## Amusements.

ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—The Barnyard Romeo.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND — Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—8:20—The Bachelor's Baby.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:30—Her Husband's Wife.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HUDSON—8:15—The Spendthrift.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYRIC—8:20—A Matinee Idol.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Merry Whirl.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.


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# New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1910.

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### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The conference report on the river and harbor bill was adopted, and the action of the Committee on Appropriations in striking out the House provision in the sundry civil bill relieving labor organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law was sustained. ═══ House: The postal savings bank bill was passed by a vote of 195 to 101.

FOREIGN.—Viscount Wolmer, heir of the Earl of Selborne, was married to the Hon. Grace Ridley, daughter of the first Viscount Ridley, at St. Margaret's Church, London. ═══ Ex-President Roosevelt and party will sail from Southampton for New York on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria this morning. ═══ The Duke of Connaught, it was announced from London, will succeed Earl Grey as Governor General of Canada. ═══ Sir George Newnes, a famous publisher, died in London. ═══ Oscar Hammerstein was refused permission to enter Russia, a dispatch from St. Petersburg says. ═══ At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, in Madrid, Premier Canalejas demanded that the government inaugurate its religious programme by the abrogation of non-Catholic decrees. ═══ Two political duels, one fought in Havana and the other in Santiago, resulted in the wounding of three combatants. ═══ The Duc de Montpensier reached Mexico, where he will photograph wild game.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft declined to receive Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, who called at the White House in company with two other Representatives to introduce a number of Jewish rabbis, who took up with the President the question of the expulsion of Jews from Russia. ═══ Federal Judge McPherson, at Philadelphia, ordered the removal to Washington for trial of the six defendants in the bucket shop cases; an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court. ═══ After being at sea three days and three nights in two open boats, Captain Eriksson, his daughter and nine members of the crew of the barkentine Good News, of Philadelphia, were brought to Norfolk, Va., by the British steamer Metis. ═══ Four persons were killed and one was seriously injured when an engine crashed into a funeral coach at Haverstraw. ═══ The Fall River Iron Works Company, owned by M. C. D. Borden, announced that its seven cotton mills would be shut down alternate weeks for an indefinite period. ═══ The defence in the trial of William J. Keliher, at Boston, failed to produce a Mr. Marshall, who, it has been said, was in reality Keliher; several witnesses said that they were different persons.

CITY.—Stocks were strong on light trading. ═══ John D. Rockefeller, jr., as foreman of the "white slave" grand jury, became involved in a dispute with Judge O'Sullivan, of General Sessions, who refused to accept the jury's presentment without knowing its contents. ═══ Thousands of Sunday school children marched in Brooklyn's Anniversary Day parades. ═══ The New Haven commuters found that they would have to revise their complaint to the Public Service Commission to give it legal standing. ═══ The jury will decide today the fate of Charles R. Heike and his co-defendants in the sugar fraud trial. ═══ Commissioner Waldo ordered an investigation of the fire in Washington street, in which two men were killed. ═══ Mayor Gaynor put the alleged naturalization bureau graft up to the federal authorities, and Mr. Wickersham promised prompt investigation. ═══ Princeton University accepted the Procter gift of $500,000 and a gift from Mrs. Sage for dormitories and a memorial tower.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 58.

### LIONS IN THE PATH.

The difficulties in the way of legislation intended to simplify and modernize administration in the executive departments at Washington are illustrated by two deadlocks on pending bills between the Senate and the House of Representatives. In one case the House is fighting a change in the interest of economy and good management, and in the other the Senate is the obstacle to a common sense plan of readjustment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has exhibited a curious obstinacy in opposing Secretary Meyer's reforms. It is agreed outside of a narrow circle of staff officers interested in perpetuating the Bureau of Equipment that the usefulness of that bureau has departed. Its functions have shrivelled up since steam replaced sails as the motive power on shipboard, and the unimportant duties which it now discharges could easily be shifted to other bureaus. But Secretary Meyer's sensible suggestion that the bureau be abolished failed to meet the approval of the House of Representatives, and conferrees appointed from that body are now trying to strike from the naval appropriation bill a Senate amendment extinguishing the bureau and dividing its functions among the other naval bureaus. Personal interests alone will be served if the life of the Equipment Bureau is prolonged. But personal interests often have great weight in Congress when balanced against the merely abstract consideration of public advantage.

