

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, May 16.—The President, before signing the bill creating a Bureau of Mines, talked with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Senator Dick and Representative Huff, who was accompanied by A. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, editor of "The Coal Trade Bulletin," all of whom favored such a bureau. Secretary Nagel said he expected to leave on a month's trip through part of June for a study immigration matters, the protection of the salmon fisheries and mines and mining.

What effect the pending conservation measures will have on the oil industry was discussed with President Taft by Senator Flint and a part of the California delegation. A. Rustan Bey, Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, had farwell to the President prior to sailing for his new post in Paris.

The meeting of the National Association of Republican Clubs at Carnegie Hall, New York, has been tentatively fixed for June 25, but if Mr. Taft finds he cannot be present on that day the meeting will be postponed to suit his convenience.

The White House grounds will be thrown open to the Coburn players of New York on June 15 and if two performances of Shakespearean plays, for the benefit of the Washington Playground Association.

Among the President's callers were Speaker Cannon, Senator Burrows, Representative Havens, Langley (who was accompanied by ex-Senator Deboer), Senator Huff, Kustermann, Dwight, Clark of Missouri, Morse, Stearns, Henry, Smith of Texas, Groves, Slomp, Booher, Madison, McGuire and Fassett; Victor H. Metcalf, ex-Secretary of the Navy; ex-Representative Watson, Father Russell and a delegation of seventy-five veterans of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with their wives and daughters.

The President, the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Butt and General Edwards played golf this afternoon.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 16.—The Minister from Greece has received news of the death of his mother, Mrs. Hatsopulo, whose husband was Governor of the province of Athens, and has cancelled all social engagements. The death of Mrs. Hatsopulo occurred on Saturday at Athens. The Colonel Coromilas, of the Greek army, and his sister, Lady Law, widow of Lord Law, former Minister of Finance in India, are both in Greece. Mr. Coromilas will have to defer his visit to that country.

Countess de Buisseret, wife of the Minister from Belgium, will sail from New York on June 5 for Belgium, where she will spend the summer at her estate. The minister will accompany his family to New York and on their sail and will then start on a Western trip which will take him to the Pacific Coast. He will sail in August for Belgium to join his family.

A. Rustan Bey, Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, left here this evening for New York, and will sail to-morrow for his new post in Paris. The Turkish Embassy in Paris, Roof Assam Bey, first secretary, will be charged d'affaires until the arrival of Youssouf Zia Pacha, the new ambassador, which will be at an early date. It is probable that Rustan Bey's rise in the reorganized diplomatic corps of his country will be rapid, and it is thought that he will be returned to this country as ambassador.

The Hon. Mr. Bernard R. James, wife of the British military attaché, will leave here Friday with her children for Dublin. N. H. Colonel James will probably be unable to accompany his family, but will join them later in Dublin, where they have taken a house for the season.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY. (From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, May 15.—Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins entertained the largest luncheon party of the city having as guests the wives of members of the Senate.

The Vice-President will leave Washington to-morrow for Michigan and other Western points. He will deliver several addresses and return the last of the week.

There will be an unusually large delegation from Congress aboard this summer. Senator and Mrs. Root will leave here on Friday and while affairs at the Hague may detain the Senator, Mrs. Root will travel. Senator and Mrs. Depew will probably sail early next month. Mrs. Thomas H. Carter and her sons and Mrs. Sutherland and her sons will go to Copenhagen, and from there will go to Norway and Sweden and later to Oberammergau.

Miss Clara Clark will sail for Glasgow on Friday, and attend the East-Prussian Congress in Dublin on June 10. Mrs. Harry C. Woodard, of West Virginia, will be with Mrs. Clark.

Colonel and Mrs. John D. Hall left Washington to-day for New York, and will sail on May 21 for several months' travel in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean will sail from New York on May 21 and spend several months at European springs.

Leutenant and Mrs. William Sloan Harrison are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Tyson. Lieutenant and Mrs. W. C. White entertained at dinner for them last night.

Pay Inspector Lawrence Heap, U. S. N., and Mrs. Heap will go to New York this week, and will visit relatives in the Ridge Mountains early in July. Mrs. Heap will travel during the rest of the summer.

