ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—Richelleu—8—Richard III.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASIOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASOO—2:15—8:30—Going Some.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Hollies of the Day.
CASINO—2:16—8:15—Havana.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland and Luna Park open today.

CRITERION 2:20 8:30 The Fair Co-Ed. DALY'S 2:15 8:15 The Climax. -8.15—The Climax.

-8.15—World in Wax.

-8.15—What Every Woman Knows.

-8.20—The House Next Door.

20—8.20—The House Next Door.

20—8.20—The Man from Mexico.

220—8.20—A Woman's Way.

IN'S -2.15—8.15—Vaudeville.

-2.8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies. let-Circus.
5-8:15-The Third Degree.
6KER-2:15-8:15-The Candy Shop.
15-8:30-A Fool There Was.
3-8:20-The Dawn of a To-morrow.
8:15-The Great John Ganton.
UARE GARDEN-2:15-8:15-Buffalo Bill's 15 8:15 The Red Moon.

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### New-Nork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building. No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Committee on Finance was upheld again when an amendment to the tariff bill offered by Senator Cummins, to lower the duty on round iron, was defeated by a vote of 35 to 42; Senator Root spoke in defence of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Money resented what he called a lecture to the Senate, saying that if Mr. Root desired less speaking "be charled a less of the bigger of the senate." Senate, saying that if Mr. Root desired less speaking "he should do less of it himself." The House was not in session

FOREIGN.—The French state employes who are on strike appealed for support to the labor unions, whose leaders promised aid; the workmen, however, seem reluctant to begin a sympathetic strike. — Leading bankers and merchants in London have protested against provisions in the budget recently introduced. — A dispatch from Constantinople says that martial law may be continued in the capital for months. — Kermit Roosevelt, a dispatch months. — Kermit Roosevelt, a dispatch from Nairobi said, recently spent a night alone in the jungle after losing the bearings of the camp at Machakos; the party has reached Ju Ja ranch. — A bill removing Catholic disabilities passed its second reading in the House of Commons. — The Italian Ministry of Marine, has decided to build four Dreadnoughts and also secont cruisers, the cost being estimated at \$52,800,000. — Four persons were killed in an automobile accident near Liège, Belgium. — The German Emperor and Empress received a hearty welcome on their arrival at Vienna; cordial speeches were exchanged at a state dinner.

DOMESTIC .- President Taft nominated Lieuexaminer, to succeed Charles S. Fowler, who re signed in March to accept the position of sec and Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance ond Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance.

Governor Hughes at Albany gave hearings on several bills, including those of Mr. Foley, forbidding corporations to practise law; Mr. Sargent, to prevent the incorporation of companies to practise law; Senator Grady, amending the tenement house law, and Senator Grattan, permitting the issuance of life insurance policies to labor unions and other organizations at special rates. — The National Episcopal Congress closed its sessions at Boston; the list of speakers included Bishop William Croswell Doane, of Albany; Canon H. Hensley Henson, of London, and the Rev. Drs. William R. Huntington, of New York; Henry H. Oberly, of Elizabeth, N. J.; William F. Faber, of Detroit, and Joseph G. H. Barry, dean of Nashotah Theologi-

cal Seminary, Wisconsin.

cal Seminary, Wisconsin.

CITY.—Stocks recovered after sharp declines.

— Mayor McClellan removed Ernest Y. Gallaher, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, and named Henry C. Buncke for his place.

Mayor McClellan vetoed the teachers' equal pay bill, but announced that he would appoint a commission to investigate the question of salaries.

— Five children were drowned during the declaration of the Hackensack River. the storm on the Hackensack River. — The Appellate Division affirmed the order of Justice Erlanger sustaining the report of General Tracy in determining the debt limit. — Secretary MacVeagh warned politicians that he would not encourage interference with Collector Loeb's policy in the Custom House. — Poolrooms did not open throughout the city, as expected, principally, it was said, because they could not get prompt results. — The Friars' festival at the New York Theatre netted \$6,000 to the organization. — F. Augustus Heinze was indicted for misappropriating \$2,225,000 of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank. the storm on the Hackensack River. : The Public Service Commission ordered that all subway express trains be equipped with side doors. — Jacob Ruppert, jr., said that he believed the West and South would soon give up prohibition. — Three former assistant weighers of the Custom House and three members of importing firms were held on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government. — The Shuberts allied themselves with the Western Theatre Managers' Association, opening 175 houses to their attractions in the West.

THE WEATHER -Indications for to-day: The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 62.

