Amusements.

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ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
LYRIC—8:15—The Cheater.
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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. — Over three thousand Americans attended the Independence Day reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester House; the Fourth was also observed in all the large European capitals. —— A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the government has decided to communicate to the United States and other interested powers the Russo-Japanese convention regarding Manchuria. —— Wilhelm Becker, former chancellor of the German Legation in Santiago, who was convicted of murdering an employe, will be shot today. —— A new Danish Cabinet was formed, with Klaus Bernstein as Premier. —— The International Railway Congress was opened at Berne; fifteen hundred delegates were present. —— Wet and cold weather has caused damage to French crops.

DOMESTIC.—Melville Weston Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, died at his summer home, in Sorrento, Me.; it was said at Beverly that Governor Charles E. Hughes might be appointed to succeed him by President Taft. —— President Taft had an exceedingly busy day in Boston and adjacent cities, reviewing parades and delivering addresses; he returned to Beverly at sundown, much wearied. —— Nineteen were killed and many others wounded in a collision between a freight and passenger train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Middletown, Ohio. —— Rioting in the negro quarters of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Atlanta, St. Louis and other cities followed the outcome of the Jeffries-Johnson fight. —— Reports from various cities showed a decreased number of casualties, due to a "safe and sane" celebration of the day. —— The National Education Association opened its annual convention in Boston; teachers were addressed by President Taft, Governor William M. Kitchen, of North Carolina, and Dr. David Starr Jordan in Harvard Stadium. —— J. Ogden Armour said in Chicago that he did not believe this country would ever see the "$10 hog" again.

CITY.—On arrival here of the White Star liner Baltic, which was in collision with a tank steamer, the passengers denied sensational reports of panic on board. —— The Mayor in his City Hall Park address praised the Independence Day celebration as showing that the spirit of patriotism has not abated one jot or tittle. —— There were fights all over the city between white men and negroes following arguments over the fight at Reno. —— Beneficial effects of the postal savings bank law were commented on in a bank statement —— The official canvass of the cloakmakers' vote showed 18,771 in favor of a general strike and only 650 in opposition. —— Charged with kidnapping his own son, a man was arrested as he walked down the gangplank of an arriving steamship with the boy. —— Three patients in the Post-Graduate Hospital fled down the fire escapes during a scare caused by smoke from a nearby blaze. —— Champ Clark, of Missouri, in an address before the Tammany Society predicted the election of a Democratic House of Representatives. —— The body of a man found in the East River is believed to be that of a Springfield, Mass., salesman who disappeared in this city last February.

THE WEATHER.—Indications today: Fair and continued cool. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 74 degrees.

THE NATION'S BALANCE SHEET.

Striking evidence of the care with which the finances have been administered in the first year of the Taft administration is furnished by the revised Treasury statement, showing a surplus for 1909-'10 of $11,000,000. It was estimated last December by the Treasury Department that the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts would be about $34,000,000. That estimate was based on the supposition that the expenditures for 1909-'10 would be at least $20,000,000 greater than those for 1908-'09. But so strict a watch was kept on outgo and so many savings were made all along the line that the expenditure for 1909-'10 was actually $2,662,000 less than that for the preceding year. In the Postoffice Department a deficit of $19,501,000 was cut to $8,495,000. That more than neutralized the increases in the other accounts due to more liberal appropriations by Congress. Revenue, moreover, was larger by $22,500,000 than the department expected it to be, so that a deficit of $34,000,000 was converted into a surplus of $11,000,000. In addition, the last fiscal year has turned over to the new one an uncollected corporation tax balance of $8,500,000.

The contrast between the Treasury situation a year ago and the Treasury situation to-day is impressive. A year ago there was an excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts of $58,734,954. Revenues had increased $2,000,000 in 1908-'09 and expenditures had increased $34,000,000. In spite of that alarming discrepancy Congress had further inflated the appropriations by from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. The Payne tariff law was enacted in order to enlarge the customs revenue, although many critics complained that it would reduce revenue by excluding imports. The corporation tax was added to guard against contingencies. Still the outlook for an even balance at the end of the year was far from favorable. A gain of $67,000,000 in income has been realized, and $8,500,000 more is in sight from the corporation tax. But without the unexpected reduction in expenditure due to economical management in the federal departments there would have been a balance to the bad when the books closed on Thursday.

