### Statesmen and Great Dignitaries Receive Their Orders Through Him.

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No mention appears in the pages of the Almanach
de Gotha of M. Krotoff. Yet he is one of the most
influential personages of the Russian court and government, not by reason of his rank, but because of his possession of the ear of his sovereign. He is the confidential valet and body servant of the Emperor, who has employed him as such for years, and who accords him the utmost confidence. Liv-ing at a distance from the capital, either at Tsarst a distance of Peterhof, and rarely visiting St. petersburg, the Czar makes abundant use of the telephone in communicating with his ministers, the generals and the principal dignitaries of the govwhile they report to him in the same way.

The telephone is in the Czar's own workroom, aids-de-camp and chamberlains are in the bers, out of earshot, while the only perwith him in his study when he is working there Krotoff. It is Krotoff who answers the calls the telephone, and it is he, too, who calls up the with whom the Emperor wishes to com-In nine cases out of ten it is Krotoff who speaks over the telephone in the name of the and it was through him that Iswolsky reeived the very curt message of imperial disap-royal which led him to tender his resignation of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Krotoff, fter conferring with the monarch, intimating to him that the Czar would let him know when he was ready to dispense with his services.

While, of course, ministers, statesmen and gen-erals are inclined to resent receiving orders through alet, and being only able to reach their sovereign through him, it is a natural consequence of the bsence of the Emperor from his capital and of the free use of the telephone. Nor can the Czar, who ad since his accession to the throne, so many cases of treachery and of selfish intrigue in his ge, be blamed for making use in confidenall matters of a tried and faithful servant who has en in attendance on him for years, both by day and wight, and whom he knows to be blindly and ly devoted to him. Thus far, however, absolutely Nichelas has given no evidence of any intention to follow the example of his ancestor, Emperor Paul, who, finding his barber more amusing and interesting than his ministers or courtiers, raised him to the rank of privy councillor, of count, and even of prince. In fact, the Princes Kutusoff are the deof this trusted and clever barber of Em-

YOUNG BARONESS ROSEN HONORED.

Young Baroness Rosen, on her return here in the pear future, will be found wearing the insignia of a maid of honor to the two Czarinas, which has just been bestowed bp the Czar upon her, on the ecasion of her presentation at the Court of St. Petersburg. It is an honorary distinction that the Emperor is accustomed to confer upon all of the immarried daughters of his ambassadors at foreign courts; that is to say, when these daughters fulfil the requirements of presentation. For the out this titular office indicates not only that vereign, but that some reason exists to stand in the way of her appearance at court; and it may be recalled that during the regime of Count Cassini, when so much fuss was made of Mile. Cassinl, who was asserted to have been decorated by the Emperor and to have received from him the tle of countess in her own right, I called attenthe two Czarinas had been withheld from her, and that under the circumstances, being deprived of the customary official recognition accorded to am-bassadors' daughters, she was not quite qualified to act as mistress of the Russian Embassy.

Mile. Cassini, as I predicted, did not accompany

the count to Madrid, nor did she ever put in any appearance at the Russian Embassy there while he was in charge of the mission. In fact, she was never presented, nor was she seen at the Spanish court, which ignored her existence. She has been living all this time in Paris, still preparing for the stage, upon which she is to make her debut very shortly; not in Paris, but in the provinces.

#### THE IRISH "LIBERATOR'S" FAMILY. Lady O'Connell, who has just been robbed of her

jewels while travelling in Italy, is the wife of Sir Morgan Ross O'Connell, of Lake View, Killarney, descended, not as so many people believe, from Daniel O'Connell, the liberator, but from the latter's younger brother. Sir Morgan is indebted for his possession of the baronetcy to the fact that his e staff of Lord Roberts in the last South African his farewell recital.

Sir Morgan's sister, Ellen O'Connell, is married to General Sir Charles Tucker, the one who is opularly known throughout the British army as Damnation Tucker," in order to distinguish him an exceedingly pious and evangelical general of the same name, who is known as "Salvation Tucker." It may be added by way of explanation that "Damnation Tucker," although the best hearted man in the world, and always beloved by his men, is famed for the character of his language and of his expletives, which can only be described as extremely picturesque.

The O'Connells are a very ancient family, which originally came from County Limerick, but which en settled for centuries in County Kerry, where its members used to be known as the O'Con-nells of Darrinine Abbey, which, by the way, was the home of the liberator, whose name still occu-ples so warm a place in every true Irish heart. The baronetcy of Sir Morgan is of relatively mod-ern creation, and was conferred upon Sir James O'Connell, the youngest brother of the liberator, by Queen Victoria in 1869.

