

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Many yachting parties are scheduled for this week in connection with the Atlantic Yacht Club races, which begin to-morrow and last till Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney leave Saratoga this week and sail Friday on board the Cedric for England, where they will entertain a series of house parties at the place near Durham which William C. Whitney has rented from Lord Londonderry for the grouse shooting.

Miss Ruth Twombly will make her debut at the dance given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, at their place at Newport.

Count Conrad von Hochberg, who is now at Newport, is the younger brother of that Prince Henry of Prussia who represented the Kaiser at the opening of the new building of the New-York Chamber of Commerce last year. This Prince, it may be remembered, is married to a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West, a sister, therefore, of the young Duchess of Westminster. The count is unmarried, and as his father is one of the richest of the great territorial magnates of Silesia, is wealthy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey are booked to sail from Europe for home on September 4, and on their arrival will go to their place at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, with Miss Anna Kountze and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, who are now at their country place at Morris-town, N. J., start this week for a tour of Canada. They will go to Macdon, Ga., in the fall for the wedding of W. de Lancy Kountze and Miss Martha Johnson.

James Jackson, of Boston, will be the best man of Eugene V. R. Thayer, Jr., at his wedding to Miss Gladys Thayer at Newport, N. J., on September 8, and Phillip Livermore, Reginald Brooks, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Hugh Mintram, C. E. Perkins, Jr., and Gordon Fairchild, the latter of Boston, are to be the ushers.

The Marquis of Graham, who is staying at the Holland House, is the eldest son of the Duke of Navarre and has served not only in the Royal Navy and in the merchant service, in which he holds a master's certificate, but also in the army throughout the Boer war. He is unmarried, and heir to large estates, as well as to one of the most illustrious names in the history of Scotland.

The Misses Babcock, daughters of the late Samuel D. Babcock, have gone to the White Mountain and will be at Tuxedo for a few weeks in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence Riker sail to-morrow from Liverpool for New-York, after a stay of several months abroad, and on their arrival will go to their place at Seabright, N. J., for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Appleton Pearson have returned from their honeymoon, which they spent abroad, and will stay with Mrs. Pearson's mother, Mrs. Arthur I. Peabody, at Richfield Springs, for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Leopold H. Francke is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, at Quogue, Long Island.

Mrs. Theophilus D'Oremtles has left Richfield Springs and gone to Stockbridge, Mass., for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn and their family are spending August at Bar Harbor, Me., and will return to their home, at Garrison's-on-Hudson, for the autumn.

LENOX NOTES.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special).—Charles Lanier has returned to Lenox from a yachting trip along the Maine coast.

Harold Stokes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who has been spending several weeks in Lenox, has gone to the Adirondacks, where he will join his parents.

Governor John L. Bates and members of his staff will arrive in Dalton on August 25 for a three day outing as the guests of ex-Governor W. Murray Crane.

Miss Kate Shaw Kellogg, of New-York, is a guest of Miss Hurlbut, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Joseph M. White, of New-York, has endeavored and furnished two rooms in the new Pittsfield Hotel, at the Elms, and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark at Beechwood. After these dinners the guests were taken to Mrs. Astor's ball.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has cards out for a dinner Saturday evening at Rockhurst.

Mrs. Philip Lydig entertained at luncheon this afternoon, at the Willows, in Catherine-st.

Robert Golet, son of Mrs. Ogden Golet, sails for Europe to-morrow.

MRS. ASTOR'S BALL AT BEECHWOOD.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 10 (Special).—Mrs. Astor's ball this evening at Beechwood, for which elaborate preparations had been in progress for some weeks past, was the same brilliant event as in other years. Three hundred invitations were issued. The floral decorations were on an elaborate scale, and were principally of American Beauty roses. Thousands of flowers were used in decorating the dining, drawing and ball rooms, the halls and verandas. The ballroom was a bower of American Beauty roses, and the music and tables that line the sides of the room were completely covered with the flowers. At one end a rose vine in full bloom hung gracefully over one of the large mirrors. The veranda has lately been added outside the ballroom, and this was turned into a series of cosy corners, made by a clever arrangement of palms and hydrangeas. The parlor and the dining room where the fifteen round tables were set were similarly decorated. Each table held a beautiful centerpiece of different flowers and designs, American Beauty roses predominating. On the lawn were palms and bay trees with electric illumination.

