Amusements.

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ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
CONEY ISLAND — Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—2:15—8:30—Her Husband's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Spendthrift.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYRIC—2:15—8:20—A Matinee Idol.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Girlies.

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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910.

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

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: An agreement to vote on concurrence in the House postal savings bank bill at 5 o'clock this afternoon was reached; the bill to allow the retirement of Justice Moody and several other measures were passed. = House: The President's land withdrawal bill was passed; conferrees were instructed to insist on exemption of labor organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust law.

FOREIGN.—Professor Vincent announced before the Academy of Medicine at Paris the discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine prepared by steeping typhoid bacilli in a weak solution of water and sodium chloride with an admixture of ether. = Venezuela has purchased one of the steamers of the French Transatlantic Line, and fears of a revolution against President Gomez within six months are expressed. = Viscount Acheson and Miss Mildred Carter were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London; many leaders of society attended the ceremony; there was a reception at Dorchester House. = The Prinz Oskar, of the Canada line, is reported ashore at Point Amour; the passengers have been transferred to the Allan Line steamer Sicilian. = The Mexican Ambassador informed Secretary Knox that the revolt in Sonora was not serious. = Mr. Buxton, president of the British Board of Trade, made a slighting remark regarding Mr. Roosevelt at the opening of the International Congress of Cambers of Commerce.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft abandoned his visit to New Haven to see his son Robert graduated at Yale, owing to the threatened deadlock in Congress over the postal savings bank bill. = Atlee Pomerene, temporary chairman of the Ohio Democratic Convention, at Dayton, in his "keynote" address launched the boom of Governor Harmon for President; the Bryan plan for the indorsement of a Senatorial candidate by the convention was rejected. = The Minnesota Republican Convention indorsed the policies of President Taft, but tabled a resolution indorsing the policies of ex-President Roosevelt. = After a conference between Mayor Magee of Pittsburg and United States Senator Penrose at Harrisburg, it was believed that the Republican organization would rule the Pennsylvania Republican Convention today. = Governor Hughes in Albany heard charges against the Sheriff of Chemung County, who is alleged to have permitted professional baseball playing on Sunday in Elmira. = Governor Hughes's bills, recommended to the Legislature in a special message, encountered the combined opposition of organization Republicans and Tammany Senators and Assemblymen at Albany. = Vice-President James S. Sherman was the principal orator at the unveiling of a soldiers and sailors' monument at Syracuse. = Two men were burned to death as they slept in the Century Club cottage, near Beverly, Mass.

CITY.—Stocks declined on light trading. = A new record for June heat was marked by four deaths and many prostrations. = Commissioner Baker abolished all details of policemen to duty in plain clothes and sent them to work as patrolmen. = The New York Central was defeated in a test case concerning damage from smoke in The Bronx. = The police had no success in trying to solve the trunk murder mystery on the East Side. = Fire, started when a box containing fireworks was dropped in an elevator shaft, caused damage of $100,000 in a Warren street building. = Fraudulent bids and forged signatures were discussed in Commissioner Fosdick's report of repair work in Queens County. = Collector Loeb addressed the graduates of the school of baggage inspection.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees; lowest, 70.

SOMETHING GAINED.

Secretary Meyer's plans for modernizing administrative methods in the navy have not met with so much appreciation in Congress as they have outside that body. The Naval committees of the two houses have become accustomed to seeing the navy run in the old way and are distrustful of innovations. They are also more or less susceptible to the appeals of individuals and cliques interested far more in securing personal advantages than in putting the navy in a better state of efficiency. The sympathies of the members of these committees are played upon by every one in the naval establishment who thinks that reorganization will interfere with his prospects or comfort. It is harder, therefore, for Congress to take the larger view than it is for a Secretary intent on accomplishing needed reforms regardless of their effect on individual interests.

The naval appropriation bill has been held in conference for weeks because the representatives of the two houses could not agree on a provision authorizing the abolition of the moribund Bureau of Equipment. Secretary Meyer had suggested doing away with that bureau as a first step toward a reorganization of the department, because of all the bureaus it was obviously the most useless. It was a survival from the days when warships still used sails, and its only important function was to furnish the canvas, rigging and other supplies needed in the more primitive era of navigation. It has been kept alive by allowing it to perform small duties which properly belong to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts or to other bureaus. The Secretary believed that Congress could easily be brought to recognize the advisability of distributing those duties in the interest of administrative simplification and economy.

