New York Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

Owned and published daily by the Tribune Association, a New York corporation; Ogden M. Reid, President; Condé Hamlin, Secretary; James M. Barrett, Treasurer. Address, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.

Daily and Sunday, one month	$ .70
Daily and Sunday, six months	4.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Daily only, one month	.50
Daily only, six months	3.00
Daily only, one year	6.00
Sunday only, six months	1.25
Sunday only, one year	2.50

Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One month.....$1.50 One year.....$17.90
SUNDAY ONLY:
Six months.....$3.07 One year.....$6.14
DAILY ONLY:
One month.....$1.02 One year.....$12.26

CANADIAN RATES.
DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One month.....$ .90 One year.....$10.08
DAILY ONLY:
One month.....$ .50 One year.....$6.00
SUNDAY ONLY:
One month.....$ .70 One year.....$4.58

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Our readers will confer a favor by advising us when they are unable to procure a copy of The Tribune from their newsdealer. Address: Tribune, Circulation Department.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ==== John Rush, battalion chief, known in the Fire Department as "Daredevil Rush," was killed by being thrown from his wagon when he swerved his runaway horse to save the lives of school children. ==== Colonel Roosevelt issued a long statement in answer to the charge that he held up the Harvester trust prosecution in 1907, and he said his answer to President Taft's attack on him would be made in his speeches in Massachusetts. ==== Identified by his dog, Count de Beaufort was served in his wife's suit for divorce. ==== The Civil Service Reform Association sent a letter to Mayor Gaynor alleging violations of the civil service law in appointments for the Bureau of Fire Prevention. ==== According to Chairman Stuart, the railway men told the mediators they could not afford to pay the increased scale demanded, but the engineers seemed hopeful that the efforts at mediation might succeed. ==== General B. F. Tracy celebrated his eighty-second birthday by going, as usual, to his law office and putting in a day's work. ==== An English representative of the company playing "Œdipus Rex" in Covent Garden, London, is negotiating for a New York theatre whose interior will have to be rebuilt to produce the famous Greek drama here in the fall.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft, at Boston and other places in Massachusetts, answered the criticisms which Theodore Roosevelt has made of him and his administration, showing especially wherein the former President had not given him a "square deal." ==== Acting as subcommittees of one, members of the Senate Titanic investigating committee began examining members of the Titanic's crew in groups to expedite the proceedings; Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor, and Harold T. Cottam, wireless operator on the Carpathia, were examined by the committee relative to wireless operations in connection with the disaster. ==== During a bitter debate in the Senate Senator Williams, of Mississippi, attacked and Senator Bristow, of Kansas, defended Theodore Roosevelt's action in the Harvester case. ==== The Pujo resolution for a "money trust" inquiry was passed in the House after the minority leader, Mr. Mann, denounced the Democrats as attempting thereby to "hold up" the corporations for political purposes. ==== Anthracite coal operators and miners reached an agreement in settlement of their dispute as to wages and hours of labor, which is to be made public on May 2, and prompt ratification of which is then expected. ==== Ross R. Winans, whose grandfather built extensive railroad lines in Russia, is dead at his home in Baltimore.

FOREIGN.—The British government, through Lord Morley, in the House of Lords, acknowledged the right of any state to institute an inquiry about the loss of a foreign vessel in which the lives of its own people had been lost. ==== The Olympic was again held up at Southampton by the refusal of the firemen to ship with those of their comrades who had refused the day before to go on strike. ==== The Welsh disestablishment bill passed its first reading in the British House of Commons by a majority of 78 in a total vote of 581. ==== The Radical, Socialist and National Liberal parties in the Reichstag combined to shelve by a majority of two the German government's proposals for the increase of the army and navy. ==== Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, was entertained in Peking by the Japanese Legation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 45.

MR. TAFT SPEAKS OUT.

President Taft discharged in Boston last night what he naturally described as an unwelcome duty. As the leader of the Republican party and a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination he felt compelled to take notice of the criticisms of his chief rival, once his warmest personal and political friend. All the world will believe Mr. Taft when he said that "were there at stake only my own reputation or the satisfaction of my own ambition" the speech he delivered last night would never have been made. The President thoroughly realizes his own obligations to Colonel Roosevelt, as well as the great service which Colonel Roosevelt rendered to the Republican party—indeed, to the whole country—by his courageous and progressive leadership from 1901 to 1909.