Critics of the administration are disposed to sneer at the surplus for the year as artificial, forced by the exclusion of the Panama Canal account from the Treasury's statement of ordinary receipts and expenditures. But that account represents a permanent investment which is being made by the government at the expense of the generations which will enjoy its benefits. It would not be just to pay the cost of the canal out of the proceeds of current taxation, and Congress has sensibly directed that the expense of constructing the isthmian waterway shall be met from the sale of canal bonds. The general fund of the Treasury seems to be at a low ebb at present only because $116,786,000 has been taken from it to prosecute the canal enterprise, every cent of which must be returned as soon as the Panama bonds already authorized are disposed of.

The appropriations for 1910-'11 are $28,000,090 below those for 1909-'10. The Treasury will therefore have easy sailing this year. It ought to increase the surplus of $11,000,000 for the year just ended to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 for the year just begun.

A "SANE FOURTH" AT LAST.

The "sane Fourth" yesterday is a standing rebuke to those who follow the counsels of despair. The annual celebration got worse from year to year, its noise more deafening and the fireworks more fiendish and deadly, despite all the preaching against its barbarism in the press and elsewhere. Its evils seemed to be rooted in human nature as firmly as the evils of any other institution whose improvement is despaired of—in the love of noise and flame and in the weakness of parents. Yet with human nature unchanged, and with very little effort, the old barbarism was practically wiped out, for a day at least, and we hope for good. Large parts of the city were as quiet as they are on Sunday, and where powder was burned the deadly nuisances of the past, the cannon cracker and the bomb, were unheard, and even the ordinary little firecracker was a rarity. For the most part children seemed to enjoy themselves just as much with minor explosives as they used to with charges of powder big enough to blow up a battleship. The saving in wear and tear on the people's nerves shows in the record; the saving of life, limb and property appears in the short accident roll.

Mayor Gaynor deserves congratulations on the success of his plan and on his courage in putting a stop to the general sale of fireworks and directing public attention to a proper celebration of the day. The movement for sanity appears to have been widespread throughout the country, and its success here in New York will give it an enormous impetus everywhere next year. The exercises carried out under the auspices of the Mayor's committee were, on the whole, admirably conceived and executed, when the shortness of the time for preparation and the smallness of the funds available are taken into consideration. They point the way for the future and are susceptible of development by committees earlier in the field and with ampler resources.

A fortunate change in the weather averted the suffering and the casualties which would assuredly have resulted from the parade had the temperature and the humidity been what they were on Saturday. Moreover, the spectacle, fine as it was, allured comparatively few persons to the line of march, and altogether that feature of the celebration which was earnestly opposed through the columns of The Tribune did not justify the sacrifice which the national guard was called on to make. We hope that there will be no compulsory military parade in future years on the Fourth of July.

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

Chief Justice Fuller, who died yesterday at his summer home in Maine, had continued in our time the tradition of long service in that post created by Chief Justices Marshall and Taney. Until Marshall came into the court brief tenure had been the rule for its presiding justices. John Jay served only six years. He was succeeded by John Rutledge, the only Chief Justice to sit by a recess appointment. He presided over one term before the Senate had a chance to act on his nomination, and, his mind having become affected by the time Congress assembled, the Senate rejected him. Oliver Ellsworth held the office only three years, resigning it after he had been sent to France on a diplomatic mission. Marshall's great success in expanding the powers and influence of the court was due largely to his unbroken tenure of thirty-four years. Taney, who followed, held the office twenty-eight years. Chief Justice Fuller approached their records with a service of twenty-two years. His two immediate predecessors had shorter terms—Morrison R. Waite one of fourteen years and Salmon P. Chase one of only nine years.

Most of the Chief Justices were figures of national importance at the time they were appointed. When Mr. Fuller was nominated in 1888 by President Cleveland he was almost unknown outside the Chicago courts, and adverse comment was heard on the selection of a comparatively inconspicuous lawyer, whose only public experience had been gained as a member of the Illinois Legislature and as a delegate to four Democratic national conventions. The nomination reached the Senate on April 30, 1888, was warmly opposed in the Judiciary Committee and was not favorably acted on until July 20 following. But in his long and useful service on the bench Mr. Fuller thoroughly disproved the notion that only a statesman or a lawyer who had been conspicuous in national politics could be transformed into a successful Chief Justice. It would be extravagant to rank him with Marshall or Taney as a moulder of the court's policy. But in discharging the duties of his great office he displayed in a high degree capacity, balance, dignity, consistency and all the other qualities which combine to form the true judicial temperament. He soon won the respect and esteem of the country, which has long thought of him as worthily maintaining the best traditions of the chief justiceship.

