosts; Count Ladislas Czikaky, Austrian attaché; Representative Ames; A. C. Horstman, of the German Embassy; Lieutenant Fremont and Mrs. Weldon.

Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Lurton, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Joseph W. Bailey, Mrs. Robert L. Taylor, Mrs. Daniel Lawson Moore, Mrs. Carleton Alexander and Mrs. W. J. Proteet assisted Mrs. William Dennis at a tea at Stoneleigh Court this afternoon, when she presented Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to her friends. A number of the prominent Kentucky and Virginia women attending the Daughters of the American Revolution congress and people in society generally were asked.

Emil Kerkowitz and Alexander de Nuber, the latter Austro-Hungarian Consul at New York, came from that city to-day to visit Baron Ambrozy, and attended his ball to-night. Dr. Theodore von Thodorovich, of Philadelphia, Austro-Hungarian Consul, also came for the affair.

Miss Miriam T. Crosby, of Warrenton, Va., arrived here to-day to visit Mrs. Hunt Slater, and attended the Austrian ball with her to-night.

Mrs. J. C. Burrows was hostess at a large tea this afternoon, when she had Mrs. Matthew T. Scott with her for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who have kept their house here open for some weeks, have closed it temporarily and gone to New York.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Two weddings figure prominently on to-day's programme. One of them is that of Miss Marjorie Gould and Anthony J. Drexel, jr., which takes place at 4 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church, following a luncheon at George J. Gould's house, in Fifth avenue, at which the bride will entertain her attendants, including her sisters, Miss Vivian and Miss Edith Gould; Miss Beatrice Claflin, Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Elsie Nicoll, Miss Dorothy Randolph and little Ellin Mackay. The bride will avail herself of the opportunity to present them with souvenirs of the wedding in the form of small diamond studded chatelaine watches. The bridesmaids will be arrayed in the frocks which they are to wear subsequently at the ceremony. They are of pink chiffon and pale blue charmeuse satin, with a wide band of lace at the waist. The hats are high blue straw toques, with pink tulle rolled about the wide crowns and adorned with a pink feather. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party will return to the bride's home for the reception, which will take place in the main salon and the ballroom on the second floor. Subsequently the newly married couple will leave for a brief honeymoon cruise in West Indian waters on board George J. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta.

Another wedding this afternoon is that of Miss Caroline Delano to Dr. Augustus Baldwin Wadsworth, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. It will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's father, Eugene Delano, in Washington Square North. Miss Dorothea M. Moore, of Cambridge, Mass., will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will consist of Miss Mary Kirtbride, of Philadelphia; Miss Amelia Cutler, of St. Paul; Miss Amy Aldrich, Miss Frances Howland and Miss Gertrude Ely, as well as Mrs. Charles W. McKelvey. William D. Wadsworth will be the best man, and the ushers are Joseph