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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: After a warlike debate over the bill appropriating \$125,000 for the erection of a monument at Vicksburg to the memory of the sailors of the Confederate navy, the Senate adjourned early. House: The House was not in session. FOREIGN.—Revolutionist victories were gained in Hayti, and the situation was reported critical; a United States gunboat has been ordered to Hayti; Anzures, Bolivar and Magdalena were reported about to make an attempt to secede from the Republic of Colombia; Ex-Shah Mohammed Ali landed in Persia in an attempt to regain the throne from which he was deposed; Emperor Francis Joseph, opening the Reichsrath in Vienna, referred to his country's friendly relations with all the powers and to the Austrian military organization within the Austrian empire; France made diplomatic representations to Spain on the subject of the indignity offered to its consuls in the Alcazar, Morocco; The Tory leaders decided to permit the veto bill as amended to pass its third reading in the House of Lords; Dr. Hermann Adler, chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British empire, died in London.

DOMESTIC.—Charles Franklin and Gilbert E. Perkins, detectives, were indicted by a federal grand jury at Erie, Pa., charged with attempting the blackmail of Charles H. Strover, an Erie merchant; Charles Hickman, who was to have been hanged at Erie, Penn., for the murder of his wife, died at the gallows; Several thousand persons attended the funerals of the twenty-one miners killed by an explosion in the shaft of the Cascade Coal and Coke Company, Erie, Pa.; A man was rescued from drowning near Manitou, Col., by Miss Rachel Cohen, of New York, his fiancée; Jersey City rejected the commission of Governor Woodrow Wilson to a majority of 1,309 votes; The opinion prevailed at Washington that Dr. Wiley would not be removed from the office of chief of the Bureau of Chemistry; The Lorimer investigating committee met and listened to a mass of contradictory testimony from a number of witnesses.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and uneven; An attempt was made to force the Interborough company for the latter to make a new subway proposal at a special meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day; The cases of cholera and health authorities in New England said the disease would not spread; The Mayor and federal city experts will accompany Dr. Doty on an inspection of the city to-day; The investigation before the Governor's commission revealed the fact that more records were missing; There was a sharp decline in the price of the New York City bonds; The dominant feature of the President's message to Congress was emphasized at the Congress committee's hearing, but no light was thrown on the subject of political contributions; District Attorney General took the first step in the attempt to send Lee Trust officials to jail; The cost of making a prima donna was revealed in the testimony of Marie Francis Berg, whose father, a railroad president, sued her stepfather, C. De Maecht, for \$7,200, to which the latter put in a counter claim for \$5,000.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 63.

A VERDICT WANTED. A few weeks ago a savage newspaper attack was made on Commissioner William Williams, under whose management the Immigration service at Ellis Island was declared to be brutal, blundering and imbecile. Thereupon, with suspicious promptness, Representative Sulzer, of this city, introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry by means of which he presumably hoped to make Mr. Williams odious, and last week the Committee on Rules took testimony to determine whether or not there should be an investigation by the Committee on Immigration or a special committee of the House. There for the present the matter rests, but we hope it will not be permitted to rest there long.

At the preliminary hearing referred to, while it was abundantly proven that Congress had grossly neglected the duty of providing for the Immigration service at this port in an adequate manner, nothing whatsoever was shown that even tended to discredit the integrity, efficiency and humanity of Commissioner Williams. The case against him, so far as that hearing went, broke down completely and left Mr. Sulzer in the position, which some men would find embarrassing, of having eagerly fathered charges for which he could not supply even a plausible basis. In short, of having gone more mad a ridiculous figure of himself. Meanwhile, however, he and those who had supplied him with ammunition which couldn't be made to go off are understood to be muttering that the circumstances were unfavorable for the production of facts which would shine out effulgently if a real investigation were ordered. Very well, let a real investigation be ordered if any responsible and disinterested servant of truth believes there is reasonable need of one. Commissioner Williams does not object to such an investigation, though he thinks it would involve a considerable waste of time which he and the committee that would conduct it might put to much better use. But if the affair is to be dropped at the preliminary stage which has now been completed, he demands, and has a right to demand, that the decision of the Committee on Rules shall be made in terms which properly conform to and denote the result of the hearing held last week.

