

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Root said at the White House today that he would sail from New York on May 21 for the Hague to represent the United States in the new-found fisheries arbitration. Asked if he would meet ex-President Roosevelt while in Europe, Mr. Root said that he was unable to say at this time.

The New York Surveyorship was discussed by President Taft, Representatives Calder and Young, Frederick E. Crane, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, has been highly recommended for Surveyor. Representatives Morehead and Cowles called with a delegation from North Carolina to protest against the withdrawal of the nomination of J. M. Burrow as postmaster at Ashborough. Charges have been filed, and efforts have been made to have the President withdraw the nomination.

Among the President's callers were the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Senators Scott, Crane, Brown, Warner and Stephenson, Representatives Cramer, Browder, Farmer, Charles of Ohio, Miller of Minnesota; Anthony, Calder, Morehead, Hill, Howard, Fish, Davidson, Foster, Stevens, Dickens, Roberts, Gillett, McKinney, Madden, Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Englebright, Young, of New York, and Cowles and ex-Representatives Hearst and Hepburn.

The President and General Edwards went horseback riding this afternoon. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 20.—The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer will go to Annapolis on Friday to attend the Harvard-Annapolis boat race, and will have with them in the special car the Misses Meyer, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover, the Misses Clover and a number of the younger friends of the Misses Meyer.

Members of Miss Spence's School Association will give a performance of Booth Parkington's play, "Monsieur Beaucaire," this evening in the grand ballroom at the Hotel Hamilton. Tickets may be obtained from Sherry's for the benefit of an operatic class of instruction for tubercular children. Miss Olive Hitchcock will appear in the title role of Beaucaire. Miss Rosalind Roseman will take the part of Lady Mary Carlisle, the heroine, and Miss Catherine Ford will be Eileen Nash. Others in the cast will include Miss Gladys Roberts, Miss Frances Lamont, Miss Elsie, Miss Townsend, Miss Julia Louisa, Miss Grace Henry, Miss Muriel Keller, Miss Rosalind Elliman and Miss Dorothoe Darlington. Performances will also be given to-morrow afternoon and evening. Supper will be served at the end of the entertainments.

Captain and Mrs. Philip M. Lofg, who are now at their country place at Babylon, Long Island, will sail for Europe August. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, who were married on March 1 at the home of Mrs. Van Amringe's father, John M. Bowers, in West 21st street, have returned from their wedding trip and are at the Hotel Gotham, where they will remain until June.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley have arrived in town from Washington and are the guests of Mrs. Bradley's mother, Mrs. Marshall Allen, at the Plaza. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas left town yesterday for Newport. Miss Blanche Pauline Billings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Billings, will be married to William Halsted Vander Pool, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Pool, on June 4. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Tryon Hall, Fort Washington Road and West 164th street. Miss Billings' only attendant will be Miss Margaret Billings, of Chicago. S. Oakley Vander Pool will be the best man and the ushers selected are Charles E. Greenough, Theron R. Strong, Wright Barclay, Douglas Green, Peter E. Farnum, Jr., Lynford M. Dickinson and Albert M. Billings.

Miss Catherine L. Hamersley lent her house last evening for a concert by pupils of Mrs. C. Howard Royall, to raise a fund for students. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Hamilton Fish Keon, Mrs. Charles D. Jones, Mrs. J. Alexander, Mrs. E. C. Woodbury, G. Langford, Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frank S. Withers and Mrs. Alfred Duane Fell. The programme included selections by Nicolai Skoloff, the violinist, and Mr. Lamont, tenor. There were also numbers by Mrs. Rosalind pupils. Mrs. Barker, wife of Rear Admiral Barker, was hostess at a luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Horace H. Lorton. Mrs. Joseph C. Audenried was among the hosts entertaining a number of guests at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Core, and Miss Mary Hoyle poured tea.

Miss Jeanne Floyd-Jones Carpenter, daughter of William Carpenter, was married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to Philip Van Rensselaer Schuyler. The church was decorated with white roses and crimson ramblers and the bride was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with old rose point lace that belonged to her mother; her veil of old lace was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white lilies and lilies-of-the-valley. Her jewels consisted of a diamond bar pin that belonged to her mother and a diamond guard ring, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Ella Floyd-Jones Carpenter was her sister's maid of honor.