NEW YORK SOCIETY. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., spent the week end at Lakewood, guests of Mrs. Drexel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, will return to-day and will be at the Plaza from to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Gould's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Kingdon, who has returned from her recent illness, will sail for New York on the Adriatic on June 15. Mrs. Kingdon will return on the same steamer.

my infant to see my husband in prison. I found the Emperor calm and prepared for what was to come. "The Emperor has killed me," he said, "what more can I accomplish?" When I was about to take my departure he gave me a gold medal, which he asked me to take to his mother. "Tell her," he said, "I was always a good Christian." I hastened to San Luis to intervene for the prisoners, but there heard that they had already been executed. "From those who witnessed the last scene I know that the Emperor stood between my husband and Melia, and that they fell when he came to the words: 'Long live Mexico!'"

Teacher—What is ignorance, Bobby? Bobby—Ignorance is when you don't know anything and somebody finds it out.—Chicago News.

A man who anticipates the remarks of his friends by referring to himself as a "crack" took a hat from a box in his office yesterday, where it had rested since the straw hat season closed last year, and sent it to the hat store. The man who will be the hat's fourth year. The man will not wear the rejuvenated hat because he wishes to save money, but "as a protest against obedience to fashion's decree." His partner, who prides himself on being a well dressed man, cut out the example of the hat.

Better Half—Sam, thou old villain, I do believe thou had drunk. Frigid (contented)—Well, if I beint, I be wastest thyse blood.—Punch.

The cartoonists were in waiting for Colonel Roosevelt in Berlin. One of the fraternity in "Uk," taking it for granted that the original plans would be carried out and that the visiting American would be the guest of the Emperor at the castle, showed the ex-President sitting on his couch in the Holstenstrasse Schloss, shooting up the chandelier over his head and bringing down the eagles with which it was decorated.

"On a crowded Wade Park car the other night a woman occupied two or three minutes of the time in getting ready to be pursued and paying her fare," says Frank Melbourne. "Finally in exasperation the conductor asked her: 'Where do you learn to be so speedy?' 'Perhaps,' replied the woman, 'it was the same school where you learned to be so polite.' 'And the conductor let it go at that.'—Cleveland Leader.

WOMEN'S VOTES IN NORWAY. New Law Gives Full Suffrage Without Discrimination. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The recent dispatch from Norway regarding the extension of suffrage to women which has been widely published is so misleading that it seems best to make a statement in regard to it. It was as follows:

"A great majority of the Odelsting has voted to grant universal municipal suffrage to women over twenty-five years of age. Since 1907 women have been allowed to vote under the same conditions as men only when they, or the husband when the couple have the property in common, have paid an income tax of 400 kroner in the town and 300 kroner in the country districts."

Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of Norway in 1907, instead of 1907. They did not have to pay an income tax of 400 kroner, but only a tax on an income of 400 kroner (\$100). Thus even were earning women could have a vote. This applied to single women, to married women to hold property in their own name and to widows who held it jointly with their husbands. At the same time this law was passed universal municipal suffrage was for the first time granted to men without any tax-paying qualification.

In 1907 the parliament gave to the women of Norway full suffrage—the right to vote for members of parliament and to sit in the Storting. This was granted to all women who possessed municipal suffrage, and therefore it carried this small tax qualification. Women exercised the parliamentary vote for the first time a few months ago, and one woman was elected to parliament.

The women have always protested against the tax-paying qualification, which was not in the original bill. The parliament by now removing the disqualification for the municipal suffrage has also removed it for the parliamentary suffrage, and thus there is complete universal suffrage for women in Norway. IDA HUSTED HARPER. New York, May 15, 1910.

POLICE PARADE PICTURES. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: One of the rank and file begs you to accept the expression of his grateful appreciation of the complimentary space, the beautiful illustration and the exact and accurate description accorded to the police parade in your esteemed newspaper to-day.

All the evening and morning papers were polite and appreciative and reflected New York City's pride in the legion of the law. I am glad to state that I liked The Tribune's delightful compliment best of all the publications. T. O. R. New York, May 15, 1910.

THE JUNIOR CITIZENS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It was with much gratification that I perused your editorial on the legion of the law in the "Practical Citizen," and with your kind permission I would venture to make a few remarks thereon.