BADLY MIXED.

The Senate Democrats who voted for the campaign publicity bill, as enlarged and strengthened in the upper house, innocently contributed to an exposure of the inconsistency of the Democratic party's attitude toward the regulation of corrupt practices in the election of Senators as well as Representatives. The Democrats in the House protested when the publicity bill of 1910 was passed that it did not go far enough. They wanted a stringent federal law restricting the use of money in the election of members of the two branches, and charged the Republican Senate with unwillingness to close the door against corruption and excessive expenditure in the choice of members of the national Legislature by a drastic use of federal power.

But when the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives became a majority it not only refused to bring primary elections within the scope of a corrupt practices and publicity bill, but submitted an amendment to the federal Constitution intended to extinguish the power of the national government to regulate the processes by which members of Congress are chosen, so far as the Senate is concerned. Seven Southern Senators refused on Monday to vote for the amended bill, because they realized that to do so would make ridiculous their contention that state primaries should not be interfered with and that the federal government should surrender entire control of Senate elections to the states. But seventeen others unblushingly disregarded the arguments which they had made against a modification of the House amendment for the direct election of Senators which would leave the power of federal supervision unimpaired.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bailey recently had a controversy in the Senate over the question whether, if the control of Senate elections were to be vested exclusively in the states, Congress could pass public law and corrupt practices legislation affecting the choice of Senators. Mr.

—a result which, moreover, does not concern him alone. If the inquiry is to end here, it is of general public importance that a judgment shall be rendered which can be appealed to, which will be decisive and which will shut the mouths of those who, having failed to produce their proofs, would like to continue their insinuations.

If the Committee on Rules is ready to render such a judgment, it will be well to have the incident promptly closed in that way. If not, a thorough-going investigation ought to be ordered. Nobody, and least of all Mr. Williams, wants the affair to disappear in a cloud of uncertainty which would encourage Mr. Sulzer and his friends to hope that another time they might be lucky enough to draw lightning.

GOVERNOR AND PRIMARIES.

If Governor Dix had interested himself earlier in the passage of direct primaries legislation he might have exercised considerable influence for the adoption of the system this year, but his reference to the subject in his first message was perfunctory and no bill has been prepared which is known to have his entire approval and in behalf of which he has exerted himself. Moreover, he has adopted the method of trading with the political "bosses" to secure the passage of bills, and for direct primary legislation he has nothing to offer the "bosses" except the approval of their own consciences.

Of his present message it may be said that it rings true, but is indefinite. To speak of the demand for direct primaries as a "reasonable and righteous demand" is to use much stronger language than the Governor has used before, and his telling the Legislature that "the people of the state have accepted in good faith the declaration of the political parties, and especially the declaration of the Rochester convention, to mean a primary law state-wide in its application and operation and insuring to party voters the right to nominate practically all candidates for 'elective offices,'" shows that the Governor at least is not disposed to dodge the obligation of his party.

But it would be perfectly possible for the Legislature to pass a direct primary bill which would satisfy the indefinite language of the Governor's message and yet defend the real ends of the direct system. The Governor speaks of the necessity of an official primary ballot. Will any form of ballot satisfy him, provided it is "official"? Tammany can provide an official ballot that will insure to the "bosses" as complete control of popular nominations as they now exercise over nominations by convention. But, whatever the Legislature does, it is a gain for the cause of this reform to have Governor Dix interest himself in it even to this extent and at this late hour.

PROMISE AND FULFILLMENT.

When Governor Dix was urging the reorganization of the State Highway Commission he objected that the old system was unbusinesslike. What was needed was a single administrator, associated with a commission whose functions would be solely advisory. The single administrator was to be the "best road builder" to be found anywhere in the country. What the state has got as a result of the reorganization, however, is something vastly different from what the Governor promised. The administrative head of the department is seventy years old, has had a limited experience in road construction, is certainly not an expert in it, and is far from being the best road builder to be found anywhere.