An uncle of Sir James and of Daniel O'Connell was a general in the French army prior to the great revolution, and afterward entered the British army, with the rank of colonel. He was known as Count O'Connell, owing his title to Louis XVI. Another uncle of Sir James and of the liberator served as a volunteer under Paul Jones on board the Bonhomme Richard when fighting the English ship Serapis off Flamborough Head.

COUNT OWNED AUSTRIA'S NEWMARKET. What Newmarket is to the sporting world in England, as the training ground for great racehorses Totis is for the Austrian, Hungarian and German turf. With this difference—that whereas New-market Heath belongs to the Jockey Club, Totis is the private property of the Esterhazys.

If I mention this, it is because the master and owner of Totis, perhaps the most magnificent country seat in all Hungary, has just been gathered to his fathers, leaving a widow, who was born Princess Lobkowitz, and a fifteen-year-old son to inherit his great wealth. Count Francis, who was in his enterty in his fiftieth year, had inherited Totis about fourteen years ago from his uncle, Count Nicholas Esterhazy, the founder of the Austrian Jockey Gub; and it is no exaggeration to say that there has hardly been a successful horse on the Austrian turf that has not been trained at Totis, where there are not one but several private race courses and the recommendation.

and the most wonderful stables. Count Francis, while devoted to racing, showed no such predilection as his uncle for dramatic and lyric art. Nicholas built at Totis a private theatre, at an expense of \$150,000, where, until his death, he maintained all the year round a first class operatic company, which produced from time to time operas written by meritorious composers, but whose names were not sufficiently known to gain the acceptance of their pieces in the great capitals of Europe. He spent each year the sum of \$50,000 on the education of dramatic artists, and at the time of his death there were no less than ten students. male and female, at the Vienna Imperial Conservatory of Music who were living entirely at his expense. He was also wont to keep in his pay the whole year round two or three talented painters, who lived with him at the castle at Totis, while as a master of foxhounds his name was familiar

throughout the hunting world. The late Count Francis Esterhazy and his uncle plas belonged to the non-mediatized and nonprincely branch of this very ancient family, whose chief might be to-day King of Hungary had they so willed it. For the first Napoleon made a definite offer of the throne and crown of St. Stephen to the Prince Esterhazy of his day, with the object of seducing him from his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. Esterhazy contemptuously rejected these overtures, feeling probably that nothing could add to the prestige or welfare of his house, and

Columbia University Council Names Successful Candidates.

Fellowships amounting in value to more than \$15,000 were awarded by the university council of Columbia University at the annual meeting held yesterday in the library. The fellowships are twenty-four in number and their average value is \$50. Thirty candidates were selected as principals and alternates. Of these seven received their bac-calaureate degrees from Columbia, two from Harvard, two from Western Reserve, two from Syracuse and two from the University of California. The others were scattered among a number of different institutions. Twenty-three have been doing work in the graduate schools at Columbia during the last year.

The awards were as follows: Drisler fellow, Hubert McNeill Poteat, of Wake Forest, N. C.; Proudfit fellow in letters, Ernest H. Wright, of Lynch-burg, Va.; Garth fellow, Edward H. Lewinski, of New York City; Goldschmidt fellow, Edward C. Kendall, of South Norwalk, Conn.; Gotsberger fellow, Ralph W. Dox, of Lockport, N. Y.; Carl Schurz fellow, Henry J. Skipp, of New York City; Schiff fellow, Charles Elmer Gehlke, of Cleveland; Tyndall fellow, Harold Worthington Webb, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; William Mitchell fellow, Irving Combes Demorest, of Hackensack, N. J.; Proudfit fellow in medicine, Edwards A. Park, Brooklyn; University fellowships—Ralph Curtiss Benedict, of Syracuse, botany; Henry Blumberg, of Brooklyn, mathematics; Ernest Dunbar Clark, of Rochdale, Mass., physiological chemistry; Henry Stimson Gilbertson, of Oakland, Cal., American history; Samuel Northrop Harper, of Chicago, political science; Charles Joseph Hilkey, of Lyndon, Kan, constitutional law; James Francis Kenney, of Bellville, Ontario, mediæval history; William Stuart Messer, of Jersey City, Latin; Dudley Howe Miles, of Georgetown, Tex., comparative literature; Carl Clinton Van Doren, of Urbana, Ill., English; Thomas Talbott Waterman, of Fowler, Cal., anthropology; Victor Ziegler, of Iowa City, Iowa economic geology, and William Watson Davis, of Oak Grove, Ala., history.

# BONCI MAY SING FOR HAMMERSTEIN

#### Tenor Dissatisfied with His Treatment at the Metropolitan.

Alessandro Bonci, back from Chicago, sailed yes terday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. He will first go to Italy and then recross the ocean to keep his engagement at the Colon Opera House in Buenos Ayres on May 23. Mr. Bonci at the hour of sailing made it appear that he was dissatisfied with his treatment as a member of the Metropolitan Opera company and might return to Mr. Hammerstein.

