MR. TAFT ADDRESSES BRYN MAWR GIRLS

Tells Them That Education Fits Wives as Companions to Their Husbands.

ALSO AIDS THE UNMARRIED

The President Loses Suitcase and Has to Speak in Travelling Clothes; Then Loses His Overcoat.

Philadelphia, June 2.—President Taft delivered the annual commencement day oration to-day at Bryn Mawr College, where his daughter Helen is a student.

Taking for his subject "Higher Education for Women," the President declared that "college education does not detract from the power of woman to make a good companion or to train and teach children, while at the same time it makes her independent, and if she never meets the man who can make her happy as a husband she can become an independent and useful member of society."

President Taft reached here shortly before 11 o'clock from Washington. After his arrival his suitcase, containing his cap and gown, was mislaid, and he was obliged to deliver his address clothed in his travelling suit.

He left here late this afternoon for Ada, Ohio, where to-morrow forenoon he will address the graduating class of the Ohio Northern University.

The missing suitcase was discovered shortly before the President's departure, but after boarding the train he found that he had forgotten his overcoat. Secret Service men made a hurried search for the missing garment, but were unable to recover it before the departure of the train for the West.

At the commencement exercises Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of the college, announced that the fund of $380,000 required to be raised by to-day in order to obtain the $250,000 promised by the General Education Board had been completed; in fact, had been oversubscribed by $6,000, while further pledges of $11,000 had been made by telegraph and telephone in case they were needed.

Mr. Taft's Speech.

President Taft in his address to the graduates spoke in part as follows:

Young ladies of the graduating class: Your able and distinguished president has asked me at this commencement to say something in respect to the higher education of women. It is, of course, a theme most relevant and germane to the occasion, but it is one of which I hesitate to speak in the presence of those who have made it their life study and whose opinions in regard to the matter are of so much more real weight than my own.

The marvellous progress in material and other ways made by the world in the nineteenth century is only less wonderful than the ease and rapidity with which we forget the steps in the progress, the difficulties in its attainment, and the conditions that existed prior to its coming.

The President reviewed the advances made in educational advantages for both sexes since 1800, reciting the growth from the two small schools in Pennsylvania that offered opportunity for even a grammar school education for girls in that year to the magnificent colleges of the present day, turning out women capable of teaching in its highest form. Continuing, the President said:

I dissent from the view that an academic education unfits a man or woman for business. It may be that the tastes that lead one to an academic education are not those which insure business success; but that the mental discipline, the power of reasoning, the cultivation and comparison of ideas, are not of assistance in business transactions in which the highest qualities of the mind are acutely in action, can hardly be true.

But it is said that women are not all going into the professions, and so that the education necessary as a basis for a professional career is not needed by those women who have a competency or who look forward to marriage and motherhood as the chief end of woman.

Companionship Chief Charm.

It is even suggested that the higher education of women rather unfits them to discharge the duties of a wife and mother; that in some way or other it robs them of a charm and gives them an intellectual independence that is inconsistent with their being the best wives and mothers. I utterly dissent from this view. The companionship of married life is the chief charm and reason for its being, so far as it relates to the two persons concerned. The enjoyment of the home, with children, and the training of them are, of course, among the most important duties and pleasures of married life; and it certainly does not detract from the power of a woman to make a good companion or to teach and train her children up to high ideals that she should have the advantage of the higher education. It is not essential that a woman who knows much must conform to the unattractive manner and ways of the conventional bluestocking; that she should make the extent of her knowledge a source of discomfort to those with whom she associates, or that she should lose her interest in the sentiment and emotions of life, or fail to have an appreciation of beauty and romance.

I am quite ready to concede that marriage and motherhood are a normal status for woman, and other things being equal, she is happier in that condition than in any other. But this is far from saying that a woman's life is a failure because she has not married, and that her life may not be a failure because she has married. The home and the family are the nucleus of the highest happiness, but if circumstances are such as to force women to accept husbands whom they do not respect and love, and whom they would not marry except to escape a life of poverty, the home and the family are not likely to be a model or to furnish an ideal.

One of the great advantages of the higher education for a woman, in my judgment, is in the independence that it gives her in the choice of the kind of life which she is to lead.

Salaries of Teachers.