I am chairman of the committee on the state of the American Union of a Junior Civic Club, situated in this city, whose objects are (a) the study of civil government and (b) the active participation in the civic, social and economic questions which may from time to time arise, in that way intelligently preparing its members for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

I agree with you in your statement that "never before in the history of the world was anything like as much as much as the participation in the civic, social and economic questions which may from time to time arise, in that way intelligently preparing its members for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship."

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EXPLAINED AT LAST. The Des Moines Register and Leader. A Chicago physician says six drinks of whiskey a day will do as much as a hard day's work. Now we can understand why the average hood is constantly troubled with that tired feeling.

COMET DEFINED. From The Minneapolis Journal. A comet? A comet is a sort of ignorant, progressive, mugwump world that pulls up its heels and sits in the presence of an admiring and awestruck constituency.

darky, whose dream of happiness is a dollar and a half and seven days of sunshine all in one week, will soon have to double the financial factor without a corresponding increase in the amount of sunshine it will procure for him.

The "average" worker's experience may lead him to disagree with Dr. Elliot. And it may well be that progress is measured not by happiness, but by pain, with discontent as its means—even the discontent which is now "sweeping over the country," and which is the text of Dr. Elliot's discourse. That, too, is no new theory.

"THE CANADA OF THE SOUTH." Those too numerous persons who affect a *nil admirari* attitude toward Latin America will do well to take notice of the significance of a brief and matter-of-fact statement in the message with which the other day President Alcoa opened the session of the Argentine Congress. It was that the stock of gold in the conversion *cuisse* amounted to 201,653,000 pesos, or \$194,505,145.

That means that Argentina stands fourth among the nations of the world in the amount of her gold reserve, those surpassing her being France, America and Russia. That is a remarkable financial standing for the austral republic to enjoy, and it is a fitting circumstance of the celebration of that country's 100th anniversary of independence, which occurs next month.

But Argentina is in many— we might say in all— respects a remarkable country. We are not sure that among all the lands which Sir Henry Maine half pityingly and half contemptuously and altogether despairingly called the "mongrel republics" there was down to half a century ago one which was more unpromising than the United Provinces of the Plate River. The incessant bickerings and wars among those loosely confederated states went far to justify Bolivar's pessimistic fear that in freeing South America from Spain he had "ploughed the sea." All the faults of all the others were to be observed there, with few of their virtues. In a whole century Argentina has produced not a single chief of state of commanding rank, comparable, let us say, with Bolivar or Diaz. The most conspicuous of them all was Rosas, and he as a dictator ranked far below Francia and Lopez.

Yet Argentina has grown in political stability and enlightenment and in material wealth until it is the foremost state of South America. Nor should it be difficult to discern the secrets of that growth. The unification of the provinces into a nation, fifty-seven years ago, was the chief political event. A polyglot and polyethnic nation, it knows no racial or color lines. There is ready assimilation of aliens, there is equality, and there is no race suicide. If to these things we add an extensive and varied domain, rich in many natural resources, with the best climate in all the Southern Hemisphere, we shall have completed the outline of Argentina's grounds for great success. "The Canada of the South" that country has been called, and it deserves the name.

Judge Foster makes a strong point for his telephone at the city's expense when he writes that "so far from being a private convenience it is a personal nuisance." A public officer who wants some hours a day he can call his own will have no telephons in his house.

The Pittsburg brewers do not like jail fare, but the jail will earnestly strive to endure their disapproval.

"The Richmond Times - Dispatch" speaks of "our Congressional Moscs, the Hon. Clump Clark." Doesn't Virginia want recognition on the House committee which Mr. Clark is already framing up in his imagination? Or are its Democratic oracles taking chances on the insubstantiality of "the Hon. Clump's" visions of himself in the role of a dispenser of choice committee places?

The drowning season opens with a rush which threatens to make it rival the automobile season.

Massachusetts has never had a Democratic Senator in Congress.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What was Joseph B. Varnum, if not a follower of Jefferson and a Democrat? What was Robert Rantoul, when he represented the state in the Senate, but a Democrat? Or does "The Eagle" think that the Democrats of the ante-bellum period can claim no family relation with the Democrats of to-day?