Mrs. Astor was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Astor's gown was of black lace, threaded with silver, over a lining of white satin. A diamond tiara and several necklaces were worn.

Supper was served by Sherry, and Sherry's and Mullaly's orchestras played alternately during the ball. There were two cotillions—one before supper, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and one after supper, led by Harry S. Lehr and Miss Alice Roosevelt. The figures were revivals of some years ago, and were pretty and unique. The favors were long, of various shapes, gold and silver boxes, bells, jewelry, bisque figurines, girdles, parrots, penwipers, feather wands, coral necklaces, jettes, chains, coral beads, strings of pearl and turquoise beads.

Following was the menu at the supper:

- Gumbo de Volaille. Mignon de Filet de Bœuf, St. Germain. Chateaubriand, with Truffles. Artichauts Farcis au Maïs. Fousiasse Rôtie. Filet de Bœuf, with Truffles. Soufflé de Fruits. Gâteau. Café. Bonbons. Mout & Chateau. Brut Imperial, 1902.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 10 (Special).—Three matches were played in the women's doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino this morning, bringing to a close the contest for the finals. In this match Miss Iselin and Miss Florence Twombly will meet. Miss Nora Iselin and Miss Therese Iselin. The crowd that assembled at the Casino this morning to see the players was the largest of the season, and when Mrs. Barger Wallach and her sister, Miss Edna Barger, lost to the Misses Nora and Therese Iselin it was a great surprise, as Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger have held the women's championship so long. This match was the most interesting one of the day. Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger winning the first set, but their opponents taking the other two sets almost easily. The summary:

Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Miss Smythe beat Mrs. J. V. L. Brown and Miss Ruth Twombly, 6-2, 7-6, 6-3. Miss Nora Iselin and Miss Therese Iselin beat Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Edna Barger, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

A handicap ladies' singles tournament is being arranged, to begin on Wednesday morning. The entries are Mrs. Wallach, Miss Anita Sands, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Mary Sands, Miss Fannie Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss Florence Twombly and Mrs. J. V. L. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, who were married in Boston for their European wedding trip, came to Newport this morning from Lenox and are at the Breakers until Sandy Point Farm is ready for their occupancy.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Guan M. Hutton, H. V. Butler, G. C. Sweet, C. W. Hutchins, Arthur Iselin, Miss Sidney J. Smith, Albert Z. Gray, Marquis de Graham, Mrs. Edmond C. Ronalds, Franklin C. Plummer, Mrs. Florence Foster Jenkins, Count Conrad Hochberg, Richard Hall and H. P. Rogers, Jr.

A number of dinners were given at the cottages this evening, among them being a dinner at Oakland Farm given by Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt for Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and a dinner of lily-of-the-valley and white roses were very effective.

Mrs. Henry Clews gave a brilliant dinner party at the Rocks, among the guests being Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Richard Garrill entertained at dinner at her cottage in Bellevue-ave., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner at Crossways, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at Clatskanie, Mrs. Edw. Vanderbilt at the Elms, and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark at Beechwood. After these dinners the guests were taken to Mrs. Astor's ball.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has cards out for a dinner Saturday evening at Rockhurst.

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MR. AND MRS. R. C. VANDERBILT LAND.