He failed to reckon, however, with that hostility to change which has kept the department organization so long at a standstill. The House of Representatives, after much wavering, declared against disturbing the old order, and it has persistently fought an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which Mr. Meyer secured in the Senate giving him authority to put the Equipment Bureau out of commission. So determined were the House conferrees that naval reorganization should not make undue headway that they finally forced a compromise under which the Secretary will be allowed to dismantle the Equipment Bureau for one year only, distributing its duties and reporting at the end of the year on the success or failure of the experiment.

That is not much of a concession. Yet it is to be welcomed; for it gives Mr. Meyer the opportunity to demonstrate what can be done through a simplification of the department machinery. His reforms aim at getting rid of outworn methods of doing business. They will build the navy up, although they may break down the bureaucracy by which it has been dominated. Every experiment with newer and more economical methods will make it harder for Congress to defend a partiality for older and costlier ones. Experience, we think, will fully vindicate the soundness of Mr. Meyer's plans for modernizing the navy.

NO ESCAPE.

The programme which Governor Hughes has laid out for the Legislature effectually blocks any plan it may have entertained of speedily defeating direct primary legislation and then adjourning. The Legislature has serious work before it, work that plainly must be done and work that cannot be done in a hurry. The duty of providing additional revenue to meet the requirements of the budget is not one that the Legislature can neglect, and it is not one that can be performed in a few days. The faults Governor Hughes finds with the inheritance tax measure which the Legislature sent to him are such as to compel an entire recasting of it if a graduated inheritance tax is to be adopted to provide the additional revenue required. Its great defect cannot be cured by simply providing that the tax shall be graduated in accordance with the size of the bequest and not in accordance with the size of the total estate of which the bequest is a part.

If that change is made then to obtain the same revenue from the tax the rates will have to be raised or the minimum amounts upon which the different rates in the scale of taxes are to be levied will have to be reduced. For instance, we will suppose that an estate of $300,000 is left in equal parts to five children. As the bill now stands that would be taxed as an estate exceeding $250,000 in value, the rate upon it would be 5 per cent and the tax would amount to $15,000. But if the gradation is made according to bequests, the rates and amounts remaining the same, then there would be five bequests of $60,000 each to tax, and they would fall in the class between $10,000 and $100,000 and be taxable at 1 per cent. The tax collected upon the inheritance in this case would amount to only $3,000, and the state's income would be reduced by the change in the bill from $15,000 to $3,000. Obviously, if the bill is to be recast it must be recast with its probable revenue producing capacity in mind.

Indeed, the whole subject of providing adequate revenue needs a consideration which it plainly has not yet received from the Legislature. The Governor remarks that from such information as he has he doubts whether the provision made by the inheritance tax bill would be adequate for the exigency. This suggests that the bill itself was passed without any such consideration of its revenue producing capacity as it should have received. The practice of adjusting appropriations to income hardly exists in the state Legislature, as this year's budget, which with $5,000,000 lopped off is still far in excess of the estimated revenue, sufficiently demonstrates.

The Legislature has its work cut out for it. In no way can it escape doing something. In no way can it avoid remaining under the public eye and having its motives and purposes subjected to extended scrutiny. If it fails to satisfy public opinion, if the direct nominations bill and the proposal to confer sufficient power on the graft inquirers to enable them to reach the truth are beaten by a cabal of bosses, the fact cannot fail to be vividly impressed upon the public mind. The deficiencies of the Legislature, if they are permitted to remain, are going to stand out in sharper relief after the special session is over, and the legislators know it.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The suppression—which we may hope is complete—of an incipient insurrection in Northern Mexico gives cause for gratification. To the United States above all other countries it should be a cause of relief, for at least two major reasons peculiar to this country. One is, of course, that it assures the continued tranquillity of our immediate neighbor. The other is that thus some vicious practices along the border, on our side of it and almost certainly involving some American citizens, are defeated and may be punished.

This latter consideration may well be accounted the most important of all. We can trust Mexico to keep order within her own domain. That is her affair. It is our affair to keep ourselves void of offence toward our neighbor. Officially we have done so, scrupulously and efficiently. But some Americans too often regard it as "smart" to engage in filibustering or at least to give aid and comfort to revolutionists. There are those who seem instinctively to regard all revolutionists as necessarily in the right, when as a matter of fact they are generally in the wrong. But whether right or wrong their doings are no legitimate business of ours. Remembrance of our own resentment of hostile machinations in Canada during our Civil War ought to make all Americans very chary of encouraging or harboring conspirators against the peace and integrity of a neighboring state.