In estimating his work as a judge it must be remembered that in his political ideas and sympathies he was somewhat out of touch with the period in which he lived. He was a Democrat in Maine at the time the Free Soil agitation was carrying that state away from its old political moorings. He remained a Democrat in Illinois and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated General George B. McClellan for the Presidency and declared that the war for the Union was a failure. He was also a delegate to the conventions which nominated Greeley, Tilden and Hancock.

Facts like these explain his adherence to ideas and theories of government more in harmony with the period of his early youth than with that of his maturity. In the court he represented a survival of the repressive strict construction notions of Taney, which had been swept aside by the rising sentiment of nationalism. He was nearly always to be found in his judgments on the side—generally the minority—which wanted to restrain Congress in the use of powers not explicitly granted in the Constitution. Two typical instances of his attitude are furnished in his dissent from the insular cases decisions and the decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger. He exercised a negative rather than a positive force in constitutional interpretation. But even in a court the attitude of a minority ought to be felt, and that duty fell appropriately to the Chief Justice, who lucidly explained the opposition's reasons for attacking decisions which marked the steady progress of nationalization. On questions not involving the issue of state rights and national sovereignty Chief Justice Fuller's leadership in the court had more opportunity to make itself felt. He was an accomplished jurist and a felicitous commentator. His learning, culture, courtesy and industry will be missed in the court of which he was so long the head and in which he was one of the most amiable and engaging figures.

DRUGS, HERE AND THERE.

Amid the various measures of reform which are being executed in China with the deliberate but systematic and inexorable thoroughness which is characteristic of that extraordinary people conspicuous place must be given to the suppression of the opium traffic and habit, partly because of the magnitude of the evil which is thus being combated, partly because of its intrinsic nature, which makes it one of the most difficult of all to deal with, and partly because of the unquestionably great degree of success which is being attained. The most authoritative reports are to the effect that China is tremendously in earnest in this matter and is rapidly moving toward complete extinction of that which has for generations been regarded as her characteristic and ineradicable vice.

It was highly gratifying, as we have said before, that the United States was foremost in the international action which was recently taken for the encouragement and aid of China in this great reform. But it might be asked what it would profit this country to aid China to get rid of the drug habit and itself fall a victim thereto. Certainly the official statistics and estimates of our own government, as presented the other day to the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association, are sufficiently ominous to set us to thinking seriously upon the subject. It is disquieting, to say the least, to know that the importation of opium is increasing nearly three times as rapidly as our population, that three-fourths of the imports, or 300,000 pounds a year, are illegitimately used by "drug fiends," chiefly in the form of morphine, and that 68,000 pounds a year are smoked by Americans, besides the larger quantity smoked by Chinese in this country. Equally unpleasant is it to know that 135,000 ounces of cocaine are illegitimately used in this country every year.

These figures would be sufficiently suggestive of evil to call for prompt and vigorous measures of abatement if they meant nothing more than the physical detriment which such use of drugs must cause. But that is not the worst of it. The connection between drug habits and mental and moral deterioration is close and certain. Nearly one-half of the criminals in this country, we are told, are addicted to drug habits, and the expert belief is that the habit is in a large proportion of cases the directly inducing cause of the crime. With such conditions confronting us, there appears to be imperative need of the strictest practicable governmental regulation of the traffic in certain drugs and of the imposition of heavy penalties for illicit sale of them. There are scarcely two more valuable drugs in the whole materia medica than opium and cocaine, and there are not two more pernicious if improperly used. The healing of the people demands that they shall be supplied for that purpose in undoubted purity and at the lowest possible price. The physical and moral welfare of the people demands that their unwarranted and illicit use shall be prevented by every legal means within the power of government.

RIVALS IN CANADIAN TRADE.

The complaint has often been made that Americans permit themselves to be outstripped in the South American markets by failing to adapt their products and also their business methods to the needs and wishes of the purchasers; and the complaint is well founded. Now it is interesting and in a measure confirmatory of that complaint to find almost precisely the same reason alleged for the failure of British manufacturers to compete successfully with Americans in the Canadian, and especially the western Canadian, markets. Of course, Canadians as loyal imperialists prefer to purchase British goods, and they make a tariff discrimination of one-third in their favor. Yet American goods far outstrip British in actual use, and imports from America are growing more rapidly than from Great Britain.