On the second bill the Senate's attitude is squarely reversed. It is standing out in conference against the reorganization of the Lighthouse Board and its conversion from a semi-independent body, subject to no effective supervision, into a subordinate bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is ex officio president of the Lighthouse Board and nominally responsible for its administration of the lighthouse service. But the board is composed of three army officers, two navy officers and one civilian. The army and navy members are designated by the heads of the War and Navy departments and they elect one of their number chairman and appoint besides a military secretary and a naval secretary. Business is done altogether on the bi-service plan, each military branch standing on its prerogatives and demanding exactly the same amount of recognition as is accorded to the other. It is charged that the spirit of etiquette has dominated the service rather than the spirit of efficiency. It is obvious, at any rate, that a single bureau head, responsible to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, would be a great improvement on the existing system of divided authority. Yet the Senate conferrees are resisting the change, apparently because the continuance of the present system is desired by officers of the two military establishments to whom assignments to the Lighthouse Board appeal as a pleasant variation of duty.

There seem to be many queer crosscurrents in legislation which threaten shipwreck to measures that aim at advancing governmental efficiency at the expense of personal ambitions and interests.

### THE NATURALIZATION GRAFT.

Mayor Gaynor deserves thanks for interesting himself in the charges of graft in connection with the naturalization process, for collecting or causing to be collected the evidence of its existence and for calling the attention of the Attorney General to this mean thievery. It is another illustration of the Mayor's capacity for attention to the various phases of government that a matter outside his own province should have been handled with such thoroughness.

The "holding up" of applicants for naturalization papers is a particularly detestable variety of graft, and we hope every one who has had a hand in it will be caught and receive exemplary punishment. What is the use of all the efforts for civic betterment, of all the exertions to root out corruption and punish venality in public office, of such a nation-wide organization to hunt graft as Mr. Spreckels, of San Francisco, proposes, if the host of foreign born are to receive an object lesson in graft right on the threshold of citizenship?

### HARMONY AT PRINCETON.

The report from Princeton University that the Wyman bequest had healed the breach caused by the loss of an endowment for the proposed graduate school happily appears to be confirmed by the intelligence that the offer of Mr. William C. Procter and the other contributors to the million-dollar fund has been renewed and accepted. President Wilson in accepting the gift congratulates the board of trustees upon a "combination of circumstances which gives "so bright a promise of a successful and "harmonious development of the university along lines which may command "our common enthusiasm." These words indicate that the acute difference of opinion which existed a short time ago has disappeared, either because one side or other to the controversy, if not both sides, has had its point of view changed by the enlarged outlook which the Wyman bequest made possible.

Every friend of Princeton hopes that an "harmonious development" will result. It would have been most unfortunate for the university if when such great opportunities were before it, with its resources probably more than doubled, the division of counsels had persisted. If lack of harmony had resulted in the retirement of one element or the other from active participation in its affairs the wound would have been long in healing. This would have been peculiarly true because the controversy in the popular mind had been made to take on the appearance of one between "democracy" and "aristocracy" in education. The prestige of the university might have been seriously affected had any lasting false impression been left upon the public mind.

### PEACE OR WAR AT WESTMINSTER?

The reassembling of the British Parliament is marked by a far more temperate and conciliatory spirit than that which prevailed at the close of the preceding session. The sobering and saddening effect of the death of King Edward naturally disinclined right minded men to aggravate the bereavement of his successor by political animosities, and the truce thus imposed on contending parties has in the lapse of time induced a more reasonable attitude on each side and a greater readiness to effect an agreement in which the interests of the nation as a whole would be held superior to the advantage of either party. The intimation that the King is interesting himself in the work of conciliation is not incredible. He would not meddle in partisan politics, but within the limits of constitutional propriety he may well exert his influence to quiet the violent passions which disfigured and disturbed the public life of England in the last months of his father's reign.

It may be assumed that there will be a transaction of some routine public business almost without controversy, such as the passing of the new civil list and a supply bill. The regency bill and the proposal for the modification of the King's coronation oath will give rise to controversy, but not to such as that of the last session over the budget and the Peers. To what extent such a course will confirm the spirit of conciliation which now prevails will be known a few months hence, at latest, when the irrepressible question of "mending or ending" the House of Lords again comes up for action. For of course it will come up. It must, since both houses and both, or all three, parties are fully committed to it. Lord Rosebery has already indicated his determination to proceed with consideration of his plan for reorganizing the upper house, and Mr. Asquith will unquestionably resume consideration of his anti-veto scheme.