In the profession of teaching the women already have the advantage over men in point of numbers. It is true that they do not receive the same compensation as men. I do not know how this can be remedied. I presume that the salaries received are affected by the same law as that which controls prices in other markets, to wit, the law of supply and demand; and as there are more female teachers than male teachers, and as the common opinion is in many institutions that there ought to be some men teachers, the men receive higher salaries.

We cannot be blind to the general movement in favor of opening more and more occupations not dependent on physical strength to the female sex.

I do not think we can estimate the enormous advantage that the present generation has enjoyed and that the future generations are to profit by in the increasingly sound and thorough education of the mothers of families.

I do not think we can estimate the increased happiness that men and women have experienced, who, as husbands and wives, have enjoyed the higher sense of companionship that is made possible by the intellectual sympathy and association of ideas between two thoroughly educated people.

The higher education of woman should be sought wholly without regard either to a professional or matrimonial future. The mental discipline that it affords, the mental pleasures that it makes possible, the enjoyment of reading and study that it invites, are enough in and of themselves to be compensation for the effort in securing it.

As life wears on and the active joys that wear away with youth and young womanhood and young manhood disappear, and the time of quiet leisure extends itself in one's life, the purely intellectual enjoyments become greater; and if one has a mind trained for use in solving intellectual problems and in reading the philosophy of history, in the study of science, the pursuit of art, her life is richer, her means of self-entertainment are largely increased, and the possibility of a serene old age is made much greater.

College Associations.

Before I close I wish to call attention to one advantage that I think there is in the independent woman's college. It may be that my view of this is inspired by that sense of infallibility which Dr. David Starr Jordan ascribes as a result of the training at Harvard or Yale; but, whatever its cause, I cannot help giving expression to it. It seems to me that there must be a close analogy in the benefits derived from the associations of life in Bryn Mawr and those which every graduate of a college and university like Yale values even more highly than he does the mental discipline and the learning which he acquires from his college course.

The friendships that are formed in college, by an association of four years at a time of life when our natures are malleable, when our characters are being formed, when we are not old enough to have had our selfishness indurated, when we respond more quickly to the emotions, when our ideals of friendship and our actual friendships are more nearly the same, are more enduring than friendships formed thereafter. They are friendships that bear the tooth of time and the rust of absence. They are friendships that can be taken up upon a moment after an interval of twenty years and seem as fresh and as fragrant as the flower of the friendship when it first budded.

There is one danger of a college education and four years' life under college influences that it seems wise to warn against. It is the danger of discontent with the surroundings of the home to which a college girl goes back after graduation, and the yielding to the feeling that her own town or city does not offer to her the opportunities which she is entitled to in the use of the education which she has acquired. It gives her, after she is settled at home again, a nil admirari spirit, a longing for something she does not have, a spirit of criticism toward everything which surrounds her, and a consequent inability to contribute to the happiness of those with whom she lives or comes in contact. This is not the right result of the higher education.

A young lady with a higher education has much to learn after graduation, in the homely details and the drudgery of ordinary life, and the sooner she learns it the happier and the earlier she can adapt to its highest use the knowledge and the mental training acquired in college.

Mr. Taft was entertained at luncheon at the Deanery after the exercises. There were about 150 guests present. The President spent the afternoon at the college and left for Ohio about 5 o'clock.

MR. TAFT AT BRYN MAWR COMMENCEMENT.
THE PRESIDENT AND MISS M. CAREY THOMAS, HEAD OF THE COLLEGE, FOLLOWED BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.

MIMIC BATTLE AT ANNAPOLIS

"Middy" Battalion Attacks Naval Academy, but Is Repulsed.

Annapolis, June 2.—To-day's exercises in connection with "June week" at the Naval Academy were marked with a realistic battle drill, during which the Academy was attacked by the second battalion of midshipmen. After having gained entrance and got well into the territory of the first battalion, their "enemy," the attackers were repulsed and forced to retreat in such confusion that it was necessary to scale the inclosing high wall back into Annapolis.

To-night the first class german, the most exclusive of the commencement week affairs, was held in the armory. Another function was the annual reunion and banquet of the Academy Graduates' Association, held in the auditorium.

VETERAN DIES PLAYING BALL

Civil War Survivor Falls During Game on Brooklyn Parade Griunds.