As for Mexico, specifically, it certainly would not be fitting for us to meddle in any way with the election of next Sunday or to be censorious of her political ways and means. There are those who call President Diaz a tyrant. Perhaps he is; like the Tyrant of the Chersonese, as depicted by Byron. At any rate he has given Mexico for the only considerable time in all her long and troubled history a stable, orderly, enlightened and progressive government, and has made her a good neighbor to the United States. All that we know of him prescribes that the attitude of this country toward him and his government shall be sympathetic and friendly, and that our side of the Rio Grande shall be as void of menace toward Mexico as the Mexican side is toward us.

MR. LOEB AND THE COBB BILL.

The weak kneed in Albany were being braced up yesterday by a rumor whispered among legislators to the effect that ex-President Roosevelt was opposed to direct nominations. It was said that he was of the opinion that the passage of a direct primary bill would not help the party, but would be regarded chiefly as a personal victory for the Governor. The story varied somewhat as it was whispered among the legislators, but the original version was that Collector Loeb had told Mr. Merritt, the Republican leader in the Assembly, or some one else—there is always a saving alternative in yarns like this one—that the ex-President did not desire the passage of the Hughes measure.

The Tribune has inquired into the truth of the story and the facts are these: Collector Loeb denies that he has spoken to Assemblyman Merritt upon the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward direct primaries or that he has even seen Mr. Merritt in several months. He denies also that he has expressed to any one else any opinion regarding Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. So far from circulating stories which might hurt the prospects of direct primary legislation, Mr. Loeb is personally strongly in favor of the Cobb bill and hopes to see it pass. The anti-Hughes men are evidently in desperate straits when they resort to such silly rumors as the one which is so effectually disposed of by Mr. Loeb.

NOT IMPRESSED.

Congress does not seem to have been properly impressed by the rape of the great seal of the commonwealth of Oklahoma, engineered by Governor Charles N. Haskell. Its faith in the ability of enabling acts to establish conditions under which the capitals of newly organized states can be safely anchored in designated spots for certain periods was not shaken by Governor Haskell's removal of Oklahoma's seat of government overnight from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, in spite of the fact that the act of Congress admitting the forty-sixth state expressly provided that the capital should stay in Guthrie until 1913, and that no election should be held before that year to select a permanent capital. Haskell, defying writs, state sheriffs and United States marshals and directing the automobile flight with the state's seal, has neither dazed nor intimidated Congress.

In the law passed last Saturday arranging for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico similar conditions are imposed as to the retention of the seat of government at each present territorial capital. The probationary term is, in fact, made much longer. Santa Fe is to be the capital of New Mexico and Phœnix the capital of Arizona until 1925. No election to establish a permanent capital is to be held until after that date. Does Congress think that the conditions will be respected by the people of the new states if real estate syndicates get up schemes to establish two different seats of government and don't care to wait until 1925 before unloading their realty investment? Down in Oklahoma enabling acts are not supposed to stand in the way of real estate speculations. Governor Haskell, the capital mover, has set himself up as a bigger man than Congress and the federal courts. He may or may not find occasion to revise that self-complacent measurement. Meanwhile Congress seems to be confidently taking chances that neither Arizona nor New Mexico will be Haskellized.

LAW AMONG THE NATIONS.

Justice Brown's address to the graduating class of the Yale Law School on Monday was admirably in accord with the best international peacemaking sentiment of the time in its pregnant suggestion of the importance of the jurist's functions in averting war and in confirming peace among the powers. His suggestion was practically that of an inversion of Cicero's hackneyed phrase so as to make it read *Silent arma 'inter leges.* At least, he urges, law should be a practical and actual force for the avoidance of the appeal to arms.

Hitherto the law has played that part too seldom and too slightly, if at all. The world has seen peace imposed for a time by the will of an all but universal ecclesiasticism and by the major force of a world-embracing empire. It has also seen war avoided and quarrels settled through arbitration. But there has been little application of law in the sense in which it prevails in the domestic affairs of states and between individuals. Indeed, there has been an inclination to deny the effective existence if not the possibility of such a thing as international law. Vattel and Grotius and their compeers have been regarded as dealing chiefly in benevolent abstractions. Not until comparatively late years has the practicability of anything like a specific and effective international code been recognized. But now such recognition is generally given.

It is one of the chief values of a permanent international court of justice, such as that which Secretary Knox has proposed, over mere temporary tribunals of arbitration, that it makes directly and strongly for the development of a coherent system of international jurisprudence and practice. The organization of such societies as the American Society of International Law also contributes toward the same end. And in such things is the best promise of the peace of the world. For it is the province of law not merely to dispose amicably of quarrels and disputes which actually arise, but also so to order and direct the relations of sovereign states among themselves as to ameliorate them and to guide them in ways of justice and, therefore, of peace.