The uncertain factor in the problem is the attitude of the Liberal party toward its Irish allies. Many Liberals are inclined toward conciliation and compromise, perhaps on a basis closely resembling Lord Rosebery's plan; but Mr. Redmond and his followers are irreconcilable. They plainly declared in the last session that the abolition of the veto power of the Lords was the supreme present aim of their efforts, and that persistence in that policy was the *sine qua non* of their continued support of the Liberal party and ministry. The question is, therefore, whether the Liberals will maintain their Irish alliance even at the cost of renewing the passions of the last session and precipitating another general election, or will seek a settlement on more moderate grounds at the cost of alienating the Irish and in the hope of winning such Unionist toleration, if not actual aid, as will avert the necessity of resigning office. Left to themselves, with the Irish eliminated, it is conceivable that the Liberals and Unionists would find a ground of meeting and agreement on which the constitutional issue which now overshadows the nation could be disposed of without political war. With the irreconcilable Irish party to be reckoned with, the prospect for peace is less bright.

### VETOED.

The Meade-Phillips primary bill met the fate which even its supporters must always have known it would meet. It was prepared by a committee which went forth with its mind made up against direct primaries to find evidence to sustain its already formed convictions. And it was passed in the Senate under the leadership of Grady. The Republican Senators who voted for it were ashamed of their work the next day. The bill had both bad and good features. Its bad features commended it to its supporters. Its good features were totally inadequate to commend it to any one else. As a measure of primary reform it was about as useful in the present situation as a ten-quart pail of water would be to extinguish a conflagration in a skyscraper. It would have cured some of the defects in the present primary and nomination system (if the convention is to be retained), but it would have created new defects of its own by providing a ballot which tightened the machine's grip upon nomination machinery.

And withal, its friends gave it a character of dishonesty and pretence by persisting in calling it a direct nominations bill! Such virtue they felt to be in the name that even the bill which was prepared by a committee avowedly hostile to the direct system and which was passed by a coalition between William Barnes, jr., and Tammany Hall was labelled the "Meade-Phillips direct nominations bill!" The circumstances of its passage were discreditable and its purpose was deceitful. It richly deserved a veto.

### FRANCKE VERSUS PEARY.

Whatever the inspiration of the suit brought against Commander Peary in Berlin may have been, the attorney whom he has employed to represent him when the case comes on for trial will be able to elicit some interesting facts. It has been supposed that Mr. Francke was merely an employe of Dr. Cook and the custodian of the Brooklyn traveller's stores and trophies at Etah. In that case, of course, Dr. Cook would be the man entitled to ask for satisfaction. Mr. Francke now alleges that he was a part owner of the walrus ivory and furs regarding which a dispute has arisen, but, of course, he must first of all prove that claim.

About some other matters there is less uncertainty. Dr. Cook, after crossing to the west coast of Ellesmere Land, from which he afterward reported that he had pushed northward to the pole, did not return to Etah as soon as was expected. Meantime Mr. Francke grew anxious about his employer's fate and his own. There were no signs of Dr. Cook, and no provision had been made for Mr. Francke's transportation. Eventually the Brooklyn explorer caught a Danish steamer in a port of Greenland, and reached home by way of Europe. Mr. Francke was brought back by one of Commander Peary's supply boats, the Erik. For that service, as well as for medical help given while Mr. Francke was sick, he was under obligations to the man whom he now sues. The precise method adopted for paying the debt is still in doubt. It was rumored last year that, partly because he believed that Dr. Cook was dead and partly from gratitude to the man who had saved his life, Mr. Francke had presented Commander Peary with the trophies of the chase which were left at Etah. Possibly he had no authority to make such a gift. It would be interesting to know what his former employer would say on the subject.

However, if the case is ever tried Mr. Francke will have to submit to a highly interesting cross-examination.

### QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

It is encouraging to observe that an important and potentially effective step toward educational and professional reform has been taken by the Carnegie Foundation in a direction which we have frequently urged as eminently desirable for the welfare of the members of the professions concerned and of the public whose interests they serve. The fact appears in the report on medical education in the United States which the foundation has just issued and which declares that in the last twenty-five years there has been in this country an enormous overproduction of ill trained physicians. The quantity of the profession has been increased at the expense of its quality. The result obviously must be mischievous to all concerned. It is bad for the ill trained physicians themselves, since it leads them into work for which they are not fitted and in which they cannot succeed; it is bad for the worthy members of the profession, since it subjects them to unworthy competition; and it is bad for the public, since it subjects it to the ministration of incompetent servants.

