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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Zeppelin airship Deutschland, with thirty-three passengers on board, was wrecked on top of pine trees in the Teutoburgian Forest after a long struggle with storms; all on board escaped unhurt. ═══ The House of Commons, by a vote of 383 to 42, passed the first reading of the bill changing the religious clause in the royal oath of accession to a simple affirmation of belief in the Protestant religion and the maintenance of the Protestant succession. ═══ The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster is being consecrated with imposing ceremonies. ═══ Advices from Nicaragua said that a petition signed by seven hundred persons asking the United States to intervene had been presented to Estrada; recent reports of insurgent victories were denied by Madriz's representative in Washington. ═══ Baron von Kiderlen-Waechter was appointed Foreign Secretary, succeeding Herr von Schoen, who will take Prince von Radolin's place as German Ambassador to France. ═══ A French punitive expedition routed the Moors in the Chaouia district of Morocco, but lost thirteen killed and seventy-one wounded in the action. ═══ The American schooner yacht Westward won the race from Kiel to Eckernförde, defeating the Germania, the Hamburg and the Meteor. ═══ Ibrahim Wardani, who murdered Boutros Pacha, the Egyptian Premier, was hanged at Cairo.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft left Washington for Beverly, Mass., expecting to be away from the capital until late in the fall. ═══ Senator Samuel D. McEnery, of Louisiana, died in New Orleans. ═══ Ex-President Roosevelt attended the dinner in Boston of his class at Harvard—'80. ═══ Attorney General Wickersham delivered the principal address before the law school graduates at the Harvard commencement in Cambridge, Mass. ═══ Governor Hughes vetoed the Fowler bill broadening the jurisdiction of the State Water Supply Commission. ═══ Bishop William N. McVickar of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island died at his summer home, in Beverly Cove, Mass. ═══ In a duel between Italians in a crowded Cleveland street one principal was killed, the other fatally shot and seven bystanders were wounded. ═══ Thaddeus York, said to be one of the most notorious forgers in the United States, was arrested in Seattle.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ Mayor Gaynor, moved to wrath by The Tribune's showing of the opposition to a national guard parade on July 4, said he hoped that all members of the guard opposed to the parade would be prevented from marching in it. ═══ The Rockefeller grand jury reported that after six months of investigation it could find no evidence of an organized "white slave" traffic in this city. ═══ Immigration officers recovered $38,000 hid in the mattress of a Brooklyn boarding house, said to have been embezzled from an Egyptian bank, but could not capture the alleged embezzler. ═══ One hundred and sixty-five resolutions, confirming nearly $85,000,000 of the corporate stock budget, were passed by the Board of Aldermen. ═══ The Erie postponed increases in its commutation rates until July 20. ═══ The defence in the case of Porter Charlton prepared to go to the United States Supreme Court in case an agreement for his extradition was reached. ═══ The Metropolitan Opera Company's school for ballet dancing closed its first year with an entertainment.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 68.

THE LAST OF ITS KIND.

The notice given by President Taft that he will sign no more river and harbor appropriation acts constructed according to the old method may be accepted as the death knell of one of the most ancient and most costly forms of legislative log rolling. The method now condemned was perfected years ago, and the waste it entailed was greater in proportion twenty or thirty years ago than it is to-day. In the last two decades it has been harder to get river and harbor appropriations recommended than it used to be. Formerly when a statesman who was known to be willing to work for "the old flag and an appropriation" happened to be so unfortunate as to have no harbor or navigable stream within his state or district he was encouraged to discover flowing water which might some day be developed into a highway of transportation. Those were the days when Congress was not averse to casting money upon the waters of such constructively navigable rivers as "the roaring Kiskiminetas," on the theory that it would return in the shape of willing support of larger appropriations for river and harbor improvements which were really worth while.

