Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BIJOU—8:20—The Lottery Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Jolly Bachelors.
CASINO—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
DALY'S—8:20—A Matinee Idol.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Caste.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:15—Her Husband's Wife.
GLOBE—8:15—The Old Town.
HACKETT—8:15—The City.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:15—The Spendthrift.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Spitfire.
LYRIC—8:15—Jim the Penman.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Wild West and Far East.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:15—Lulu's Husbands.
NAZIMOVA'S THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATRE—8:30—Little Eyolf.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame X.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Lily.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEBER'S—8:20—The Climax.
71ST REGIMENT ARMORY—1 to 6—7:30 to 12—Actors' Fund Benefit.

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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: In a debate on the railroad bill Senator Overman spoke in favor of the long and short haul clause and Senator Piles against it; the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock as a mark of respect to King Edward. ═══ House: Legislation relating to the District of Columbia occupied the entire session.

FOREIGN.—King Edward's body will be buried in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on May 20; nine kings will attend the funeral; great crowds in London heard the heralds proclaim the accession of King George V. ═══ Mr. Roosevelt has caused a stir in Norway by demanding a retraction of an interview given out by ex-Premier Knudsen. ═══ More than a thousand bodies have been taken from the ruins in Cartago; it is reported that American marines will be sent to join the relief forces. ═══ Predictions of an earth shock and tidal wave in Panama caused great alarm among the people and resulted in the arrest of the practical jokers who circulated the report. ═══ French and Spanish elections resulted in victories for the government's supporters; there is little change in either house of Deputies. ═══ Two men were killed and a number of persons were injured in political riots in Hungary.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft, in a special message to the House of Representatives, said a Congressional investigation of the sugar frauds in the customs service was inexpedient. ═══ Governor Hughes, speaking before the University Club of Binghamton, N. Y., made a plea for the passage of the Hinman-Green direct primary bill, which is now before both branches of the Legislature. ═══ Governor Hughes signed the measure of Senator Cobb which extends to veterans of the regular army in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection increased protection under the Civil Service law. ═══ It was said at Boston that automobiles, because of the great demand for leather and rubber in their manufacture, had caused the prices of boots and shoes to advance.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Mayor Gaynor signed the debt limit bill, which releases for city use about $100,000,000. ═══ Nine men were burned in an explosion in a plant of the Standard Oil Company in Williamsburg. ═══ The Direct Primaries Asociation sent out thousands of letters in the interest of the passage of the Hinman-Green bill at this session of the Legislature. ═══ President Taft opened the Actors' Fund Fair and spoke to an audience of five thousand persons. ═══ A letter from Henry L. Stimson to State Senator Cobb urging a speedy trial of direct primaries in Senate and Assembly elections was made public. ═══ Prince Iyesato at the luncheon of the Japan Society spoke of the eternal friendship of his country for the United States. ═══ The so-called insurgent ticket won in the New York Stock Exchange election. ═══ Twelve men were suspended by Collector Loeb pending further examination of their records.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 56.

BLOCKING NAVAL REFORM.

The strength of the influences in Washington opposed to Secretary Meyer's naval reforms has long been recognized, but the delay which these plans have encountered in the two houses will be something of a surprise to the public outside the national capital. According to The Tribune's Washington dispatches, the Secretary of the Navy may feel compelled, if he fails to obtain authority to disburse appropriations for the navy through such bureaus of the department as his judgment may dictate, to revive the moribund Bureau of Equipment and ask the President to assign an officer to act as its chief.

The House of Representatives has conceded the desirability of dropping the Equipment Bureau, and the reason for its discontinuance is plain. Its functions have come to overlap the functions of other bureaus and naval progress has greatly diminished the scope and importance of the work which it was intended to do. In the days of a navy under sail the Equipment Bureau supplied the sails and the rigging, together with many minor implements of navigation. Now that rigging and sails have been discarded on warships, it furnishes chiefly the lighting apparatus and fuel. It buys illuminating oil, but not the oil used in the engine rooms; the electrical devices for lighting the ship, but not those for controlling the machinery. Its only duty of consequence at present is the purchase of coal, and that could easily be transferred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, which now contracts for provisions, clothing, fresh water and other stores.