The criticism holds good in respect to the legal as well as the medical profession. Many schools of medicine and law include a large number of students who betray their radical unfitness in almost every act and word, and the professions are correspondingly afflicted with incompetent or unscrupulous practitioners. Perhaps emphasis should be laid upon this latter feature of the case. It is unhappily true that many young men enter the professions without adequate appreciation, if not with a deliberate disregard, of the ethical obligations which should control them. Moreover, those who are actuated by higher motives too often encounter such competition that they are tempted to resort to illegitimate, or at least unethical, courses. From these causes spring most of the cases of medical and legal malpractice.

The report of the Carnegie Foundation lays the blame for this discreditable state of affairs primarily upon the proprietary schools which are commercially managed, and we have no doubt that much of it properly belongs there. In some cases, however, the professional schools connected with colleges and universities are by no means blameless, rivalry and the desire for bigness leading them to accept unfit candidates, to put their entrance requirements too low and to make graduation too easy. But back of it all the responsibility seems to rest upon the state authorities who, at least in most of the states, prescribe the terms of licensing and practising the professions.

We speak of this report of the Carnegie Foundation as an encouraging step, because that institution has great influence in educational affairs. We are not sure, as we have said, that its benefits in systematizing and standardizing higher education and in calling attention to lapses and abuses and promoting their correction are not actually greater than those of its pecuniary bounty, though of course it is only because of the latter that it is able to do the former. If it shall succeed in bringing professional education up to a satisfactory standard of quality, either with or without, but preferably with, some prudent diminution of quantity, it will perform a service of inestimable value to the professions and to the public.

The pardoning of one or two "prison poets" is doubtless commendable, to judge from what we have heard of them; but it would be a sad day for literature and for justice if the precedent were to be set of pardoning every rogue who "dropped into poetry."

The Republican voters in South Dakota are not greatly disturbed over the issues at Washington which divide Republican legislators into Regulars and Insurgents. In Tuesday's primary they nominated a candidate for Governor who ran on a platform of his own and defeated candidates put in the field by the Progressives and the Stalwarts.

The expectation that General Botha might appoint to his cabinet some representative of the British as distinguished from the Dutch party, from that intensely British colony, Natal, is realized in the giving of a portfolio to Mr. Moor, a Natal statesman who was once a laborer in diamond mines, but who has risen to leadership in public life and is a thorough British imperialist. The one selection, however, emphasizes the vast preponderance of the Dutch element in the first ministry of the union.

"Little Joe" Brown, the Governor of Georgia, is a candidate for renomination in the Democratic primary. The moss-covered gourd which he took to Atlanta for drinking purposes will probably figure in the canvass as the handy weapon with which he is going to put his less Jeffersonian rivals out of business.

The party state convention has entered its last phase in Wisconsin. There it has become a voluntary gathering of persons interested in the party's welfare to discuss policies and offer advice to the electorate. Where formerly the conventions ruled they now merely try to persuade. The voters in Wisconsin no longer delegate power. They have become their own political agents.

If they keep on spilling fuel into the Ohio River that stream may in time be profitably retired from business as a river and exploited as a coal field.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Pastime," a little paper published monthly at Port-au-Prince, contains this item: "It is pitiful to see the foolish way in which the city cockneys expose themselves to be crushed by the locomotive engine. They fancy that it is cowardice to get out of its way. But we were all taught quite the contrary from our boyhood." The same paper contains a biography of George Washington, of which this is the introductory paragraph: "*George* WASHINGTON died at his residence at Mount Vernon, in Virginia, United States of America, December, Saturday 14th. 1799, at the age of sixty-eigh years. He was born February, Friday 22nd. 1732."

Scene—Soldiers' barrack room at dinner time.

Orderly officer (inspecting men's dinner) asks: "Any complaints, men?"

Voice from the other end of table: "Yes, sir."

Officer—Well what is it?

Voice—Spuds is bad, sir.

Officer—Spuds is bad! Haw—er! (Turning to sergeant). Spuds is bad! Haw! What does he mean by spuds, sergeant?

Sergeant (glaring at culprit)—The man is biggerant, sir; he means "taters"!—Tit-Bits.

The action of Representative De Rouen, who has given notice that he will introduce a bill in the Louisiana Legislature to prohibit the playing of bridge whist, will undoubtedly be good news to a New England physician, who spoke in favor of similar legislation for his state last summer. He was attending a child whose mother was devoted to the game and who did not allow the child's illness to interfere with her bridge engagements. One evening, when the physician made his usual call at the cottage which the woman was occupying for the season, he found the patient much worse and the mother absent, playing bridge as usual. He left a note with the nurse, in which he said: "Called this morning, mother at bridge; called at 3, mother at bridge; called at 8, mother at bridge. Patient would be no worse and the world better if mother were in jail." The note became public in the little town, and for a short time the power of bridge was broken.