It is reported that the Senate will see "Big Tim" Sullivan, as well as Grady, no more after this session is over. This is decadence. Do they "tie horses" to Senators in Albany in these degenerate days, as well as to Congressmen in Washington?

The government has taken pains to make it easy for persons entering this port to declare dutiable merchandise and to pay the duties properly levied on it. They can do so by using the absent-minded smuggler, since he has several days' time in which to prepare his statement for the customs officers. When will the travelling public realize that the new process of declaration and examination puts on the smuggler the burden of deliberate criminality, whereas the cursory and hasty inspection of other days always left the door open for misunderstandings and explanations? Evasion then was considered pardonable. Now it can be considered only the accompaniment of meditated fraud. Polite smuggling is out of date. The present day sort is on a moral equality with petty thievery.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. Program—a word used often by George Kennan in his articles on "The Reaction in Russia," the first of which is the leading feature of the June "Century," is defined in the new supplement of the Century Dictionary as: "In Russia an organized massacre, particularly a massacre of Jews that is contemplated more or less openly by the officials." Mr. Kennan himself, in his article, defines it as "that desultively Russian combination of assault, robbery, arson, pillage and murder."

"Has plenty of pulse, has she?" "Well, she looked at Niagara Falls through a lorgnette."—Washington Herald.

The last survivor of the tragedy at Queretaro, the Countess Miramon, has given to the "Giornale d'Italia" an interview on the last days of the Mexican Empire. In the course of which she says that, being in delicate health when her husband followed the Emperor to Queretaro, she remained behind at the capital. "The City of Mexico was cut off from all communication," she says, "and when my baby was only a few days old I learned that the city to which my husband had gone with his Emperor had capitulated, and that they were prisoners. From General Porfirio Diaz I received a pass and travelled with

element of unpopularity. It is pointed out that not only is the commission a state body, but that not a single member of it resides in Boston. Thus it becomes, according to its enemies, interference with home rule of a very aggravated type. It is easy to imagine what New York would think of the confirmation of its important municipal appointments by an outside body. Moreover, the rejection of a nominee, for a commissionership in Boston is a different exercise of authority from the preparation of an eligible list for a competitive office. In the latter case an examination is held. There is no mystery about acceptance or rejection. The motives of the commission are not open to conjecture. In the case of an appointee for a municipal commissionership—in that of ex-Mayor Hibbard, for example—there is no examination, of course, no public inquiry of any sort, but the commission without explanation simply fails to approve the appointment. It is doubtful if this will accord with the popular sense of fairness. It gives Mayor Fitzgerald an opportunity to declaim about Star Chamber methods, and it permits Mr. Hibbard to appeal for sympathy on the ground that he has been "convicted of something, he 'doesn't know what, and without a 'hearing.'"

It is too soon to reach a final conclusion about this experiment. It has perhaps saved Boston some bad officials, but it is apparent that it is not an easy and sure road to good government.

CITY FINANCE REFORMS. Controller Prendergast has earned the gratitude of the taxpayers in the remarkable degree of success which has attended the introduction of sound and conservative methods into the management of the city's finances during the first three months of the present year.

The statement of receipts and expenditures of the city treasury, prepared by The Tribune from the city's cash accounts and published in another column, shows a decrease of \$21,814,887 in the amount of money required to finance the city government, and a consequent saving of \$240,000 in interest charges alone, during the first three months of 1910 as compared with the corresponding period of 1909. If an equally good showing is maintained for the remaining three-quarters of the year the Controller will have accomplished a saving of nearly \$1,000,000 in interest charges upon money borrowed upon revenue bonds for budget purposes.

The comparative figures giving the receipts and expenditures of the accounts covering the administration of the city government for the first quarter of each of the years since 1907 are convincing evidence that the creditable showing made in the present year is in no way accidental, but is the direct result of the introduction of sound, businesslike methods into the management of the city's finances. It is also significant that, although the authorized budget commitments in 1910 are greater by \$6,583,122 than the budget commitments of 1909, the expenditures during the first three months of the present year upon budget appropriations were less by \$9,985,287 than the expenditures for the same purpose during the first three months of last year.