Some of the reasons for this are suggested by Mr. Arthur Hawkes, of Toronto, in an article in the current "Nineteenth Century and After." The United States and Canada are so much alike, at least agriculturally, that what is suitable for one is suitable for the other. In making implements for the Dakotas we are making them with equal acceptability for Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and as we make them in such vast quantities for our home market we are able to flood the Dominion market with them, to the exclusion of transatlantic competitors. That does not mean that Americans have adapted themselves to Canadian wants as we have argued they should adapt themselves to South American wants, but merely that circumstances have made Canadian and American wants so much alike that special adaptation is not necessary.

There are other reasons for American supremacy, including the unwillingness, or at least the failure of Englishmen to adopt as acceptable business methods as Americans do, all of which, however, Mr. Hawkes thinks it worth while to try measurably to overcome, "unless the "blessed faculty of adaptation has forsaken the British race." In this, at the risk of encouraging rivals, we must agree with Mr. Hawkes, though we should think that in any case the factors of proximity and still more of resemblance would continue to operate powerfully in our favor. We have no doubt that British manufacturers could produce agricultural implements and machinery just as good as ours and just as well suited to Canadian needs. But the trouble is that in doing so they would be making them not also for their own home market, as do our manufacturers, but exclusively for the export trade, and in that they would obviously be at a marked disadvantage. The alternative shrewdly suggested by Mr. Hawkes is much more promising, namely, that British capital should be invested in Canada for the founding and development of manufactories which would enable the Dominion to supply her own demand. In that course we should recognize much more formidable rivalry than that with which we are now confronted.

CONGRESS AND CONSERVATION.

The withdrawal by President Taft of nearly eight and a half millions of acres of public lands, comprising water power sites and mineral deposits, including those in Alaska, merely validates the previous withdrawal of those lands by President Roosevelt and by President Taft himself. This action is taken under the law passed at the recent session of Congress specifically conferring upon the President authority to make such withdrawals. Whether or not the President had such power before was a matter of dispute. The preceding administration held that he had. Mr. Taft, who is an excellent lawyer, had his doubts, but followed the precedent set by his predecessor. Senator Nelson, chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, on the other hand, was the author of an elaborate opinion asserting the existence of the requisite authority. In this situation of doubt the important policy of conservation was felt to rest on an insecure basis, especially since the question of the President's authority was on the way to the Supreme Court for adjudication. The passage of the recent law and Mr. Taft's action under it remove that element of doubt and put conservation on a firm foundation.

What shall be done with the resources conserved is a question that remains unanswered, for Congress contented itself with merely establishing the legality of conservation. The present impractical locking up of resources, however, will not long be tolerated. Conservation calls for a plan of development, and it will be easier to bring Congress to provide one, now that by its own act in authorizing the withdrawals it has assumed responsibility for the policy of conservation. If public resources lie idle it will no longer be possible for the Senator or Representative to point a scornful finger at some "unpractical idealist" in the chair of a bureau chief. The responsibility is no longer divided. It rests upon Congress.

One was born in a log cabin, and the other as a youth slept on a pallet of straw; yet the eyes of the world were on them yesterday. This shows how an ambitious young man not afraid to fight may rise and become great.

A picture in the current issue of "Illuminating Engineering" of the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives in Washington shows the room lighted with lamps so arranged that their direct radiations do not reach the eye. The light is thrown upward and reflected from the ceiling. A few years ago a similar experiment was tried in a big English factory where powerful electric arcs were in use. The employes complained that the light was so dazzling as to be uncomfortable—not to say painful—and yet that the machines at which they worked were not so distinctly visible as could be desired. Every time light is reflected a little is absorbed and lost. However, experience has led to the discovery that in many cases less electricity or gas is required to perform a given service if the source of the light it generates is concealed and a judicious use is made of reflectors. The real value of illumination, it now appears, is not always proportionate to its intensity. It is often feasible by the right procedure to secure better practical results and yet reduce consumption. Sometimes the saving would not offset the cost of the reflectors. In other cases ground glass or corrugated globes might so diffuse the light as to serve the purpose. But architects would do well to keep the matter in mind when advising the installation of artificial lighting systems.

The Hon. Champ Clark told the unterrified at Tammany Hall yesterday that a Democrat "is a man who believes "in Democratic principles and who votes "the Democratic ticket." That definition must have seemed a "barren ideality" to most of those present, who would greatly prefer to define a Democrat as "a man entitled to hold office under a Democratic administration."