"I do not know who is running it—at that Metro-politan," said Mr. Bonci "Now it is one, now it is another. I am no politician. I am an artist. "But what about your contract?" the tenor was asked.

"A fig for my contract!" exclaimed Bonci, with a snap of his fingers. "They do not care for me. I

care not for the contract!"

Mr. Bonci also complained because he had beer sent to tour the Western cities, while Caruso remained in New York and did not sing.

Bonci is due to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House-again next season, for which he has signed a contract. It is said that he will appear oftener in New York than he has during the season that has just closed.

On the same steamer sailed also Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, of the Manhattan Opera Company. Mme. Tetrazzini has suffered with grip and acute gastritis ever since she went to Boston, and has delayed sailing twice. She goes at once to sing at Covent Garden, London, where she has already missed several performances due to the postonement of her leaving America. With Mme.

Tetrazzini was her secretary, Signor Bozillo. Mme. Destinn, another member of the Metropoli tan company who returned from Chicago before the end of the week, sailed on the same ship. She will appear in London in "Madama Butterfly," and create the role of Tess in an opera of that name, founded upon Thomas Hardy's novel, "Tess of the composed by Frederic Erlanger. She will appear

in "Tosca" and "Donna Anna" next season.

Another passenger was Mme. Berta Morena, who goes to Munich to sing at the Royal Opera House. She will also sing in the Wagner festival to be held later in the summer.

# A BARYTONE'S RECITAL.

On account of the disagreeable weather Heinrich Meyn, the barytone, did not have as large an au-dience in Mendelssohn Hall last night as he might his possession of the baronetcy to the lact the big by the special brother, Maurice, was killed fighting the sldest brother, Maurice, was killed fighting the sldest brother, Maurice, was killed fighting the bave had. But certainly the rain alone should have been some saway if it did not deter Dr. Ludwig kept none away if it did not deter Dr. Ludwig who was there with Conraad V. Bos, even the O'Connell family. Daniel John O'Connell, a cousin, likewise laid down his life while fighting on if the condition of his throat had made him cancel

> Mr. Meyn sang an interesting programme of songs, nearly all of which were German. The audience showed its pleasure by liberal applause and demands for several encores.

## IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

## "Der Weg zur Holle."

. For the closing week of the season the Irving Place Theatre stock company has elected to present a new farce comedy by Gustav Kadelburg, entitled "Der Weg zur Hölle" ("The Way to Hell"). The piece hardly justifies the title, which is likely to arouse false expectations of melodramatic depravity. The path to perdition is very vaguely outlined. The piece is, in fact, a merry burlesque on lined. The piece is, in fact, a merry burlesque on that particular form of the drama of sensation which pictures the destructive fascinations of the stage. There is a Spanish dancer who wants to retain the love of a former admirer, now happlily married, and who insists that he visit her at least one day in the year. He carries out the contract much against his will, and many amusing complications result from the falsehoods told by him and by his father-in-law, who also admires the dancer, which falsehoods are, of course, exposed by an acute and enterprising mother-in-law.

The piece is bright, interesting and well played. It greatly pleased a large audience.

## THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Charles Frohman sent a message vesterday from London to his offices in this city ordering Miss Billie Burke and the company that appears with her in "Love Watches" to sail on the Lusitania next Wednesday. Miss Burke will begin a London engagement at one of Mr. Frohman's theatres shortly after her arrival.

Robert Hilliard, now acting in "A Fool There Was," was the guest yesterday of The Twelfth Night Club. He made a brief address on topics of the theatre.

Annette Kellermann, the "diving Venus," has taken a woman's way of settling a recent dispute about contracts. She went yesterday to the offices of B. F. Keith and informed him that she preferred "swimming to idleness any-day," and offered to return to Mr. Keith's management. As a result she will be the chief feature of the bill next week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Cohan and Harris will give their annual benefit performance for the Newsboys' Home. Vesta Tilley, Raymond Hitchcock, J. E. Dodson and other well known players will appear.

A number of professional ballplayers attended last night's performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" at the West End Theatre.

Valeska Suratt and William Gould are the leaders of the entertainment this week at Hammer stein's Victoria Theatre. Howard and Laughlin and Rice and Prevost contribute to the merriment.

Vesta Tilley will close on Saturday night her engagement at the Colonial. With her in the bill this week are Howard and Worth, the Basque Quartet, Fletcher, Carlin and Otto and the "Plane phiends.

Andrew Mack, in "Blarney" is the chief feature of the bill this week at the Alhambra. Dan Burke, the Elinore Sisters, the Waterbury Brothers and Tenney give their varied acts.