The idea that all river and harbor improvements ought to be worth while has been slow in taking root. Great credit is due to Theodore E. Burton for the elimination of a great deal of waste and favoritism from river and harbor measures. As chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors he set up a new standard—that of measuring appriations by the benefits likely to result from the improvements and of disregarding mere personal or sectional demands for recognition. In his long service at the head of the committee he thoroughly convinced the House that he considered all river and harbor projects from the point of view of merit only. In the popular branch log rolling was checked. But it has continued more or less in vogue in the Senate, where local interests always have larger play. The Senate has constantly added to the totals of the river and harbor bills passed by the House. This year, in spite of many professions of a desire to economize, the Senate raised the appropriations carried in the House measure from about $40,000,000 to something over $50,000,000, and inserted in it a number of projects of dubious expediency.

There were some grounds for a veto, and President Taft might have increased his popularity by killing the bill. But worthy projects would have been retarded by the failure of this year's law, and as the good in the measure outweighed the bad the President decided to approve it. His memorandum is fair warning, however, that the old *quid pro quo* system must be abandoned. Improvements must be authorized only when the prospect of an adequate return to the nation justifies them. Spending the government's money simply for the good it may do in a given locality must cease. The country will be glad to ticket this year's river and harbor appropriation act as the last of its kind.

THE SMILE.

Not since some one of distinct insurgent proclivities—or was he "stand-pat"?—exhibited an envelope postmarked Nairobi, or some other jungle postoffice, has anything nearly so authentic and significant been exhibited as the smile which Senator La Follette wore when he departed from Sagamore Hill. All the veracious chronicles agree about the smile. And for authenticity, what could surpass a smile that was brought right out of the colonel's study or library, or wherever he entertains visitors who come to talk politics? And it was one of those smiles that "won't come off," for the Wisconsin Senator still wore it conspicuously upon his person when the train bore him away from the reporters, after he had intensified the impression arising from the smile by declaring that the colonel was "the greatest living American" and that he was "in fine fighting trim."

The smile went on the wires to all the great nation which is waiting eagerly for the seal of silence to fall at the end of the appointed two months. If Senator La Follette were not already a great man, the smile, the information that he had talked with the colonel about the legislative acts of the recent session of Congress "from the standpoint of those "members of the Republican party "whom the newspapers are pleased to "call insurgents," together with the deeply significant words, "He is in fine fighting trim," would have made him great. All Badgerdom and all Chautauquadom would have thrilled at the news, as, indeed, it will thrill at the sight of the smile, if the Senator can keep it undisturbed on his features until he reaches the West, which those who know him best are confident he can do.

And how much more convincing is a smile, one regarding which it is impossible to prove an alibi, one carried right out of the Sagamore sanctum, one which by the faintest exertion of the imagination you can almost see Colonel Roosevelt himself affixing upon his visitor's features—how much more authentic is such a smile as this than a mere Nairobi postmark, the latest index the world had of the state of Mr. Roosevelt's affections for the insurgents and the "stand-patters"! A Nairobi postmark might cover one of those letters for which the colonel is famous, placing its recipient upon the waiting list of the Ananias Club; but a smile—could anything be more unequivocal? You do not come into bruising contact with the Big Stick and issue forth with a smile upon your face. You do not feel the Spear That Knows No Brother and wear a smile "that won't come off."

To be sure, anything may happen. It is conceivable that in a day or two the high priest of the "stand-patters," Beelzebub, or even "Uncle Joe" Cannon, may turn up at Sagamore Hill, and, after some counsel with the hunter, issue forth with a smile upon his face which, measured by the reportorial calipers, will prove to be, to the thirty-second of an inch, exactly as broad as Senator La Follette's. Perhaps the man of darkness may also declare with every indication of profound emotion that the colonel is "the greatest living American," and that he is "in fine fighting trim." Two perfectly authentic smiles of contradictory import would be confusing, but it would be only necessary to remember that, authentic as smiles are, in the nature of the case the colonel does not set his hand and seal to them, and against everything not signed and sealed the public has been duly warned.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Estimates of the expenditure authorized at the session of Congress just ended differ widely and must confuse persons who do not understand that they are reached by different methods of calculation. The leaders of the majority and the minority on the House and Senate committees on Appropriations, although using the same general figures, have ways of combining them so as to produce startlingly different results. Thus, Chairman Tawney of the House Committee on Appropriations shows in his statement of Monday that the expenditures for 1910-'11 will be less by $28,000,000 than were those for 1909-'10, while Mr. Livingston, the ranking minority member, demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the expenditures for 1910-'11 will exceed those for 1909-'10 by more than $15,000,000.