President Taft, however, cannot now speak only for himself. He represents a cause. He is the titular head of the Republican party, its present leader in the fight which it is making to improve administration, to purify the public service and to accelerate rational economic and social progress. Mr. Taft feels that he owes it even more to those whose interests have been intrusted to his keeping than he does to himself to meet the unjustifiable attacks made on him both as an administrator and as a politician. The country cannot but be favorably impressed by the dignity and moderation with which the President treats assaults which he knows to have been unwarranted and unfair. He speaks more in sorrow than in anger, and the rebuke which he delivers is the weightier in that it is couched in the language of absolute courtesy and self-restraint.

It is not necessary to recount the many particulars in which Mr. Taft shows that he has not received "a square deal" from "the apostle of the square deal." The Lorimer case is a typical instance. The letter which the President wrote to Colonel Roosevelt in January, 1911, made entirely clear his attitude toward Lorimer. It was an open secret at the time that Mr. Taft hoped to see Lorimer rebuked and unseated. Colonel Roosevelt could easily have obtained that impression from a mere reading of the newspapers. But he did not have to trust to that. He had Mr. Taft's assurance in black and white. Yet for the sake of exciting antagonism against the President he has recently been giving his authority to the insinuation that simply because Lorimer was for the President the President must have been for Lorimer. On reciprocity with Canada Colonel Roosevelt stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Taft only a year ago. But latterly he has turned about and criticised an agreement which he then termed "admirable from every standpoint" on the ground that it involved too much sacrifice on the part of the American farmer.

The Tribune has said repeatedly that the campaign against Mr. Taft was being based entirely on misrepresentations and irrelevancies. The President took pains last night to note the various phases of that campaign and to stamp them one and all as sins against fairness and better knowledge. We believe that the country will accept his straightforward statement as a complete answer to the insinuations of which, out of a sense of dignity and delicacy, he had hitherto hesitated to take notice. His patience is rightly exhausted, and his friends everywhere will welcome his determination to see to it that if there is to be a fight between himself and Colonel Roosevelt it shall be a real fight and also a fair fight. It is only just that the contest for the Republican Presidential nomination shall be decided not on fictitious issues but on the real facts of record. The President asks Massachusetts and the rest of the country to choose between himself and Colonel Roosevelt on those facts.

NO EXCESSIVE ADVANCE!

The public will welcome the news that the conference of coal miners and operators has reached an agreement which will prevent a strike. But the mine owners must not make an increase in the wages of the miners an excuse for increasing profits. An advance in the price of coal sufficient to cover the 10 per cent addition to wages, if that proves to be the amount agreed upon, the public is prepared to expect. But it will not tolerate an advance large enough to cover the increased cost of wages and make a handsome addition to the operating companies' income besides.

The declaration of the coal operating companies that they are either losing money or making very little at the present prices is not convincing. Perhaps their profits are being diverted to railroad companies of the same ownership in the form of freight charges. At any rate, the railroad companies which carry the coal to market and do little other business make enormous profits out of the traffic and have grown extremely prosperous. If the rates on carrying coal were lower the railroads would show smaller profits and the coal operating companies greater. They have the same stockholders, who have been content to take all their returns from this twofold business in the form of railway dividends and surplus. So long as this common ownership continues figures about the returns from coal mining will be without significance.

If the necessity of paying higher wages is made the occasion of extorting more money from the consumers than will be required to increase wages the relation of the coal carrying roads to coal mining will be sure to be made the subject of further regulation and the freight rates on coal are certain to become the occasion of complaint and investigation. In a statement made some time ago to the miners the coal operators declared that they feared drastic legislative action if the price of coal should be raised. They may well fear the effect on public opinion of an attempt to increase their profits on the plea of merely covering the increase in wages.

LIFEBOATS LOWER DOWN.

The interesting suggestion is made by Mr. Axel Welin, the inventor of the Welin lifeboat davit, that lifeboats would be of much more value on a big transatlantic liner if they were carried on a lower deck. The difficulties encountered in clearing away boats from the top deck, sixty feet above the water, have been repeatedly referred to in the testimony of the survivors of the Titanic disaster. One of the officers who had charge of the clearing away process on the Titanic said that he was afraid to put more than half a load of passengers in each of the first boats lowered because of the dangers of buckling and upsetting.

It is clear that those dangers would be reduced if the boats were let down from the deck below the promenade deck. Twenty to twenty-five feet of the precipitous descent would thus be saved, time would be gained and the boats would be much nearer at hand for the average cabin occupant. In ships which have an open deck below the promenade that deck is but little used. Everybody wants to be above, where the entertainment rooms are, where the steamer chairs are placed and where the life of the ship centres. It would, therefore, be entirely feasible, according to Mr. Welin's idea, to stow a large number of the lifeboats along the lower deck without greatly inconveniencing passengers.