Even the weather became sane!

Senator Charles A. Culberson has spent $27 to secure a renomination in the Texas primary. Yet there are those who say that the direct nomination system necessarily entails a heavy drain upon candidates. The merit and popularity of a candidate have a good deal to do with making his primary campaign expenditures light.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the group surrounding the Mayor on the reviewing stand in City Hall Park while the parade was passing yesterday was a man who said when the head of the procession appeared: "Now watch for inappropriate music," and as he said it the first band started "Garryowen." Then came "There'll Be a Hot Time," several musical inquiries as to the whereabouts of one "Kelly," "Dixie," "Maryland" and popular quicksteps, but until the 69th Regiment entered the park not a strain of patriotic music was heard except "Yankee Doodle" by the band opposite the Mayor, and this was keenly appreciated. The band of the 69th played "The Red, White and Blue" and secured a rousing cheer for the regiment. There was no lack of appropriate music, however, at the exercises which followed on the City Hall steps.

Bookkeeper—The fact that your grandfather has married again seems to please you, Bobbie.
Office Boy—I guess yes. Ain't I got another grandmother ter die now when I want ter go to the ball game?—Boston Transcript.

"Kneading dough with the feet still prevails in some Italian shops in New York," according to an official report of the New York Department of Labor. The report adds that "our inspectors have essayed to stop it, but have not been sustained by the department, for the reason that there is nothing positively illegal or necessarily unsanitary in the practice." There may be nothing necessarily unsanitary in the custom, but few people care to eat bread that is so literally "kneaded with the sweat of men." Miss Mary Brown Sumner, in "The Survey," for reasons that may well be imagined, hopes that the Jewish and German bakers may win the recognition of their union because it will lead to a further step—"to demand in New York, as in other cities, shops which are not in cellars, which is characteristic of the factories as well as the small shops; to refuse to bake with adulterated food materials such as egg and milk substitutes; to force on their own members cleanliness in their persons and their work, as they have done in Germany; and finally to form some kind of an amalgamation with the Italian union that will put at the disposal of these helpless workers the resources of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers."

"Johnnie!"
"Yes'm?"
"Why are you sitting on that boy's face?"
"Why, I"——
"Did I not tell you to always count a hundred before you gave way to passion and struck another boy?"
"Yes'm, and I'm doin' it; I'm just sittin' on his face so he'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred."—Houston Post.

An elderly man who had seen the sane Independence Day parade and who had witnessed no similar demonstration since he was a boy "'way down East," was asked how it had impressed him and said: "The thought that struck me most forcibly," he said, "was how the people neglect to salute the flag when it is carried by. Of course, I liked the military, even if most of the officers did salute in a sloppy way, but the best thing in line was the High School boy. There should have been more of him. And then the street cleaners, with their military step and carriage and their well kept teams! What a showing would the mail wagons and their drivers make next to them! If a private business concern had the job to keep the streets clean would the men look as these did, or would their teams looks as well, or would they make as much pay? Uncle Sam should have looked on to-day. The boys, the military, the street cleaners, the firemen—they were all fine, but the greatest sight was Chief Croker, hat in hand, bowing right and left."

Professor of History—Reginald, I shall expect you to write an essay on the French Revolution.
Indolent Student—Why do you ask me to do that, professor? Isn't Carlyle's "French Revolution" good enough?—Chicago Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REGRETS THE COBB BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I believe that the primary election propositions of Governor Hughes are almost or quite the only unwise propositions of his public life. I am not in public life, but I have watched public opinion during fifty years. I am firmly convinced that the adoption of the Cobb bill by the Legislature would have been a great political misfortune. I am also convinced that no such plan would have secured the votes of a quarter of the members of the Legislature had not it been proposed and advocated by Governor Hughes, for nothing weaker than the persuasive powers of that extraordinary man could have made any material progress in its support.

It is also my opinion that only a minority of the members of the Republican party in this state favor any such plan, and that not a quarter of the voters would go spontaneously to the polls and vote for it if by so doing they could enact it into law. It was an artificially worked up scheme, without any real public initiative back of it. Now that Hughes is soon going out of political campaigning, the subject ought to be dropped.

I regard Colonel Roosevelt as the greatest man now living anywhere, and it is a deep sorrow to me that Governor Hughes persuaded him at the last moment, when success was utterly impossible, to endeavor impulsively to induce the Legislature to reverse its former action on the subject. I honor Speaker Wadsworth for declining to stultify himself utterly; and I also honor all the others of our chosen lawmakers for likewise declining. A legislature is not a mere rubber stamp for a Governor or for any other superman. Benevolent despotism is not Americanism.

ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, July 2, 1910.

A CALL TO ARMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The approaching Congressional canvass and the unanimous action of the late Grand Army of the Republic encampment of the State of New York suggest that every Union veteran plan now to get upon his party delegation of his election district to the Congressional convention, with a view to naming a candidate who will be pledged before the nomination to work and vote to keep the Capitol and the District of Columbia free from public secession emblems.

The presence of the uniformed statue of General Robert E. Lee before the very altar of the reunited country is a reversal of history, a national stultification before the world, a reassertion of a principle that cost much to defeat, a discount of all Union efforts and a menace to the future. Let all Union sentiment, South, North, East and West, unite to go forward, not backward.

'61 TO '65.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1910.

THE MILITIA FOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent O. N. Duty—which evidently means Owe No Duty, as Rahway has not public spirit enough to have one company in the organized militia—who calmly claims to speak for the entire population of New Jersey, is evidently one of those patriots who is "willing that all his wife's relations should go to war," and, like the wife of old "Fuss and Feathers" (oldtimers will remember that division general), would sit in a window and say: "Run 'em around again, pa; I like to see 'em run."

The "milishy" of that period, with its politics, picnics and drinking bouts, when to be an officer was simply to be a good fellow and "set them up for the boys," has passed away, and we now have the "organized militia," equipped for service by the United States and called upon by the United States for such service, which requires all the time and study that the average business man can give. They should be kept for service and not ordered to make silly and useless parades for the gratification and glory of a few politicans who can sit in the shade and view them.

The order has been given. The order will be obeyed, but its effect will long be felt when it comes to the re-enlisting of valuable officers and men. Recruiting is hard enough now, with the ever increasing requirements of the United States officers, but when it is realized that enlistment means giving up all of the principal holidays in the year for useless parades the thinking man will not enlist.

Mr. Owe No Duty shows by his letter that he has never been on duty, but is simply an egotist, claiming to speak for his state.

VETERAN.

Newark, N. J., July 2, 1910.

ALREADY PROVIDED FOR.

From The Rome Sentinel.

Judge E. C. Emerson, of Watertown, suggests that the Legislature provide for a state referendum on the primary question. No legislative action is necessary. Such a referendum is going to take place on November 8, 1910.

A KENTUCKY DISASTER.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Kentucky has been deluged with water and the mint crop is destroyed, while tobacco is more promising than ever. Incidentally there hasn't been a first class family feud batch of murders for five days. This is all the news from Kentucky at present.

PREVENTING OVERCROWDED JAILS

From The Boston Globe.

Virginia has just put into operation a new anti-cussing law, and the dressmakers are working night and day making gowns hook up in front.

HIGH COMEDY.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

The "hot indignation" of the New York Legislature over "dictation by a boss"—meaning Mr. Roosevelt's letter in favor of direct primaries—is the most amusing bit of high comedy that Wadsworth, Woodruff, Barnes and the other pirates have ever put over. Tweed and Kelly must be smiling benignantly down upon the younger savans in the science of fooling the people.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their country place at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Duncan Elliott, now first lieutenant of the 8th Cavalry, has rejoined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, from the mounted service school at Fort Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor are booked to sail to-day for Europe; also Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Bowker.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr., leave town to-morrow for Saratoga.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill is due here to-day from Europe, and on her arrival will go at once to Newport for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton have sailed for Antwerp, and will spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are booked to sail for Europe on July 19. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in town yesterday in connection with the municipal celebration of Independence Day.

The little daughter of Dom Miguel of Braganza and of his American wife, who was Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, was christened yesterday in London, receiving the names Therese Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting leave Tuxedo to-day for Beverly, Mass., where they have leased Pitch Pine Hall for the summer months.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her little boy are booked to sail to-morrow for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Hyde leave Liverpool for home on Saturday next by the Lusitania.

Among those due here on Thursday or Friday by the Mauretania are Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson is in London at the Ritz; also Justice and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, President Nicholas Murray Butler and Judge Clinton Gray are also in London, at the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have gone to Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Lord and Lady Suffolk leave town to-day for Chicago to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who are at Newport on board their yacht, the Warrior, sail from there on Thursday for the St. Lawrence.