While playing ball at the Parade Grounds, adjoining Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, John Halpin, a Civil War veteran and a retired member of the United States navy, died from heart disease. Since retiring from the navy, Mr. Halpin has been at leisure. He was well known at the Parade Grounds, where he often stopped on his walks to watch the boys.

In spite of his sixty-four years, he retained a keen interest in athletics, especially baseball, and often took a hand in a game himself. It was while engaged in a game with the boys that the fatal attack came. His body was removed to his home, No. 698 Park Place. His wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Griffin, and a married daughter survive him.

TALE OF "DOUBLE CROSS"

Fund to Kill Fish Bill Did Not Reach Illinois "Jackpot."

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—Investigation of the alleged bribery of legislators to vote for William Lorimer for Senator was lost sight of to-day by the Sangamon County Grand Jury, which devoted most of its time to hearing witnesses in regard to the killing of a bill to license fishermen.

State's Attorney Burke said he had partly completed a chain of evidence to show that upward of $3,500 was paid by various fish dealers to have the bill defeated in committee. He said that the legislator who collected the money failed to turn it in to the holder of the alleged "jackpot" that was, it is said, divided among various Representatives and Senators.

A story of Representative Beckemeyer relating to the alleged "jackpot" told to the grand jury this afternoon will result, it was said, in new names appearing in the investigation, and may greatly prolong the inquiry.

"What he has told may make it advisable to clean up the matters now pending before the grand jury and clear the decks for a more extended investigation than has yet been attempted," said State's Attorney Burke.

After conferring with Governor Deneen in the executive office to-day, Mr. Burke announced that the Governor would not be subpœnaed to appear before the grand jury or be asked to go before the jurors.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—Governor Deneen issued a statement to-night, after State Attorney Burke's visit, in which he pledged the aid of the executive departments of the government in the bribery investigation.

"It is manifest, from the information which has been published, that legislative corruption has not been confined to the members who have so far confessed their connection with it," said the Governor. "The very existence of the so-called 'jackpot' presupposes an organization sufficiently strong numerically to control the course of legislation and to collect and distribute a common corruption fund to control it.

"The taint of guilt should be traced from the members who received the bribes to the persons or corporations who gave them. The whole nefarious plot should be exposed and all connected with it prosecuted, and all who are innocent relieved from the burden of unjust suspicion."

CHORUS GIRL A SUICIDE

Inhaled Gas While Alone in Her Sister's Apartments.

Margaret Owens, eighteen years old, a chorus girl at the Star Theatre, in Brooklyn, committed suicide in the apartments of her brother-in-law, Jacques Gruenberg, in the Rutherfurd Hotel, No. 208 East 17th street, early yesterday morning, by inhaling illuminating gas. The young woman had made complete plans for killing herself.

About 9 o'clock she visited her sister. About midnight Mr. Gruenberg, who is a teacher of music, returned home, and suggested that they all go out to supper. Margaret refused to go. When the Gruenbergs returned home they found her dead.

ERROR CAUSES WOMAN'S DEATH

Collapses on Hearing False News That Sister Is Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Waterbury, Conn., June 2.—Some one telephoned Martin Seibert to-night to tell a certain woman that her sister's nurse was ill and asking him to send another. He got the message, much confused, and rushing to the wrong house, that of Mrs. Lillian Engler, he blurted:

"Your sister is dead."

Mrs. Engler had a sister very ill in Thomaston, Mrs. Rose Herbert, and the news of her death so shocked Mrs. Engler that she collapsed and died almost instantly.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

HAVE BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE

ACTORS' FUND FAIR

FOR THE ABSOLUTE AND UNRESTRICTED

AUCTION TO-DAY

AT 2 O'CLOCK OF THE REMAINING

PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.
DRAWINGS, WORKS OF ART, BOOKS, etc., etc.

Sale conducted by MR. OTTO BERNET, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION.

BOSSES TAKE NO CHANCE

"Snowstorm" Convention Called in Merritt's District.

ASSURES HIS NOMINATION

Cobb Primary Bill, if Passed Later, Would Not Affect Him—Speaker at Albany.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, June 2.—While the Republican machine leaders around the state are waging their fight against Governor Hughes's direct nominations reform, they are taking good care to preserve their hold on the existing order of things political. Politicians here to-night were somewhat amused at the news that the Assembly district conventions in St. Lawrence County, the home of Edwin A. Merritt, majority leader of the lower house, had been called for June 28, and the county convention for June 29. All the caucuses will be on June 25.