Critics representing the minority are too often tempted to juggle with figures in order to sustain a charge of extravagance against the party in power. Thus, it is customary for the minority's spokesmen to include among the expenditures of a session mere authorizations not involving any immediate outlay. The party in power is represented as spending money when it is merely promising to spend money. Congress passed this year the public buildings bill carrying authorizations for $38,000,000. But not a cent of this is to be paid out by the Treasury until further legislation has been had. Mr. Livingston charges this session of Congress with an outlay of $38,000,000 for public buildings. When that money is finally provided in measures passing at later sessions he will cheerfully charge it up all over again. Money voted should properly be counted as an expenditure in the year in which it is spent. Otherwise the record is falsified by duplications.

It seems to be agreed that the appropriations actually made at the session just ended amounted to $1,027,133,446. For the preceding year the total was $1,055,063,267. Taking these totals at their face value, there has been an obvious reduction in appropriations of more than $28,000,000. That is the one fact which stands out amid all the confusion of claims and counter-claims made at Washington. Of course the total of $1,027,133,446 does not represent the actual cost to the taxpayer of the operations of government in the next fiscal year. It is a bookkeeping figure, subject to material reductions. It includes the fund assigned for use in redeeming national bank notes, which is replenished by the banks; the sinking fund allotment, which is not payable unless the Treasury has a surplus; postoffice expenses, which are met almost entirely out of postal receipts, and other appropriations which are not a charge on the ordinary revenues. The real cost of the government to be met by taxation is less than $700,000,000, and the ordinary income of the Treasury for 1910-'11 from ordinary sources promises to cover all expenditures authorized and to leave a moderate surplus.

Until detailed figures are available no satisfactory comparisons can be made between this session's outlay and that of the year preceding, but it is evident that the dangerously rapid expansion of the government's expenditures has been checked. On the twelve regular appropriation bills Congress made a commendable saving, and a precedent of thrift and forethought has been set which will result in further curtailments. The Tribune never expected that a remarkable reduction in expenditure would be achieved at the session just ended, but a creditable beginning has been made, and perhaps before the present administration ends there may be a reduction in the annual budget of from fifty to a hundred millions.

EXTRADITION AND EQUITY.

It would be deplorable to have this Charlton case result in the escape of a confessed criminal. For that miscarriage of justice, however, the Italian government would be more culpable than our own.

The case is simple. The Italian government itself refuses to grant extradition of criminals as it is elsewhere granted, and yet demands that the United States shall grant it. The United States government insists that there shall be equitable reciprocity in extradition. The weight of logic and equity is surely on our side.

The Italian contention is that Italians can be tried in Italy for crimes committed in America, since Italian law invests Italian courts with that jurisdiction. American courts have no such jurisdiction. Again, we must regard our own position and practice as preferable to Italy's and as more accordant with the general principles of civilized nations. There are serious objections to trying a man thousands of miles from the scene, the circumstances and the material witnesses of his crime.

It is not convincing, either, to say that Italy displays generosity in offering to bear the expense of trying an American for a crime against another American. The United States has been equally ready to bear the expense of trying numerous Italians for crimes committed against other Italians; but the Italian government has refused to surrender them to its jurisdiction.

It is desirable that Charlton shall be dealt with according to his deserts. It is still more desirable that there shall be equity in extradition and equality of treatment between the two countries.

THIEVES AND PERHAPS WORSE.

Among the bills which were passed by the Legislature at its late session, and which have received the signature of the Governor, and thus become laws, is one which is of special interest to some of the most pestiferous gentry of our day, and which definitely fixes their status before the law precisely as it has hitherto been generally fixed in the minds of sane and honest persons.

The measure in question provides in effect that any chauffeur who takes out, uses or operates an automobile without the consent of its owner shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny. That is to say, he is a thief. We believe that that is the correct name for a person who takes another's property for his own use surreptitiously and without the owner's consent, and we know of no reason why property in automobiles should be less protected by the law than property in money or in chickens. The rascal who robs a garage is fittingly placed in the same category with him who loots a bank or a henroost.