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Mr. and Mrs. John H. Haman gave a reception for Governor Pothier of Rhode Island and Mrs. Pothier last night at their new home, No. 1023 Fifth avenue. The reception was held from 9 until 10 o'clock and supper was served at 9:30 o'clock. Among the guests were Governor Pothier and his wife, who were in uniform. They came in a special car on the Rhode Island Limited, and will return to Providence this morning. The guests were received in the drawing room by Mrs. Haman and Governor and Mrs. Pothier. Among those invited from Providence were Mrs. Joseph E. Fletcher, Walter Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bowers, Colonel and Mrs. Latimer W. Ballou, Colonel and Mrs. Edward H. Guerin, Colonel and Mrs. Ambrose Kennedy, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick B. Lawton and General and Mrs. Howard W. Walker.

Among the guests from New York were Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, Mrs. General and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hitchcock, Mrs. James Haman, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Horner, Frank L. Baker, Miss Amy Baker and Charles H. Dorr, while those asked from Boston were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hawes and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Lane.

YAWN? WHY, IT HOWLS. From The Cleveland Plain Dealer. How the Tammany Tiger was caught with his paw on the wire. How the Tammany Tiger was caught with his paw on the wire. How the Tammany Tiger was caught with his paw on the wire.

steps be taken to "repress unseemly intimacy and lack of respect on the part of waiters. The writer said that he had been named and named as "unnecessary and highly unpleasant." In reply it was said that the custom of calling a guest by name in Vienna was too old to be discontinued, and that the majority would feel offended if it came into disuse. "We are so polite," the speaker said, "that any man who wears a decent coat respects the title 'Your waiter' from the water, and, when there may be a crank here and there who objects, the majority enjoy the momentary elevation to the nobility."

"You say she is no longer editor of the 'Women's Corner'?" No. She wrote so many articles on how to make a man's hair that she had to be read-back to suspect she was a man."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VIEW OF MUTUAL LIFE REPORT. Sir: In an amusing report published by the New York Insurance Department on the Mutual Life Insurance Company and sent by the department to every New York paper. A more misleading statement could not have been published.

The statement in question shows 1904 expenses as \$15,000,000 and the 1905 expenses as \$17,000,000. The 1904 dividends paid policyholders as \$2,900,000 and the 1905 as \$3,200,000, an increase of \$300,000; the 1904 assets as \$103,000,000 and the 1905 as \$115,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000. The Mutual Life's expenses were cut in half by the reduction in new business, but that was not a saving to the policyholders; if the company had done no new business at all, its expenses would probably have been cut in half again, and if they had insured all their business they would have had no expenses at all. The increase in dividends paid policyholders, surplus and assets, respectively, would not only have increased a like amount, but the increase in each item would probably have been 20 per cent greater if there had never been an investigation.

The criticism of the settlement made by the committee (consisting of General Tracy and President Marston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Henry W. Taft and others) of the Robert H. McCurdy and Charles H. Raymond & Co. agency contracts would make the annual election of trustees come with very poor grace from officials on a salary, who are using their employer's time in building political fences for their personal aggrandizement.

I am simply a policyholder who sees the funds and business of life insurance made a shuttlecock for politics.

STEWART BROWNE. New York, April 18, 1910.

A REMARKABLE PERIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While so much attention has been going on in regard to subway construction and operation, why does not some one look toward the safety of the passengers and close up the space between the car platform and the station platform, so that the crowds can be handled without the possibility of getting their feet or limbs injured by falling down the space between the platform and the station platform?

I have personally observed the situation, and it is astounding that so many accidents are allowed to happen, when some small device could be used to close up this space.

I notice that the tramen and also the station men are constantly warning the passengers of this danger, but it does not seem to me to be a practical way of overcoming the same.