NOT WITHOUT HONOR.

"What's that? Jim Grayson wants to be a member of the club?"
"Who ever told that bonehead he could play?"
"Calls himself a pitcher! Why, that ordinary dub
Couldn't even land a job of pitchin' hay."
In this wise spake the Podunk fans (perhaps not without reason)
When the local team (five years ago) was planning for the season.

"Jim Grayson, premier pitcher of the world's champion team,
Podunk's favorite son, comes home today."
"To think we helped him learn the game—it really doesn't seem
Quite possible." "Here comes the train—hooray!"
In this wise (two years later) did the fans their pride restrain
When the dub returned in triumph. The moral's trite but plain.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

The so-called "daylight saving" plan has been found to work well in the big plant of the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, according to the manager. The scheme is simply that the big printing company starts an hour or so earlier in the morning in the summer time and closes earlier in the afternoon, giving employes a chance for recreation before nightfall. The idea has struck the manufacturers of St. Paul as a good one, and eighty-nine concerns, employing six thousand hands, have agreed to try it until fall.

Howard—When Dr. Incision operated on me he left a pair of surgical scissors in my anatomy. Can I sue him for damages?

Lawyer—Better just send him a large bill for storage.—Life.

Referring to the controversy in The Tribune as to Lincoln's ancestry, a man who has made family names a study says: "Some years ago I met, in a little town in Schoharie County, a pedler, of undoubted Jewish descent, whose name was Abraham Lincoln. In answer to my question as to where he got the name, he said: 'My name is Abraham Linker. When I began to peddle in this part of the country, and told the people my name, they called me Abe Lincoln, and I couldn't make them do otherwise. It got so that my letters were addressed that way, and merchants from whom I bought goods made out the bills to Abe Lincoln. So the name was forced upon me.' " "Linker," the genealogist continued, "is the short, in German, for the left-handed one, and that was undoubtedly the name given by a naming commission to the left-handed ancestor of the man who, in another country, many years later, became Abraham Lincoln."

"It is always dangerous to try to get something for nothing," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes, you might get what you deserve," added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

## EMERGENCY CURRENCY

### A Suggestion to Facilitate Its Issue in Time of Panic.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Congress prepares not only for war, but also for panics. Nearly a million has been appropriated and expended since the crisis of 1907 to prevent the recurrence of a financial panic or mitigate the severity of the next one.

Under the Vreeland-Aldrich emergency currency act of May 30, 1908, some $500,000,000 of banknotes have been printed to meet an emergency. This store of currency is like inexhaustible ammunition for use upon the outbreak of hostilities. But Congress provides with excessive particularity just how the currency must be issued in an emergency and practically prescribes the way in which the battle must be fought.

To obtain emergency currency under the Vreeland-Aldrich act, national banks are required to form national currency associations of not less than ten banks each, having an aggregate capital and surplus of not less than $5,000,000. In 1908, when the members of the New York Clearing House desired and prepared to form a national currency association they found some provisions of the law so incompatible with business principles that they changed their mind and, like nearly all other banks, declined to form a national currency association. Only one such association has been formed in the United States, namely, at Washington.

Recently I submitted to some members of Congress in Washington an unobjectionable amendment that would make the emergency currency act a most useful and effective measure. For example, during and after the panic of 1907 the banks of New York City were charged with refusal to furnish currency for the needs of interior banks. The proposed amendment would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, when requested by the clearing house association of a central reserve city, to issue emergency currency through the clearing house association to any national bank in the United States designated. Thus, banks in the central reserve cities, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, would be enabled to furnish currency for probably any needs of interior banks.

The heavy, almost prohibitive, tax on emergency currency under the Vreeland-Aldrich act would restrict applications for its issue to actual needs. Few interior banks would want to take it out as long as any New York, Chicago or St. Louis correspondent furnished currency. But the law should permit every national bank in the United States to arrange, by mutual consent, with the clearing house association of a central reserve city for the issue of emergency currency through that clearing house association, acting as a national currency association.

Finally, the Secretary of the Treasury should have discretionary power to regulate the tax so as to remove its prohibitive effect upon issues when they are greatly needed.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

Brooklyn, June 8, 1910.

### A FRIEND OF GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I thank you for your excellent sketch of my dear old friend Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, in your issue of to-day. The article was an admirably appreciative and just one.