### THE DEBT LIMIT.

The decision of the Appellate Division upholding General Tracy's report on the city's borrow-Ing capacity was promptly reached, probably with the intention of expediting the final determination of the Court of Appeals. That court will probably soon pass upon the question, with a fair prospect that the referee will in general be sustained. Regarding the largest single item as to which General Tracy differs from the city authorities, contract liabilities. common sense is so strongly in his favor that he is reasonably sure of being supported by the highest court

A good deal of nonsense has been uttered about the exclusion of contract liabilities since General Tracy made his report. It has been arged, rather hysterically, that if his opinion is the law then the law should be amended, and, on the other hand, that if contract liabilities are excluded in reckoning the city's constitutional debt it will make no practical difference in the city's borrowing capacity, because the Controller will have to take them into consideration in any event. To say that if the law does not require city officials to follow their old practice of inso is to suggest that they will not take into consideration what the city will be called upon

ing its capacity for entering into further contracts. If the city authorities are not imbeciles they can avoid getting the city over its debt limit just as readily with contract liabilities excluded from the constitutional debt as with them included.

All that General Tracy's opinion does is to give the city the same freedom that every private individual and every business establishment have to make contracts for the future, bearing in mind future ability to pay and not merely present ability to pay. Under the rule of the city authorities including contract liabilities in the debt the city cannot enter into a contract on which payment will not be required for five years unless it can raise the money at once to meet that payment. Under the rule excluding contract liabilities the city could make such a contract for the future if it had a reasonable certainty of being able in the future to borrow the money to meet it, even though it could not borrow the money now. When a man rents a house for five years at \$2,000 a year, payable monthly, he is not at once in debt \$10,000, nor is he required to have \$10,000 in hand to enter into such a contract; but that, translated into the terms of ordinary life, is what the inclusion of contract liabilities

in debt means. The practical effect of excluding such liabilities can be illustrated by assuming that the city has \$70,000,000 of them, and that if they are included in its debt its borrowing capacity is completely exhausted. If they are excluded it still has a borrowing capacity of \$70,000,000. Now, if they are excluded, a prudent financial officer will obviously not at once proceed to involve the city in \$70,000,000 or so of additional undertakings, nor, on the other hand, need he refrain from all additional undertakings because outstanding contracts exactly equal present borrowing capacity. Of those \$70,-000,000 of liabilities some will have to be met next year, some not till the following year, and so on for five or slx years. To meet them the city will have not only its present borrowing capacity of \$70,000,000, but also the annual increment of its borrowing capacity for five or six years. Therefore its financial officer will be in a position to assume additional contract liabilities which will have to be met in the next five or six years, provided that he keeps the total liabilities within the prospective borrowing capacity. A considerable margin of safety will have to be constantly allowed, but even so the exclusion of liabilities until matured does actually increase the capacity of the city to make engagements for the future.

### THE IRON ORE VOTE.

The Senate's vote late Thursday afternoon. on the iron ore item in the metal schedule of the tariff bill aptly illustrated the circuitousness of the policy of the managers of that measure. It has been announced that the Finance Committee does not really favor imposing a duty on iron ore and that the Senate's assent to the House's demand for free ore. for purposes not entirely intelligible the Senate is encouraged to vote by a three-fourths among them being the confessed fear that the majority in favor of taxing importations of iron | Socialists, who now number forty-three, might ore at the rate of 25 cents a ton. The Senate thereby demonstrates a Pickwickian disagreement with the House, which it intends to reconsider later, by an almost equally decisive vote. This may be subtle parliamentary strategy. But the uninitiated outside observer will the government owes its embarrassment and the continue to wonder why it is necessary to set up a legislative straw man simply for the sat- fore, its appeal to the country should logically isfaction of tearing him down. The Finance Committee and its supporters could have approved the House provision as to iron ore on Thursday and ended the discussion. They control, apparently, from thirty-five to forty votes. Adding these to the twenty-four votes cast for the House rate would have produced a larger total for free iron ore than was rolled up on Thursday against it.