The Bureau of Equipment is an anachronism. But anachronisms in the navy seem to die an unduly lingering death. Secretary Meyer's reforms are of vital consequence if the navy is to be modernized. They should not be retarded by the selfish resistance of minority factions or a foolish worship of the forms and methods of the past.

"FILTERED THROUGH THE EXECUTIVE."

Nothing could be more irrelevant and fantastic than the ground on which the Democrats in the House of Representatives oppose the Tawney provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill granting $250,000 for the use of the Tariff Board. According to Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the Democratic party in Congress is unwilling to use in preparing a tariff bill "information filtered through the Executive." Mr. Underwood probably means to have the inference drawn that information submitted to Congress by the Executive cannot be trusted in the preparation of tariff schedules, and he may think, in common with other members of the Ways and Means Committee, that that committee should revise the schedules in exclusive reliance on its own information, or should itself employ the experts who are to collect data showing the cost of production here and abroad of articles on which duties are levied.

But the assumption that Congress cannot safely depend on the Executive for information on which to base legislation is refuted by the everyday practice of both legislative branches. Virtually all legislation passed is based on figures or suggestions coming from the administrative department. Estimates are submitted by the heads of departments and bureaus for the guidance of the appropriations committees of the House and Senate in the preparation of the annual supply bills. The two houses make it a rule that no item may be attached to an appropriation bill which has not been estimated for or, in default of an estimate, been approved by a standing committee. In reapportioning representation in the lower branch every ten years Congress relies entirely on the tabulations of the Census Bureau. In the passage of river and harbor bills and public buildings bills it is guided largely by the judgment of the engineers of the War Department or by the reports of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. When railroad legislation is under consideration the committees of Congress gladly seek the advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Constitution puts upon the President the duty of making recommendations to Congress, and that duty includes the transmission to the legislative branch of a vast amount of material to be used in framing laws.

To try to discredit such material because it has "filtered through the Executive" is to fly in the face of precedent and experience. If information is to be collected to be employed in determining the proper measure of protection, the natural procedure is to intrust the function of collection to a board appointed by the Executive. Its report will go to Congress and be treated there on its merits. It will be neither more nor less desirable because it has suffered the process of what Mr. Underwood facetiously calls "Executive filtration."

NOT AT THIS TIME.

The Tribune is in sympathy with President Taft's declaration that a Congressional investigation into the sugar frauds just now would be inexpedient for the same reason that it opposed such an inquiry when first proposed. The federal District Attorney and grand jury are on the track and have the right of way. The danger of defeating the regular processes of justice by a Congressional inquiry Mr. Taft illustrates by reference to the pending criminal case against Mr. Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company. The way of inquisition is beset with such technical difficulties that it is a question if the prosecution has not inadvertently bestowed immunity upon this defendant—a question upon which the Supreme Court has just refused to pass in anticipation of his trial.

No fault can be found with the progress of the government in these cases, Mr. Taft well states the occasions when an inquiry is necessary:

The necessity for Congressional investigation arises first when executive investigation is either not in good faith or is lacking in vigor, and, second, when additional legislation is needed to provide new safeguards to prevent a recurrence of the frauds. A further advantage of Congressional investigation is that it may hold up to just public condemnation many persons whose neglect of duty or whose ignoring of the public weal for political or other purpose may have made such frauds possible without subjecting them to criminal liability and conviction.

If when the regular processes are complete there remain persons who should be "held up to just public condemnation," an investigation may serve a useful purpose without danger of embarrassing the administration.

THE FINNISH CRISIS.

It seems strange that amid so much that is liberal, progressive and humane the Russian government should persist in a course toward the grand duchy of Finland which impartial observers throughout the world pretty generally regard as not only harsh and arbitrary but also dishonorable, since it appears to involve an explicit violation of treaty stipulations and breach of national faith. At the present time relations between the two countries appear to be swiftly moving toward a crisis, the outcome of which will probably mean the destruction of Finnish independence and also the incurring by Russia of a grave and unnecessary reproach.