It will be well, also, to note carefully the further logical bearings of this rule. The criminal who commits a second felony as an incident to the first, even though unintentionally, is held to be guilty of them both. Now, to take out a machine without permission is a felony, and if in the course of so doing or of getting away with the stolen car the fellow runs down and maims or kills some person his culpability becomes most serious. A thief who kills a man while he is in the act of escaping with his plunder is uncomfortably like a murderer, and that is the description of the chauffeur who kills a man with a stolen car.

As a large proportion of killings with automobiles have been accomplished by "joy riding" chauffeurs, this determination of the legal status of such offenders is of direct interest.

SAMUEL D. M'ENERY.

Samuel D. McEnery, who died yesterday, occupied a unique position in the United States Senate. He had been a Democrat all his life, had fought in the Confederate army, gone through reconstruction in Louisiana, served that state, after the reconstruction fabric had been swept away, as Governor and Supreme Court justice and had been elected and re-elected as a Senator by a Legislature with a solid Democratic membership. His technical party allegiance was beyond question. Yet no other Democratic Senator has ever given so continuous a support to Republican policies and measures and retained his standing in the Democratic party. Mr. McEnery was a Democrat on local and state issues, but in national politics his sympathies and tendencies were broadly Republican.

The Louisiana Senator had a clear and logical mind. He differed from most of his Southern associates in being willing to give the Republican party credit for the benefits which its policies conferred upon the South and to support those policies openly, instead of opposing them both in and out of Congress, while at the same time trying to make use of them under cover. There have been many Southern statesmen who have "fought, bled and died" for protection to local products and industries, but they have generally preferred to cloak their desire for protection under the pretence of raising larger revenue for the government, and have declined to co-operate with other states and sections seeking similar protection for their products and industries.

Mr. McEnery was not a statesman of that circumscribed and circuitous sort. He believed in protection for Louisiana's industries, and was willing to vote an equivalent protection to industries in all other parts of the country. He was a nationalist and not a sectionalist. He stood alone on the Democratic side of the Senate in supporting the Dingley tariff bill and the Payne tariff bill. But he risked neither ostracism nor defeat by that exhibition of political consistency. His state was willing to return him to the Senate as long as he lived, to act in that body with the Republican majority, though it was not willing itself to be committed openly to Republicanism. It honored a directness and candor on Mr. McEnery's part which it considered entirely appropriate, though for its own purposes not as yet practicable. It will now be put to the embarrassment of supplying his place with a Democrat as free as he was from the sense of petty obligation to unwise and undesirable Democratic principles.

The Harvard commencement has acquired a lively national interest. For the next few days Cambridge is the probable news centre of the country.

The Spanish government has two tasks in hand. One is the enforcement of its domestic laws for the regulation of religious societies, to which end it has issued certain constitutional decrees. The other is the revision of one of its foreign treaties, to which end it has undertaken diplomatic negotiations with the Vatican. Now the Vatican demands as a *sine qua non* for the continuance of the negotiations that the decrees shall be withdrawn and the laws shall be annulled and the domestic policy of the government shall be modified in accordance with the dictates of a foreign power. It does not seem possible that the Spanish government can accede to a demand for the practical surrender of its own essential functions. If foreign negotiations can be conducted only at the price of domestic abdication they are likely to be abandoned.

The "white slave" grand jury deserves the thanks of the community. It has devoted many months to the subject of its investigations, and the thoroughness of its inquiry sets at rest many disquieting stories. It found conditions not so dark as they had been painted, though still dark enough to fill the community with indignation at the inability of the laws to reach the vile men who prey upon the women of the streets.

The little splutterfuss in the rival aeronautical associations is perhaps merely a Pickwickian attempt to realize the dream of "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue."

The movement for a national or perhaps universal monument to Virgil is commendable, but it suffers from a multitude of conflicting counsels as to style and place. His familiar quasi-autographic epitaph suggests one of three places:

. . . Mantua gave
Me life, Brundusium death, Naples a grave.