J. STEWART SMITH. New York, April 15, 1910.

THE SPRINGTIME SKIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When the great and glittering sun of night, Arcturus, rises royally out of the east; when blue and beautiful Vega begins to sparkle higher and higher; when bright Spica advances from the southeast and incomparable Sirius sinks into the southwest; when the stars of the spring heralds appear in the sky, and April is still with us; Halley's comet is returning after three-quarters of a century of absence, and the flash of the shooting star is seen in the sky.

Spring is here, indeed; it is in the air and in our hearts. It is in the law, in the hedge and in the tree. It is in the heart of the poet, it makes us more generally and much earlier. It is in the heart of the philosopher, it makes us more thoughtful and more earnest. It is in the heart of the scientist, it makes us more diligent and more accurate.

And we who have survived the cares of life and the chills of winter are cheered and comforted at the thought of its presence. CHARLES NEVENS HOLMES. Brookline, Mass., April 15, 1910.

SUGGESTS "BILLOP MANOR."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Referring to your editorial query, "Why not compromise between Tontineville and Bentley Manor?" I would like to place the Billop after the redoubtable Hans Godeck, a member of the royal company at Mannheim, has been called by the university to the chair of oratory. Godeck is a comparatively young actor, but his talents won him high favor in both the royal and national theatres of Mannheim, where he has been for some length of time. His nomination made him favorably conspicuous.

ONE WHO LOVES STATEN ISLAND.

April 12, 1910.

RECENT CANCER RESEARCH.

Unequal Success in Producing a Curative Serum—Some Progress. From The Lancet (London). While as many as nine hundred fragments of cancer may be inoculated into a corresponding number of normal mice, no fragment will grow, unless it is removed and put back into the body of a mouse where they are the "likes" number from these and many other facts, the experimental study has led to the conclusion that cancer is a disease of the cells, and that the presence of some of the cells in the community constitutes no menace either to the public or to the immediate relatives of the cancerer.

It has been within the common knowledge of experimental investigators that exposure to light, heat, cold, X-rays, radium, and physical disintegration or chemical modification of the cancer cells will result in their production of tumors. One of the still unsolved contradictions among the results of different investigators is the unequal success attending efforts to obtain a serum acting on the cancer cells, and the fact that the serum of one investigator will cure a mouse of tumors. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the observations recorded in the present paper, and it is believed that Mr. Walker has actually been effected. Mr. Walker cautiously pointed out in his paper that the serum of one investigator will cure a mouse of tumors, and that the serum of another will not. He added that tremendous risks and failures must attend any premature application of the serum to human beings, and apparently he has been successful in defining and discussing the proper standpoint from which to advance.

WITH A HUGHES ON THE JOB.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser. Governor Hughes has appointed a commissioner to look into a little alleged corruption in certain of our city's restaurants in Vienna. A communication was read from a citizen, who asked that

insurance of workmen against unemployment are more distinctively Laborite proposals, but they were also practically put forward by the late government. Any notion, therefore, that the Labor triumph means a socialistic revolution in the Commonwealth is erroneous. In some respects the new government will probably be more conservative than the old was.

MR. BARNES ON THE "GREAT VICTORY."

Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, can see the handwriting on the wall as well as any man. He remarks that the result in Rochester "is a great victory for Governor Hughes." So it is, but not in the sense indicated by Mr. Barnes. It showed, what the Governor has all ways affirmed, that the public conscience was not to be trifled with. It showed that the Republican party was in danger if it neglected, in accordance with the Governor's advice, to put its house in order. It showed where the waters stood on the issue of political morality. It showed what they thought of the Republican machinists who had been doing their utmost to block the Governor at every turn and the danger to the party that lay in management such as theirs.

But we pass by the assertion of public morality at Rochester to consider the result there from another point of view, which Mr. Barnes, perhaps, had also in mind. It has all along been the contention of Mr. Barnes and his allies, against one of whom the adverse verdict has just been recorded, that machinery—their kind of machinery—is indispensable. Was the utility of mere machinery ever more strikingly shown than in the Rochester election?