If the present lifeboat equipment of most steamships is to be doubled in size the sun deck will be uncomfortably crowded. It may also be made top-heavy. Part of the added weight might well be shifted to a lower level and be that much further on the way to the water before an accident happened. The rapid growth skyward of the ocean liner's bulk makes it advisable to overhaul the existing system of storing boats so as to bring them back into something like their old proximity to the ocean's surface.

SOON FORGOTTEN.

An instructive example of speedy forgetfulness and neglect of even the gravest object lessons was exhibited the other day in the neighboring city of Perth Amboy. A man was arrested and brought before a magistrate under a charge of malicious mischief. He had gone aboard one of the steam ferryboats which ply from that place and had taken a lot of life preservers from their racks and cut them to pieces with a jackknife. On the face of it he was guilty of a particularly despicable act, and the ferry company purposed to have him severely punished.

The man knew, however, what he was about. He did not deny the charge that he had destroyed the life preservers. On the contrary, he confirmed it by having the things exhibited in court. The magistrate examined them. As he lifted one of them it fell apart from its own weight and rottenness. The canvas was so damaged or decayed that it would not sustain the weight of the cork. The things were worthless. The prisoner explained that he had examined them out of curiosity, and finding them in such a condition and realizing that thus they were a menace to the public safety he started to destroy them. Thereupon the magistrate discharged him honorably, with the thanks of the court for having performed an important public service.

It will be recalled that when the steamer General Slocum was burned many lives were lost because the life preservers were rotten or otherwise worthless. It was supposed that the lesson of that disaster was sufficiently impressive to assure avoidance of that state of affairs thereafter. Yet here was a boat on which precisely the same evil prevailed. The markings on the life preservers showed that they had been last examined and approved a little more than two years before. That fact suggests a series of questions of much pertinence. Was the inspection in April, 1910, honest, and were the things then in good condition? If so, then should canvas which was perfectly good deteriorate so rapidly as to become worthless within two years? Again, if so, should not inspections be made oftener than biennially; and should not renewal of life belts at more frequent intervals be required?

It would be of much value to have others than amateur inspectors investigate the condition of life preservers on all vessels in these waters, and see if happily that of those on the Perth Amboy ferryboat was as singular as was the manner of its discovery, and as was the conduct of the New Jersey magistrate before whom the case was brought.

SAFETY IN THE NEW CODE.

The proposed new building code contains a number of provisions the need of which The Tribune pointed out at the time of the Washington Place fire. Especially desirable is the requirement of a certificate of occupancy, which will set forth the purposes for which premises may be occupied, the weights that floors may carry and the number of persons who may be employed on them, and in determining the number of persons who may occupy a building the stairways, exits and various means of egress have to be taken into consideration.

If that code is passed it will not be possible to use as factories future loft buildings and other structures not intended for such use, nor will it be possible to crowd hundreds of working people into a structure with narrow, inflammable stairways, adequate for the rapid exit of only a few persons, and with fire escapes never intended to empty a factory. Useful, too, are the provisions for fireproof walls about stairways and elevator shafts, for the division of large areas by fire walls and for fireproof towers accessible only by balconies. The lessons of the Washington Place fire have been well applied in these requirements.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Civil Service Reform Association, in its letter to Mayor Gaynor, presents formidable circumstantial evidence to support its belief that the competitive places in the new Bureau of Fire Prevention were filled in accordance with the principles of practical politics as played by Tammany rather than those of the merit system. Of the eighty-nine provisional appointments made so far, seventy were of enrolled Democrats. And it so happens that those seventy men happened to live in fifty-four of the fifty-nine Assembly districts in the city—a remarkable combination of circumstances, if the appointments were not distributed pro rata as district patronage. Four other appointees were Republicans, each one of whom came from the district of some Republican alderman high in importance in the present fusion Board of Aldermen, on some committee having to do with appropriations or supplies. This, the association thinks, was a splendid example of Tammany's well known policy of "getting in right" with the man who holds the pursestrings.