A NOVEL MILITARY TEST.

Several possible objections can be recognized to the plan for a sham battle between aeroplanes and a war vessel off Atlantic City early in July. When the government subjects new ships to trials of speed or holds tests of armor plate, explosives and ordnance, it is accustomed to avoid the publicity which would attend the proposed combat. In the next place, this country has not yet constructed anything like the "high angle" Krupp gun, designed to drive off airships. Even if the ordinary rapid fire gun used on war vessels to repel torpedo boats could be trained high enough to hit an aeroplane, the man who would aim the piece would need special practice before engaging in the contest suggested. Heretofore gunners in the navy and in coast defence fortifications have fired at objects on the same level as themselves. General Bell said the other day that trajectories for objects in the air have not been computed. The question arises, therefore, whether a fight between the best naval marksmen and an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon would at present be conducted on even terms.

Nevertheless, not only the authorities in Washington, but those of other military powers also, want the information which the proposed experiment at Atlantic City would seek to afford. While those who will submit the plan to the government are probably alive to the advertisement which official acceptance would give to the aviation meeting on the Jersey coast, they are not to be condemned on that account. They will doubtless receive in Washington the consideration they deserve.

We hope for the sake of making a "sane Fourth" a success that the finance committee for the Fourth of July celebration will meet with a generous response to its appeals for funds. The expense of the celebration must be met by private subscription. If the public would only give to the committee one-fifth of the money it has been in the habit of spending upon fireworks the day could be prodigally celebrated.

So fully has the value of wireless telegraphy to merchant ships been demonstrated that compulsion might seem unnecessary to secure its general use. On a few ocean-going vessels, however, this means of signalling for aid in emergencies has not yet been made available. Their owners can hardly complain of the law just passed by Congress requiring its adoption where fifty or more passengers are likely to be in peril at sea. As the enactment does not go into effect for a year from July 1, it cannot be considered arbitrary.

Another step in the interesting processes of international interchange of university students was marked yesterday in the sailing from Liverpool of a party of British students from Cambridge, Edinburgh, London, Durham and other universities for an extended tour of work and study in North America. Their time will be divided between Canada and the United States, and will be given to diverse occupations, including work on farms at Winnipeg, observation of the workings of one of our "Junior Republics," investigation of industrial and corporate conditions at Pittsburg and study at Yale and Harvard. Such a tour can scarcely fail to be of practical profit, both to the travelling students and to the lands in which they travel, in giving them a more just and accurate conception of conditions in other countries than their own.

The local weather forecaster's figures show that for the first thirteen days this month the temperature in the metropolis was either below the normal or just at par. For the last few days it has been only slightly higher than might have been expected. Hence, to the suddenness with which the warm spell arrived, rather than to any notable excess, must be attributed its prostrating effects.

"The Houston Post" has ceased to enjoy in the sanctum of "The Commoner" that orthodox Jeffersonian character which it should be the aim of all good Democratic editors to merit. It questioned the value of the advice recently given by Mr. Bryan to Governor Harmon and the Ohio Democrats to name a Democratic candidate for United States Senator in the state convention, so it receives this crushing rebuke from "The Commoner":

It is just as natural for "The Commoner" to advocate measures that will put popular election of Senators into practical effect as it is for "The Houston Post" to oppose such measures. The Democrats of Ohio understand, just as the Democrats of Texas do, the motive that prompted "The Commoner" to give that advice to Ohio Democrats—and they understand, also, the motive that prompted "The Houston Post" to take issue with that advice.

Our Texas contemporary could not have offended more if it had cast aspersions on the initiative and referendum. Now it is the open door and the wide, wide world for another backslider from the good, the true and the beautiful as they are interpreted in Lincoln, Neb.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Paris "Siècle" of June 3 devotes an enthusiastic article to George Grey Barnard's groups of statuary for the Harrisburg Capitol, exhibited at the Paris Salon, and protests against the chauvinism that has withheld from the American sculptor what it considers his due meed of official recognition. Quoting the praise given to Barnard's work by a number of the leading French sculptors, the paper asks: "Did not the Society of French Artists owe Mr. Barnard a gold medal in consideration of such praise given by such men? As a matter of fact, eighteen members of the jury at first agreed that he was entitled to the distinction, but a protest was raised against this act of justice by a clique, the so-called 'Free Society,' whose aim is the protection and advancement of the interests of native French artists. Mr. Barnard, on being told of this, immediately informed the jury that he would accept no award of any kind whatever." "Has French sculpture," asks the "Siècle" in conclusion, "not glories enough of its own that it cannot afford to recognize the younger glories that have sprung from it?"