In a series of articles published in October last The Tribune demonstrated that the practice of selling corporate stock bonds under the blanket designation of "various municipal purposes," together with the "general pot" custom of receiving and disbursing city treasury moneys, had completely destroyed the correct balance of accounts, and that the borrowing of money upon revenue bonds against taxes that had been declared uncollectible had resulted in a huge temporary debt, part of which had been liquidated by the diversion of corporate stock proceeds, and that consequent improvident and heavy borrowings upon revenue bonds had resulted in piling up enormous interest charges year after year that were seriously injuring the city's credit.

One of Controller Prendergast's early official acts was to issue a clear and frank statement of the amount of money which had been diverted from corporate stock proceeds and used to redeem revenue bonds representing money borrowed upon the credit of taxes that had been declared uncollectible. That statement verified almost to a dollar the facts previously published in The Tribune. In his statement the Controller unequivocally said that this practice must cease and announced his intention of funding that part of the city's temporary debt represented by money borrowed against taxes that were uncollectible. In announcing his first sale of corporate stock bonds the Controller not only kept his promise to begin at once the funding of the excessive outstanding temporary debt, but abolished the custom of selling corporate stock under the blanket designation of "various municipal purposes." This of necessity carried with it the abolition of the "general pot" practice of receiving and disbursing the receipts of the city treasury.

The first fruits of the reorganization of the city's finances by the present Controller are shown in the operation of the accounts covering the administration of city government because those accounts naturally reflect the change of methods more quickly than the accounts covering permanent improvements financed from the proceeds of the sale of corporate stock. Time will show the extent to which the Controller's reorganization will beneficially affect the entire administration of the city's finances.

COMETARY INFLUENCES. In speculating about what may happen to-morrow night, when Halley's comet is expected to pass between the earth and the sun, the uninitiated may safely disregard the forecasts of all but reputable astronomers. A lot of misleading nonsense has been inflicted on the public in the last few weeks by men for whose knowledge and veracity no one is able to vouch.

Professor Asaph Hall, who would "not be surprised" if there should be a meteoric shower, is the discoverer of the moons of Mars. While he is careful not to betray any real expectation, the possibility of a meteoric display has a rational excuse. In the opinion of most astronomers, meteors are tiny particles of solid matter which are consumed by friction with the atmosphere and which are the debris of comets. Where they have appeared in the greatest abundance calculation has shown that the earth was very near the orbit of a comet which, going to pieces in some other cause, had been broken up. Unless Halley's comet has been so disintegrated and unless fragments of it have strayed fourteen million miles from the head, the prospect of an invasion of the earth's aerial envelope would not seem good. Still, it

may be interesting to keep a lookout for "shooting stars" for several nights to come.

Among those who regard an auroral exhibition as not unlikely is Professor David P. Todd, who has travelled all over the globe to observe solar eclipses. Now, auroras are an accompaniment of disturbances of the earth's magnetism, and both of them usually occur when there are big spots on the sun. As there is believed to be a small chance that the comet will temporarily interfere with another phenomenon, the microscopic daily swing of magnets in a magnetic observatory, the traces made by self-recording instruments will be examined a few days hence to see whether they differ at all from those left before and after the transit of the comet. About even this trifling influence, though, there seems to be much uncertainty, and as the "northern lights" are apparently due to something besides the interposition of an obstacle between the sun and earth no one predicts the phenomenon with confidence.

Professor Edward C. Pickering, the veteran director of the Harvard observatory, whose views are held in the highest esteem by most of his professional brethren, "doubts whether any effect will be noticed at all." Professor S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University, and other well known astronomers have expressed themselves in similar language. Though they give no reason for this conservative verdict, they doubtless remember that twice in the last century the earth passed through a comet's tail without the slightest harm.

On one of these occasions, in 1861, shortly after sunset the appendage was seen to reach upward from the western horizon to or past the zenith. A telescope may have been used to reveal the tail in its full proportions. A repetition of the occurrence or some other unforeseen exhibition is possible this year. As the head of the comet will be on the other side of the globe at midnight, the time of the transit, there is little assurance that anything wonderful will be witnessed in America, but no one seems to be in a position to say that the experience is out of the question.

TO HASTEN ITS DISAPPEARANCE. Mayor Gaynor's questions to Mr. Homer Folks yesterday regarding the inebriates' colony bill were eminently proper questions. Is it necessary for the city to provide a special place for the treatment and confinement of drunkards? Is not inebriety decreasing very rapidly as it is? These are questions for the Mayor to settle in his own mind before signing the bill.