All this, says the association, "has an extremely sinister significance." It argues that a bureau possessing such wide powers for good, and, on the other hand, such fruitful opportunities for graft, should not be under the control of any organization, "political or private." And obviously it should not. It was not intended that these places should fall into the hands of the patronage brokers. The public, even in the heat of indignation which followed the Asch Building fire, would never have supported a measure like the one creating the Bureau of Fire Prevention if there had been any notion that the bureau was to become an asylum for political hangers-on. Yet in a similar instance, that of the State Fire Marshal's office, Tammany grabbed the jobs with the help of the State Civil Service Commission, which kindly exempted from competitive examinations all but three unimportant places for the spoilsmen.

What Tammany did once Tammany, always job hungry, would not be above doing again. The Civil Service Reform Association's circumstantial evidence of politics in these appointments presents a highly interesting field for inquiry by the Mayor, who has frequently proclaimed his pride in keeping politics out of the departments of the city government.

PERJURY CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judges of the City Court make the interesting suggestion that the bench should have the power to punish perjury committed on the witness stand as contempt of court. They feel that they should have this power because it is impossible to punish such perjury at present. Grand juries will seldom indict for such offences, and in the rare cases where they do district attorneys say there is no use in going to trial, since petit juries will never convict. A low moral standard seems to prevail among jurymen, who regard false swearing in court as a matter of course. They treat it as something which every one is likely to resort to and therefore a venial offence. In a recent flagrant case, even though the person charged with perjury admitted his guilt in writing, and had, moreover, a criminal record, the grand jury let him off!

What is the reason for this strange attitude? Has the feeling that the whole business of obtaining justice is full of sharp practices anything to do with it? Does lack of confidence in the way judicial procedure works foster the widespread notion that all methods of winning a suit, even perjury, are fair in a courtroom? When you make a trial seem to the ordinary layman like a mere game of wits you are likely to invite him to indulge in sharp tricks himself, including lying. But perhaps it is not necessary to account for the prevalence and the condonement of perjury by any other explanation than that contained in the opinion which the Psalmist in his wrath expressed of all men.

To cure the evil the plan of permitting judges to hold perjurers for contempt of court has merits. It would not be likely to lead to abuse, for judges would not inflict punishment except in obvious cases, and the fear of the penalty would exercise a deterring influence which is totally lacking now. Perjury is, moreover, the grossest and most dangerous kind of contempt of court.

STILL AT IT IN OREGON.

As political novelties have their origin in Oregon, it is worth while to heed the latest suggestions there. The People's Power League, inventor of most of the Oregon frills, has prepared an amendment to the state constitution which, if adopted next November, will give Oregon a government unlike anything in the rest of the country. For the present system in the state and counties will be substituted a cabinet or commission form of government. The Legislature will consist of only one chamber. A voter may vote either for a candidate for the Legislature running in the district where he resides, or, if he prefers, for one running in another district. And members of the Legislature will cast as many votes for or against a bill or resolution as they received popular votes when elected. The Governor will be ex-officio a member of the Legislature, casting as many votes as he received when elected. And so will the defeated candidates for Governor!

In place of the present boards and commissions the state will have a business manager. Work for the public in a state where self-government is achieved by the sweat of the brow will be increased by extending the recall to all appointive officers, by providing that voters may indicate their first, second, third, fourth and various other additional choices for office if there are more than two candidates in the field, and by making five general elections necessary every four years. No, this constitutional amendment is not intended as a joke. The People's Power League never jokes. For aught we know about Oregon there is no particular ground for predicting its defeat.

If passengers are to be believed, the sea all around the Titanic was dotted with ships unable to get to her because of the ice floes.

Champ Clark can now appreciate Prosper Merimée's springtime idyl, "In the enjoyment of pure nature and lumbago."

Dr. Wiley renews his suggestion that food should be bought by weight or measure and not on the faith of an estimate of weight or measure printed on a label. Pounds and pints nowadays have a different meaning for the persons who buy and the persons who sell. There are often on the buyer's side 14 ounces to the pound and 1½ pints to the quart. The buyer needs to be reassured that the old-fashioned tables of weights and measures still exist outside of the arithmetics.

The offering of one cent for every ten dead flies delivered at the Cleveland, Ohio, City Hall suggests that the city on the lake must be either short on flies or long on cash.

That Colorado Mayor who announces that he is to run a model saloon may make a success of it. The fate of the late Subway Tavern here doesn't indicate that the great American public feels an urgent demand for model saloons. But the Colorado Mayor is to have a monopoly of the business, an advantage which Bishop Potter's project never enjoyed, so he'll probably manage to keep going.