Possibly the real purpose of the manœuvre was to permit the Democratic minority in the Senate to put itself in a ridiculous situation. The tenant Commander Hutch I. Cone to be chief of the bureau of steam engineering in the Navy Department. —— The President created a board to supervise purchases of supplies for the government. —— Dr. Osler, Speaker Cannon and Ambassador Bryce spoke at the National Tuberculosis Convention in Washington. —— The five defendants in the Turpentine Trust cases were sentenced at Savannah, Ga.; jail sentences were imposed in two cases. —— Jacop Riis was elected honorary president of the Playground Association of America, in session at Pittsburg. —— The State Civil Service Compared to the Playground Association of America, in session at Pittsburg. —— The State Civil Service Compared to the Playground Association of America, in session at Pittsburg. —— The State Civil Service Compared to the Playground Association of America, in session at Pittsburg. —— The State Civil Service Compared to the Playground Association of America, in session at Pittsburg. Jacob cidental protection, and practically all of them the name of friendly betting. State Civil Service Com- are affected which are produced in their own apparent that there is a considerable practical many years ago. although they favor a liberal reduction of duties on articles in the production of which their particular constituencies are not interested. On the vote on iron ore the Democratic minority in the Senate had ample opportunity to show how little it values Democratic precedents and professions and how completely disorganized and adrift it is to-day as a national party. There is nothing in the last Democratic national platform which can justify any Democrat in voting for a tax on iron ore. Free iron ore was long one of the cardinal demands of the Democratic tariff reformers, and if the platform of 1908 means anything it clearly declares in favor of an extension of the policy of free admission of raw materials. Yet of the Democratic Senators voting on Thursday eighteen favored a duty on iron ore, and only ten opposed it. Four did not vote, only two of them being paired with absent Republicans.

The Republican party is not committed unconditionally to the policy of free raw materials. With Republicans their admission free is entirely a matter of expediency. If they can be admitted without harm to domestic industry and are needed to supply the wants of domestic manufacturers, sound protection policy justifies their admission. Under protective tariffs hides have been admitted free-and it is believed by a great majority of protectionists that they should be put again on the free list. It is the same with coal and iron ore. The fron ore importations are small. Under the present law the duty is 40 cents a ton, and ore coming from Cuba is admitted under the terms of the reciprocity treaty at a reduction of 20 per cent in duty-or at 32 cents a ton. The ore imported from Cuba in 1906-'07 amounted in value to \$2,137,784, nearly twice the value of all other ore imported. The revenue on Cuban ore was \$187,094, and on other ore \$204,450. The House proposed to surrender this revenue of \$391,544 and let all ore in free. The Senate bill, retaining a duty of 25 cents a ton on non-Cuban ore and 20 cents a ton on Cuban ore, would bring in \$244,000 in revenue.

The amounts are trivial. The Cuban ore can be used to advantage by the independent steel and iron plants on the Atlantic seaboard. It cannot be imported in large enough quantities to affect the iron and steel industry west of the Alleghanies or the ore mining industry in the lake region. The framers of the House bill were, in our opinion, justified in making iron ore free. It is agreeable to be assured that the Senate will drop the duty in conference, the net result being only a demonstration of the minority's hopeless obfuscation on the tariff question.

### THE GERMAN CRISIS.

The present crisis in German politics, which may prove to be exceedingly serious, is not surprising. It was foreseen months ago, it was perceived to be practically inevitable some weeks ago, and it became imminent nearly a fortnight ago, amid the celebrations of Prince Bülow's sixtleth birthday anniversary. Before that, indeed, on May 1, the beginning of the end appeared in the Reichstag Finance Committee's rejection of several features of the government's financial scheme which the Chancellor regarded as indispensable for covering the huge deficit in cluding such liabilities in the constitutional debt | the budget; and at the same time the Conservaalt should be changed so as to require them to do tives, having announced their irreversible opposition to those death or succession duties which the Chancellor declared to be absolutely necesto pay upon its existing centracts in determin- sary, began to co-operate with the Opposition

'bloc" of which for more than two years they had formed the principal factor. From that moment men of all parties began to talk of either the resignation of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the Reichstag as inevitable. At the same time, while it refused to grant the increase of taxation necessary for the balancing of the budget, the Reichstag unanimously voted to increase the burden of the treasury to the amount of \$6,250,000 a year by a general increase of offlcial salaries. One effect of that action was seen when a \$200,000,000 loan was issued, and instead of being subscribed ten or twenty times over, as other national loans elsewhere have been, was subscribed less than twice over

Resignation or dissolution was promptly regarded as inevitable, because of the strong feeling which has been recently developed that the Chancellor must at all times command a ma jority of the Reichstag. This feeling has arisen chiefly since the formation of the "bloc," more than two years ago, and has been greatly promoted by various utterances of Prince Bülow himself. Indeed, he was at one time, a year ago reported as explicitly declaring that a new had been established in Germany and that thenceforth the Chancellor and his ministers would be fully responsible to the Reichstag and dependent upon its approval for their tenure of office. It is conceivable that such things were said in the hope of thus promoting the stable coherence of the "bloc." If so, that hope was not well founded. The "bloc" was originally formed to protect the government and the empire against what was called the "Black and Red peril," to wit, an alleged alliance of the Clericals and the Socialists. Such an alliance would have been most incongruous, and probably never existed. But it served as "a good enough Morgan until after election," and the result of the election was the division of the Reichstag between a government "bloc" and an Opposition, the "bloc" comprising 66 Conservatives, 54 National Liberals, 53 Radicals, 26 Imperialists and 20 Anti-Semites, a total of 219, and the Opposition comprising 135 Clericals and their allies and 43 Socialists, a total of 178.