"Were the commencement exercises interesting?"
"Very. The time was divided between advice from public men on the selection of a career and suggestions from graduates on how to run the government."—Washington Star.

There was sore disappointment in a downtown office when it was learned that Captain J. H. McClintock was not among the Rough Riders who were housed at the Old Guard headquarters enjoying, as one of their number said, "That peaceful rest and quiet which is the soldier's right who has attained the grade of veteran." When Captain McClintock was discharged from the hospital on Governor's Island, where he was sent wounded from Cuba, he was entertained one evening at a college club in this city. His host of that evening and the others who were of the party were anxious to renew the acquaintance formed twelve years ago, when a souvenir—the "B" and "I" from a Rough Rider hat—was given to the host. The insignia still decorates his desk.

Vicar's Daughter—I suppose the rain kept you from the funeral last Tuesday, Mrs. Blogg?
Mrs. Blogg—Well, partly, miss; but, to speak true, wot with the rheumatiz and doin' away with the 'am and the cake afterwards, funerals ain't the jaunts they used to be for me!—London Opinion.

Baltimore has an attack of exposition fever. It wants to hold a world's fair in 1914 to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of "The Star Spangled Banner," written September 13, 1814, during the British attack on Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. Mayor Mahool has been asked to name a committee to take charge of the project, which seems from expressions in the newspapers to meet with favor among leading citizens. It is suggested that the city, state and nation vote a sum each year until the exposition is opened, and the buildings be of such substantial character that after the fair is over they can be surrendered to Johns Hopkins University for use as a permanent home.

"That's the worst card club I ever belonged to."
"What's the matter?"
"There isn't one woman in it who has a summer cottage to invite us all to this season."—Detroit Free Press.

"We must regard appendicitis as contagious" is the disquieting statement made by Dr. Donald W. C. Hood in a letter to the editor of "The Lancet" (London). "If the disease is due, as I believe it to be," says Dr. Hood, "to the effect of microbic influence, the micro-organism may, under certain conditions, be conveyed from individual to individual." Dr. Hood goes on to discuss "the remarkable increase of the disease." With this increase "there has also been a change of type as regards its virulence, and within the memory of many now living the disease has become not only far more frequent, but has also assumed a much more serious form."

An old lady always curtsied in church whenever the word "devil" was mentioned. The parson asked her why she did it, and the old lady said:
"Well, sir, civility costs nothing, and one never knows what may happen."—Illustrated Bits.

KING GEORGE TO NEW YORK

Through Consul General Expresses Appreciation of Sympathy.

New York, June 20th, 1910.

Sir:—I have the honour to inform you that I am instructed by Sir Edward Grey to express, by command of His Majesty King George V, His Majesty's deep appreciation of the many tokens of sympathy and sorrow which were displayed in New York in connection with the melancholy occasion of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

I am also requested by Mr. Bryce to tender to all those who have manifested their sympathy through this Consulate General the thanks of His Majesty's Ambassador for the friendly feelings shown.

The tokens of regard and respect entertained in the United States for the late Monarch have deeply touched his present Majesty and the Queen Mother, and have been received with grateful sentiments by those who live under the British Flag everywhere in the Empire, as well as in the British Isles.

I would have wished to thank everyone individually, but as this is impossible I would ask you to be so kind as to publish this letter in your paper for general information and as an assurance of my own deep appreciation of the many kindnesses shown in our National trouble.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. BENNETT,
Consul General.

The Editor,
The New-York Tribune,
New York City.

THE NATIONAL PUBLICITY BILL

Ex-Senator Chandler Highly Approves The Tribune's Affirmative Stand.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading and highly approving the recent Tribune editorials in favor of the passage of the national publicity bill [House bill No. 2,250], which on April 18 went from the House to the Senate, and there, on May 13, was reported favorably by Chairman Burrows, but with an amendment, I am led to ask you to publish a few suggestions from me which are pertinent and, I believe, are important.