The Russian government recently ordered the Finnish Diet practically to abdicate its constitutional authority by enacting a bill drafted at St. Petersburg giving the Russian government full legislative control of Finland. The bill provided that practically all Finnish legislation should be made by the Russian Douma, in return for which Finland should be entitled to send a few delegates to that body. The Finnish Diet received that bill courteously, and considered it very carefully, and then, last week, refused to enact it and ordered it to be returned to the Russian government. In what way that action of the Finns will be received at St. Petersburg it is not possible positively to forecast, but the probabilities are plain. It seems hardly supposable that the Russian government will permit itself thus to be defied. It may be expected, rather, to impose upon the grand duchy by imperial decree the system which the Helsingfors parliament has refused to enact.

Generally the Finns are as dispassionate as they are resolute. If that rule holds good, they will pass under Russian rule without any open disturbance. But it is probable that at the first show of other than passive resistance, even in an isolated case, the country will be occupied by the Russian troops which are now massed on its frontier, and there will be a military conquest as well as a subversion of the constitution. In either case an irreparable wrong will be inflicted upon a nation which is peculiarly undeserving of such treatment.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

We are not able to see the force in the objections raised by the Chamber of Commerce committee on state and municipal taxation against the plan to abolish personalty taxation in this city. To abolish it here while retaining it elsewhere in the state, the committee declares, would be "illogical to a degree." But there is already such an utter lack of logic about taxation that this is not an impressive criticism.

Furthermore, the committee fears that if in one part of the state only real property is the basis of local taxation, while in other parts both real and personal are taxed, that fact will put an end to "all effort" to return to a direct system of state taxes. This is not necessarily true, and even if it were true it would not be important, for the prospect of a return to the direct system of taxation in the state is remote in any event.

Personal taxes should be given up all over the state. In practice they are unjust, unequal and oppressive, and they yield an inconsiderable return. We look upon their abandonment in New York City as an entering wedge.

A BASIS OF OPPOSITION.

The mismanagement of the Menominee Reservation, as described in The Tribune's Washington correspondence yesterday, makes out a bad case for Mr. Gifford Pinchot's administrative ability. No particular reason seems to have existed for intrusting Mr. Braniff with the important work on that reservation which resulted in the waste of several hundred thousand dollars of the tribal funds, except that he was a recent graduate of a forestry school. He does not appear to have had any business experience or capacity, yet he was put in charge of the construction and management of a lumber mill that cost $250,000 and of drainage, damming and road building operations that cost nearly as much more. The experiment ended in the young man's resignation, which was accepted on the ground that he was "guilty of grossly unbusinesslike conduct."

Of course it is not fair to judge a man by a single act or condemn him for a single mistake, but it is easy to see how, if the administration of the Forestry Bureau was characterized by the lack of good judgment that prompted this appointment of an inexperienced young man to a post requiring first of all business ability and experience, the most earnest well wisher of conservation might find himself forced into opposition to Mr. Pinchot. And opposition in regard to purely administrative details was sure to be construed into opposition to conservation itself and service of the predatory interests. How his mind worked in regard to those who differed from him Mr. Pinchot recently showed upon the witness stand.

APPROVING THE MERIT SYSTEM.

It is pleasant and encouraging to be able to welcome another noteworthy convert to the merit system in the Civil Service. A few months ago ex-Governor Murphy of New Jersey, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, was outspoken in his lack of favor for the existing system in that state, declaring that there was no assurance of its good results and creating the impression that he would welcome the repeal of the law. Now he specifically and with much detail declares himself to be in favor of Civil Service reform, as he calls the merit system, provided that it is effected under precisely such a law as that of New Jersey.

To Mr. Murphy's mind, Civil Service employes should be made to realize that their tenure of place depends upon good behavior and efficient service, and they should be subject to prompt and absolute dismissal by their superiors for adequate cause, the chief protection against improper dismissal for trumped-up causes being in the circumstance that their successors cannot be mere favorites of the appointing officer but must be taken from eligible lists prepared by the Civil Service Commission as a result of competitive examination.