RICHARD CARLE FOR ROOF GARDEN. Though "The Mascot" is in the early stages of a prosperous run at the New Amsterdam, prepara-tions are afoot for the opening of the summer season at the Aerial Gardens on top of that playhouse. Richard Carle will occupy the premises indefinitely, that he would diminish it by accepting any favor at the hands of a Bonaparte. The family estates, even in their present reduced condition, are simost exactly, mile for mile, the size of Ireland.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Richard Carle will eccupy the premises industrial that the first week in June. He has a mustate hands of a Bonaparte. The family estates, even in their present reduced condition, are which has been cordially commended. Marie Dressier will be one of the leading performers.

# J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY EXPLAINS FEATURES.

It Abolishes Board of Education as a Separate Corporation and Gives Mayor Power of Removal.

By J. Hampden Dougherty, Member of the Charter

SEVENTH ARTICLE. So much misconception prevails regarding the educational chapter of the charter that it is desirable briefly to explain the few changes it proposes. It abolishes the Board of Education as a separate corporation and gives the Mayor power to remove all commissioners at pleasure and to nominate the president of the board. It reduces the board from forty-six to fifteen. It places the expenditures of that body under the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and repeals all mandatory provisions for teachers, expender.

provisions for teachers' salaries.

The other changes affect the tenure of the educational staff. For the six-year term of the supervising force the charter substitutes practical life tenure and surrounds principals and teachers with safeguards against arbitrary removal. It abrogates some autocratic functions of the city superintendent, who may ignore the eligible lists, and although a principal or teacher has passed the highest examination for office may nevertheless select some person not on the lists and bestow upon him the place earned by the recipient of the highest mark.

perintendent. These are the important changes pro-

ower of removal upon charges.

Among opponents of the commission's plan has appeared Dr. Draper, State Commissioner of Education. Opposition from such a source merits respectful consideration. Briefly stated, Dr. Draper's argument is that education is a state function, that the members of the board are state officers, that the Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, which it has done by constituting "a local educational organization for every rod of its territory," and that "the education that may mean) upon whom it seems at all feasible to confer power of appointment." He is, therefore, opposed to the discontinuance of the board as a separate corporation and to the increased control which the commission would give the Board of Estimate and Apportionment over teachers' salaries.

#### EDUCATION AS STATE FUNCTION.

Education may be a state function, as is police, fire or health, and the constitution may direct the Legislature to provide for the school system, but the vital question is, How shall the Legislature provide? May it directly appoint, or may it confer the appointing power upon the Governor; or must it provide local machinery for the management of the schools and confide their administration to the local authorities, subject to the state's right of supervision and general regulation? This last, I think, is the true theory of the

constitutional provision. It is the only theory which harmonizes that provision, first put into the constitution in 1894, with another provision of the organic law which has been in it since 1846, and which declares that all city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and rillages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature f education must be elected by the people of

the locality, or must be appointed by some local authority. That the city cannot be deprived of the right of selection of its own board of educaoriginally a corporation may easily be established. lishment of education in 1789. The common school fund created in 1795 was by the constituhe devoted in perpetuity to the advancement the common schools. In June, 1812, the the common schools. In June, 1812, the Legis-lature provided for the election in town meeting by the citizens of each town of three commissioners of education, to manage the concerns of the schools within the town, and six persons, who, together with the commissioners, should be inspectors of schools, the functions of the inspec tors being to examine teachers, visit the schools and advise the trustees. The school commissioners were authorized to divide their towns into school districts, and the people of the districts were authorized to elect trustees.

In 1830 the Revised Statutes provided that at each annual town meeting three commissioners and three inspectors of schools should be elected In 1843 the offices of commissioners and inspectors were abolished, and the functions of both sets of officials devolved by law upon an elected "town superintendent of common schools." The duties of trustees of school districts were left unchanged. All these officers were and have al-ways been local officers. This system did not originally apply to New York City, for until 1842 there was no common school system in the city.

The common school fund was apportioned among the school districts in the following manner: It cate of the state Superintendent of Education to the proper fiscal officer of each county, who in turn was charged with the duty of paying to the school commissioners of each town the share allotted by the state Superintendent of Education to that town, and the school commissioners, whose business it was to divide the town into school districts, were to apportion the share of the fund allotted to the town among such districts as had maintained a school for three months of the year.

## THIS CITY'S SYSTEM

New York City having no public schools, part of the common school fund was for years apportioned to the Public School Society, organized in 1895 The society's claim to participate in the fund was subsequently challenged by schools of the Roman atholic faith, and the result was the establishment of the common school system of New York City upon the recommendation of Governor Seward. In his message to the Legislature, in 1842, he said

Restore to the people of the city—what I am sure the people of no other part of the state would upon any consideration relinquish—the education of their children. For this purpose it is only necessary to yest the control of the common schools in a board to be composed of commissioners elected by the

The Legislature in 1842 extended the state com non school system to the city Treating each city ward as analogous to a town, it gave each ward two school commissioners, two inspectors and five trustees, all to be elected by voters qualified to vote for charter officers.