But the favorite scheme at present seems to be to dedicate to his memory a grove on the banks of the Mincio at Pietola, in which the trees and flowers of which he sang in his Eclogues shall be cultivated. That would be not inappropriate, and would perhaps be as nearly as anything like what the poet himself would have wished.

Not being able to secure from the Navy Department a war vessel to be the object of attack by aeroplanes, the managers of the aviation meeting at Atlantic City next week are said to be intending to use a private yacht instead. But unless the right sort of guns and gunners were employed in the work of defence the contest would be too one-sided to prove anything.

Professor Vincent's effort to perfect a serum which will serve as a preventive of typhoid fever is highly laudable, but it is not the first to attract the world's attention. The Frenchman is by no means a pioneer. Much the most notable work done thus far is that of an Englishman, Professor Wright, whose serum was tried in South Africa during the Boer war. If his success was not all that he himself desired, it was sufficient to inspire imitation. It may safely be assumed that the experiments made by the United States and German War departments were suggested by Professor Wright's achievements. Professor Vincent seems to be a newcomer, and if his serum is as efficacious as the Englishman's he has cause for satisfaction.

"The Richmond Times-Dispatch" says that Governor Harmon of Ohio is "a big man standing on a bad platform." It has no respect for the men who wrote the resolutions for the recent Democratic State Convention in Ohio. But Governor Harmon is appealing for support on his personal record, not because of the principles which he is supposed to represent. His only hope of winning is to make the public forget that he is running as a Democrat and in the interest of what passes current as Democracy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The new French 100-franc note is the subject of a humorous critical article in the current number of the "Chronique Medicale." In an introduction to an extract from the article a French paper says that to some people it might seem strange that a physician should turn art critic, "but the learned man does not depart from his sphere in his criticism nor does he intimate that despite its artistic defects he will refuse to accept notes of the kind and denomination referred to. A child depicted in the foreground is said to stand firmly upon its left foot, but the right one hardly touches the ground. The face indicates health, which makes the medical critic believe that the subject had no hip disease. The little lamb which the child holds in its arms has wool on its head and tail, but otherwise is absolutely bare. In the same group there is a woman whose hand appears to be broken. The workingman, who is the dominant figure of the background, appears to be holding an injured knee with his hand. Fortuna also has a place on the note, and the critic says that the inequality in the length of her legs must be apparent to any one who looks upon the picture. "Otherwise the note is all right."

Tommy—Pop, what is luck?
Tommy's Pop—Luck, my son, is what comes to a man who has the opportunity of buying something for a mere song, but who can't sing.—Philadelphia Record.

It has been reported that more than five thousand members have been enrolled in the "Kiss Not" Club in Cincinnati, and that the club has received notice from many places where similar organizations have been founded in the interest of "good health." A teacher in an Indiana town who wished to enlist the co-operation of her friends in the cause sent out a circular letter and reecived among others this reply: "Nearly two years ago I was so unfortunate as to be kissed by a man whose lip was not entirely free of germ fostering hair. I experienced no ill results up to the present time, and should like to make further research. I am perfectly willing to take the risk in the aid of science should the opportunity present itself. If after further experiment I find that my health has become impaired I shall fill out the application for membership; if not, I shall continue to experiment."

"Show me a man who isn't always skulking behind a woman's skirts," demanded the militant suffragette.

"How about the fellow who sings in the chorus?" inquired a coarse brute in the rear of the hall.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the judgment of a jury is to be relied upon, the far famed Missouri mule, always first in war and never at peace, is almost as good an investment as an old master. It apparently does not deteriorate with age. For a jury has fixed the value of a specimen twenty-five years old and stone blind at $125. Of course, it's a railroad company that is called upon to pay. The mule, by name Stonewall Jackson, tried conclusions with a Rock Island train and came off second best. Its owner sued and set forth feelingly that Stonewall was as serviceable blind as any other mule with two whole eyes, and according to the actuarial tables of muledom was good for many years' more work, even though he had been born about the time Cleveland was inaugurated. Moreover, he maintained, Senator Vest and his poem to the contrary notwithstanding, mules were kind and gentle, better friends to mankind than dogs and Missouri's chief claim to distinction. And the jurymen agreed with him.