Now that is precisely what the New Jersey Civil Service law provides, and in tersely outlining his conception of a desirable Civil Service system Mr. Murphy has described the salient characteristics of that law and of the manner in which it has been consistently administered. With this discriminating and convincing approval of it by the official head of the Republican party in the state, the law which was enacted in loyal fulfilment of party platform pledges may be regarded as enjoying practically universal acceptance.

A DANGEROUS INDUSTRY.

From a bulletin just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor it appears that the United States is the only country of commercial importance which does not forbid the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. That the fumes from this substance exercise a baleful influence on the operative who is exposed to them has been known for half a century. At least two harmless substitutes have been found, and the fact has been held to justify the prohibition by the principal nations of Europe of the production, importation and sale of white phosphorus matches. An agreement to this effect was concluded in 1906 by the governments of Continental countries, and England followed suit last year.

Some American match manufacturers have professed to believe that the disease induced by white phosphorus—called "phossy jaw," because it attacks and destroys the jawbone—has not existed in this country for twenty years. The supposition, whenever it is advanced in good faith, may rest on the knowledge that certain precautions for the protection of employes in match factories have been suggested, but an investigation undertaken jointly by the Bureau of Labor in Washington and the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation affords reason for fearing that the claim that this country enjoys immunity is groundless. In two factories visited by special agents of the Bureau of Labor eight perfectly authenticated cases were discovered, and in the homes of the work people employed in three factories eighty-two cases are said to have been observed. The inquiry satisfies the Bureau of Labor that 65 per cent of the men, women and children engaged in the industry in the United States—that is, more than 2,200 out of a total of 3,591—are exposed to phosphorus fumes, and that phosphorus poisoning in this country is a distressing reality.

Checking the evil in America is not likely to prove an easy task. State legislatures would undoubtedly have power to act within the limited areas under their jurisdiction, but little good would result without similar action by all states. A stringent law in one state might merely cause the removal of a match factory to another where no regulation had been attempted. To any federal law on the subject there might be constitutional objections. But unless the government's assertions concerning the evil effects of using white phosphorus can be disproved, some escape from this dilemma ought to be provided.

Representative John A. Moon, of Tennessee, has just received a unanimous renomination. He is a semi-protectionist and helped to prevent the revision of the House rules at the opening of the extra session of Congress in March, 1909. His constituents seem to like his variety of Democracy, however. They profess a holy horror of Cannonism and Cannon Republicans, but have no prejudice against Cannon Democrats.

And now the comet, or a desire to gaze at it, is being made the excuse for all sorts of eccentricities of conduct and the keeping of all sorts of hours. Poor old comet! If this thing continues it will be sorry that it ever revisited the glimpses of the moon.

The latest scheme for the rehabilitation of the Democratic party is to have it come out flatfooted for the commission form of government of cities as a great national issue. We can imagine the zeal with which the unterrified would rally to the sound of that slogan. "A Constitutional amendment compelling all municipalities to adopt government by commission!" In the sacred name of Democratic home rule!

The "immunity bath" is becoming almost as popular in Illinois as in Pittsburg.

We hope the brethren who are throwing bouquets to the Indiana Democratic Convention will not fail to observe the similarity of its tariff plank to the Texas tariff plank of 1894.—Houston Post.

The Tribune promptly did Texas the justice of saying that the tariff plank of the Indiana platform was Baileyism pure and simple. It is not even a third cousin to the declaration of the Democratic national platform of 1908.

It is all very well to be protected against burglars by having a pistol in the house, but it is a question whether the possession of such a weapon is not as often a danger as a protection. Instances such as that reported Saturday, where a Massachusetts woman was shot by her husband, who supposed he was shooting at a burglar, are not infrequent, and it is fortunate that the man was a very bad marksman. Not many years ago the president of a Western college shot and killed his wife through such a mistake. The person who shoots in the dark in his own home should be doubly sure that it is not some member of his own household who is moving about.

Now what does The Tribune think should be said of Assemblyman Bennett, who announced two days ago that no primary bill passed by the Legislature except the Hinman-Green bill could possibly become a law—practically threatening a veto? And what of its own correspondent's announcement of the Governor's speech at Binghamton to-morrow night as "a clear and forceful reiteration of his intense desire 'that the Hinman-Green bill be passed'?"—Buffalo Evening News.