Boston, Aug. 10 (Special).—Among the arrivals to-day on the Mayflower were Reginald C. Vanderbilt and his bride, who were met at the pier by her father, Mr. Fredero Nelson, and her sister, Mrs. A. T. Kemp. Mr. Vanderbilt has apparently grown fleshy during his stay abroad, and Mr. Vanderbilt is looking well. "We have had a splendid time," he said, "and nothing has happened to mar the pleasure of our trip." The party left immediately for Newport.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Only three of the fifteen members of the famous Electoral Commission of 1877 survive—Senator Edmunds, Senator Hoar and General Epps Hutton, of Virginia—the last two having been chosen on the part of the House of Representatives. All of the five justices of the Supreme Court are now in the commission house since passing away.

J. F. Bruce, of Billerica, Mass., has received from a missionary in China eight historic coins. The oldest bears the date of 21 B. C., while the others range between 79 A. D. and 120 A. D.

Lindsay Duncan, instructor in civil engineering in Cornell University, has been appointed professor of civil engineering in the University of Colorado.

Congressman Boutwell proposes as a means of promoting annexation the intermarriage of Americans and Canadians, adding that he has already taken his wife from Canada. His remark recalls to "The Toronto Globe" the Southern Irishman's reply to a question as to how the Southern women regarded secession: "Sure, they're all for union to a degree."

I. O. Emerson, the composer of "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "The Ivy Green" and other popular songs, celebrated his eighty-third birthday in Boston this week.

The American sculptor Bartlett's statue of Lafayette is about to be erected in the Place du Rocher, Paris. The plaster cast has been removed and the bronze figure has since been cast.

Sir Henry Norman MacLaurin, who has just been granted the honorary LL. D. degree by the Edinburgh University, took his M. D. from that university as a young man. Before setting down in New South Wales he served for some time in the royal navy, but from his start in Sydney he came into prominence both in his professional and political connection with philanthropic and political movements. Some years ago he was vice-chancellor of the Sydney University, and later on chancellor, and for a long period he has been a useful member of the Legislative Council. Sir Norman is one of the strong men of New South Wales, and is times of acute criticism has often been of great help to Governors as well as governments.

A Berlin photographer relates a characteristic anecdote of Bismarck. Early in the 19th the German Emperor asked him to prepare an album of his own photographs of the men who had done something for Bismarck and Von Moltke. After he had taken several pictures of Bismarck, he said: "The Emperor wants me also to take a life size, half-length photograph of you." "In that case," replied Bismarck, "I must put on my military uniform." The astonished photographer presently discovered that Bismarck meant his dress uniform, which he had many orders and crosses on it that they might be seen.

In a recent letter to friends in America Lady Curzon declares that she is coming to this country some time during next winter to visit her parents. She and Mrs. Lett Zeller, in Washington, D. C., will bring her two young daughters with her.

Ex-Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, recorder of the Military Order of the Royal Legion, will sail for Europe to-day, to make a tour of the British Isles and the Continent. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Blakeman and their children, and will, after a recent graduate of Princeton University.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sail to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm are: Richard P. Fuller, T. L. H. Brown, C. P. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Perot, H. C. Baldwin.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Finland from Antwerp were: William C. Hammer, Miss Diana Gray, Miss Diana Gray, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gris, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane, Henry I.

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lighting and ventilating plans which are being carried out are all objects of interest to the public, but to citizens who own property in streets under which other subways may be constructed the tunnel which is now nearing completion is of more importance. There are still enough open spaces along the line of the subway to remind them of the inconvenience, the danger and the pecuniary loss which are the natural result of the turn up street. The one-hundred-and-fourth-st. spur is a potent argument in favor of the tunnel system and against the unsightly cut which menaces health and destroys business.

Professor Langley's airship seems also to be a little of the earth earthy.

The observance of "Old Home Week," the infectious passion for revisiting the scenes of childhood and renewing the old associations, is making rapid progress in various parts of the country, and the influence of the movement is sound and wholesome. May it spread wide and grow stronger from one ocean to the other!