This astute move serves two purposes. In the first place, it assures Mr. Merritt, one of the most uncompromising adversaries of the direct nominations reform, of renomination practically without a contest, owing to the early date. There is a direct nominations organization in his district headed by George W. Sisson, who once beat the present leader of the Assembly as candidate for supervisor in his own town. Some of the direct primary people there and here have been saying that Mr. Merritt might not come back here another term, although that talk never has worried him much. Still the early convention forestalls any attempt to choose somebody else if he desires another year of service here.

It has a far more important purpose, however. Under the provisions of the Cobb direct primary bill delegates to conventions already chosen when that bill went into effect, would not be disturbed. Thus if that bill should be passed at the extra session and become a law, Mr. Merritt would not have to be a candidate for nomination directly by the voters in his district. He would have the delegates already chosen who should nominate him in the good old-fashioned convention.

Coats's Place Not So Secure.

On Senator Coats, representing the St. Lawrence-Franklin district, the effects are vastly more important. It may mean a continuance of his political life. Senator Coats voted that Jotham P. Allds was not guilty of bribery; he voted against direct nominations legislation as embodied in the Hinman-Green bill. On both scores there has been manifest considerable opposition to him in both counties in his district.

The Franklin County convention already has been held and Coats has been indorsed for renomination. It is expected that in the St. Lawrence County caucuses on June 25 and the convention on June 29 Representative George R. Malby will deliver his political strength to Senator Coats's cause. Thus the game will be completed, his delegates elected and Senator Coats assured of renomination without any possibility of having to face a direct primary.

Though the machine leaders in the "primary reform" legislation they favored, the Meade-Phillips bill, provided for a uniform primary day in September to wipe out the early caucuses and conventions, the so-called "snowstorm" caucuses apparently have their uses. Already one member of Assembly who voted against direct nominations legislation has been renominated. That is Mr. Whitney, of Saratoga County. Also, that county has chosen its delegates to the Senate district convention, placing them, as Senator Cobb remarked recently, "in the hollow of Senator Brackett's hand."

Senator Brackett also voted against direct nominations, and declared he would vote against any so-called primary reform measures which prevented each county from setting its own primary day. Senator Cobb at that time challenged him sharply for hanging so tightly to this much esteemed privilege of bossism.

Speaker Wadsworth stopped off here for a short time to-day to confer with Mr. Merritt regarding legislative matters. The Speaker was on his way to New York, where he will hold conferences with various persons on legislation and politics. He assumed, without professing any knowledge, that one of the subjects the Governor would lay before the extra session would be direct nominations. He said he hadn't been anywhere save at his home since the adjournment of the Legislature, and so knew nothing first hand regarding the sentiment of the state on that issue. He wouldn't predict what the Assembly would do if the Governor again urged the passage of the Hinman-Green bill or the Cobb direct nominations bill. He felt certain that the lower house would do its duty to the people of the state.

The Speaker denied a report widely circulated here that he intended to go abroad soon, to remain several months—possibly a year. This has been interpreted as virtually an announcement of his retirement temporarily from politics owing to pronounced opposition to his political views and course as Speaker. He said that he didn't intend to go abroad, having work enough under way to keep him at home for ten months.

ARRESTS IN GRAFT CASE

Indictments Against Nineteen Found in Schenectady.

ALL EXCEPT TWO FOUND

Work Accomplished by Extra Term of Supreme Court Called by Governor.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 2.—Thirty-six indictments, involving nineteen persons, seventeen of whom were arrested and admitted to bail, are the sum of the work accomplished by the extraordinary term of Supreme Court, which was called on May 16 by Governor Hughes to investigate alleged graft in the conduct of affairs of Schenectady County. The grand jury reported to-day to Justice Charles C. Van Kirk, designated by the Governor to preside at the term. Governor Hughes named Virgil K. Kellogg, of Watertown, to act as Special Deputy Attorney General in preparing the evidence for the grand jury.

The following men were arrested late this afternoon on bench warrants, their pleas entered (not guilty in each case) and admitted to bail:

George F. Sauter, contractor, grand larceny, second degree.