The commissioners were constituted a board of education with the powers and duties of commissioners of common schools throughout the state. Subsequent amendments merged the duties of commissioners with those of inspectors, and since 1869 the Mayor has appointed members of the board, but no radical departure from the home rule prin-ciple of the legislation of 1842 could constitutionally be made except to give the Mayor or some other local authority power to appoint the con or members of the board. The act of 1842 did not make the board a corporation nor did the act of 1843 creating the Board of Education of Brooklyn

confer corporate powers upon that board.

The act of 1842 recognized that the school comdissioners were city officers, or officers of subdivisions of the city, and this legislation preceded the constitution of 1846, which declared that all officers of the city or of sub-divisions thereof theretofore elected by the people should continue to be so elected or to be appointed by the local authorities as the Legislature might direct. Thus when that constitution went into effect, the people of the city had the right to elect their school commissioners. The constitution preserved the right, with the single exception that if permitted the

#### Legislature to give their appointment to local authorities. But the Legislature could not itself ap-IN DR. PATTON'S HANDS point or give that power to the Governor.

Dr. Draper is, I think, in error in his assump tion that the laws of the state provide for the appointment of members of the Board of Education by the Mayor, because he is "the only general (?) officer upon whom it seems at all feasible to confer the power of appointment," for the appointing power must be vested in a local officer, unless the people are to elect. It was held by the Court of Appeals in the matter of Gage (141 N. Y., 112) that a school commissioner is a constitutional officer, elected by the people of his locality. The purpose of the constitution, according to Chief Judge Cullen, in the People ex rel. Devery agt. Coler (173 N. Y., 115), "was to secure to the electors in localities the selection and choice of their local officers, either immediately by election or mediately through appointment by other local officers.'

Whatever may be the significance of the constitutional provision conferring upon the Legislature the duty of providing for the maintenance and support of the common schools, that provision does not take away the right of local control over the administration of those schools through local selection or election of their managers.

EDUCATION A SEPARATE FUNCTION. The decision in the Gunnison case, that the pollcy of the state from an early date has been to divorce the business of public education from all other municipal interests or business, and to take charge of it as a peculiar and separate function through agents of its own selection, and immediately subject and responsive to its own control, needs qualification. The Legislature, in providing for the school system, cannot deprive the people of the city of their constitutional right to manage their schools through their own local officers.

The Board of Education of New York City never became a scparate corporation until 1851. not a separate corporation between 1871 and 1873. There is nothing new in the proposition to take away its separate corporate life. A similar proposal was made in the charter drafted by Committee of Seventy in 1872, and by the Charter Revision Commission of 1900. That there is noth-It gives the Board of Education a free hand in the appointment of district superintendents from persons having the requisite qualifications, instead persons having the requisite qualifications, instead that the leavest the composition of the city such as t of requiring it to appoint nominees of the city su- stated that the Legislature might 'reduce the Board of Education to a mere city agency, incapable of posed in the law. The arbitrary power of removal given to the Mayor is a mistake, and it would be easy by a slight anendment to continue his present have been expressed in language so clear that no doubt could arise as to this change of policy." It is this change of policy, or, rather, this return to the original policy, which the Charter Commission

urges upon the Legislature. It will not seriously be argued that the constitution required the enactment of the Davis law, for if that were so, similar legislation should have peen enacted to cover the rest of the state; whereas the Davis law makes the situation of New York City a complete anomaly in education in this state.

As Governor Hughes has well said, there is no laws of the state provide for the appointment of numbers of the Board of Education by the Mayor, not because he is Mayor, but in spite of that fact, and because he is the only general officer (whatever that may mean) upon whom it could be cause the state. Not another city of this own teachers' salaries. There is no Board of Education in Buffalo, but the Council has complete power to determine the educational policy, and the finances of the schools are absolutely in its hands.

The charter of the former city of Brooklyn required the Board of Education to present annual estimates to the Common Council, and gave the Board of Estimate power "to estimate the amount required to be raised by law for all the city and unty purposes, including the moneys raised for the Board of Education." The estimated budget was then sent to the Common Council, which had power to reduce the amounts fixed by the Board of Estimate "for the said several city departments, offices and commissions, including the Board of Educa

The charter of the city of Buffalo places the compensation of teachers completely under the control of the City Council. The charter of the city of Rochester practically leaves control of the su ject to its Common Council, and the recent charject to its Common Council, and the recent charter of Binghamton requires estimates to be furnished by the Board of Education to the Board of Estimate and Appertionment of the salaries of teachers, as of other educational expenditures, and gives the Board of Estimate power to determine their amount, subject only to possible reduction by the City Council. The charter of Syracuse places the Board of Education in the matter of all its expenses, including teachers' salaries, under the domination of the city authorities.