Mr. Cutlin owes his appointment, according to the general understanding, to the State Engineer and Surveyor, a member of the advisory commission, whose functions are something more than advisory. Thus the control of the advisory commission, which it was said would remain in the hands of the Governor through its having on it two of the Governor's appointees, passes over to the State Engineer and Surveyor, through his having his creature associated with him on it; and the real control of the administration of highways will pass into the same hands.

ADVISORY COMMISSION.

The Governor's speeches and messages advocating his reform totally misrepresented his purpose, if he had when he made them any such purpose as that which he has just carried out. Why wasn't what has been done done honestly and directly by an act in terms turning over the building of highways to the State Engineer and Surveyor, without all the humbug about the "greatest road builder" extant, "single headed administration" and "advisory commissions"?

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Bacon argued that it could, because the Senate would still remain "the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." But Mr. Bailey answered that he could not find in that grant of authority any warrant for making election laws applying not only to possible Senators, but to persons whose "elections, returns and qualifications" could never be submitted to the Senate. The constitutional clause giving the Senate the right to pass upon the eligibility of its own members was plainly intended to confer an authority exercisable only after such members were elected. But even were it to be admitted that it authorized Congress to pass a law providing that nobody should be a Senator who had spent more than \$10,000 for campaign purposes, such a law, in the absence of any federal power to regulate elections, could not apply to Senate candidates who were defeated, and would therefore afford no general and equal protection against campaign abuses.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bailey both voted against the amended bill, so that they now probably agree that to support it would make ridiculous the Democratic contention that Senate elections ought to be regulated exclusively by the states. That remains the official view of the House leaders, and unless they abandon it they will be constrained to oppose the admirable provisions incorporated in the publicity measure by the Senate's almost unanimous action.

A FIRE PREVENTION BILL.

Mayor Gaynor has before him for his action the first remedial legislation that has resulted from the Washington Place fire. The McManus-Herrick bill gives to the Fire Commissioner in this city authority to form a bureau for the prevention of fires. Several bills were introduced in the Legislature to that end, but this bill in its final shape, after many amendments, is felt by those interested in safeguarding the city from a repetition of the Washington Place disaster to be the measure best adapted to the purpose.

It was altered in many respects while pending to embody suggestions made by the committee of safety which was organized as a result of the Washington Place fire. That committee submitted to lawyers in order to make sure that its provisions were workable and constitutional, and the committee is greatly interested in having it become a law, feeling that it represents the utmost which can be done for the safety of the city until an inquiry into conditions has been made by the legislative commission soon to be appointed.

Provisions similar to those contained in the McManus-Herrick bill are embodied in the proposed charter for the city, but the prospects of the charter are uncertain. At any rate, it will not be adopted for several months, and work for the prevention of fires should not be delayed. The bill before Mayor Gaynor has the support of the Citizens Union and the labor organizations as well as of the committee of safety. We hope it will obtain his approval.

OVERLEISURELY.

The Massachusetts solons are in the same fix as our self-sacrificing lawmakers at Albany. They are suffering from what might be called the law of diminishing returns. They have overstayed their salaries and feel aggrieved that they must now serve the state for the mere honor of serving it. Honor is all right in its way, but it butters no parsnips. Being constrained by the constitution, our Albany patriots cannot yet themselves relief. But the Massachusetts legislators, who are not so hampered, recently passed a law increasing the compensation of members of the General Court from \$750 to \$1,000. Governor Foss, who is never happier than when he is dictating veto messages, has frustrated that timely exhibition of the spirit of charity with an eye always open to home necessities, and the General Court is still obliged to peg along on a schedule of plain living and high thinking.

The trouble in Massachusetts is the same that it is here—the Legislature has never learned to economize time and effort, but takes six months to do what it ought to do in two or three months. State legislatures which sit every year become adepts in procrastination. No limit is put upon sessions in this state or in Massachusetts, and the lawmakers feel no spur to steady labor. Most of the other states get along comfortably with sessions every other year, lasting sixty or ninety days, and many citizens are disposed to ask why New York and Massachusetts shouldn't be able to operate on a similar basis, thus saving a good deal of money and closing the door to soldiering on the part of their legislators.