It was obvious that, with a "bloc" majority of only 41 over the Opposition, the defection of any of the three major factions would be fatal. Probably the hope of permanently welding all five into a single party was entertained by some If so, it was vain from the beginning. Between the Conservatives and the Radicals there were perfectly irreconcilable differences and, indeed, antagonisms. These might lie dormant for a time, but they were sure to be aroused eventually, as they were as soon as the question of fiscal reform was broached. The Radicals refused to support the bill unless certain things were included, and the Conservatives as positively refused to support it unless those same things were excluded. And steadily and surely the Conservatives inclined toward resumption of relations with the Clericals, with whom, on the whole, they have far more in common than with representatives in conference committee will any other party or faction. There is, of course much reluctance to order a dissolution and a new election, for several reasons, conspicuous return to the new Reichstag one hundred strong Moreover, a government campaign against the Conservatives would be a startling novelty, espe cially in the presence of the growing menace of Socialism. Yet it is to the Conservatives that defeat of its legislation, and against them, there be directed.

### BETTING UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The decision of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn to the effect that there was ho bookmaking without a written record has opened the way for considerable gambling at the racetracks. If it is upheld by the Court of Appeals there will probably be a demand for an amendment to the It is now held to prohibit only gambling with written records and with the paraphernalia of gambling. But the constitution makes ne such distinctions. It aims at gambling itself. In the present law the attempt was made to distinguish between professional gambling and simple betting between friends, and, construed narrowly, as criminal statutes are, it appears to have left room for professional gambling under

gain from the present statute. Gambling is not so general nor so heavy as it used to be at the tracks, and the smaller bettor has little oppor tunity. But a beginning only has been made When the ingenuity of the bookmaker has had a chance to work it will be interesting to see what "oral betting" will develop. Obviously it can be conducted on a large scale by the employment of many assistants, who will use a code in recording bets. Equally, too, the chance of profit for the bookmakers is great. Formerly, with the posting of odds, competition enabled the public to obtain the best possible terms. But now, with secret betting, a bookmaker can give such short odds as to insure large profits for himself. With the chances of losses through credit betting, the cost of an army of peripatetic assist ants to be used and the protection of competition removed, the percentage against the public will probably be very long

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE. Philadelphians are much excited over the action of the city's officials in concurring in the abolition by the street railroads of six-for-aquarter fare strips, forcing a straight 5-cent fare. Yet why, in view of the character and records of the politicians who are allowed to control the city government, any surprise should

be occasioned we cannot see. Affairs in Philadelphia have long been ad ministered in the interest of the public service corporations and the politicians. Irate Philadelphians say that they will walk rather than pay the 5-cent straight fare. They ought to be thankful that they are allowed to use the sidewalks unmolested, instead of being corralled by the police and forced to ride in the transit company's cars.

### ANOTHER DETESTABLE FOURTH.

The earnest and reasonable protests which have been made at the playgrounds convention in Pittsburg against the barbarism of our Fourth of July celebrations should be heeded by every municipality in the land. They are a restatement of what has been thought and said innu merable times before, and of what should be said again and again until it becomes effective. The proceedings which now pass for a "celebration" of the anniversary of the nation's birth are a reproach to American civilization and humanity, and are so regarded by a majority of rational people. Some cities have abated the nuisance and have compelled the day's observances to be kept within safe and sane limits, but in most places, and above all in this metropolis, there are indications that the coming Fourth will be another day of such doings as we have long had to endure. Some weeks ago there was an announcement that no permits for the sale of fireerackers, etc., would be granted this year; but now we are told that they will be granted just as of old.

Authentic statistics report that in the five Fourths of July ended with that of 1907 there were killed outright by fireworks, toy pistols, etc.. 1,153 persons, while 21,520 more were injured. To have such things go on year after year is not creditable to our common sense or humanity. Neither is it creditable to our patriotism, for the degradation of the anniversary does not inspire patriotic sentiments nor induce love of country. It is not well to have a large proportion of the people regard the nation's chief patriotic anniversary as a day to be detested.