### SALARIES ELSEWHERE

incompetent to treat its teachers with sufficient liberality, although it is a well known fact that every year it pays to its teaching staff sums far beyond the requirements of the Davis law.

Looking abroad to other cities, it will be found

The commission believes that efficient control over the Board of Education should be vested in the Board of Estimate, and that the mandatory require-ments of the Davis law should be repealed. It pre-serves legislative supervision over education and prohibits any change by the Council in the provi-sions of the charter or code which touch this im-

sions of the charter or code which touch this important subject.

The reduction in the size of the board and the changes designed to protect the educational staff have received support in many quarters and are believed to be in the interest of the schools. In the preparation of the ducational chapter of the charter and the code the commission has sought to reflect the best educational sentiment, and, apart from its proposed repeal of the Davis law, its educational chapters meet the approval of members of the existing Board of Education, as well as of former honored members of that body.

## NEW CODE IS FINISHED.

### Charter Commission Makes Final Draft of Administrative Measure.

At a meeting of the members of the New York Charter Commission at the Bar Association last night the final draft of the administrative code, which is designed to supplement the revised charter already submitted to the Legislature, was carefully gone over, and it is probable that the code will be presented to the Legislature in two or three days. All but two members of the commission were at the meeting, and the document only awaits their perusal and signature before it is submitted at Albany. It is now certain that the code will be presented to the Legislature for its consideration before adjournment.

In its completed form, after many revisions, the ode will contain about 125,000 words, while the revised charter itself contains about 70,000 words. The two documents together are 70,000 words short of the present charter.

# APPEAL FOR CHARTER.

### Citizens Union Calls Upon Many Civic Organizations to Act.

William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Citizens Union, yesterday sent to about two hundred and fifty civic organizations a letter calling for affirmative action with reference to the adoption of the proposed city charter. The letter says that not to nact at this session of the Legislature the substantial portion of the proposed charter means to post pone for at least four years the reforms desired by civic organizations. Mr. Schieffelin says that some of the more important features of the charter are

the following:

An administrative code so flexible as to secure a larger measure of home rule.

A real municipal legislature, consisting of a small unsalaried council with large ordinance making powers, in place of the present Board of Aldermen.

A municipal board of directors, in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, representing the city as a whole and every borough.

Control and supervision of the city's finances in the Board of Estimate and its bureaus.

A saving to the city of probably several millions a year by central bureaus of supplies, real estate, engineering, etc., and by a uniform system of accounting in all departments.

A budget along sound lines, revealing actual expenditures for each public purpose.

Complete separation of the appropriating power from the expending functions, so that no administrative officer can participate in the control or audit of his own expenditures.

Prohibition of the issue of long term bonds for current expenses which should be paid out of the tax levy.

The repeal of all mandatory legislation compel-

ax levy.

The repeal of all mandatory legislation compeling the city to spend fixed sums of money for pecified purposes.

Abolition of the fee system, by requiring all oficials to be salaried, and all fees to be paid into

ficials to be salaried, and all fees to be paid into the city treasury.

Abolition of the office of coroner, and transfer of his professional duties to the Health Department, through its chief medical examiner.

A smaller and more compact Board of Education.
An end to the present chaotic condition of the care of the streets, by creation of a department of street control.

Princeton Theological Students Now Subject to Discipline for Complaint.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Princeton, N. J., April 20.—Rumors which have been current here that a committee of theological students of the seminary would be expelled unless they apologized to the faculty for their procedure in recent appeals for revision of courses led to-day to the issuance of a statement by President Francis L. Patton, embodying the action of the board of directors in this respect at their meeting

While the word expulsion or apology is no contained in the statement, it is understood that an "expression of regret" is expected by the fac-ulty from the students. Just what will follow if the students refuse-and ringleaders declare they shall-can only be conjectured, for it is well undershall—can only be conjectured, for its war stood that the president of the seminary has the right to expel any student guilty of insubordination at any time. The statement of Dr. Patton is in the form of an extract from the minutes of the poard of directors. The extract queted by Dr. Patton is as follows:

The board of directors, having heard the communication of certain students of the seminary, places on record the following action:

The board of directors calls attention to the fact that the immediate government of the seminary is in the hands of the faculty, and expresses its confidence in the wisdom of the faculty to perform its duties. The board regrets that the students have presented their communication in such form and manner, and it entertains the hope that the students will express their regret to the president for their mistakes. The board hereby appoints a committee of seven members, consisting of five ministers and two elders, to take these communications into consideration, confer with the faculty, gather all possible information in regard to the present situation and then report to a meeting of the board to be called as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the secretary of the board be, and hereby is, instructed to convey to the students the action of the board of directors in such manner as the faculty may deem best.