A Chinese laundryman in Oakland, Cal., recently had his troubles with a watch that habitually lost time. So he took the timepiece to the nearest watchmaker.

"Watchee no good to Charlie Lee," said he, briefly, pushing it across the counter. "You fixee him, eh?"

"Certainly," said the watchmaker. "What seems to be the trouble with it?"

"Oh, him too muchee by 'n' by," said Charlie Lee.—Harper's Weekly.

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the chief of the finger print department of the French police, has published an article on the connection between alcohol and tuberculosis. Dr. Bertillon says that of the causes which in France favor the development of tuberculosis the most important is the alcohol in beer and spirits. He declares, however, that the best enemy of tuberculosis is wine. In the twenty-eight departments which form the northern parts of France, where cider, beer, spirits—especially brandy—are much drunk, the deaths caused by consumption were 230 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1906, while the proportion was 140 in the other departments of France, where wine is the favorite drink. After the age of thirty, he says, consumption is twice or three times more frequent among men than women, undoubtedly because the drinking of alcohol is more common with the former than with the latter.

"Servia is now playing baseball, with modified rules."
"How modified?"
"I don't exactly know, but I presume that a hit over into Bulgaria only counts for two bases."—Washington Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE FOR CUBA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I learn by the public press that a bill legalizing the revival of bullfights in Havana has been favorably reported from a committee of the House and is now awaiting further action in the Cuban legislature. A statement is likewise made that the bill gives a company, the capital of which is principally American, the exclusive concession for thirty years to operate a Monte Carlo on a tract of land near Camp Columbia, at which the attractions will be gambling games, bullfights, cockfights, horse races and other sports. The object of the bill, it is declared, is to attract tourists to Havana.

There are very few of the better and more representative class of American citizens who will not read a notice of this description with deep regret. Cuba owes much to America, and can well afford to heed the example and the precepts of the nation which made her free. By unanimous consent the more advanced nations of the earth, those highest in culture and civilization, and also in the arts of peace and war, have eliminated brutal sports from the list of their pastimes. It is no longer regarded as manly or calculated to develop a proper national character that the people of a country should be allowed to indulge in sports which are brutal and bloody.

We hope that it is not asking too much of the Cuban people that they should try to educate themselves for the highest development which can mark the history of a successful self-governing nation. Just so surely as the people of Cuba are allowed by their government to be debauched by gambling and by degrading sports, so will their national character gradually become more and more degraded until they will cease to be self-governing and become merely an annex to some nation with a stronger and truer moral fibre. If it is not given to her statesmen to recognize this fact and to build wisely and well for the future they will have to learn by hard experience. Practices of this kind can only earn the contempt of the more powerful and higher civilized nations. In the name of humanity and for the sake of her own possible great future, the humanitarians of America call upon the Cuban people and the Cuban Congress to set their faces against these evidences of decay and racial degeneration.

WILLIAM O. STILLMAN,
President of the American Humane Association.
New York, June 28, 1910.

NATURALIZATION COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Under a resolution introduced by Congressman Goldfogle, a sub-committee of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of which I have the honor to be chairman, has been appointed to investigate naturalization conditions in the county of New York. If any of your readers have any complaints to make regarding naturalization conditions, the committee would be obliged if they would forward such complaints, addressed to myself, at the New York County Court House, New York City. All the complaints will be investigated, and when they seem to be well founded made a part of the record.

WILLIAM S. BENNET,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Investigation of Naturalization.
Washington, June 27, 1910.

SUFFRAGE AND FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit a firm believer in applied American principles to say that it seems to me that your correspondent (John Harold) is mistaken in accusing the suffragists of not playing fair. Have those who favor excluding women permanently from the just rights of American citizenship ever won out on this question nationally, except by default?

When our Congress will allow this question to go to a test vote and cease to sidetrack the issue it will be time to accuse the suffragists of not playing fair, but not before.

HAROLD HOWARD.
Newburg, June 25, 1910.