GRAEME MERCER ADAM.

New York, June 8, 1910.

### A BIT OF REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To me the frontispiece of one part of the issue of The Tribune of Sunday, June 5, respecting "Ten Progressive Epochs in the History of the Hudson River," has a peculiar interest. It is not "The Bird-Man," represented as flying high over the Hudson River, but more especially the adjacent solid shores, where the first railroad line along its eastern side, 1851, and the first railroad along its western side, 1884, are pictured.

When the Hudson River Railroad was completed from Albany as far south as Hudson the members of the state Legislature accepted an invitation to ride on the first train to Hudson and return. At this time my father, Marius Schoonmaker, represented this district in the Senate. My mother happening to be with my father in Albany, I, then an infant, accompanied my parents on this historic trip. As I have never heard of another so young in this connection, possibly I may be the only one living who was thus fortunate.

Referring to the first railroad along the western side, I was a passenger on the first train from Kingston to New York, going as far as Newburg, and purchasing the first ticket sold. I was also on the northbound train, and still have in my possession, as well, the first ticket from Kingston to Albany.

JULIUS SCHOONMAKER.

Kingston, N. Y., June 6, 1910.

### FROM A NEW FRIEND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to thank you for your peerless editorials, past and present. Formerly I had been a reader of another paper, and finally gave it up in disgust after picking up a copy of your paper.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech in England was not published in any other paper. Your publication of it is an example for the rest of so-called American papers to copy. Success to The Tribune.

WILLIAM F. SCHMIDT.

New York, June 8, 1910.

### A FLAG DAY REQUEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a national emblem our country's ensign, the glorious Stars and Stripes, "Old Glory," as it has been named, has inspired a broader national enthusiasm and more of that spirit which inspires and ennobles humanity than any flag that ever floated in the free breeze of heaven. And now, on the 123d anniversary of its birth, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ask through the columns of your paper that every patriotic and liberty loving citizen display the American flag next Tuesday, June 14, "Flag Day."

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY,
JAMES DE LA MONTANYE,
MARTIN S. ALLEN,
Committee.

New York, June 9, 1910.

### WOULD REVISE ST. PAUL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter in your columns this morning from an anti-suffragist needs no answer from an amateur writer like myself, but I would call the attention of your readers to Colonel Harvey's words anent St. Paul and women's duties in a recent "North American Review."

He says what is needed is a new epistle of Paul to the Americans to fit the facts. After all, what is the use of keeping the will of God if it be not to make the foolish and outward traditions of men of no effect. Among these I reckon Paul's advice concerning women.

H. S. HOWARD.

Newburg, N. Y., May 30, 1910.

### SPEED ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

From The Boston Globe.

Mr. Rourke, fresh from the work on the Panama Canal, says that when the canal is completed vessels should be able to go through in about seven or eight hours. That's certainly considerably shorter than going around Cape Horn.

# People and Social Incidents

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—President Taft will hold an important conference on Monday with a large delegation of Western shippers, headed by John E. Wilder, of Chicago.

The President has accepted the resignation of Maurice D. O'Connell as solicitor of the Treasury Department, to take effect October 1. On relinquishing his duties as solicitor Mr. O'Connell expects to travel abroad and visit the Philippines, where he, with his wife, will meet his only daughter, the wife of Major Condon.

"We have won a great victory in Iowa," said ex-Representative Lacey after calling on the President, "and we are now in a fair way to rid ourselves of the domination of United States Senators who undertake to dictate to the people of the state from here. Advices are that we will control six of the eleven Congress districts and have full control of the campaign, the state convention and the state organization. That ought to be sufficient to show that Iowa Republicans do not care to be told from Washington what they must do and what they must not do."

The President received a delegation of prominent Hebrews who are in Washington to endeavor to obtain the friendly intervention of the United States to prevent further outrages on the Jews in Russia. The delegates appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were accompanied to the White House by Representatives Goldfogle and Keliher. Representative Goldfogle congratulated the President on his sermon on toleration in a Jewish synagogue several weeks ago. "Yes," said Mr. Taft, "that was the first time I ever had the pleasure of officiating as a rabbi."

Senator Scott introduced Dr. S. S. Adams, of Washington, who invited the President to visit Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, August 17 and 18, when the big regatta will take place. Mr. Taft could not give an answer at this time.