We think Assemblyman Bennett is trying to get the Hinman-Green bill passed. We think our own correspondent is sending the news from Albany as usual. We fail to see how either of them is going to "dragoon the Legislature," for that is what "The News" is wrought up over.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

On June 24, 1902, the following was ticked off on one of the news machines: "The coronation has been indefinitely postponed because of the illness of King Edward. It is officially announced that the King is suffering from perityphlitis and will undergo an operation at 2 p. m. to-day." The strip of paper was sent from the office where it came from the ticker by a visiting Englishman to a neighboring office with the indorsement: "Under the circumstances I must decline to go with the coach." The strip was sent back with the further indorsement: "Don't believe it. Put away the mourning; polish up the crown; be a sport." But the patriotic Englishman insisted on cancelling his engagement. One of the party who has a liking for such things kept the ticker slip, which bears the further indorsement: "We had our trip sans Mr. Blank—the crown came in handy at Westminster Abbey on August 9, 1902."

The Manager—Well, Flossie, what do you want now?

The Actress—I want a raise, and I want it now.

The Manager—How'd it be if I'd raise you $100 a week in the press stories and only reduce your real pay $2.50?—Cleveland Leader.

The presence of any gray bearded man who resembles Mayor Gaynor among a group of city workmen is a remarkable producer of work. A day or so ago one such person was leisurely strolling through City Hall Park. Besides the physical and hirsute resemblance to the city's chief executive he wore a silk hat and carried a cane, and that made a deep impression on the passersby, many of whom turned to look at the "Mayor." The latter stopped near a grass plot where there were three park workmen, who, however, were not working. One was leaning on a rake, another had a spade on his shoulder, while the third stood with his hands behind his back. One of the trio caught sight of the important looking man; there was a whispered word—it was probably "Gaynor"—and the three men set to work at a speed unusual for public employes. They kept it up for three minutes—the length of time the "Mayor" watched them.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Whene'er the home club loses out
Remarks are charged with gloom and doubt.
"The pitcher has a putty arm,
The fielders should be on a farm.
But what could you expect from skates,
From those predestined second-rates?"
And then the wise ones in a row
Stand up and shout: "I told you so!"
But when the home club wins a game
The place resounds with glad acclaim.
Somebody says: "I had a hunch
These people were a winning bunch.
I sized 'em up the very day
When first they brought 'em out to play."
And then the wise ones in a row
Stand up and shout: "I told you so!"
—Washington Star.

Maine has the champion "Westonian" cat, if a story going the rounds of the press of the state is "straight goods." The claim for this tabby is that she walked forty miles to her old home, recovered a kitten and returned to her owners in two days and nights. The cat is owned by the family of Mrs. Ann Grant, of Waterville, who recently moved there from Stetson, forty miles away. Not wanting to be bothered with a month-old kitten, Mrs. Grant gave it to a neighbor. Then the mother cat was shut in a box and carried to the new home at Waterville, after crying in vain to have her baby taken with her. When the family arrived in Waterville it was dark, but the cat as soon as she could escape from the house started for Stetson. Two nights later she walked into the house in Waterville with her kitten.

"Let us not waste our time," yelled the temperance lecturer. "Let us not waste our time in dealing with small saloons and beershops. Let us go to the fountain head. Let us go to the brewery, my friends."

"All right, boss," chimed in an old soaker from a back seat, "I'm with you."—Tit-Bits.

A young man, flushed of face, carrying a Chihuahua dog, rushed hurriedly into the state courts building the other day and asked excitedly for the dog license bureau. "You're in the wrong house," a policeman advised him; "you'll have to go uptown to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for that." "Wow!" exclaimed the young man, as if in pain. Then he confided his story to the "cop." "You see," he said, "I just bought this 'mutt' for the girl I'm going to marry. Then we went over to the City Hall to get our marriage license. When we got there she chased me out to get a license for this hairless brute. She's waiting for me now," he aded, "but I guess it's no dog license, no marriage license," and the troubled youth bolted for the subway and the animal headquarters at 26th street.