We do not know to what extent it is still

Centre and to withdraw from that government | within the power of the local authorities to civilize and humanize the approaching Fourth of July in this city. But we believe that few things could commend them more to the gratitude of the people than an abatement of the abuses which have hitherto prevailed.

> A certain element of the public has been worked up to a high pitch of excitement over one or two authenticated kidnappings and scores of unauthenticated tales, and is apparently in a condition to resolve itself into a vigilance committee and check the earthly career of whoever is so reckless as to be seen walking in the company of a child without proper credentials. Even that precaution, how-ever, may not avail against a form of hysteria. In the latest instance the victim, who was leading by the hand the little son of a friend, made such protests as he could when he discovered the occasion for the attack, but they were howled down by the mob. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of a policeman and the liberal use of a nightstick on thick craniums an ambulance would have been needed. It is well to give the news in kidnapping cases, but to spread it over several pages, with pictures of all the various stages of the act, not only serves to inspire in those with little respect for law and morals a desire to emulate the performance, but fills a rather unstable element of the public with notions not at all conducive to the safety of men and women proceeding quietly about their business.

Nobody seems to think that the man who bought at auction a \$20,000,000 street railroad company in this city for \$500 got much of a

Two prominent members of the Senate Finance committee gave out estimates on Thursday of the time which must elapse before the iron ore deposits in this country are exhausted. One said 3,000 years, the other 1,300 years. On such ar important question the committee experts should get closer together.

And still Mr. Bryan will go on talking about the Democratic party as the only party to be trusted to reduce the tariff.

Both because of unforeseen trouble with one of the Salem's turbines on the occasion of her last race with the Chester and because the Salem's method of measuring the coal consumed was crude, "The Scientific American" hopes that the government will order another high speed trial of those cruisers. We second the

The Texas Legislature has at last yielded to Governor Campbell and passed a bank deposit guarantee law. Mr. Bryan is still a power in Democratic politics in Nebraska, Texas and

None of Lilienthal's fellow countrymen having own a disposition to follow up his exceedingly instructive work, there is a particularly good opening in Germany for the Wright aeroplane. The Kaiser's subjects are to be congratulated on the chance which the Dayton aeronauts will soon give them to see an airship very unlike Count Zeppelin's.

The tradition handed down from bygone Congresses is that in tariff matters, and in the long run, Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, gets his way. Isn't it about time to start a new tradition? Mr. Aldrich's bill in its present shape is something more than unsatisfactory, something worse than a disappointment.—Hartford Courant.

The Aldrich bill is so serious a disappointment that we have yet found no single Republican newspaper of high standing giving it positive

"The Albany Journal," offering some advice to this city, says: Fusion government is a delusion and a snare he only proper government is partisan govern-

It looks different, however, to a member of a persistent and habitual minority. He would rather take the chance of being deluded and snared than always be on the outside.

The Cuban House of Representatives has not done well in passing a bill for the creation of a national lottery, though it has done no worse As the situation now stands at the tracks, it is than some states of this Union did not very

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A delicate woman, with a baby on her arm and a little boy holding on to her skirts, boarded a sub-way train at the Brooklyn Bridge one evening reently when the uptown rush was at its height. There were no seats vacant, and the woman balnced herself as best she could until at a curve she fell forward, and was saved from injury only by the crowd that surrounded her. Instantly a num-ber of people rose and offered her a place to sit down, but she refused and told the man next to whom she stood: "Some people never help until the last minute, when they are ashamed to do

"Talk about drawing a blank prize in a lottery while de fellow next to you draws de capital, sighed the fat messenger boy, "I know how it What yer been up against, pal?" asked his friend.

"Why, tolty-nine an' me was engaged at de same time, an' he got a message to carry out to one of de White Sox while de game was goin' on an' I got a job to air a pug dog for two hours."—Chicago News.

Miss Grete Wildmaser, who was married last nonth to Paul Laudbeck, a hunter of large game in Africa, was the first European woman quire citizenship in the Congo Free State. She is native of Austria.

A pamphlet published in England "for distribu ion among people who may be asked to give financial aid to Russia by purchasing the state oonds of that country" says: "The financial condition of the empire is abnormal, according to the statement of Tcherewansky, of the Imperial Finance Commission. Exports are continually falling off and imports increasing. Never since the famine year—1892—has the breadstuff report The hope of the empire lie taxation, and it is a grave question whether this will be adequate to meet the nation's obliga

"Your tickets were complimentary, were they "Well," replied the man who had seen a pain fully amateur entertainment, "I thought the were until I saw the show."—Tit-Bits.