Among the President's callers were the British Ambassador, Senators Crane, Cullom, Carter, Dick, Gamble, Burrows, Oliver, Heyburn and Warner; Representatives Burleson, McGuire, Kustermann, Burke, of Pennsylvania; Morgan, of Missouri; Crow, Elvins, Thomas, of Ohio; Murphy, of Missouri; McMorran, Austin, Moon, of Pennsylvania; Olcott, Cox, Rodenberg, Smith, of California; Miller, of Minnesota; Crumpacker, Smith, of Michigan; Nye, Kahn, Taylor, of Colorado; Law and Morehead, Judge Leon Sanders and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, of New York, and Rabbi Simon and Simon Wolf, of Washington.

## THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—The Secretary of State entertained Prince Fushimi at luncheon to-day, and had as other guests the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Ambassador from Japan, Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State; Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Senator Money, Senator Burrows, Senator Kean, Representative Denby, Representative Bennet, Captain Templin M. Potts, Mr. Miller, of the State Department; the members of the prince's suite and the attachés of the Japanese Embassy. To-morrow Prince and Princess Fushimi will be taken to Mount Vernon and otherwise entertained with sightseeing.

The Attorney General returned to Washington to-night from Nazareth, Penn., where he was the guest of the Nazareth Hall Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1873.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer will leave Washington to-morrow for their summer home at Hamilton, Mass. Mrs. Meyer and her daughters do not expect to return here this season.

Mrs. MacVeagh, who is now in Chicago, is expected in Washington the first of the week.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—The Japanese Embassy was the scene of probably the last large assembly of official and resident society this season, when the Ambassador and Baroness Uchida gave a dinner and a reception in honor of Prince and Princess Fushimi. The other guests were Lieutenant Commander Kiyokawa, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Mme. Hashiguchi, Jusabura Tanaka, Commander Tokutaro Hiraga, Japanese naval attaché; Lieutenant Colonel Tanaka, Japanese military attaché; the Japanese counsellor and Mme. Matsui, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson, the secretary to the President and Mrs. Charles D. Norton, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, Captain Archibald Butt, Captain and Mrs. Potts and Lieutenant Commander Palmer. The reception which followed was a notably brilliant affair.

The Ambassador from Turkey has taken apartments at the Shoreham until he leaves the capital for the summer, and only the offices of the embassy are now maintained in Connecticut avenue.

Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Minister from Ecuador since May 28, 1906, has been transferred to Caracas. He will be succeeded here by Rafael Maria Arizaga. The departure from Washington of Señor and Señora de Carbo and their large and interesting family will cause universal regret. They are all accomplished musicians and linguists and have been most popular.

Alfred Mitchell Innes has gone to Buffalo and Canada, and will sail on June 23 for England to spend the rest of the summer.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 9.—Reginald Davis Johnson and Miss Kathleen Leupp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Leupp, were married to-day at the home of the bride, Bishop Johnson of California, father of the bridegroom, officiating. The wedding company was made up almost wholly of the relatives of the young people and there were no attendants. Mr. Johnson and his bride will go to Pasadena, Cal., their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster will leave here to-morrow for their summer home in the Thousand Islands, where they will spend the season.

Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage and her daughter, Miss Rebecca Collier, will go to New York and sail on the Lapland, June 18, for Antwerp. They expect to go to Berlin and Marienbad and to Paris in the fall, returning here in November for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare left Washington this morning for Philadelphia, where they will spend some days visiting. Later they will go to their summer home, Kent Place, in Connecticut.

Mrs. R. S. Rhett, who spent the spring here, has gone to Munchinger Cottage, Newport, to join her mother, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, of New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and their daughters will leave here on June 16 for their ranch in California, where they will spend the summer.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Many members of New York society left town yesterday for Tuxedo, where the annual horse show opens this morning and closes to-morrow evening. It will be made the occasion of much week-end entertaining, not only at the various villas in the park district, but also at the clubhouse, where every room has been taken. The executive committee of the Tuxedo Horse Show Association is composed of Theodore Frelinghuysen, president; George Griswold, vice-president; Pierre Lorillard, jr., secretary; W. M. V. Hoffman, treasurer, and A. D. Juilliard, Richard Mortimer, Robert Goelet, Ambrose Monell, William B. Dinsmore, George Grant Mason, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Price Collier, Henry M. Tilford, C. James Grand, T. Wyman Porter and Richard Delafield.