It is hardly probable that the sober common sense of the taxpayers of New-York will approve the suggestion of raising a tower taller than the Washington Monument on the banks of the Potomac as a part of a prodigiously expensive plan for new municipal buildings. New-York has a skyscraping debt, which is lofty enough for practical purposes, and the city may well and wisely avoid further climbing in the clouds.

"The Chicago Record-Herald" printed recently as a head line, "Adam Best, a Former Politician Who Is Dead." Has Mr. Best become a corpse, or as Thomas B. Reed once neatly put it, only a "statesman"?

Inspector McClusky is determined to break up the gangs of East Side ruffians which have caused so much trouble, and is going to work in a practical way to lessen their opportunities for breaking the laws. The occupants of the bench in the criminal courts ought to give him plenty of support in his laudable crusade. When he has succeeded in his campaign on the East Side, he may have time to transform "Hell's Kitchen" into a region of undisturbed peacefulness and tranquillity.

The naval manoeuvres off the coast of Maine were followed by a fraternal flocking together of the victors and the vanquished at that delightful summer resort, Bar Harbor. A gratifying and enjoyable sequel to the mimic warfare!

Brave women who frighten burglars at the point of a pistol, whether the weapon is loaded or not loaded, are encouraging the muscular habit of humanity to a more courageous resistance of the efforts of criminals to break through and steal. Instances of such feminine heroism are becoming more numerous.

A turn up Broadway below Forty-second-st., made a second Elm-st. wilderness by contractors of the subways, would be a curse to this capital which would do almost incalculable injury. It must not be permitted.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht in Shamrock III is still unshaken, and yachting experts agree that she is a better boat than was either of the older representatives of the green isle of Erin. Nevertheless, the Yankee admirers of Herreshoff and the Reliance are not dismayed.

The inventor and the manufacturing company which was commercially interested in its success were not ready for publicity, and they refused to consent until they were satisfied with the performance of the engine. Repeatedly while Mr. Edison's earlier work on his storage battery was in progress he was beset with queries as to his materials and methods, but he persistently refused to gratify public curiosity, and only indulged in generalities if he talked at all. Professor Langley himself has for years been engaged in another line of research, the study of solar changes with his improved bolometer. Regarding his discoveries in that field he imparts no more information than he likes. The latest features of the work are not always in such a condition that he deems it wise to report them. In these and countless other instances which might be cited the incompleteness of an elaborate investigation is usually recognized as an ample excuse for silence.

Ordinarily, of course, most scientific experiments can be conducted within the limits of a laboratory—chemical, bacteriological or electrical—where absolute privacy can be secured without much trouble. The nature of the present tests by Professor Langley makes it necessary to operate out of doors, but the principle remains unaltered. Again, if their expense is partially or wholly met by a government appropriation, that fact has no ethical bearing. When Uncle Sam is trying a new kind of gunpowder and its uncertain about the result, he laughs at the presumption of newspaper men who demand information as if they had a right to it before he has himself reached a conclusion.

Among the disadvantages of premature publicity is the danger of misinterpreting a single incident. In the perfection of any invention the systematic worker will need to face a variety of problems, large and small, and will direct his energies first to one and then to another. In the design of a flying machine consideration must be given to buoyancy, stability, vertical steering, horizontal steering, motive power, the form of the propeller, materials, dimensions and a host of other things. Manifestly, then, a test for one feature would not be a test for another, and what was a successful demonstration to the experimenter might look like failure to the uninitiated, especially if the latter looked at the venture, as he probably would, as an all around trial. Against the drawing of erroneous conclusions almost any investigator would naturally wish to guard. Hence it is a pity that Professor Langley's assistants were not so successful in eluding observation with the present series of tests as he was himself in 1893 and later.

A piece of work done in the subway a few days ago merits attention, not only because it was skillfully accomplished, but because it marks the beginning of the end of the much needed improvement in rapid transit. A cut was made at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. connecting two sections of the work and making the excavation continuous from the Postoffice to Harlem.