The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rallroad has ceased the practice of sus-pending operating employes for infractions of rules on the ground that such punishment is an ineffectual means of discipline. Instead, the company has instituted a comprehensive system of records which are at all times accessible to the men, and from which promotions and dismissals from the service

"It requires great facility of language to enable a man to say exactly what he thinks," remarked the literary person.

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, reflectively; "and, in addition, it often requires great courage."—Washington Star.

An opinion given by the Corporation Counsel of Chicago to the Chief of Police ought to bring a bit of comfort to the suffragettes. A woman mployed by a department store applied to the chief for appointment as a special police officer. with the right to carry a revolver and a "billy." The city's legal adviser has decided that "there is no express constitutional disqualification of females, no affirmative statement of qualifications which would exclude them, and there is nothing in the duties imposed by statute law or city dinance upon a police officer which would imply the necessity or intended exclusion of either sex. The chief has made the appointment.

"Pa, what's going from bad to worse?"
"Well, a good illustration of it was given by
the women when they discarded their Merry
Widow hats and took up the present style."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## About People and Social Incidents

#### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 14 .- The President nominated Lieutenant Commander Hutch I. Cone to be engineer in chief and 'chief of the bureau of steam en gineering of the Navy Department, with the rank of rear admiral. He also issued the order creating the general committee to purchase government supplies, which was foretold in this morning's Tribune The forenoon at the executive offices was taken

up by the Cabinet meeting. President Taft has declined an invitation extend ed by Representative Wanger, past grand con mander of Pennsylvania Knights Templar, to witness the annual parade of the grand commander;

in Philadelphia on May 25.
In spite of the fact that these are warm days in Washington, the President is not spared his daily handshaking reception. To-day 180 members of the senior class of the Pennsylvania Normal School, of West Chester, who are being chaperoned around the espects and to test the President's endurance in handshaking.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota called at th White House to pay his respects to the Chief Ex-

The President and Mrs. Taft are expected to atend the lecture at the New National Theatre nex Sunday evening to be given by Admiral Sigsbee who will talk on the Maine disaster in the hope of materially increasing the fund being raised for the rection of a monument in Arlington National Cemetery to the memory of those who went down with

Among the President's callers were Senators Scott and Nixon, Representative Focht, who introduced Mrs. R. F. Witmer and children, of Philadelphia; Representative Gardner and Lieutenant Gov-

ernor Louis A. Frothingham of Massachusetts. Mrs. Taft was hostess at a large garden party this afternoon

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has invited President Taft to visit Hawaii.

#### THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 14.—Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, wife and daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, left here this afternoon for New York, and will sall on the Berlin to-morrow for Naples. They will visit Miss Mason, the aunt of Mrs. Meyer, for two weeks, and return to this country on the same ship. The Secretary accompanied them to New York.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has leased the Wharton house, on K street, close to that formerly occupied by ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, and near that of Senator Elkins. Mr. and Mrs. Nagel will not occupy their new home, however, intil fall. Mr. Nagel will go to Chicago to attend the dinner of the National Federation of Millers or May 28, and from there will go to St. Louis, where he will assist Mrs. Nagel in closing their home in that city. When he comes East he will bring Mrs. Nagel and their children and escort them to their summer home at Marion, Mass.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 14.-The Japanese Ambassador as returned to Washington after an absence of wo weeks, spent for the most part in New Eng-The Ambassador and Baroness Takahira have leased the Brandt cottage at Buena Vista. on the summit of the Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania, for the summer, and will go there when Congress adjourns.

Embassy this morning from a brief visit to Cambridge. He has taken a cottage at Beverly Farms, a few miles from the summer White House. He

wilt go to Boston when Congress adjourns.

The German Counsellor and Countess von Wedel will go to New York on Monday and sail on Tuesday for Germany, where they will spend the greater part of the summer

The Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz have gone to Philadelphia, have gone to Philadelphia, where they will be the guests for a week of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander van

### IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY,

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 14.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President, will go to her home in Utica at the end of this month, and her departure will signalize an early breaking up of the efficial set. Senator and Mrs. Depew are preparing for their annual visit to France, and will leave this country immediately after Congress adjourns. They always spend part of the summer with Mrs. Palmer, the nother of Mrs. Depew.

Representative and Mrs. John W. Weeks have sued invitations for a large reception to be given on Monday, May 31, in honor of Vice Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu and Baroness Uriu, of Japan, who will arrive here on May 27. The affair will also celebrate the graduation of Representative Weeks from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the class of 1881, and a number of the members of his class will be present. Representative Weeks was a midshipman until 1883. He served in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade for ten years, and was in the volunteer navy in the Spanish-American

Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff entertained a party of young people at dinner to-might, and afterward took her guests to the Esclasco to see "Madama Butterfly." Miss Josephine Durand was among

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh will return here to-day for a short visit.