If the bill is not acted on in the Senate, or if it is acted on at a late moment and an amendment adopted and sent back with the bill to the House, and no action is there taken which will result in the final passage of the bill and its approval by President Taft, it will be impossible for the Republican party to give any just or adequate excuse for the failure. It will be charged by the Democrats with much plausibility that the whole performance of dealing with the bill by the Congressional majority was a trick—an insincere movement to pretend to favor and yet to defeat legislation in the direction of honest elections, to which the Republican party is pledged over and over again by its platforms and its leaders.

In company with Messrs. Perry Belmont John M. Thurston and Cameron Kennedy, as members of the committee on legislation of the National Publicity Law Organization, I have been engaged in urging the passage of the publicity bill in the exact form in which it passed the House, where it has been vigorously pressed by Representative McCall and others with fidelity and zeal. Our circular letter to the members of the organization dated February 26, 1910, shows the grounds on which we urged the passage of a bill providing only for the publicity contributions, leaving the further duty of securing publicity from state committees to be performed by the state legislatures. All attempts to induce Congress to do more than this have aroused questions of states' rights which have tended to defeat all legislation—did defeat it two years ago—and there have been many charges that these conflicts were factitious, contrived by Republicans only to prevent any legislation whatever.

If by any possibility this has been a just complaint to any extent, it will be wise and prudenut for Republicans to prevent any repetition thereof in the coming momentous political canvas, which, more than any I have known in fifty-four years, is to test the sincerity and good faith of the great Republican leaders.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, is an ardent advocate of the bill—may be said to be an enthusiast in its favor. He thinks, however, that the amendment he has favorably reported in the Senate is advisable. This strikes out the clause adopted by the House which provides for one publication of the receipts and expenditures of the national and Congressional committees from ten to fifteen days before the election, as well as the full publication thirty days after the election.

This publication before election was not a part of the original plan of our organization, although I believe the great majority of its members now favor it. Senator Burrows in his report [Senate Report No. 689, May 13, 1910] exhibits the fact that Mr. Bryan is in its favor and Colonel Roosevelt against it, as shown by his public letter to Mr. Bryan of September 27, 1910.

Personally I warmly favor the House provision, but unhesitatingly advise leaving it out by adopting the Burrows amendment if this will prevent a wrangle which will defeat the whole bill, to the great injury of the Republican party. I earnestly ask The Tribune to continue its timely and indispensable advocacy of the passage of the publicity bill. W. E. CHANDLER.

Concord, N. H., June 20, 1910.

IN APPRECIATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is so much more agreeable for me to applaud than to criticise my favorite "daily," The Tribune, that I take great pleasure in heartily commending the following editorials in your issues of Sunday, yesterday and to-day, entitled, "Self-Government in the House," "Parr's Reward," "Special Session" and "The Governor's Message."

Without going into the details of their excellence, let me say briefly that I not only deem them well worthy of imitation by other journals which pretend to mould and reflect public opinion, but think they should be reprinted and sent broadcast to the voters of the land, thus neutralizing the vicious rubbish so freely circulated by the venal organs of machine politicians.

JOHN D. KANE.

Cranford, N. J., June 21.

FUNNY WE HADN'T NOTICED IT.

From The Austin Statesman.

New York and the East in general sorely need the transfer of some of our Texas optimists for a shore period of time—long enough to show them that good times are here and that better times are coming. The East is becoming effete; the South and West are forging to the front.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 21.—Because of the filibuster in the Senate against the postal savings bank bill President Taft cancelled his New Haven trip to see his son Robert graduated, and told his callers he would remain in Washington, if need be, until next December to see the promises contained in the Chicago platform fulfilled. Senators Crane, Lodge and Elkins conferred with the President.

A great number of messages are being received at the White House congratulating the President on the success of his legislative programme.

A number of affidavits charging the members of the 25th Infantry, composed of negroes, at Fort Lawton, with misconduct were filed with the President by Senator Piles and Representative Humphrey. Mr. Taft said he would not act until all the evidence was in.

The President was invited to attend the International Dry Farming Congress, at Spokane, Wash., October 3 to 6, by Representative Mondell, president of the congress, and F. E. Goodale, of Spokane. Invitations were also received by Mr. Taft to the same congress from the chambers of commerce of Seattle, San Francisco, Tacoma, Spokane and Portland.

The President's support for legislation looking to the sale of surface and segregated coal lands in Oklahoma belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was asked by a delegation from the eastern part of Oklahoma.

Among the President's callers were Senators Stephenson, Gamble and Wetmore and Representatives Hanna, Weeks, Barchfeld, Morse, Calder, Havens, Austin, Butler and Kustermann.