Resolved, That the board of directors requests the faculty to appoint a committee to co-operate with the said committee of the board.

FRANCIS L. PATTON.

President of the Seminary.

It was learned to-day that the students made ob-

It was learned to-day that the students made ob-

jection that they could not hear Dr. Patton when he was expounding some point of theology, and he told them that it made little difference, because they were not able to understand him if they did. When Dr. Patton made his reply to the petition of the students they had a stenographer concealed in the room. His report was sent to the directors to back up their arguments. The directors considered this a malicious attempt to injure Dr. Patton and it hurt the case of the students.

#### WEDDINGS.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which her grandfather, Henry Ward Beecher, was formerly pastor, Miss Bertha Bigelow Beecher was married yesterday to Paul Sprague Ney, son of the late John M. Ney, of Hartford, Conn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock. The reception following was held in the ecture room of the church, as the town house of the bride's parents, Colonel and Mrs. William C. Beecher, No. 123 Columbia Heights, is closed, they having spent the winter at Englewood, N. J. Miss Gertrude Roxanna Beecher was her sister's maid of honor and the bridesmaids were another Miss Emma Anna Beecher, Miss Marjorie Hillis, Miss Marian Garrison and Miss Edna Sheppard...

The six ushers were Yale men of the bridegroom's class of '04, with the exception of Charles Frederick Neergaard, a cousin of the bride, and J. L. Goodwin, of Hartford. The remaining ushers were Thomas D. Thacher, of Manhattan; Lawrence Mason, of Chicago; N. Stuart Campbell, of Provilence, and Edgar Munson, 2d, of William Penn. The best man was Frederick H. Wiggin, ir., of Litchfield, Conn., also a member of the Yale lass of '04. Mr. and Mrs. Ney are to make their ome in Farmington, Conn

Mr. and Mrs. John Craig Havemeyer, of Yonkers, was quietly married at the home of her father. Robinlawn, No. 360 North Broadway, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Dr. Robert Henry Craig, of Montreal, Canada. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bishop Falkner, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William P. Stevenson, of the First Presby terian Church, of Yonkers. Miss Alice Louise Haveneyer, sister of the bride, was the maid of hor and the Misses Helen Havemeyer, of Ardsley; Jean Halliday, Grace Raymond and Phœbe Cutler, of Yonkers, acted as flower girls. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Montreal, was the best man.

the sugar industry, and is the author of a number of political and religious works. She is a granddaughter of the late William F. Havemeyer, thrice Mayor of New York City, and of the late John M. Francis, representative of the United States at ourts of Greece, Portugal and Austria and meyer, of New York, and Charles S. Francis, for-United States Minister to Greece and at pres-Craig is instructor at the McGill University and laryngologist for the Western General Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital. After a wedding tour of Europe Mr. and Mrs. Craig will reside in

CITY PLANNING EXHIBITION SPEAKERS. Speakers of national reputation will take part in conferences which will be daily features of the City Planning and Municipal Art Exhibition, to be held in the 22d Regiment Armory from May 3 to 16, inclusive. President Eliot of Harvard will speak on the evening of Tuesday, May 6. The list of peakers includes Archbishop Farley, J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association; the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. The exhibition has been arranged by the Committee on Congestion of Population in New York and the Municipal Art Society.

## WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to Metropolitan Museum of Art, America Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Gar Ringling Brothers' Circus, Madison Square Garden.

Ringling Brothers Circus, Madison Square Garden.

Devotional meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union, chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and 48th street, 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Peace Society, Hotel Astor, 3:30 p. m.

Annual dinner of the New York-New Jersey Real Estate Exchange, Plaza Hotel, evening.

Dinner of the New Jersey Medical Club, Hotel Manhattan, 7 p. m. Dinner of the Masters and Past Masters of the Masons, 8th Masonic District, Hotel Astor, 7:30 p. m.

## THE WEATHER REPORT. Official Record and Forecast .- Washington, April 20

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Delaware Breakwater, at Baltimore and on the Texas coast. A moderate disturbance that devel-oped Monday night over the Ohio Vailey in connection with a high area over the lower St. Lawrence Valley, has caused a continuance of the rains in Southern New Engand, the middle Atlantic states and the Ohio Valley Another more marked disturbance now over Western Texas, with a high area over the Canadian Northwest, has resulted in general snows in the northern and central Rocky Mountain region and Western Nebraska and rains has resulted in general shows in the hortest and central Rocky Mountain region and Western Nebraska and rains in the plains states, the Missouri Valley and the western Gulf states. There were also showers in the middle plateau and north Pacific states. There has been å decided fall in temperature in New England, the middle Atlantic states, the Northwest and the central Rocky Mountain region, and temperatures are now unseasonably low throughout the country, except in the south Atlantic and Gulf states. The Southwest disturbance will move eastward, and unsettled rainy weather may be expected. Wednesday east of the Rocky Mountains, except from the lower lake region eastward, where rain will be delayed until Wednesday night or Thursday. In the central Rocky Mountain region, Western Nebraska and the Northwest there will be snow instead of rain. Rain will continue generally on Thursday east of the Mississippi River. But to the westward fair weather will prevail. Temperatures will fall Wednesday in the Gulf states. Elsewhere low temperatures will continue Wednesday and Thursday. Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate northeast to east winds, with showers Wednesday and fair weather Thursday, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities .- For Delaware, New ersey, Eastern New York and Eastern Pen lowers to-day, and probably Thursday; moderate east

winds.