It is reported from Pittsburgh that a revision of the shorter catechism of the Presbyterian Church will be reported to the next General Assembly. The purpose of the revisers to adapt the catechism "to the present day vocabulary" may seem to them laudable. But such adaptation may in large measure deface an admirable monument of seventeenth century English without greatly facilitating instruction in the theological tenets which the catechism maintains.

"The World" is kicking the Champ Clark "dawg" around.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

All the toys in the nursery of a New York home have remained untouched since the family returned from a recent trip to Atlantic City, where "Freddy" saw a "sand sculptor" form figures of all kinds out of sea sand. "I can do that," he said to his mother, looking from the boardwalk at the sculptor who was putting the finishing touches on a colossal bass-relief Shakespeare head. The boy—he is seven years old—wanted to spend all his time watching the man work and insisted on having a sand pile when he returned home, and there he "works." What he has produced in the way of sand pictures makes his parents believe that they have an artist in the family.

"People are very likely to believe what they see in print."

"Yep," replied Farmer Corntossel. "That's why these candidates have to keep travellin' around the country so much. They have to prove that they don't look like some of the pictures of 'em that get into the papers."—Washington Star.

NO RUSH.

[Note: Arnold Bennett writes that he saw no sign of rush in New York.]

He saw New York from top to toe:
From out Westchester way
To Bedloe down the Bay;
He watched the human ebb and flow
A-thrill with golden greed;
He plied the paths where Washington
Made his'try; then swooped down
Upon the toiling town,
And saw the folk, of whom not one
Evinced a show of speed.

He saw New York from head to heel:
The islands, set like pearls;
The White Way, where the girls
Cause heads of fools to turn and reel,
And where the gay lights craze;
In Chinatown he gazed with awe,
And Little Italy,
And spots worth while to see
He visited. And yet he saw
No rush in all the maze.

He saw New York across the waist:
Broadway's swift shopping mart;
The storied halls of art;
Yet, strange to say, no hint of haste
Of hurry or of crush;
He "did the town" in one wild tear,
And then he wrote his books
On "New York as She Looks,"
Himself so rushed he couldn't spare
The time to see us rush.

J. G. C.

Mr. Flatdweller—That baby next door must be dead.

Mrs. Flatdweller—Gracious! What makes you think so?

Mr. Flatdweller—It hasn't cried for nearly half an hour.—Philadelphia Record.

Attention has been recently directed to some of the investigations on the relation of rice to beri-beri, and it was pointed out that the cause of this disease is most probably the lack of certain substances which are present in other foods and notably in polishings of the rice. It was further stated that a similar disease can be induced in fowls by feeding them on milled rice. Drs. Chamberlain and Vedder, members of the United States army board for the study of tropical diseases as they exist in the Philippine Islands, have stated that the two diseases are so similar that it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the two conditions are due to the same process, causing, as might quite naturally be expected, slightly different manifestations in diverse species. The same substance which is present in the rice millings, or a similar substance, is present in ordinary white beans. "The Journal of the American Medical Association" says that these facts are of importance, since they suggest that beans may be used as a preventive against beri-beri in the rations of native Philippine troops.

Citiman—Aren't any of you suburbanites preparing to grow anything in your gardens this year?

Subbubs—Well, there's one thing most of us have grown already.

Citiman—Indeed? What's that?

Subbubs—Tired.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

A Brooklyn man, confined to his home by illness, recently surprised a visitor by revealing that he was studying Latin. "Why," asked his visitor, "do you bother about Latin? That's a dead language. If you must study, why not take up German, or French, or Spanish?" The sick man smiled. "My doctor says I have not long to live," he said. "That's why I study Latin. It's a dead language, and, as I'll be dead a long time, it's likely to come in mighty handy."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "what have you in that pocketbook you brought home last night?"

"As pretty a lot of trout flies as you ever saw."

"Indeed, they are pretty. When you are out camping you must be very careful to avoid getting them wet."—Washington Star.

TITANIC MISTAKES

And a Suggestion for a Monument in New York City.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A friend who knew or thought he knew about such things once said to me: "Choose your captain and choose your ship, then rest in perfect confidence." The fallacy of this statement is demonstrated in the sinking of the Titanic, she the finest in shipcraft, and commanded by the commodore of the great White Star Line.

In reading to-day the fuller particulars of the accident, and reading perhaps between the lines, there seemed to me to be three great mistakes made in the handling of the ship and her passengers.

First—All of us who have been much to sea know that icy cold in the atmosphere means icebergs, and if we, as passengers, feel and recognize it, should not a ship's officers far more recognize and take warning by it?