The Aldridge machine was one of the most perfect of its kind; we doubt if Mr. Barnes himself would say that his own was better. The argument to the last was that the machine of Monroe County, the men on the public payrolls and their relatives and those who profited to get on the payrolls, or who profited or hoped to profit in some way from their relations with the dominant party, constituted an irreducible minimum that in itself was enough to insure victory. That is usually the reliance of the "practical politician," and it explains his blindness to the direction and the power of public sentiment. Yet perfect as the organization was in Monroe County, one or two moral issues sufficed to lay it low in defeat. Thus the result showed not only what the public thought of the Governor's opponents but also how ineffective is their chief reliance. We take it from Mr. Barnes's words that he perceives all this, but if he has any doubts he is at liberty at the earliest possible opportunity to make the same test himself in Albany that Mr. Aldridge has just made in Rochester.

THE SHERMAN ACT AND "FUTURES."

The announcement reported to have been made public at the Federal Building in this city that the government is going to put a stop to trading in "futures" should not be too literally interpreted. There is nothing benignant in the mind of anybody in a contract made now to buy or sell cotton or grain at some time in the future when a bona fide transaction is contemplated. These transactions are useful and necessary and they are characteristic of all kinds of commerce. And we are bold enough to say also that speculative contracts to buy or sell in the future, when no real transfer of property is intended, perform a useful function in maintaining an active market for the necessary bona fide transactions of the sort that we have just described.

So much for the general defence of "futures," which, it is said, we are sure with a loose use of language, the government intends to stop. But, furthermore, this proceeding now going on, which is to be the precedent for others, is a proceeding under the Sherman act against an alleged combination in restraint of trade. Is a "future" sale a combination in restraint of trade?

A dealer wishes to order a lot of sheeting from a New England cotton mill to be delivered next fall. The mill, to quote a price, must know what cotton is going to cost, let us say, next August, and, accordingly, it consults the "future" market. It makes a price based on the quotation of August cotton. The price is satisfactory and a contract is entered into between the dealer and the mill for the lot of sheeting to be delivered in the fall. But the mill must not merely know the present price of August cotton. It must be assured that it can obtain the cotton required to fill the order in August for that price. So it goes into the market and makes a contract for cotton to be delivered in August at the price now quoted—that is, it "buys a future." Is the contract to buy a certain number of bales of cotton in August any more a contract in restraint of trade than that of the merchant to buy the lot of sheeting to be made from it a few weeks later?

"Future trading" might be stopped by legislation, if any government were so unwise as to do it, but the Sherman act is not the legislation to accomplish the purpose. "Corners" that act would cheer to cover, and if it does we shall cheerfully testify our satisfaction at the newly discovered virtue of the law. But "corners" bear no more relation to "future trading" in its broader aspects than a stomach ache does to nutrition.

GEARING WITH TURBINES.

A brief reference has already been made in these columns to the paper on the use of gearing with a steam turbine which was presented to the British Institute of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers a week or two ago by Mr. Parsons. Full reports of the comments elicited by his statement are now at hand. These show that several experts who were present were favorably impressed by his work. Sir William H. White, a high authority in naval design, accepted at its face value the claim that the mechanical combination tried by the English inventor showed an economy of 15 or 16 per cent in steam consumption compared with a reciprocating engine of the same power in the same ship. Mr. J. H. Biles, another leading authority in construction, is convinced that the gearing is lighter than the electrical machinery which it has been proposed to employ in order to allow an engine and propeller shafts to run at different speeds. Even Mr. W. P. Durstall, who has devised mechanism of the latter character, felt obliged to admit that when it was first installed his own system would probably not prove as economical as gearing, though he was inclined to think that with constant use gearing would deteriorate more rapidly than electrical machinery.

Still another participant in the dis-

for running a car while intoxicated as too severe, we invite him to imagine the possible results of a drunken man's running a swift and ponderous locomotive on a frequented highway. Nor can we regard as too severe the penalty of imprisonment for two years for the intemperate man of running away after an accident and leaving the victim to his fate. These two kinds of abuses have become so common that we believe nothing short of heavy penalties will stop them.