### WILL OF DAVID L. EINSTEIN FILED.

### Manufacturer Divides Big Estate Among Wife and Children.

The will of David L. Einstein, president of the Rarttan Woollen Mills and of the Somerset Manufacturing Company, who died in Cannes, France, a few days ago, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mr. Einstein left to his wife, Caroline, all his household effects, automobiles and carriages. He left to her also \$25,000 tn cash, with permission to distribute it among charitable institutions if she cares to do so, and his house, at No. 39 West 57th street, for life. The testator created three trust funds of \$125,000 each for the benefit of his three daughters. Mrs. Einstein is to receive the income from one-half of the residue, his daughter Florence from one-third, and his daughter Amy from

Mr. Einstein appointed his daughter, Floren Seligman, executrix, and his son-in-law, Theodore Seligman, and his brothers-in-law, Count Kalman Haas and Solomon A. Hatman, executors.

### ADIRONDIACK GOLD.

The Adirondack gold fever is a recurring disease. More than a quarter of a century ago it was epidemic in Fulton County. Some people living there and thereabouts thought they had discovered gold up in Hamilton County, and they went up there to dig out their fortunes. In every considerable community there is at least one man who has dug ore in Colorado or California, and in all Fulton County there were two or three, who were at once summoned to see the new find and pass judgment. There was quite an excitement about it, and more than one man rode up a rough road in a rickety wagon, sitting on a few sticks of dynamite that might have olown him to kingdom come. They worked right hard, they thought great thoughts, dreamed great dreams and built beautiful castles in the air, and many of those who thought they had discovered gold in the Adirondacks were right glad to discover nickels in more thickly settled sections. From The Utica Press

### From The Washington Post.

CHANGING NAMES IN KANSAS.

"A married woman in Kansas is not compelled by law to take the name of her husband," said Thomas W. Hare, of Kansas City, Kan., at the Raleigh. Mr. Hare is a lawyer, and is here on departmental business.

"A husband can take the name of his wife, if he wants to," continued Mr. Hare, "or both can change names without even resorting to the courts or the legislature.

or the legislature.

"This is the view of the Attorney General of Kansas, who says that the taking of the name of the husband by the wife seems to be a matter wholly of custom, and not of law, but that it seems to be a general custom throughout the whole of the universe, and one that has prevailed for cen-

from New York on Sunday, and on Monday Mrs.

Walsh will give a luncheon in honor of Durand. Dr. and Mrs. Frement Smith entertained guesta

at luncheon to day in honor of Dr. Osler. Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Governor of Virginia. will arrive here to-morrow to be the guest of Mr and Mrs. Arthur Wallace Dunn for some days. She has been in Atlantic City and Philadelphia for

#### NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre was the scene of an ther performance of Albert Herter's Greek pageant yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Manhat-tan Trade School for Girls. Five representations of the pageant were given last week on the premises of the school, in East 23d street. The setting of the stage rendered possible the introduction of an eral new features. Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who did the Bacchante dance last week, did not take part in yesterday's performance. Her place was taken by Miss Grace Walters, whose dancing, as in Mrs. Burden's case, was the principal attraction

When the curtain went up for the first time it disclosed a number of vestal virgins asleep. They ere represented by Miss Meta Dupont Speed, Miss Mary Speed and Miss Lucy O'Connor, great-grandnieces of the poet Keats, and Miss Mabel Muray, They were roused from their slumbers by the two impersonated by Mrs. Henry C. da Rhan and Miss Dorothy Kane, who made their pearance in the early dawn to tend the flames of the altar. They were followed by the water carriers, including Miss Dorothea Gilder, Miss Lo nour, Mrs. Harvey White and Miss Hilda Hess; shepherd boy, Rodman de Kay; the shepherdesa Miss Susette Herter, who carried a live lamb in her arms, and the flower maidens, whose duty to was to garnish the temple with roses. The flower girls comprised Miss Susan Fish Dresser, Miss Gladys Robbins, Miss Alice Richard and Miss Ma garet French.

The flower maidens were frightened and disturbed before the completion of their work, apparently by the appearance of a Bachic procession, in which the principal figure was Albert Herter, in the role of Bacchus. After he had performed the rite of libation by pouring a goblet of wine on the al tar, the Bacchic dance was performed, w Grace Walters as premiere danseuse. Her head was wreathed with grapes, and she were a purple gown the color of the grape juice, while, in accordance with classic requirement and tradition, a leapard skin hung from her shoulders. She danced until exhausted, and the final tableau, the Invoca-tion, was seen as the curtain descended.