Second—From the fact that some of the lifeboats were only partially filled with people, while others were hopelessly floundering about in the water or clinging to the sinking ship, does it not prove that the crew was not properly trained, and untrained oarsmen, especially if composed of stewards, would probably be less efficient in such an emergency than some of the men passengers would have been, as many of them doubtless owned and commanded yachts of their own.

Third—I am wondering why it was that the steerage passengers were held back by armed officials from going on deck and having their share in the struggle for life. Was it because they were poor and forlorn that they were not allowed to have an equal chance with their richer fellow travellers in the first and second cabins? Such a thing would seem incredible.

In entering the gates of the Père Lachaise Cemetery, in Paris, the first monument that greets the eye is "Le Monument des Souvenirs," and between the shaft and the railing which surrounds it are strewn wreaths, crosses, bouquets, etc., placed there by friends in "souvenir" of some loved one. Why cannot we have a monument of this kind in New York City? Not to be used in exactly the same way, perhaps, that the Père Lachaise monument is, but a suitable "souvenir" erected by the pennies of the people, and a just tribute from those thousands who so deeply sympathize with the tragedy on April 15 to the beautiful Titanic and her brave commander, passengers and crew. BERTHA CALHOUN SUPLEE.

Berkeley, Cal., April 20, 1912.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. ISMAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems to me that Mr. Ismay is not having a fair show. After carefully reading the statements of the numerous survivors who have made statements to newspaper representatives I fail to find any concert of testimony confirming the impression that seems prevalent that Mr. Ismay acted the part of a coward by getting into a boat after the mishap to the Titanic and being saved from drowning.

Mr. Ismay's great offence seems to be that he was saved. Because Mr. Ismay is the president and managing director of the White Star Line it seems to be the impression that the boat was being run at great speed because of his orders to the captain so to run the boat, without regard to safety. There is no doubt that the captain and officers were desirous of pleasing Mr. Ismay, but there is no doubt that the captain was in command of the boat and there is no doubt that Mr. Ismay thought every precaution was being taken, otherwise, for his own safety, he would have suggested more careful handling.

Since the disaster Mr. Ismay has shown himself to be a good business man and a man in possession of his nerves. If he is in haste to return to England it is because he and the company he represents have large financial interests at stake that need his immediate attention. Although it is likely he would have willingly sacrificed millions of dollars to have prevented the disaster, could it have been foreseen, it is his duty now to look after the interests of himself and those he represents.

The same sort of accident might have happened to a steamship of any of the other leading lines; they all seem to have been deficient in carrying sufficient life-saving apparatus, but the White Star Line was the unfortunate victim that has brought it to public notice. The builders, owners and operators of the latest types in steamships have been too confident of their safety. Let us hope, and insist, that more care and less confidence will be exercised in the future. W. A. M.

New York, April 20, 1912.

WIRELESS MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Comments in your editorial of to-day upon the manners of Bride, the Titanic operator, should seem to all who read them well timed.

He states he believed the Franfurt was nearer than the Carpathia, and in the same breath adds he told the Frankfurt to stand off and called her operator a fool for asking the very natural question of what the nature of the damage was. The German captain was relieved. But being a sailor and too much a gentleman to note the foolish language quoted, proceeded at once to the Titanic's help on getting the "C Q D," arriving a few hours after the Carpathia.

Suppose Bride had been right and the Frankfurt the nearer, but the German captain in disgust turned away? Let Bride ponder and ask himself if technically he is not guilty of throwing away in an unspeakably foolish manner a chance that might have saved every one of the lives lost. COURTESY.

Owego, N. Y., April 22, 1912.

JAMES MONTGOMERY SMART.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you please make prominent correction of the name of a prominent victim of the Titanic disaster, James Montgomery Smart, president of the American Cold Storage and Shipping Company Produce Exchange, in lieu of misnamed John M. Smat in generally published lists, and oblige his friend J. B. C.

New York, April 21, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 25.—Mrs. Taft and Miss Taft returned to-day from a short visit in Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Taft will give the first of a series of four garden parties on May 10, one following each week thereafter.

Mrs. Taft has asked Miss Donna Easley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Easley, of New York, to sing for her at the White House on Saturday. She will probably invite a few friends for the occasion. Miss Easley is described as a lyric soprano, whose voice Mme. Sembrich has praised.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 25.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox will start for New Orleans on Sunday, and will be accompanied by Mr. Coombs, confidential secretary to the Secretary, who will go to San Francisco with them.