MERELY FIGHTING FOR ITS LIFE.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is announced, in a matter of fact way, that Tammany Hall will oppose any law or ordinance in the interest of a purer ballot. In any other sphere of action this conclusion would be regarded as a frank confession of corruption. For some mysterious reason crimes against the suffrage, both at primary elections and at the polls, have come to be regarded as venial. Such offences are rarely, if ever, punished. Yet it is a reflection upon the administration of justice in the metropolis that the dominant political force in the city of New York openly announces that it will fight measures calculated to secure fair and honest elections.

EXPLAINED.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Colonel Watterson announces that he and Mark Twain were cousins. We appreciate for the first time that Marse Henry's most serious political talks were intended for humor all the time.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 28.—The President spent his last day in Washington for several months in bidding goodby to Senators, Representatives and many other callers. The last Cabinet meeting this morning was devoted almost entirely to an exchange of wishes for a pleasant summer.

Ex-Governor Guild of Massachusetts has been selected by Mr. Taft as a special ambassador of the United States to the centennial celebration of the Republic of Mexico, which is to be held in Mexico City next September. The names of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey and Colonel C. A. Rook have been added to the list of civil members of the commission to represent the United States at the celebration.

A long list of candidates has been recommended to President Taft for appointment to the Peace Commission authorized at the last session of Congress. The commission will be composed of five members and it is not improbable that ex-President Roosevelt will be selected as chairman. Representative Bartholdt, who has always taken a deep interest in the reduction of armaments and the promotion of world-wide peace, is prominently mentioned for membership on the commission. Mr. Taft will announce these appointments at Beverly.

Senators Carter, Jones, Smoot and Dixon talked with the President about the commission he will appoint to report on the reclamation projects which are to share in the proceeds of the $20,000,000 bond issue.

President Taft, accompanied by Secretary Norton, Assistant Secretary Forster, Captain Butt, a staff of stenographers from the executive offices and a number of newspaper correspondents, left Washington at 5:35 this afternoon for Beverly, Mass.

The President, it is understood, will appoint a negro as collector of customs at the port of Georgetown, D. C., in place of Sidney Bieber, of Washington, whose nomination was not confirmed by the Senate.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Many persons are leaving town and the suburban resorts to join the various yachting parties that have been organized in connection with the Harvard-Yale boatrace to-morrow. The harbor at New London is already crowded with pleasure craft of every description, and to-night there will be much entertaining on board, as well as on land, while illuminations on the water and on shore will give much brilliancy to the scene this evening.

The crowd at the race to-morrow promises to be larger than ever, and there are few families in New York society that do not have a direct interest in the contest through the affiliation of one or more of its members with Harvard or Yale, either as an undergraduate or as an alumnus.

Announcement was made yesterday of the quiet wedding on Monday afternoon of Miss Mary Ludlow Bogert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogert, of Flushing, Long Island, to E. Irving Huntington, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington and a grandson of the late Daniel Huntington, the well known artist and one of the founders of the Century Association.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander W. Bostwick, in Grace Church chantry. There were only a few friends present. The engagement of the young couple was announced over a year ago, and ten days since the bride was one of the attendants of Miss Elsie Sanford when she was married to H. L. Bogert, jr., at Hewletts, Long Island.

The name of the fiancé of Miss Annah Dillon Ripley, daughter of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, is not Count Pierre Cartel, as stated in the announcement, but Count Pierre de Vieil-Castel. The count's family is one of the best known of the French aristocracy.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mrs. Samuel Reading Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph De Koven Bowen, who were married last week; Howard Townsend Martin and his son, Townsend Martin; Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Miss Annie B. Jennings and Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, who will remain abroad for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Aymar Sands, who were married at Radnor, Penn., on Saturday, sailed for Europe yesterday to spend their honeymoon abroad. Miss McFadden is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden, of Philadelphia. Mr. Sands is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock have been the guests for a few days of Mrs. Fahnestock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reading Bertron, at their house, in West 54th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer sailed for Europe yesterday to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., will sail for Europe on August 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee are at Bellport, Long Island, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Huntington have gone to St. James, Long Island, for the summer.