Pierpont Davis, who is to marry Miss Josephine Ogden, daughter of Mrs. John R. Ogden, on Monday, gives his bachelor dinner this evening at Delnico's. His guests will include his brother, Dudley Davis, who is to act as best man, and his ushers, Russell Perkins, George F. Baker, Ir., Thomas Kearny, Charles S. Butler and Dr. Fellowes Davis, of this city; Pliny Jewell, 2d, and

Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn is entertaining a weekend house party at her place at Garrison-on-the-

Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham will give the first of a series of house parties to-day at her country place at Fishkill Landing for her granddaughter, Miss Susan Fish Dresser.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day are Mr. and Mrs. C. Oilver Iselin, Count Rudolph Colloredo Mannsfeld and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond. Colonel Robert M. Thompson and his daughter

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who have been in Europe for the last few weeks, are booked to sail for New York to-day.

Lispenard Stewart will go to Newport to-day to open his villa for the season. Mrs. Charles H. Coster will close her house, at Park avenue and 37th street, to-day, and go to Tuxedo for the season. Later she will go to Bar

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt are booked

Harbor and Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach at Westbury,

#### Long Island. SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Tel-graph to The Tribune] Newport, May 14 .- The Count and Countess Col loredo-Mannsfeld spent their fourth day here to-day automobiling and walking, and this evening they dined at home with Mrs. Delancey Kane The couple will leave here for New York to-morrow

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is having extensive imrovements made to Marble House, which she is to cupy this summer. Mrs. Harold Brown will depart to-morro

Washington, where she is to visit friends before James T. Woodward, who spent last season

abroad, is to occupy The Cloisters this summe Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies arrived this evening and are at the Muenchinger King cottage. Captain C. MoR. Winslow joined his family here

### TARIFF TALK.

ET TU, TILLMAN! From The Troy Times.

Et tu. Brute! United States Senator Tillman wants a protective duty on tea. because he has a "pulling infant" industry to safeguard. And South Carolina is the state which tried to nullify the federal protective tariff law, though it was brought to time by Andrew Jackson, also a Democraf. SOUTHERN PLEA IN HASTE. From The Atlanta Constitution

# As soon as industrial America is given the measure of the new tariff law it will know how to cut its cloth and it will get busy about it. But it will have no chance to get back to fundamental stability until this extra Congress quits. Congressional eloquence has been responsible for more than enough of business unrest. Its adjournment now would be the most acceptable gift to a wearied nation. DEMOCRATIC FAITH DESERTED.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer The Democrats, so far as present indications so will be in no condition to go before the people in the next campaign and make use of the advantage their opponents have thrown in their way. Their too, have been untrue to their faith. Their responsibility has been less, it is true, and their failure accordingly less conspicuous, but they cannot escape the truth that they have deserted thair old faith and sought personal advantage by sacrificing principles which their were elected to represent.

#### PLAIN RULE LAID DOWN. From The Chicago Tribune

The voters laid down in the last election a simple rule to govern tariff revision. There are numerous duties in the Payne and Aldrich bills which seem to them to violate the rule. They would like to have them explained, if there he an explanation. They do not wish their representatives to accept submissively Senator Aldrich's assumption that the tariff question is too deep for them. No Senator or Representative should vote for a duty the justice of which he cannot make plain to his constituents in the next campaign. ents in the next campaign

#### NOT YET TOO LATE. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

"The Post" helieves that it is not yet too late to make a good bill. Surely there must be forty-six Senators who can agree to send the measure back to the committee with instructions. In a parliamentary sense it has not passed that point. A mortion to recommit is in order at any time. Who will make it? It it should fail to carry, then the next most sensible thing would be a resolution of adjournment, leaving the Dingley law intact. It would be far easier for the tariff makers to explain why they concluded not to revise the existing law than it would be to defend the new measure, with its increased schedules and its high maximum adjunct.

#### A TEMPERANCE PARALLEL From The Indianapolis News.

wholly of custom, and not of law, but that it seems to be a general custom throughout the whole of the universe, and one that has prevailed for centuries."

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RECORD.

From The Kennebec Journal.

In speaking of the recent death of Governor Lilley of Connecticut, "The Manchester Union" tells us that no Governor of New Hampshire has ever died in office. This is true not only of the governors since the adoption of the constitution of 1784, but of the provincial governors as well. Problem is record is one without a parallel among the older states of the Union.

From The Indianapolis News.

From The Indianapolis News.