Governor and Mrs. Clark may also accompany the Secretary and Mrs. Knox to San Francisco. After their visit there Mr. and Mrs. Knox will go to Santa Barbara to visit the brother of Mr. Knox, who has made his home there for many years. Their return trip will include a visit to Yellowstone Park and other notable points in the West.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson entertained at dinner to-night, having as guests of honor the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand. Others of their party were the Brazilian Ambassador, Senator du Pont, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Major General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Colonel and Mrs. Downey, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Miss Boardman, Miss Stimson, Miss Ruggles, Major Matthew A. Delaney and Dr. Stimson, of New York.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 25.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce will leave here to-morrow for San Francisco, and will sail from there for Australia, going thence to England for the rest of the summer. There is a persistent but entirely unconfirmed rumor here, in and out of diplomatic circles, that Mr. Bryce will not return to this country as ambassador, and that he will devote the rest of his life to the literary pursuits which have brought him fame aside from his diplomatic career. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce are popular in this country, and the change would cause much regret.

There is also a rumor that M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is soon to be replaced, but nothing definite can be learned about it. Mme. Jusserand entertained at luncheon this week in honor of Mrs. James R. Garfield.

Lieutenant Commander D. R. Marques de Azevedo, Brazilian naval attaché, and Mme. Azevedo entertained at dinner to-night Captain Templin M. Potts, Captain and Mrs. Clifford J. Boush, Commander and Mrs. H. F. Bryan, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. R. D. White, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers, Major F. Ferguson, Colonel Baron de Bode, Russian military attaché, and Baroness Elizabeth de Bode; the Russian naval attaché and Mme. Vassilieff, the Spanish military attaché and Señora de Urculiu, the British military attaché and Mrs. McLachlan, the French naval attaché and Viscountess Benoist d'Azy, Captain Hirago, Japanese naval attaché, and Mr. Pimental, Brazilian second secretary.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff entertained fourteen guests at dinner last night.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 25.—A brilliant social programme is being daily added to for the Red Cross delegates who will meet here in congress May 7, and continue for ten days. Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson have just issued invitations for a musical on Monday, May 6, when the Japanese delegates will be the guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond have sent out invitations for a musical on Monday afternoon, when Miss Donna Easley, of New York, will sing. They will have two hundred guests.

Mr. and Mrs. John Galsworthy, of England, the former the widely known author, who have been in Washington for two or three days, have returned to New York.

Representative and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton will entertain a large party of Long Island editors at dinner to-morrow night, following the dinner with a reception.

The engagement of Miss Lucie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Smith, to Lieutenant Alston R. Smith, U. S. N., now stationed on the Delaware, will be announced in a short time. Miss Smith is a debutante of last winter.

Mrs. Stephen O. Richey entertained at luncheon to-day Mrs. Horace Lurton, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. A. S. Barker, Mrs. Henry B. Brown, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins and others.

Miss Lydia Loring is the guest of Mrs. Reeve Merritt in New York for two weeks.

The French delegates to the Champlain celebration will be entertained at luncheon on the Dolphin on Sunday, and later taken to Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards will return to-morrow from New York, where she went to see General Edwards sail for Europe.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller were entertained at dinner to-night by Mrs. Patten.

Viscountess Benoist d'Azy, Mr. de Bach, Mrs. Joseph Leiter and others were entertained at luncheon to-day by Mrs. Preston Gibson at The Manor, in Maryland.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

"Tags and Tatters," a musical comedy by Miss Grace Hollingsworth and Miss Grace Henry, was given last night at the Berkeley Theatre, by some of the cleverest amateurs in society, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The parts were all well taken, the music was very catchy and the dances were done extremely well.

The comedy tells the story of Prince Konrad, of Rumania, who leaves the court of Vienna to escape a marriage arranged with the Princess Thalia, of Toronthal, whom he has never seen. The marriage has been arranged by the uncle of the prince, Emperor Josef II of Austria.

The prince, joining a band of Gypsies, masquerades as Yusuf, the leader of the band, which captures three wandering minstrel girls. Yusuf falls in love with one of them, who later turns out to be the Princess Thalia. The Emperor comes with soldiers to take the band, but Yusuf escapes through the assistance of the princess, who in the second act is revealed in her true light, and everything ends happily.

Mrs. S. Hinman Bird played the part of the prince, and Miss Jeanette McAlpin that of the princess. Miss Florence Wyeth took the part of the irate Emperor. Miss Rosalie Ellman was the officer, Rudolph, and Miss Zoe Hannah one of the bandits.