SPIRITS AND OTHER THINGS.

The statement that a physician at Chicago has seen the spirit leave the body of a dying man is sure to be pretty widely condemned as self-congratulatory. If the observer saw something which he took to be the spirit that fact would prove that it was not the spirit, in the opinion of the great majority, who hold that a spirit is essentially imperceptible to material senses. He may have seen something dear to the body at the moment of death or shortly afterward. If he did, the phenomenon was interesting but susceptible of a purely physical explanation.

The explanation is, indeed, suggested by the further and not at all incredible statement that this same physician has repeatedly seen and enabled others to see the so-called "aura" which is believed to surround every human body. It is a familiar doctrine of physiology that every living person is constantly surrounded by a physical but invisible emanation, sometimes called "invisible perspiration." It is equally well known that there is also a continual radiation of heat—a physical phenomenon—from the body. These emanations are invisible to the unaided eye, just as air is, but they are none the less physical in essence and it is credible that they may, through the use of mechanical or other devices, be made visible.

This "aura" might be expected to vary in volume, in color and in other respects according to the physical condition and temperament of the persons from whom it proceeded. It might also be expected to contain, at least in some cases, certain electrical properties, and also actinic energy. The latter is strongly suggested by the experience which countless photographers have had, of catching emanations as well as contact affecting the chemicals on a sensitized plate.

This emanation proceeds from only living bodies, and therefore ceases at or soon after death, just as the bodily heat subsides. It is entirely conceivable,

therefore, that if the "aura" can be made visible, it will be seen in the case of a dying person to fade and vanish. It will, in the words of the Chicago observer, spread from the body and disappear, and further observation of the corpse will reveal no sign of it, just as examination would reveal no sign of bodily heat or beating of the pulse. To say that it is the spirit, and that its disappearance is the flight of life is, however, to verge upon the fantastic. The "aura" is not the spirit, nor the current of life, nor the guiding power, but a product thereof no less physical in origin and character than the warmth which radiates from the body or the perspiration which exudes in visible liquid drops upon the skin. The physical perception of the "aura" is an interesting and ingenious achievement, which may have no little practical value, but it is in no sense a revelation of the soul or a discovery of the ultimate secret of human life.

GOVERNOR DIX TALKS BUSINESS BUT ACTS POLITICIAN.

The movement for the abolition of common public drinking cups is spreading through many states and is doubtless a good thing; but we hope it will be conducted with such discretion as not to leave the public drinkless in the dog days.

An educational exchange of college lecturers between this country and Japan is now announced. At this rate we shall before long have a general exchange all around.

The man who spent fifty-five years of his life in trying to invent a perpetual motion machine wasted his time, but at least did not aggressively harm his fellows. There have been many lives more mispent than his.

Rogers' settlement turns on the question, When is a guarantee not a guarantee?

The relatively even growth of the various sections of the United States is disclosed in the announcement that the centre of population has travelled only thirty-one miles westward and seventenths of a mile northward in the last ten years. The population centre is still about five hundred and fifty miles east of the geographical centre.

IS "GOD HELP THE PUBLIC" A NEW WAY OF SAYING "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED"?

The seventeen year locusts were a miserable failure as a popular sensation. They were in hard luck, for they had to compete with the hot wave, the Legislature at Albany and the Senate at Washington.

Four men sent to jail for publicly speculating in theatre tickets! And the millennium has not come yet!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Medical Record" tells of an analysis by Dr. G. H. Kirby of 1,752 cases of alcoholic insanity of both sexes. The racial divisions recognized were the Irish, German, Italian, negro, Jewish and those born of native parents, all other races being lumped together under one head. Dr. Kirby finds the largest percentage of alcoholic cases (50 per cent) in the Irish; next followed by the German, with 39 per cent, the Italian and the American with 5 per cent each, the negro with 4 per cent, and the Jewish last, with only 0.6 per cent. Alcoholic insanity was most frequent among males in all groups except Americans, where there were as many women as men.

SOUL-SEEKING.