Miss Carol Harriman, who has been confined by illness to her home in East 69th street, has recovered sufficiently to be able to leave town for Arden, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud leave town to-day for Nantucket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey have been spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at their place at Westbury, Long Island.

Mrs. John Sloane and her son, John Sloane, are staying with Mrs. William E. S. Griswold at Greenwich, Conn.

J. Bowers Lee has been spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court, their place at Lenox, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 4.—The annual club luncheon at the Lenox Club to-day followed the annual meeting of the Lenox Club and its auxiliary clubs, the Lenox Golf Club, Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club and the Berkshire Hunt. At the meeting it was decided to hold the annual races of the Berkshire Hunt on the Lee Pleasure Park, Saturday, September 17.

The Lenox Club elected these officers: President, Captain John S. Barnes; vice-president, Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf; secretary, Dr. Henry P. Jaques; treasurer, George W. Folsom; board of governors—John S. Barnes, George W. Folsom, Richard C. Greenleaf, George B. Blake, Henry P. Jaques, Frederic S. Delafield, Charles Lanier and John E. Parsons.

Officers of the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club chosen are: President, David Lydig; secretary, Samuel Frothingham; treasurer, Giraud Foster; executive committee—John E. Alexandre, David Lydig, William D. Sloane, Henry P. Jaques, John S. Barnes and Giraud Foster.

The officers of the Lenox Golf Club elected are: President, William D. Sloane; secretary, Giraud Foster; treasurer, Robert W. Patterson.

The Berkshire Hunt elected these officers: President, Giraud Foster; secretary, Newbold Morris; treasurer, Samuel Frothingham; executive committee—Joseph W. Burden, Chester G. Burden and Frederick Bull.

Among those at the luncheon were Giraud Foster, Samuel Frothingham, John E. Alexandre, Dr. William L. Armstrong, John S. Barnes, J. Sanford Barnes, jr., James Barnes, Lindsay Fairfax, Richard C. Greenleaf, Marshall R. Kernochan, Charles Lanier, Newbold Morris, David T. Dana, Herbert Parsons, John E. Parsons, Henry H. Pease, H. T. Procter, Malcolm D. Sloane, S. Parkman Shaw, George E. Turnure, Francis Bullard, Grenville L. Winthrop and Frederick S. Delafield.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane entertained at dinner to-night at Elm Court and following the dinner there was a gorgeous display of fireworks. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Francis L. V. Hoppin and J. Bowers Lee were among the guests.

There was a Fourth of July celebration at St. Helen's Home for Fresh Air Children at Interlaken to-day, in which John E. Parsons, the founder of the home, took part. A number of the cottagers motored to the home for the exercises.

Mrs. George H. Morgan has returned to Ventfort Hall from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Belz Hoover, H. C. Jackson, M. R. Belz Hoover and J. Snedeker, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Bell, Fountain T. Bell, W. H. Davidge and Mrs. Sarony, of New York, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Courtney and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. England, of New York, are registered at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Henry S. Lake, who lives at Sherry's, New York, lost an automobile bag containing valuable jewels on one of the Lenox highways yesterday, and has offered a large reward for their return. Mr. and Mrs. Lake were motoring in the Berkshires, and were at Hotel Aspinwall when the loss was discovered.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 4.—Mrs. James P. Kernochan took the lead in the Fourth of July social entertaining to-day with a large lawn reception. This is an annual event of Mrs. Kernochan on the Fourth, and her estate was thronged. As an attraction Mrs. Kernochan had prepared a temporary stage, on which was given an entertainment.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dinner party at Rose Cliff this evening in honor of her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., who is a guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon this afternoon. Dinners were given by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Gordon King, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. P. S. Brugière, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

The Newport Clambake Club opened today with a "bake" for a large number of members.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Pembroke Jones and his guest, Henry Walters; Herbert Parsons and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Knapp, guests of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James; T. McIlvaine, G. M. Congdon, Dudley Davis, who has joined his family with Mrs. William Grosvenor; B. Hayes Brooke, jr., H. C. Brayton, a guest of James Laurens Van Alen; Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Audrey Hoffman, Oliver Harriman, E. C. Potter, Jesse E. Waid, James G. Blaine, 3d, Stephen H. Noyes, Kenneth Castleman, U. S. N.; Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. John Rutledge.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney have arrived at their cottage, on Leroy avenue.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has arranged to give a series of dinners in the near future.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind observed her birthday anniversary to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Mrs. Benjamin Clyde and E. Hayes Brooke, jr., all members of the Philadelphia colony here, went to Narragansett Pier to-day to attend the Randolph-Fell wedding.