It ought not to be difficult for Mr. Folks and the other supporters of the measure to convince the Mayor that though drunkenness is declining there is still enough of it to constitute a very serious problem. Magistrates' court statistics and jail records will show how many persons are arrested and confined in this city annually for public drunkenness and how many of these are cases of "repeaters," persons who are arrested at frequent intervals for the offence. The cost of the present system of treating drunkenness can easily be shown. Its futility we are sure will need no argument.

But the bill which is before the Mayor has many excellent features besides its provision of a fit place to which to send the habitual drunkards. Its plan to keep the cases of first arrests for intoxication out of the courts is one which will commend itself to Mayor Gaynor, who has the sense to see that there is a needless amount of arresting and arraigning before magistrates in this community. And its provision of a probation system to take care of the milder cases of inebriety assures systematic efforts to prevent public drunkenness. Inebriety is not declining at so rapid a rate that there is no call for society to accelerate the process.

PROGRESS AND HAPPINESS. "Progress," says Dr. Charles W. Elliot, "is measured by happiness, not by dollars and cents. The average working-man fails to realize this."

Is it not a question of means, rather than of measure? Through the ages mankind has done little else but try to adapt means to its one great end, the attainment of happiness, and this means money—"dollars and cents"—has been the one to which it has most persistently pinned its faith, in which it continues to believe with undiminished, with perhaps increasing, strength. There may be a reason for this in a capitalistic social organization.

Advertisements table with columns for Page, Col., and various ad types like Amusements, Automobiles, etc.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING. CONGRESS.—Senate: By a decisive vote the Senate went on record in favor of the Court of Commerce provided for in the railroad bill. House: The resolution to change the date for the inauguration of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April was defeated.

FOREIGN.—Theodore Roosevelt, the American special ambassador at the funeral of King Edward, will be cordially greeted in London; the ex-President, Mr. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and Kermit are the guests of Ambassador Beld at Berkeley; a treaty with Germany has been objected to the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty, which demands that Persia shall not grant railway concessions to a third power of negotiable loans except with the consent of the British Government.

General Wood arrived on the Montana at Bahia Blanca and was received by President Alcoa at Buenos Ayres. Four brigades were killed in a fight near Grodno with rural guards, two of whom were killed and seven wounded.

Peru has sent an artillery regiment to the border with Ecuador. News from Ayacucho says that the troops of the latter country can be seen approaching. The disabled steamer "Hesperus" with 1000 passengers and passengers, arrived at Southampton.

DOMESTIC.—Several reports on the sale of public lands in the Philippines were sent by the War Department to the House of Representatives. Governor Bullinger discharged Frederick M. Kerby, a stenographer in the Interior Department, who issued a statement regarding official correspondence.

Albany, N. Y., Governor Hughes might veto either the Meade-Phillips primary bill or the Cobb compromise measure if either reached him, because of the latter's feature in them. Receivers were appointed for the Hoarding Valley Railroad Company by Judge E. D. Kinkaid, in Columbus, Ohio; the order appointing a receiver in Kansas City for the Hoarding Valley Railroad from voting its recently acquired Hoarding Valley stock.

Dr. B. C. Hyde was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in Kansas City for the killing of Col. Thomas H. Swope; he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. Commissioner Fosdick reported to Mayor Taft a similar case of property had been accepted many times as security for ball bonds by Brooklyn magistrates. Six sugar men, headed by C. R. Heike, were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government. Controller Prendergast's report for the first quarter of 1910 showed a saving of thousands for the city. Mayor Taft was seen in a stamped of circus parade spectators in Newark caused by a report that a lion had escaped.

Witnesses against Roosevelt D. Williams, Jr., who described a new method of ballot box stuffing, which they said was known as voting "en masse." The trio of Gardner City voters were indicted for cheating on the seventh day and ate a big meal. A schoolboy received injuries that may prove fatal when he was kicked in the groin by a man.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Increasing cloudiness. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 50.