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, nothing much."

"But you look as if you had something serious on your mind."

"Well, if you insist on knowing, a boy who was named after me has just become engaged to be married. How time flies!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

'BUSES TO PELHAM BAY PARK

Commissioner Higgins Makes Plans to Haul Children This Summer.

Park Commissioner Higgins of The Bronx said yesterday that representatives from a number of recreation and athletic societies had been in conference with him concerning plans for transporting children to Pelham Bay Park during the coming summer. Transportation would be by buses from the termini of elevated and subway lines, according to the plans discussed.

Some time ago Commissioner Higgins let it be known to the outdoor societies that Pelham Bay Park was an ideal place for picnics and garden parties, and that the park on the Sound would be found of great value in the hot weather if only transportation could be secured.

"Pelham Bay Park," said Commissioner Higgins yesterday, "is the coolest of all the parks of greater New York. I hope the societies will be able to do something about the matter, for this big park will hold all the children that can be brought to it."

NO ACTION ON HALF MOON

Committees Have Not Found Permanent Anchorage for Dutch Craft.

The Half Moon, which has been moored at the Brooklyn navy yard since the Hudson-Fulton celebration, will remain there until final action has been taken by two committees of the commission which are now considering many offers for a permanent harbor for the Dutch craft. At the annual meeting of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee yesterday no action was taken toward the final disposition of the Half Moon.

The committees met at the office of Herman Ridder, No. 182 Nassau street. General James G. Wilson was designated acting president during the absence of General Stewart L. Woodford and Mr. Ridder. The chairmen of the committees which are considering an anchorage for the Half Moon and the Clermont are Herbert L. Satterlee and Eben F. Olcott.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS

Catholics and Royalists Fail to Make Gains.

Paris, May 9.—Practically complete returns from the recent elections indicate that the representation in the new Chamber of Deputies will not be greatly changed. The Radical and Socialistic groups will again have an overwhelming majority, although a shifting within those groups is interpreted as affording a distinct check to ultra-radicalism.

The surprise of the elections was the complete failure of the Conservatives and Nationalists, who include Catholics, Royalists and Reactionists, to make any headway in spite of an active campaign. These groups lost thirteen seats. At the same time the Combists, or Independent Socialists, also fell behind. The results follow: Republicans of the Left, 79, a gain of 11; Radicals and Radical-Socialists, 261, a loss of 20; Independent Socialists, 26, a loss of 4; Unified Socialists, 76, a gain of 21; Progressives, 72, a gain of 5; Nationalists, 16, a loss of 4; Conservatives, 62, a loss of 9.

Newspapers of all shades of political opinion agree that the elections mean a reform of the electoral system, through which Deputies will be elected in the future by departments instead of by individual districts.

CANALEJAS STILL IN POWER.

Madrid, May 9.—According to the "A. B. C.," Premier Canalejas will have 225 supporters in the Cortes, while the Conservatives will hold 98 seats, the Republicans 46, Carlists 8, Catalanists 8 and the Independents 11.

The Republicans and Socialists cast 42,500 votes against 30,500 polled by the monarchists in this city.

The workingmen's organizations here celebrated a Republican victory and made a demonstration in favor of a republic, but were dispersed by the police. The Republicans also triumphed at Barcelona and Valencia.

DOUMA AGAIN IN SESSION.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—The Douma reopened to-day and began discussion of the bill limiting the hours of labor in stores and commercial establishments to a maximum of twelve hours on week days and five hours on Sundays. On week days two hours of the twelve must be allowed to the employes for their meals. The measure makes it optional with local authorities to reduce the actual working hours to nine.

THE REV. DR. WILLEY WOULD GO.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Willey, of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Beverley Road and Ocean avenue, Flatbush, has decided to exchange pulpits with the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg. If Bishop David H. Moore consents, the exchange will be made in October. In April last Dr. Willey received a call from a Methodist Episcopal church in Baltimore. This also was to have been an exchange, but the Bishop granted the request of the congregation of St. Mark's and sent Dr. Willey there. Dr. Willey has said that he was willing to go back if the Bishop desired it.