NEGRO SCORES ROOSEVELT

He Can Never Atone for the Brownsville Affair, Says Orator.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, July 4.—In his lecture on "The Building of the Republic," in Faneuil Hall this morning, James F. Wolff, the first negro to deliver a Fourth of July oration in Boston, covered a wide range.

In speaking of the Brownsville affair Mr. Wolff said: "The saddest and most unjust thing ever done to an American soldier was the discharge of that battalion of heroes without honor by President Roosevelt. It is the one great act of injustice done during his administration for which he can never atone. These men were loyal and devoted soldiers, with years of honorable service in peace and in war. Many wore the badge of honor for heroic service in battle. Time will yet rectify this wrong."

While treating of the subject of his oration Mr. Wolff said: "The greatest man of his period was George Washington. Although lacking the brilliancy of such men as Napoleon, he immeasurably surpassed them in sober judgment, usefulness to his country and lack of desire to rule others for the sake of increasing his own importance."

FRENCH CROPS THREATENED.

Paris, July 4.—The continuous wet and cold weather for the last month is causing much anxiety for the French cereal crops. Some regions report that the damage already is serious, while in others the situation is critical.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

New York has adopted Chief Kohler's "golden rule." It's Russia's turn now.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sleeping in the street is the latest fad in New York tenement circles.—Baltimore Sun.

It would not take long to solve the problem of the "yellow peril" in New York if the police would stand aside and permit the rival tongs to fight it out.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

New York has resolved that it has no "white slave" industry, but that is no indication that the millennium is going to start over there in the near future.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New York hotel proposes to use air that has been forced through ice water, but if the patronage of the smart set is aimed at, why not force it through iced champagne and give a fellow a sensation for his money?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Forty-four scrubwomen have been laid off by the city of New York. In our opinion any town must be in a pretty bad way when it has to discharge its scrubwomen.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A wealthy merchant from Hayti went to New York to spend $10,000, but they discovered he had trachoma and impounded him before he got a chance to spring himself. It would have been more in keeping with New York custom to let him blow the money first and examine him for trachoma afterward.—Houston Post.

New York is trying to make up its mind whether it wants a world's fair three years hence, and there seems to be a strong sentiment against it. The truth is that personally they are great inconveniences, and commercially expositions are of very dubious value.—Philadelphia Record.

THE TERMS IN MANCHURIA

Russia to Make Public Text of Japanese Convention.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The Foreign Office has decided to communicate to the United States, China and other interested powers the Russo-Japanese convention covering railway and other interests in Manchuria. The agreement will be given to the newspapers after its transmission to other governments.

This Russo-Japanese convention is supposed to have been in contemplation for a long time and to have been one of the objects of the journey to Harbin made by Prince Ito, which resulted in his assassination. Probably Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways resulted in hastening the completion of what is reported to amount to a defensive alliance of the two nations as far as the protection of their Manchurian interests is concerned.

The convention will consist, first, of a brief general statement with reference to the determination of the two governments to maintain jointly the status quo in Manchuria, both territorial and administrative, and to co-ordinate the railroad interests there, and, second, a detailed technical agreement between the Eastern Chinese Railway Corporation and the South Manchurian Railroad Corporation regulating the direction and division of the traffic between Vladivostok and Dalny, and establishing advantageous through rates on the railroads, Russia and Japan to adjust several pending questions.

The traffic agreement is designed to enable the railroads to develop the territory more profitably, subordinating local developments to the general plan. Vladivostok will thereby gain a share in the export of the grain and bean crops of Japan. It is intended to operate lines which will later be constructed as feeders to the existing trunk lines.

RAILWAY CONGRESS OPENED.

Berne, July 4.—The Eighth International Railway Congress opened here to-day. Fifteen hundred delegates, representing government and private railways of nearly every civilized country, are present. The United States is represented by sixty railway experts. Among them are Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific; George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Theodore N. Ely, chief of motive power of the Pennsylvania, and Arthur Hale, secretary of the American Railway Association. The members of the International Commission received the delegates this morning, and Robert Comtesse, the President of Switzerland, welcomed the visitors to the hall of parliament.

PANAMA ELECTION RETURNS.

Panama, July 4.—A heavy thunderstorm yesterday afternoon prevented the collection of election returns from many districts. The reports received this morning assure the election of the Republican coalition candidates. There were no disturbances worthy of note.