The amount of registration fees and disposition of fines will also have, we believe, general approval. Considering the value of the engines and their wear and tear of the highways, the fees do not seem too large, and the graduation of them according to the horsepower of the cars is logical. The plan of turning all fines and penalties into the general fund, instead of leaving them to the places in which they are collected, also seems wise. It will discourage the overworking of "speed traps" and will assure a more equitable distribution of the receipts. For a lawbreaking automobilist may have caused more peril in other places than in the one where he was finally caught, and the injury done by his flying car to the roadway may have been more serious elsewhere than in the trap. Perhaps it will be thought wise to amend the bill in some particulars, but it is to be hoped that its principal provisions, substantially as they stand, will become law, to the relief of the great majority of automobilists and for the protection of the general public.

NOT DEAD ALL OVER.

"The Washington Star" charges us with a lapse from accuracy because in a recent article we spoke of two notable personalities in the tariff contests of the 80's and 90's, the Star-Eyed Goddess and the Parsee Merchant, as if they were still living. We cited those two and others in the great gallery of free trade or tariff-for-revenue-only protagonists as heroes forgotten in the household in which they were once devoutly worshipped. Their example and teaching, to which our former neighbor, "The New York Times," had for a generation exhibited the most unshaken loyalty, were publicly outraged by it only the other day when it declared that this phrasing of the fundamental principle of protection, "We believe in a protective tariff measured by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad," was "very Democratic."

If such a declaration is "Democratic," then the Star-Eyed Goddess and the Parsee Merchant never understood Democracy. They spent their last ounce of energy denouncing the proposition that tariff duties should be laid in order to equalize the cost of production here and abroad as rankly paternalistic and Republican.

"The Star" chides us for conveying the impression that the Goddess and the Merchant are still alive. It claims that they have both gone where good reformers go. What we said was this:

We fear for the self-control of the Star-Eyed Goddess and the Parsee Merchant when they hear that "The Times" is acclaiming as Democratic the notion that tariff duties should be laid to neutralize for the benefit of the home producer the lower wages and fixed charges of his foreign competitor.

We admit that the great Parsee Prophet of the dawn of a universal era of Cobdenism is no longer with us in the flesh. But he lives generally in "The Star's" memory and doubtless in that of many other admirers here, although his picture has been rudely turned against the wall in the "Times's" sanctum. Undoubtedly from somewhere up aloft he looks down with regretful amazement at the gradations of tariff-for-revenue-only newspapers trying to prove that wage equalizing tariff duties are proper and Democratic. Goddesses are immortal, and the Star-Eyed one is just as much alive now as she ever was, even if she has transferred her tariff reforming activities temporarily to some other sphere. She had a spokesman and publicity agent once, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. We hope that he will be able to get in touch with her and will proceed in her name, the Parsee Merchant applauding, against the free trade apostates who have renounced her and are now flirting with the rival goddess Protection.

AUSTRALIA'S PROGRAMME.

The resignation of Mr. Deakin, the fusionist Prime Minister of Australia, promptly and naturally follows the success of the Labor party at the polls, and he will of course be succeeded by a member of the latter party, which will organize a new ministry and control the government of the Commonwealth for some time to come. This change of policy at the national capital will inevitably mean a some-change of policy, but it will probably not be nearly as radical as some persons have expected, and in imperial affairs it will be substantial, if not, indeed—and it is not improbable—the Labor government is actually more strongly imperialistic than its predecessor. It is known that the Labor programme provides for the ample fulfilment of the army plans which Lord Kitchener has been formulating, under which military service will be exacted of all competent male citizens, and also for the construction of a powerful Australian navy as an auxiliary to the British navy.

The development of homogeneous nationality is also a conspicuous feature of the Labor programme. Mr. Deakin would have catered to state rights in many respects, enlarging federal powers only so far as the states saw fit; while the Labor party proposes to create a federal court, a central federal bank and other important extensions of federal power at the expense of the states, whether the states like them or not. It may seem surprising to many to find a Labor party moving for increased militarism and centralized authority, but precisely that is what is happening in that interesting land of political and social experiments—a land in which women vote and a majority is cast for universal military conscription.