Let students ask, Is it much of a task To picture the soul? Of course, it depends: For psychology's ends To scan Nature's scroll One first must make sure That a soul lives secure In the object in mind Ere pressing the ball Which serves to recall The soul, well defined.

If science seeks truth From the "stars" or "then, forsooth, No picture can come; The soul is a weight They long since put to flight— Or it seems so, by gum! Their plate demand On the folk of the land Makes negatives pale, If tests take a chance With modern finance Then science must fail! A. W. U.

After you have been bragging for a straight hour that you are your own boss and you can do it in the parlor if you want to, doesn't it make you peevish to find she's vanished the floors and you can't get more than four feet into the toilet and have to sleep on a door—Dayton (Ohio) News.

It is well known that the slightest thing is important enough to attract a crowd in New York. It is not surprising, therefore, that an army recruiting sign placed in City Hall Park recently was immediately surrounded by the curious, who wished to read it. One woman, threading her way through the park, noticed the gathering and turned her steps to where humanity buzzed. She read, in letters a foot deep: "Wanted, able bodied men, of good character and temperate habits." Without reading any further she passed on, not, however, before a bystander heard her unconsciously phrase the thought: "Guess I'll have to post some such bill as that myself before very long!"

The Inquisitive Guest—I suppose you would like to get a job in a restaurant patronized by millionaires, where you'd get big tips.

The Obedient Waiter—No, sir, I'd have to have a large number of girls to get more than four feet into the toilet.—Toledo Blade.

"The Standard of Taste" is the subject of an essay in a government periodical by Ola Aalen, in the course of which she says: "While there exists in Germany, as elsewhere, a large number of young women whose inclination must be turned to wages earning, there are a large number of girls of leisure who have time to cultivate their tastes and opportunities of doing so for the mere pleasure to be derived therefrom. Not every girl is compelled to spend her life in the rush and bustle of a business or a profession; luxury provides them with just as good chances of developing their individuality as wage earning. Thus, the girl whose taste leads her to sport may make out the aim of her life. In the lecture room there are girls who do not make culture a means to an end, who never dream of emulating the teaching women, the lecturers or those who earn a living by the pen. They enjoy a special study for its own sake and for the joy it brings to them. They travel alone in certain districts, but they do not go without chaperons into fashionable resorts. In couples earnest

girls study painting in Rome, Florence, Brittany, etc., or listen to music at festivals at Bayreuth or elsewhere."

Fond Parent—I hope they don't give me little boy any naughty nicknames in school. Tough! Son—Yes, pa; they call me "Fond Parent."

Fond Parent—How dreadful! But why do they call you that? Tough! Son—Come in our class,—Toledo Blade.

THE TUBES AND THE SUBWAY.

Greater Heat in the Latter Attributed to Operating Conditions. To the Editor of The Tribune. The strongest arguments are put up against the Interborough by those who know little or nothing about modern rail-roading and by those who have a mania for ignoring facts. James F. Morton, Jr., whose letter appeared in The Tribune of July 14, argues that the heat in the subway and the cool air in the tubes represent the two companies in their regard for the welfare of their patrons.

The heat in the subway is generated by the friction and intensified by the high speed of the thousands of motors working beneath the trains, and by the friction of the many brake shoes on the many wheels. The trains cannot push out the heated air because the subway is not built on the single-track principle.

The tubes are protected from the heat of the sun's rays by the waters of the Hudson and by the Sixth avenue elevated structure. The tubes do not run in a great length. A fewness of cars being run means a fewness of motors being at work, and that, combined with a lowness of speed, means an absence of great heat. Trains in tubes have the same effect as pistons in pushing out the heated air ahead of them and drawing in the cooled air behind them.

When we take into consideration the heated and crowded conditions in the subway, we can easily see why there would be more ill feeling between the heated subway patrons than between the cooled tube employes and the cooled tube patrons. HENRY DOWLING BYRNE. New York, July 17, 1911.

WORK ON THE MAINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Would you be kind enough to state in your valuable paper, for the benefit of your many readers, why for some time past no news has been given in regard to the progress being made in raising the Maine? This matter is of world-wide interest, but no mention of it is now made for some reason. W. H. RYAN. New York, July 12, 1911.