FATAL IN COMBINATION.

From The Portland Express.

A rowboat in itself is harmless; so, frequently, is a fool. But the combination is decidedly dangerous.

PERSONAL TAXES.

From The Buffalo Express.

The New York Chamber of Commerce objects to Mayor Gaynor's bill exempting personal property from taxation unless it is applied to the whole state. The principle will be given state-wide application in time, but a great deal of education will be needed first.

A PLEA FOR CHANTECLER.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

New York has passed a law which will stop wild plumage from appearing on women's hats. It won't make so much difference as long as the Chantecler craze holds on, but we should like to know why roosters are not entitled to some protection.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 9.—President Taft, before leaving Washington this morning to attend the opening of the fair for the Actors' Fund of America in New York this afternoon and deliver an address to the Passaic (N. J.) Board of Trade this evening, sent a special message to Congress transmitting the joint report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General in regard to the investigation into the frauds in the customs service.

In the list of nominations transmitted to the Senate was the name of Elihu J. Babcock, of New York, as Consul General at Tangiers, Morocco. Mr. Babcock has long been secretary to the Secretary of State.

As president of the American Red Cross Mr. Taft has issued a letter appealing to the generosity of the American people for contributions for the earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica.

The President, who was acompanied on his trip to New York by the Attorney General, Dr. J. J. Richardson, Captain Butt and Assistant Secretary Mischler, will return to Washington early to-morrow morning.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 9.—The Ambassador from Mexico will return here to-morrow from New York, where he went to attend a dinner given by the citizens' world's fair committee and where he delivered an address to-night. The Minister from Panama and the Minister from Venezuela are also in New York for the same occasion, and will return within a few days.

The Minister from Sweden returned to the capital to-day, after spending Sunday with Senator du Pont. He has accepted an invitation to attend the celebration in honor of the American Union of Swedish Singers, in New York, May 28 to 31. Mr. de Lagercrantz will deliver an address the first day of the celebration.

The Second British Secretary and Mrs. George Young will close their house here to-morrow and will go to New York, preparatory to sailing on Wednesday for England. They will spend the summer abroad.

Count de Chambrun, French Military Attaché, who is now in Cincinnati, will return about May 18, but Countess de Chambrun and their children will go direct to New York in June, and the count and countess will sail from there about the middle of next month to spend the summer abroad.

The Russian financial secretary and Mme. Wilenkin have taken a house at Chevy Chase for the summer.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 9.—Mrs. William J. Boardman and Miss Boardman were hosts at a tea at the Country Club this afternoon, and were assisted by Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane and Mrs. Frederick Keep. Several hundred guests were entertained.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Grace Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, and Granville R. Fortescue, formerly of the army and aid to President Roosevelt, his cousin. The marriage will take place at Twin Oaks, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, on June 4. Mr. Fortescue is now in the Bureau of American Republics.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Matthew W. Clarke, to Ashton Devereux, son of the late Judge Devereux, of St. Louis, and nephew of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. The marriage will take place in July.

Mrs. Desmond Humphreys, the English novelist, met a number of the literary people of Washington at a tea this afternoon, at which Mrs. Francis Curtis was hostess. Mrs. Humphreys is said to be looking for material for a new American novel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno will close their Washington house on Wednesday and will leave for New York. They will sail for Europe on May 21, to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Hunt Slater left this morning for a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Horatio Slater, of Boston. Miss Dagma Rubner, of New York, who was her guest, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at Friendship.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. John R. Drexel and son, who spent the last few weeks at Hot Springs, Va., returned to town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin will leave the city to-day for their country place at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Goodrich have arrived in town from their place, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., and are at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who spent Saturday and Sunday at Newport, has returned to town. She will soon open her villa at the Rhode Island resort for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., are due to arrive in New York to-day from their country place at Bluffton, S. C. They will go to Garden City, Long Island, for a short stay.

August Belmont and his bride, who was Miss Eleanor Robson, sailed from England for New York on board the Lusitania on Saturday, and are due here on Thursday or Friday.

Colonel John Jacob Astor and his son Vincent have arrived in London from Paris, and are sailing for home within the next few days.