For the rest, the Labor programme differs little from that of the late Coalition government excepting in the one item of "nationalization of monopolies." That is a plank of the Labor platform, but there as a matter of form and of academic record; but it is probable that no serious Labor statesman expects to see it fulfilled in the near future, if ever. The resolution to maintain a "white Australia" is common to both parties and will be executed by the Labor government with as little friction or offence to non-white peoples as it would have been by the Coalition. The "new protection," of tariff discrimination in favor of concern which pay standard wages, the amendment of the industrial arbitration law, which is much needed, and the

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, and other details. Includes entries for Academy of Music, Belmont, etc.

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New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 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; Ogdén Mills, president; Ogdén M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The administration railroad bill and the resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$65,000 for an extension of the inquiry into the cost of living were considered. House: A bill authorizing the President to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation was passed.

FOREIGN.—Sally Island wreckers made a haul of treasure worth \$100,000 from the steamer Minnehaha, the cargo of which was hastily thrown overboard in the hope of saving the vessel by cutting her in two. Theodore Roosevelt spent the day on board the train in answering letters on board the train which is taking him northward. The Vatican denied the report that the Papal Nuncio at Vienna had been recalled because he met Theodore Roosevelt in that city.

INDUSTRY AND MACHINERY.—Great interest in the Gatineau canal has been revived here, many lives have been lost and great damage to property has been caused by floods in the St. Lawrence. Great interest in the Gatineau canal has been revived here, many lives have been lost and great damage to property has been caused by floods in the St. Lawrence.

DOMESTIC.—Such progress has been made in negotiations for a permanent international arbitral tribunal that Secretary Knox feels assured of the success of his plan for promoting peace. By two votes the concurrent resolution providing for the ratification of the Federal Income Tax Amendment failed of passage in the state Assembly; the vote was non-partisan. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee at Albany voted to report to the Assembly to-day a substitute for the tax law as reported by the Senate Finance Committee and adopted by the Senate last week providing for a general investigation into the legislative corruption of the State.

PERKINS anti-rail bookmaking bill passed the state Assembly by a vote of 91 to 25. A divorce was granted Mrs. Nettie F. Shaw from ex-Senator James F. Shaw at Salem, Mass. Frank N. Hoffert obtained a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his return to Pittsburgh for trial on graft charges; Governor Hughes had previously signed the extradition papers. Miss Pearl Keller, Colonial Swope's nurse, continued her testimony after a clash between attorneys at the Hyde Park Kansas city.

CITY.—Stocks were weak.

Professor Huntington, of Columbia, testified that some of her slayer's hair had been found clutched in Ruth Wheeler's hand after her death. The late Charles T. Yerkes was sold for \$1,229,000. The Court House Commission told the Board of Estimate why it thought the City Hall Bill was preferable to the traction company court house. The treasurer of the National Academy of Arts suggested public co-operation to give New York a good fine arts building as they would have been expected, and in imperial affairs it will be substantial, if not, indeed—and it is not improbable—the Labor government is actually more strongly imperialistic than its predecessor.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; lowest, 42.

THE LATEST AUTOMOBILE BILL.

It is scarcely to be expected that any law for the regulation of vehicles on highways will command universal approval, even if it is framed which deserves it, and it may be conceded that the pending measure at Albany, which passed the Assembly on Tuesday with only three dissenting votes, has some features the desirability of which is open to dispute. The question of speed limit is one of them. There is room for honest and intelligent difference of opinion as to whether the law should prescribe any arbitrary maximum rate of speed and as to what that rate should be if one is prescribed. The need of better highway protection is so great and urgent, however, and most of the provisions of the pending measure are so good, that automobilists as well as the general public would doubtless regard the enactment and practical trial of the Callaghan bill with gratification and with a lively hope that it would be found effective for the purpose intended. While the bill fixes a maximum of speed which ought to satisfy any motorist who is not afflicted with speed mania, and which may be regarded by some as too high, there is also a requirement that, regardless of that prescription, the rate of driving must be governed by the conditions of traffic, which ought to act as a deterrent upon any inclination to "go the limit" in a reckless fashion. If any one considers the penalty of a year's imprisonment,