[As the water is pumped out from without increases, and occasional leaks appear, making it necessary to suspend pumping until the leaks can be stopped and the cofferdam strengthened. A week ago it was announced that a serious leak had just been discovered, but it was hoped that pumping would be resumed at an early date, and that this week, probably, the berth deck of the ship would be exposed. There is no reason to doubt that the work is proceeding as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness and safety. The announcement cited, by the way, appeared in our columns on the very day on which our correspondent's note of inquiry was written.—Ed.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The reported statements of some of the suffrage leaders regarding the vote taken in the Senate at Albany last Wednesday on the proposed woman suffrage amendment are misleading. The suffragist who enthusiastically exclaimed that now she "hoped to vote in New York in 1912" shows a lamentable lack of knowledge of legislative procedure in regard to constitutional amendments. The Stillwell resolution which failed to pass the Senate on July 12 is a proposed constitutional amendment, and as such would have to pass both houses by two successive legislatures before it could go to the people at the polls for final action. For instance, if such a resolution or amendment had passed the Senate and the Assembly this year then it could not have come up for consideration again until the session of 1913, when there will be a new Legislature for the Senators elected in 1910 serve until 1912. If during the session of 1913 both houses of the Legislature should again pass the woman suffrage amendment, it would then go to the voters at the polls in November, 1913, and if the amendment was carried there, the women of New York would vote in 1914.

At the present time, however, the woman suffrage amendment in this state has not advanced to even the first step in this procedure, since it has not passed either the Senate or the Assembly. It did not even come before the Assembly for a vote at the session of the Senators who voted against their bill does not show a very broad spirit, nor a desire to encourage good legislation, since some of the men who are opposed to woman suffrage have given good service to the state, as their legislative records will show. Let us hope that the time is far distant in this state when a legislative measure is mentioned as a question of woman suffrage.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, Chairman of Legislative Committee, New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. New York, July 17, 1911.

PRESERVATIVES NOT NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The argument chiefly used in Congress and elsewhere against Dr. Wiley's able work in protecting the health and strength of this nation is that preservatives are necessary to assure the keeping qualities of food prepared for future consumption.

The Montclair (N. J.) Jam kitchens, which started in 1909—some years before the food laws were enacted—have never used and never will use preservatives, substitutes or adulterants of any kind. They simply put up fruit, etc., now as on the day they started in the home kitchen of their present proprietor, just in the plain homelike way of absolute pureness, and have never had any appreciable loss or trouble from the products not keeping.

These kitchens will gladly testify that preservatives are not necessary and that any form of substitution, combination or adulteration in food is a fraud and a harm to the public. Their example has been most helpful in the fight for pure food, and now they urge every one to uphold Dr. Wiley and what he represents at this particular time, when that support is needed and will count. H. C. DODGE. Montclair, N. J., July 17, 1911.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

From The Houston Post. If the New York Tribune can detect Tammany in any crookedness, we shall be glad to rebuke it from Murphy down to Jaybird, but sending the office is human and quite democratic and may the Lord bless its worthy endeavors.

EVANGELISM AT \$2,000 A WEEK.

"Billy" Sunday, the reformed baseball player, who is now conducting religious revivals at Sunday schools and six weeks' engagement at Erie, Penn., and for his services received a free offer of new suits valued at \$2,000 attended the meetings, and of these over \$,000 were converted.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 18.—President Taft and Senator Warren discussed the fortification of the Panama Canal to-day. The Senator said the big guns would be on the isthmus within a year, and suggested the sending of several companies of artillery and regiments of infantry and cavalry. The commission of Mrs. Katherine C. Cates, postmistress at Walnut Ridge, Ark., will be signed by the President, despite the efforts of some to prevent it. This assurance was given Senators Bradley and Davis to-day.

Arrangements have been made for the first week end visit of the President to Beverly. He will leave Washington Saturday afternoon, spend Sunday and a part of Monday at Beverly, and return to the White House early Tuesday morning. Secretary Hill and Major Butt will probably accompany the Chief Executive and Secretary MacVeagh, who goes to Dublin, N. H., where he will spend the week end.