The President spent the afternoon in his private office looking over the many measures which have passed both houses of Congress, including the river and harbor bill. The bill granting full pay to Associate Justice Moody upon his retirement from the Supreme Court bench because of ill health is before the President for signature.

Mrs. Taft changed her plans for leaving Washington to-night for New Haven and Beverly and will not go until to-morrow morning. She will reach New Haven in the middle of the afternoon and have time for a rest before attending the graduation exercises at Yale in the evening. She will go thence to Beverly, where the summer White House will be established as soon as the President can leave Washington. Mrs. Taft has had one of the most successful social seasons the White House has ever known, and, notwithstanding her partial invalidism, has made a number of substantial changes in modes of state entertainment and has lent to the usually monotonous programme a delightful variety. With her departure from Washington, in the morning, the social life of the capital will practically close until her return. The President will entertain his men friends until he joins his family at Beverly, but the real social season ends with the departure of Mrs. Taft.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 21.—President Taft's Cabinet family will be widely scattered during the summer, only the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh, who have a place at Dublin, N. H., and the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, at Hamilton, Mass., being within close call of the summer White House. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox will go to Valley Forge, Penn., where their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Knox, will precede them tomorrow.

Mrs. MacVeagh, who is now here with the Secretary of the Treasury, will leave Washington on Friday for New York, and after a few days there will go to Boston, where she will spend some days, reaching Dublin in about a fortnight. The Secretary will join her there after Congress adjourns.

The Secretary of War has begun a trip around the world, combining business and pleasure. He will sail from San Francisco on June 28 and will make numerous stops, one of the longest in Tokio, before reaching the Philippines. Mrs. Dickinson will accompany him.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, who will spend the summer at Cedarhurst, Long Island, will have a continuous house party, entertaining their own and their daughters' friends. The Attorney General will leave here within two or three days for Chicago to deliver an address before the Illinois Bar Association.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, like the Secretary of Agriculture, is known to official society as a "detached man," and will spend his time variously, having a sufficient number of invitations for house parties to occupy his entire summer.

Mrs. Meyer and her daughters and son are already established at their farm, at Hamilton, Mass., and will be joined there by the Secretary of the Navy when Congress adjourns. They will have the Dolphin in a convenient harbor and use it for business and pleasure trips.

Secretary Ballinger will go to Seattle within a short time to join Mrs. Ballinger, who left here a week ago for her home in that place, and later they will make a trip to Alaska and probably Hawaii.

While Mrs. Nagel and her family are quietly settled at Marion, Mass., for the summer, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor will make a trip to Alaska on government business.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 21.—With the departure from Washington to-morrow of the Russian Ambassador, who will spend a few days in New York before going to Manchester, Mass., the Mexican Ambassador will be the only diplomat of that rank left in the capital, while only a few of the ministers remain in town. The French, the Russian, the German, the Brazilian and the Italian embassies are all established in or near Manchester for the summer. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy is already established at Bar Harbor, and the British Embassy at Dublin, N. H. Many of the legations will be established at Manchester and will add much to a season which bids fair to be the most brilliant in the history of the North Shore.

The engagement of Lambros A. Coromilas, Minister from Greece, to Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, daughter of ex-Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, of Missouri, is announced. In letters to friends of Miss Cockrell received in Washington to-day the engagement is confirmed and the date for the wedding set for July 6. The ceremony will take place at Norwich, Conn., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Fessenden Gallaudet. A number of prominent persons will go to Norwich for the wedding, which will be much smaller than otherwise on account of the recent death of Mme. Coromilas, the aged mother of the minister. Mr. Coromilas and his bride will sail from New York on July 9 for London, where they will remain for a fortnight. They will go to Paris and Constantinople for the same length of time, and will then go to Athens. The minister has six months' leave of absence, and it is probable that a new post, in the nature of a promotion, will be given to him as a wedding gift from his government. Miss Cockrell is the second daughter of the ex-Senator and is both beautiful and popular. She speaks several foreign languages.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 21.—With the White House established at Beverly, the summer on the North Shore bids fair to outrival in brilliancy the winter season at the capital. Mrs. Taft's selection of Beverly as a summer home has already given a great impetus to an already popular section, affording as it does both country and seaside life. Among the Washington people already established there are Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman and Miss Boardman, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. James McMillan, while a number of others will visit that part of the country. Mrs. William H. H. Southerland and the Misses Southerland will spend the summer at Magnolia, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow and the Misses Harlow are making an automobile tour of New England, and will spend the greater part of the summer near Manchester.

Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover will leave here to-morrow for Lavergne, their country place in Napa County, Cal.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will go to Woodstock, Vt., on Thursday to spend the summer, and on the same day Mr. and Mrs. John H. Chew and Miss Mary Chew will leave Washington for Jamestown, R. I.

Mrs. Sherman will remain in Washington, awaiting the adjournment of Congress and gaining strength for a journey to Utica, where she will spend some time in convalescence before making plans for the next two months.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss I. Mildred Dick will be married to Stuyvesant Fish, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and a grandson of Hamilton Fish, on July 14 at the Church of St. Philip in the Highlands, Garrison-on-the-Hudson. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at The Lodge, the country place of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick, at Garrison. Miss Dick will have Mrs. Alexander Williams, of Philadelphia, as her matron of honor, but she will have no bridesmaids. Mr. Fish has not yet selected his attendants. The engagement of the couple was announced a few weeks ago.

The date for the marriage of Miss Priscilla Toland and Gaspar Griswold Bacon, son of the American Ambassador to France and Mrs. Robert Bacon, has been set for July 16 at Aubrey, the country place of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale Toland, at White Marsh, Penn. Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon, as well as J. Pierpont Morgan, are due to arrive in New York to-day on board the Adriatic.

Miss Helen Post's wedding to Montague Eliot, a groom-in-waiting to Edward VII and a nephew of the Earl of St. Germans, takes place to-day in London at St. George's, Hanover Square. The bride, who is a daughter of Lady Barrymore by the latter's first marriage, with Arthur Post, of New York, will have among her attendants her sixteen-year-old step-sister, the Hon. Dorothy Smith-Barry; Miss Clare Frewen, Miss Margaret Trefusis and Lady Gweneth Ponsonby, while Lady Cunard's little girl and the diminutive Lord Clonmore, grandson of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and the small son of Lady Winifred Renshaw will act as trainbearers. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by Lord and Lady Barrymore at their house in Mayfair.

Miss Mai Elmendorf Hackstaff's marriage to Dr. John B. Walker takes place at noon to-day in St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, Long Island. The bride, who is a daughter of Charles L. Hackstaff, will be attended by her sister, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, as maid of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Lawrence E. Sexton will act as best man, and the ushers will be Dr. W. S. Bryant, Dr. Myron P. Denton and Eugene A. H. Waston. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, will perform the ceremony.

Lady Herbert, who has been in this country for several weeks as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, and her sister, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, at Providence and Newport, sailed for England yesterday. Her sister, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, who came on from Washington to see her off and who spent a few days at the St. Regis, left town yesterday for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will go to Newport for the season on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires have closed St. Thomas's rectory and have gone to their summer home, on Lake George.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson have arrived in town from Bevely, Mass., and are at the Plaza for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee and Miss Gurnee will go to Bar Harbor on July 1 for the summer.

Mrs. Henry B. Hyde has gone to Saratoga for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Polk, who were the guests in town for a few days of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, have returned to their summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne will sail for Europe next week.

Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton has returned to her country place at Sterlington, N. Y.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, June 21.—E. Parmelee Prentice arrived here to-day from New York by automobile.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson arrived at the club cottage to-day for the season.

Mrs. R. S. Hayes, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. John S. Barnes, at Cold Brook.

Spencer P. Shotter and the Misses Shotter, of Savannah, will arrive to-morrow at Shadow Brook Villa, on Lake Mahkeenac.

Walter A. Pease is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, at the Orchard.

Mrs. Francis Barlow is expected at her cottage, on the Lee Road, to-morrow for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia will leave New York by automobile to-morrow for Lenox.

General and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb have arrived at Spring Lawn, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander for some time.

Mrs. Benjamin W. Strong, Miss Helen W. Strong, Miss Marion Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Schmidt have arrived at Heaton Hill, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Westinghouse is entertaining the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. De W. Mallery and the Misses Mallery at Erskine Park.

President Charles S. Mellen left here today for New Haven.

Mrs. George E. Turnure has gone to Groton for the commencement exercises. George E. Turnure, jr., is a student there.

Miss Sophia Curtis, who has been in Europe since early in the spring, has returned and joined her father, Frank W. Curtis, in Sheffield.

Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood, who was recently operated on in New York, was brought to Great Barrington in a special train from New York last night and taken to Maple Farm, the Bloodgood country place in New Marlborough.

George F. Perkins and George F. Perkins, jr., left here this morning for New York.

WHY IT COSTS MORE.

From The Boston Herald.

In New York a marriage license costs $1 and a dog license $2. Well, the man secures possession of the dog for a year at least.