Miss Charlotte I. Grinnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, was quietly married at noon yesterday to Alexander Forbes, of Milton, Mass. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, No. 36 East 50th street, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends only. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Harriet P. Porter, daughter of Mrs. Frank B. Porter, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother in Park avenue to George H. Glover, jr. The ceremony was performed by the bride's cousin, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, jr., in the drawing room, which was decorated with roses, peonies and palms. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of old ivory satin, trimmed with family lace. Her veil of point lace was also worn by her mother, and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and gardenias. Miss Julia Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, was the maid of honor. She was dressed in pale blue crêpe de chine, and wore a hat to correspond. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Richard P. Lounsbery, jr., was the best man. There were no ushers. The bride was given away by her mother. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Miss Caroline Mair White, daughter of the late George E. White, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. Edward M. Skinner of Boston, in St. Mark's Church, in Second avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, assisted by the Rev. William E. Pott. The bride was given away by her brother, Frederick W. White. She had no attendants. Dr. Ralph Skinner, a nephew of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A small reception for near relatives only followed at the home of Mr. White, No. 12 West 54th street.

Miss Katharine Hynson McFadden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden, will be attended by Miss Sarah Welsh, Miss Elizabeth Philips, Miss Marion Martin and Miss Lillie Newhall on the occasion of her marriage to Harold Aymar Sands at Radnor, Penn., on June 25. Harold Minott, of this city, will be the best man, and the ushers chosen are Austin L. Sands, Fuller Potter, Thomas Monson, Dudley Morgan, Paulding Fosdick and Emlen Drayton. Mr. Sands is a son of Mrs. William H. Sands, of this city.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop will go to her country place at Lenox next week for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Irene Sherman, to Lawrence L. Gillespie. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and their daughters, Miss Irene and Miss Mildred Sherman, as well as Mr. Gillespie, are at Newport. Mr. Gillespie will return to the city on Monday.

Miss Sherman and her sister were introduced to society at the same time at a ball given by Mrs. Sherman at Sherry's three years ago. Their city home is at No. 838 Fifth avenue, and they have a villa at Newport and a house at Providence. Miss Sherman is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence and Newport. She is a daughter by Mr. Sherman's second marriage. Her half sisters are Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. Norrie Sellar. Mr. Gillespie, who is president of the Equitable Trust Company, is a son of Major General George L. Gillespie, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. Gillespie, of Washington. He is a member of the Union and other New York clubs, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '96.

Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Katharine Van Rensselaer Fairfax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, to H. Schuyler Cammann, of this city. Miss Fairfax was introduced to society three years ago. Her mother was Eleanor Van Rensselaer. Mr. Cammann is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman H. Cammann. His father is controller of the Trinity Church corporation, and his mother, who was Miss Ella Crary, is the only granddaughter of Robert Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax are spending the summer at Merrick, Long Island.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, June 9.—Mrs. Louis Chauvenet, of St. Louis, has arrived in Pittsfield and will open her country place.

Mrs. B. C. Robbins, Mrs. E. A. Morgan, Mrs. Henry Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Strong are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weir are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques at Home Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow motored up to their country place from Yonkers to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams and the Misses Williams, of Stonington, Conn., have arrived.

Mrs. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, who were married to-day in Albany, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night for their honeymoon. The President's suite was decorated in roses and a big stack of congratulatory messages was awaiting the arrival of the former Assistant District Attorney of New York and his bride.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 9.—Miss Elise Millington Drake, of Paris, who is to be one of the bridesmaids at the Roosevelt-Alexander wedding, with her mother, Mrs. Millington Drake, have been spending a few days here. They go to Boston to-morrow, prior to returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from a short New York visit.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, of New York, are expected for the season to-morrow.

Mrs. W. G. Holcombe, of San Francisco, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have arrived for the summer. Mr. Harriman registered at the Casino yesterday.

Miss Louise Scott has gone to New York for a short visit.

George Henry Warren has returned from New York for the week-end and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague have returned from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer arrived from New York this evening.

## ROYAL HUNT WITH CAMERA.

Mexico City, June 9.—Equipped with moving picture cameras and accompanied by a retinue of servants, the Duc de Montpensier, grandson of King Louis Philippe, reached Mexico City to-day on his way to Chihuahua, where, as the guest of Governor José Maria Sanchez, he will photograph wild game in the Sierra Madre Mountains south of El Paso.

## BROOKLYN PASTOR RESIGNS.

The Rev. Frederick H. Jacobs, who sailed Tuesday for Scotland to attend the Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, has resigned the pastorate of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Brooklyn. He is suffering still from overwork, which compelled him to go to a sanatorium a year ago.

Mr. Jacobs is superintendent of the Fulton Street Noonday Prayer Meeting, and had been pastor of the church nearly five years.