The President accepted the invitation, presented by the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua Association to visit Mountain Lake, Md., on Grand Army Day, August 29, and deliver an address to the old soldiers; declined an invitation to attend the North Pacific Saengerfest at Seattle on August 17; declined an invitation to be the guest of the Jolly Good Fellowship Club, of West Hoboken, N. J., at Long Branch, July 29, and took under consideration the invitation of the Commercial Club of Kansas City to attend the National Conservation Congress in that city September 25.

The Minnesota Electrical Association urged the President to recommend in his next annual message a revision of the patent law, declaring that the inventor did not get the full benefit of his patent under existing laws.

The President has been urged, in resolutions adopted by the National Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics at their convention at Omaha, Ohio, to recommend the passage of more drastic laws to prevent the admission of undesirable immigrants.

Resolutions thanking the President for the part he took in the recent Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City and for his address were received from the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark to-day.

Among the White House callers were Senators Curtis, Root and Brown, and Representatives Chandler, Davenport, Olmsted and Baruch.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Sailing to-day for Europe are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler; Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drexel Godfrey, E. C. Wilmerding and Mrs. J. C. Hoagland; also the British Consul General in New York, Courtenay Bennett, C. I. E., and Mrs. Courtenay Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Taft sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are at Lucerne for a week, on their way to Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, with Mrs. A. W. Hamilton and Lord and Lady Decies, have left Paris for an automobile tour in the west and south of France.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has taken a house at North Berwick for the autumn golfing season.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes leave their country place at Noroton, Conn., for their camp in the Adirondacks to-day.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, with Miss Laura Livingston and Robert R. Livingston, has returned to her country place at Tivoli, after a trip round the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings have left town for Newport, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie are booked to sail for Europe on August 20. They are now at Newport, R. I.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., has arranged to sail for Europe on September 22. Mrs. Morgan and her children go abroad early next month.

Miss Adele Colgate, daughter of Cora, Countess of Stratford, has arrived from England, and is staying with her grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, at Sea Bright, N. J., where they are spending the summer. Mrs. Minton was Miss Anta Ingersoll.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Freilinghousen and Miss Adelaide Cannon leave town to-day after to-morrow for Newport, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest.

Mrs. Adolf Ludenberg is staying for a few days at the Hotel Belmont, after a sojourn of twenty-eight days in St. Luke's Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. She expects to be able to leave at the end of the week for Long Beach, and from there will proceed to Newport.

EMPEROR OPENS REICHSRATH RUSSIA WANTS ARBITRATION.

Austrian Kaiser, 81 Years Old, Reads Speech in Strong, Clear Voice. Vienna, July 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph, opened the Reichsrath at the Hofburg to-day with the customary ceremonial. The archdukes were present, and there was a large gathering from both the upper and lower house.

The speech from the throne, which the Emperor, despite his eighty-one years, read in a strong, clear voice, showing no trace of his recent illness, emphasized the necessity for the immediate reorganization of the army to make good the deficiencies of the past and to keep pace with "the development of military forces, which is progressing rapidly everywhere."

"The blessing of peace," said his majesty, "continues assured to Austria-Hungary by her intimate relations with her ally, which are constantly growing closer, as well as by the friendly relations which the monarchy is cultivating with all the powers."

The necessity for the creation of new financial resources was mentioned also. The fact that an appropriation would be made for the development of foreign commerce, and the establishment of a working agreement between Czechs and the German Liberals of the Reichsrath.

The Emperor, in his address, also mentioned the "Hosokawa Sloop" and urged immediate negotiations for an Anglo-Russian treaty of arbitration, "to free Russia from any Japanese tutelage in the Far East."

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

Opinions have been expressed in New York on how to make a mit jump. New York's presumption will yet tempt it to try to raise Maryland watermelons.—Washington Star.

If those New York men who are planning to erect a hundred-story building do erect it, probably they will fill it with tenants easily enough. New York the better for them.—Galveston