REGULATING MAYOR FITZGERALD. Boston has had its first experience of state regulation of higher city appointments. As a result of Mayor Fitzgerald is appealing to the Legislature to take away from the State Civil Service Commission its authority to reject the heads of city departments named by him. Whether or not there is an effective public sentiment against what the Civil Service Commission has done it is impossible to say, but the Mayor has sought very shrewdly to put this form of state supervision in an obnoxious light as possible.

First he submitted to the commission a number of typical Fitzgerald appointees, several of them of the very sort that had helped to make his previous administration extravagant and inefficient. In due time the commission declined to approve about half the appointees. Then he sent in the name of ex-Mayor Hibbard for City Collector. If the appointment of Mr. Hibbard looked like the payment of a political debt of a rather discreditable nature his rejection was equally open to the construction of being the punishment of Mr. Hibbard for running independently and helping to elect Fitzgerald. The commission rejected him, and the charge that it was actuated by political considerations was at once refuted. This bringing of the commission into politics would seem to be the inevitable consequence of placing in its hands the authority which the Boston charter gives it, and one capable of so much injury to the prestige of the Civil Service reform system that the prospect of loss was about equal to the prospect of gain from the Boston experiment.

Besides being found susceptible of political abuse or, at any rate, of political controversy, the new plan has another

Miss Madeline Roland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Roland, will be married this afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation to Clarence C. Pell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell. The money will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, in 27th street.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman will give a dinner this evening at her house in East 87th street.

Mrs. Oliver Hartman, who has been in Aiken for a short time, will return to New York on the Adriatic on June 15. Mrs. William Stillman will return on the same steamer.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin and Eugene Gallatin will leave for Bar Harbor on June 15.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will return to town to-day from Providence, where they spent the week end with Mrs. Iselin's mother, Mrs. Goddard. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin will be at the city of the week end, and will sail for Europe to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French will sail for Newport next month for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will open their villa at Newport at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. August Gray will spend the summer at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand C. Griswold will occupy their country place at Mass. Kleco.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will open her country place at Madison, N. J., to-day.

Mrs. John James Kane and Mrs. Samuel D. Brighthouse, who were called for Europe, will remain until the end of the summer.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will sail for Europe very soon to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. William Palmrose will spend the summer at their country place at Ridgefield, Conn. for the summer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. (By Telegram to The Tribune.) Lenox, May 15.—Mrs. Oscar Lodge and Miss Nora, who were in Stockbridge yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. de Peyster have opened their country place in Tarrytown after the winter in Boston.

Miss Heloise Meyer and Miss George Parsons started to-day for Berlin motor.

Daniel Chester French and Miss Margaret French, who were at Red Lion Inn, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Maury Willett, who have been in New Marlboro, went to New York to-day. Mrs. Willett made a trip to the Kunkopet River on a boat, taking one that weighed a pound and a half.

AUTONOMY IN EDUCATION HEADS AND HORNS EXHIBIT

Remedy Suggested by Henry C. Wright for City Board. on View to Members.

Many members of the New York Zoological Society attended a private view of the national collection of heads and horns of the new Administration Building of the city in Bronx Park yesterday. The exhibit will not be opened to the public some time yet.

Among all the 500 specimens in the collection none attracted more attention than the heads and horns of two Alaskan moose. The animals were alive when mounted and covered them with their horns. This was presented in 1909 by Charles Senf, of New York. Another exhibit attracted a great deal of attention was a pair of ivory tusks of a Siamensis, a pair of ivory tusks of a Siamensis, a pair of ivory tusks of a Siamensis, a pair of ivory tusks of a Siamensis.

There is a head of an Arizona moose in the collection, a species of American moose almost extinct, there being only two known heads in the Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian Institution. The specimen is the gift of Ferdinand Stuebel, of Hoboken, N. J.

While the horns and a few skins are in the upper part of the building, as is the case with the Smithsonian Institution, the library also, which has space for thousands of volumes, on the lower level the two reception rooms are on the main floor, including those of the moose, leopard, tiger, black bear, and other animals. One Kodiak bear skin, presented by the Alaska Game Commission, is a specimen of a bear weighing 1,000 pounds.

Director Hornaday's office will be in the Administration Building. In color the exhibit follows closely the other exhibits. The walls are finished in a light green. A donation of \$250 from H. C. Wright, one of the board of members of the Zoological Society, has been made to the Zoological Society.