Among the members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club who made the trip from the Colony Club to Rocking Stone Inn, in Bronx Park, yesterday, were Mrs. Thomas Hastings, the president of the club, who drove; Miss Kate Cary, Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Marion Hollins and Miss Eleanor Mortimer. They wore raincoats and Derby hats.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar will open their country place at Shippan Point, Conn., early next month.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry returned to town yesterday from Newport, where they spent the week end. They made the trip on board their yacht Electra.

Mrs. Robert Goelet spent the week end at Philadelphia as the guest of Mrs. Craig Biddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will leave town this week for their country place at Ardsley.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, May 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, who are at the Curtis Hotel, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last Friday at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Leighton, who have been their guests, have gone to Boston.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee is preparing to open Curtis villa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey K. Jay, who have been at the Curtis Hotel since their marriage, started for New York this afternoon.

Richard Dana, who has ben a guest of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, has gone to New York.

William E. Doane has gone to New York to meet his daughter, Mrs. Charles Wilson, of London, who will arrive this week to spend the summer in Stockbridge.

Daniel Chester French and Augustus Lukemann have gone to New York.

Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs are in Stockbridge, preparing to open their country houses.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, May 9.—Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, who spent Sunday here, have returned to New York on the steam yacht Electra.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen are expected for the season on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are having Greystone, their Newport summer home, made ready for occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Wysong were at Bar Harbor last season.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are expected within a few days for a stay of two weeks prior to sailing for Europe.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has been abroad the greater part of the winter, will return next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman are to arrive next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Lyman, of Boston, and Miss Margaret Stewart, of New York, were at the Muenchinger King cottage to-day.

H. H. Ward, who recently purchased an estate in Red Cross avenue, is having some improvements made before he arrives for the season in June.

Dr. and Mrs. H. De Collins, of Paris, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clarke, of New York, are guests at the New Cliffs and Robinson cottages.

Miss Elizabeth Sands has returned from Edgehill, N. Y., where she has been visiting her brother.

YALE PLANS SALARY RAISES

Among Other Business Corporation Appoints Committee on the Matter.

New Haven, May 9.—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University informed the Yale corporation at its meeting to-day that through funds supplied by Adolph Lewisohn, of New York City, a temporary instructorship in Jewish literature had been established. He also announced that the Lumbermen's Association had increased its pledge to the university for the professorship of practical lumbering from $65,000 to $100,000.

A committee was appointed to consider the matter of the increase of the salaries of the professors of the university. The immediate carrying out of Charles C. Haight's plan for the Sloan university laboratory of physics was ordered.

Among the appointments announced were the following:

Edward M. Wellisch, of the University of Cambridge, England, to be assistant professor of physics, and E. P. Frost, now at Princeton University, to be instructor in psychology.

It was made known that Dr. Arrhenius, of Stockholm, Sweden, had accepted an appointment as Silliman lecturer for the coming year.

According to a vote of the corporation the academical professorial body will hereafter be designated the "permanent officers of Yale College."

WINS DE FOREST MEDAL AT YALE.

New Haven, May 9.—Stephen Edwards Keeler, jr., of New Canaan, Conn., to-night won the David De Forest medal at Yale. It is valued at $100, and is awarded annually to the members of the senior class for the delivery of original compositions. His subject was "The Prophet of the New Era." Robert Alphonzo Taft, son of the President, was one of the six speakers, chosen from about ninety competitors. His subject was "Non Scholæ Sed Vitæ Discimus."

M'KIM'S ESTATE $268,066 40.

Charles F. McKim, who was a partner of Stanford White in the firm of McKim, Mead & White, left an estate valued at $268,066 40, according to the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Included in this estimate is a note by Stanford White for $14,000, now valued at $6,000. Miss Margaret McKim, a daughter of the architect, receives a life interest in $260,000.

CALL TO CHINESE ASSEMBLY.

Peking, May 9.—An imperial edict issued to-day summons the national assembly to meet October 3, and announces the appointment of ninety-six members, representing all classes. The edict urges the people to prepare for a constitution and parliament.