George A. Pepper, former Supervisor of Highways, grand larceny, second degree.

Dr. C. N. Van Denberge, former County Supervisor of Construction, forgery, second degree.

William H. Dunleavy, supervisor, conspiracy.

Irving S. Vedder, notary public, misdemeanor.

James H. Hilderbrand, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

Aaron Huffmire, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

Fred Rolf, clerk to former Supervisor Anson H. Cady, perjury.

Isaac L. Whitmyre, supervisor, misdemeanor.

Anson H. Cady, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

W. W. Davis, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

Edward H. Robinson, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

John H. Peters, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, misdemeanor.

Philip Mulderick, plumber, misdemeanor.

Thomas W. Winne, supervisor, misdemeanor.

John W. Hudson, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

Myron W. Jacobs, former supervisor, misdemeanor.

Two of the men for whom bench warrants were issued have not been found. The others, however, were found without difficulty.

Justice Van Kirk has set June 13 as the date for trying the cases. The bail in the felony cases was fixed at $2,000, and for the misdemeanors at $500.

In the fall of 1908 the board had under consideration the erection of a new county courthouse, to cost $600,000. The plans had been submitted and contracts were about to be awarded, when prominent citizens met County Attorney W. Dewey Loucks at the home of Willis T. Hanson, a banker, and organized a citizens' committee. Ex-Judge Alonzo P. Strong was retained as counsel. Investigation into the specifications and plans brought to light alleged discrepancies leaving the plans open to graft, it was said. The supervisors were compelled by public sentiment to reject the plans. This was followed by a quiet investigation. A few supervisors and a superintendent of construction and repairs resigned.

The graft hunt stopped here, but Controller Glynn sent on examiners who, prior to January, 1909, unearthed conditions heretofore untouched, which were reported by him to the Governor. Controller Gaus, on taking office, withdrew the examiners. After his death Controller Williams lost little time, on taking office, to reopen the graft hunt, pursuing with even greater persistency the alleged wrongdoers.

In February the examination ended. Governor Hughes designated Justice Van Kirk to preside over the extraordinary term of court, and to-day the grand jury reported.

PASTOR GOES TO MULDOON'S

Long Rest Ordered for the Rev. Dr. McClelland, of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and ex-moderator of the Brooklyn presbytery, has gone to Muldoon's farm, at White Plains, to recuperate. He will not preach in Brooklyn again until the third Sunday in September. Mrs. McClelland said yesterday that her husband had had a hard year and that his parishioners felt he should take a good rest, and so let him get away a month earlier than usual.

He will stay at White Plains until July 2, when he will take a trip to Scotland. He expects to preach in Glasgow through August. Mrs. McClelland says she does not think that her husband is in a serious condition, but that he is simply worn out. She attributes part of his trouble to overwork last summer on his book, "The Mind of Christ."

KOHLER HOLDS HIS OWN

More Charges Against "Best Chief" Not Upheld.

Cleveland, June 2.—The third day of the trial of Chief Kohler, the "Golden Rule" police head, on charges of immorality and drunkenness, brought a sensation this afternoon when one of the prosecution's most important witnesses practically contradicted the evidence which it had been asserted he would give.

The witness was a detective who the prosecuting attorneys said would testify that he had been sent out by Chief Kohler to "beat up" a newspaper reporter. But to-day the detective swore that Kohler had never instructed him or even intimated that such a thing should be done. He admitted that the chief had remarked that the "boy needs a good licking," but that he had not paid any attention to the remark.

The prosecution also received a setback on another important charge of immorality. They had asserted that the chief had instructed his men to disregard a certain class of offences, but on cross-examination of all the witnesses called, it was shown that chief's words were part of a lecture on the Golden Rule. The chief's instructions were in line with his policy of admonishing minor offenders rather than disgracing them by arrest.

The prosecution expects to consume two more days in presenting their case, and the defence will probably require a week. Chief Kohler's attorneys have prepared subpœnas for more than a hundred witnesses, among them being a number of prominent business men and officials. There are persistent rumors that a scandal of city-wide proportions will be unearthed before the conclusion of the proceedings.

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3-garment models, $17.50, $20 to $25
in new grays, browns or mixed effects, also serges in plain or fancy weaves.

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