William Armstrong Greer, son of Bishop David H. Greer, and Mrs. William A. Greer are booked to sail to-day for Europe, and after a short stay in London will spend a few weeks in a motor tour on the Continent.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 28.—After an absence of three years, John Jacob Astor will return here this summer. Beechwood, the Astor home, is being opened, and Colonel Astor and his son are expected early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Countess von Moltke, from Boston; Mrs. Condé Nast, from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, from New York, are also to be early July arrivals.

Miss Anna Sands and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman arrived for the season to-day. General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson have also arrived, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong will arrive to-morrow.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will entertain a house party over the Fourth; Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have an afternoon reception and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs a dinner on the same day.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Condé Nast, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are planning to take a party to New London for the boat races on the Aloha.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will take a party on the Narada.

The Casino register to-day included the following names: William E. Glyn, John J. Butler, of New York; Charles E. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, a guest of Edward J. Berwind; H. M. Harriman, Thomas S. Blumer, of Providence, and Joseph J. Stevenson, of New York, guests of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gerry arrived this afternoon to visit ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mrs. Theodore M. Davis has returned from a visit in Washington.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones returned from New York this evening.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor is the guest of Miss Rose A. Grosvenor.

Charles F. Hoffman has gone to New York for a short visit.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, June 28.—Mrs. Charles S. Mellen started this afternoon for New Haven.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Pennsylvania, who has been a guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, has gone to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, of Boston, gave a luncheon at her country home in Dalton to-day for the bride's attendants in Pittsfield for the wedding of Miss Theodora L. Pomeroy and Philip Weston. Following the luncheon, Miss Carolyn Weston gave a picnic party for the entire bridal party at the swiss châlet on Mount Weston.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys, of New York.

Mrs. J. Clarence Post will start to-morrow for Bar Harbor.

Mrs. John A. Hadden will entertain at bridge to-morrow in honor of her sister, Mrs. Meredith Howland, of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will entertain their children and grandchildren at Elm Court on the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Th. L. Von Hemert, of New Rochelle, are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Mulford Martin, the Misses Martin and Miss Rainsford, of New York, are motoring in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglass H. Thomas and J. Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore, are in the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bishop and F. Warren Bishop, of New York, have arrived at Greenock Inn, in Lee, for the season.

Mrs. Louis P. Henop is a guest of Mrs. E. J. Tytus, of London, at Greenock Inn, in Lee.

BULK OF ESTATE TO CHARITY

Charles Bell Barker, Brother of Mrs. Leavitt, Gets Only $1,000.

The will of Mrs. Mary E. Leavitt, who died on June 20 at the Waldorf-Astoria, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, and leaves the bulk of her estate to charity and friends, her brother, Charles Bell Barker, receiving only $1,000, and her two nieces not being mentioned.

St. Luke's Hospital receives $7,500 and the Sheltering Arms $3,000, the two bequests being made to endow a bed in perpetuity in each institution in memory of Mrs. Leavitt's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell Barker.

The friends to whom she makes bequests are David Costello, $7,000, and Tarrant Putnam, who is made executor, receives the residue of the estate.

Charles Bell Barker, of Central Valley, N. Y., the brother of Mrs. Leavitt, has figured much in the public press. His wife, Mrs. Eva Murgatroyd Barker, recently obtained a judgment for $1,284 against him for her allowance under an agreement of separation between them. About five years ago Queenie Gertrude Stringer sued him for breach of promise.

Mrs. Stringer's action was settled for $100,000, it was said. Subsequently Barker tried to induce the Legislature at Albany to pass a bill to legitimatize Queenie Adella Barker, a daughter of Mrs. Stringer. The effort failed, and Governor Higgins rebuked Barker.

COLONEL BROWN LEFT $203,654 88.

The appraisal of the estate of Colonel William L. Brown, at one time part owner and editor of "The New York Daily News," and also a Congressman, who died on December 13, 1906, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

It fixes the net value of the personal estate at $46,404 88 and of the real estate at $157,250, the total being $203,654 88. All his property was left to his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Brown, of No. 42 West 72d street.

A RESULT OF DISSENSION?

From The Princeton Alumni Weekly.

Latest figures for the class entering Princeton next fall indicate a decrease in enrolment. As "The Weekly