For New England, fair to-day, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion; rain Thursday or Thursday night; moderate to brisk east winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy to-day; showers Thursday; moderate to brisk east winds.

Local Official Record.-The following official recor e for the last twenty-four hours, in compariso date of last year:

date of last year, 48; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 50.

Local forecast: Showers to-day, and probably Thursday; moderate east winds.

Three hundred alumni of the Brooklyn Poly-technic Preparatory School attended the celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the school's foundation at the building in Livingston street last night. Among those in attendance was Rossiter W. Raymond Ph. D., one of the two surviving members of the first class. Those who spoke William L. Moffat, president of the Alumni Assoclation; Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, president of the school; Alvin E. Duerr, Dr. R. W. Raymond, James

BROOKLYN POLY PREP CELEBRATES.

#### Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

H. Callender and Dr. Bernard Kellogg.

### Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be charge.

ith full name and address.

in his 87th year. Fur ville, N. Y., Friday.

CHURCHMAN—On April 19, at the residence of her father, Babylon, Long Island, Katharine Nicoll, wife of W. B. Churchman, fr., of Philadelphia, and Porto Rico, and daughter of William G. and Kate M. Nicoll. Fu-neral services at Christ Church, Babylon, on Thursday, April 22, at 11 o'clock.

GEYER—In Frankfurt A/M, Germany, January 9, 1909, Harold Carl Geyer, M. D. Interment at Morristown, N. J., upon the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

GILCHRIST—April 19, Robert Gilchrist. Funeral fro The Funeral Church, West 23d st. (Campbell Building Take 11 o'clock train to Kensico to-day.

HERZFELD—On April 19, 1909, Louis S. Herzfeld, aged 21 years. Services at the Funeral Church, No. 241 West 23d st. (Campbell Building), on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. LAWRENCE—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 20, 1909, Alice Bradford Lester, daughter of the late Joseph H. Lester and wife of George McKay Lawrence. Funeral on Thursday evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, Upper Bement ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Norwich and New London (Conn.)

PERRY—On April 19, 1909, Timothy Perry, husband of Charlotte T. Perry, in his eightieth year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 73 Haisey st., Brook-lyn, on Wednesday evening, April 21, at 8 o'clock. In-terment at convenience of family.

RIEDEL.—On Monday, April 19, 1909, Henrietta Riedel, wife of Carl Riedel, aged skyty-seven years. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1382 14th st., Flat-bush, on Wednesday, April 21, at 2 p. m. RUSSELL.—Suddenly, on Monday. April 19, 1909. Mrs. Catherine Russell, widow of the late Captain William Russell, and mother of Thomas M., William H., John E. and James S. Russell. Funeral services at her last residence, No. 964 Lafayette ave., at 2:30 p. m., Thurs-

SHEA-Sunday, April 18, 1909, John, son of Patrick and the late Nanov Shea. Funeral from his late residence, No. 146 Washington st. Brooklyn, on Wednesday. In-terment Lawrence, Long Island. SPENCER—At Elizabeth, N. J., April 18, 1909, E Middlebrook, wife of the late Francis B. St Funeral services will be held at No. 117 West st. Elizabeth, on Wednesday morning, April 21,

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY announces with sorrow the teath of its Trustee and ex-President, Hom. George M. Van Hoesen, Sunday, April 18, 1909.

HENRY S. VAN DUZER, President.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Secretary.

VAN HORN—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, April 20, 1909, Franklin Van Horn. Interment in Philadelphia on Friday. Particulars in Thursday's papers.

WAKEMAN—On April 17, 1909, at Hot Springs, Va., Mary Catherine, wife of the late William Webb Wakeman, in the 96th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence. Southport, Conn., Wednesday at 3:30 o'clock p. m. Interment at convenience of family.

WALLACE-On April 19, 1909, John Wallace. Funeral at convenience of family from No. 950 Lafayette ave. WOLFF-On April 20, at his home, No. 19 Lamartine Terrace, Yonkers, William Almon, son of the late P. B. and Jane Wolff, of Malone. N. V., aged 47. Funeral at his late home, on Thursday, at 10 a. m.

# THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

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