Miss Mildred Gilbert Townsend took the part of the princess's cousin, Mirza, and Miss Natalie Kelley was her French maid, Nina, whose song, "A la Française," was one of the hits of the performance. Miss Gwendolyn Condon was Katrina, the maid of Mother Anna (Miss Grace Henry), who keeps the inn where the Gypsy band meets. Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving appeared in the role of Anton, Katrina's sweetheart.

In the chorus, as Gypsies, minstrels, soldiers and village girls, were Miss Jessica Bishop, Miss Emily Coe, Miss Catherine Burton, Miss Caro Q. Brown, Miss Ursula W. Brown, Miss Dorothy Cramp, Miss Margaret Strong, Miss Ruth Moller, Miss Frances Henry, Miss Rosalind Romeyn, Miss Margaret Kemp, Miss Marjorie Weeks, Miss Frances Thorne, Miss Gertrude Monroe Smith, Miss Genevieve Sanford, Miss Eugenia A. Philbin, Miss Lisa Stillman, Miss Noel Johnston and Miss Alice Blaine Damrosch.

The performance will be repeated this evening at the same place, and at its conclusion Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston will give a dance at her house, in Washington Square, for those who took part.

Receptions by managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital were given yesterday afternoon at both branches of the institution, the one at No. 571 Lexington avenue and the other at No. 161 West 61st street. There were many visitors during the afternoon, who inspected the kindergarten department at the former place, where the children played and sang, and the wards at the latter place, where seven hundred children are cared for.

On the reception committee at the Lexington avenue branch were Mrs. William C. Kingsland, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. George Macy, Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan and Mrs. Henry Mills Day. Receiving at the 61st street branch were Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. G. Morgan Brown and Miss Eleanor Le Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm will leave town for Southampton, Long Island, on May 15, to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Miss Ewerette and Miss Mary Kernochan are at the Plaza for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will leave town to-day for a trip through the West.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane will leave the city to-day for their country place at Mount Kisco, N. Y., where they will remain until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips A. Clark will go to Newport on Tuesday to remain until the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant B. Schley, jr., are at the Hotel Gotham for a short stay before opening their country place at Far Hills, N. J.

The Princess Cantacuzene, who arrived from Europe on Wednesday to attend the funeral of her father, General Frederick Dent Grant, to-day, will return to Russia early next month. She will be accompanied by her mother.

Miss Amy Baker will give her annual recital this afternoon at Rumford Hall, No. 50 East 41st street. She will be assisted by Royal Dadmun, barytone, and Bruno Huhn will be at the piano.

Mr. and Mrs. Jose V. Onativia, jr., have taken a house at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the summer.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, April 25.—Miss Ethelinda A. Morgan is returning from New York on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will open their season on June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, of New York, are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Maximilian Agassiz, of Cambridge, was a guest of Roland King to-day, and while in Newport made an inspection of the New York Yacht Club station.

Mrs. Harold Brown is expected on Tuesday for the season.

Mrs. Gleaves, wife of Captain Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., was operated on at the Newport Hospital to-day.

Colonel C. L. F. Robinson, who is ill in Hartford, was reported as being improved to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, April 25.—Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff, of New York, is visiting her brother, Edward Crowninshield, at the Meackle cottage, in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. De Gersdorff have taken for the season Mrs. Joseph H. Coates's Roadside villa, in Stockbridge, occupied last winter by Dr. Charles McBurney.

Dr. Henry Cecil Haven and Samuel Frothingham returned to Lenox to-day from French Lick, Ind., where they have been for three weeks.

Mrs. Joseph W. Burden and Robert Ware, of New York, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques at Home Farm. Mrs. Burden will open Underledge early in May.

Miss Josephine Crosby, of New York; Mrs. Sturgis Lathrop, of Boston; Miss Margaret Paxton, of Provincetown, N. J., and Mrs. F. W. Williams, of New Haven, are at the Gavitt Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Eleanor Hague, of New York, registered to-day at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

George Baty Blake left Pine Needles today for Boston.

Miss Julia Hunnewell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Blake, will return to Wellesley to-morrow.

TO TEST PARK ORDINANCE

Case of Chauffeur of Sight-Seeing Auto Adjourned.

Joseph Cavanagh, chauffeur for the Green Car Sight-Seeing Company, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning by Mounted Patrolman Austin, of the Park Squad, charged with violating the Park ordinance which prohibits business vehicles from using the park driveways.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Breen