Ever since the work of digging, blasting and burrowing began on the underground road the union of two sections has been cause for congratulation, and now that the last obstacle has been pierced, the work on the subway requires only the finishing touches and subway rapid transit is many steps nearer accomplishment. The last cut is interesting also from another point of view at this time, when streets made impassable because of open ditches and consequent injury to business are having the attention of the people of the city. The surface over the spur which connects the two sections at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. was not disturbed while the work was in process, traffic was not interfered with, and the section is a notable sample of what can be accomplished in that direction.

The tracks which have already been laid in many places along the underground railway, the stations which have been completed and the

aim. Granted, however, that the murder was committed by a Turk in resentment against the Russian's arrogant Cossack manner and in defiance against actual violence, and that the Bulgarians had nothing to do with it, Russia is not in the most ready state for a Balkan campaign. She has her hands full in Eastern Asia, and her own southern provinces are almost ablaze with strikes and other disorders.

These circumstances will doubtless incline both Austria-Hungary and Russia to seek a peaceful solution of the problem; and Rumania, too, since she is Austria-Hungary's ally. If Turkey proceeds with the suppression of the rebellion in a humane way, the chances seem to be that she will be permitted to do so. Wholesale massacres like those of nearly thirty years ago would, of course, not be tolerated. But there is little fear that they will be practised.

The Turkish Government is not sending Albanians or bashibazouks against the Bulgarian marauders, but detachments of its regular army, and that army is at once efficient and orderly. It can put down rebellion with a strong hand, and it knows how to be humane and generous; as the Greeks can testify since their last war. Pending the turning of the whole Balkan over to Austria-Hungary or Rumania, or some power capable of doing generally what Austria-Hungary has done in Bosnia and Herzegovina, such suppression, done with thoroughness, would probably be the best thing that could happen.

HEAPS IN THE HIGHWAYS.

The enforcement of the local ordinances against choking avenues and streets with piles of building materials has not been sufficiently rigorous this summer. Inspectors of the Borough of Manhattan should be called to an especially strict accounting by the officials in authority over them. In the construction of the majority of new buildings the contractors have been permitted to obstruct the highways to an unreasonable extent.

And in the remodeling of important edifices—an immense amount of that sort of transformation has been in progress this year between Battery Park and the Harlem River—the same laxity with regard to the excessive occupation of the streets has been conspicuous. Such neglect to compel respect to our ordinances is not commendable. These ordinances were carefully drawn, and there is no oppression or unfairness in requiring contractors to obey them. Honorable, upright and conscientious men have made it plain again and again that vast buildings can be begun, carried on and finished with strict regard to these regulations.

PRIVACY FOR EXPERIMENT.

Fault has been found with Professor Langley and his assistants on account of their reticence in regard to the fresh set of flying machine tests recently initiated on the Potomac. With that view of the matter we do not altogether sympathize. So far as the assistants were concerned, they were doubtless acting under instructions; so that whether they were present or absent the sole responsibility rests on the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. His attitude, moreover, may appear in a new light when it is remembered that the development of his ideas about aerial navigation, though making encouraging progress, is still in an experimental stage.

A few parallels will illustrate the propriety of Professor Langley's reserve. Two or three years ago several newspaper men knew that an American steam turbine was being subjected to elaborate trials to ascertain its efficiency. They had practically the whole story about this machine, but could not obtain permission to print. The inventor and the manufacturing company which was commercially interested in its success were not ready for publicity, and they refused to consent until they were satisfied with the performance of the engine. Repeatedly while Mr. Edison's earlier work on his storage battery was in progress he was beset with queries as to his materials and methods, but he persistently refused to gratify public curiosity, and only indulged in generalities if he talked at all. Professor Langley himself has for years been engaged in another line of research, the study of solar changes with his improved bolometer. Regarding his discoveries in that field he imparts no more information than he likes. The latest features of the work are not always in such a condition that he deems it wise to report them. In these and countless other instances which might be cited the incompleteness of an elaborate investigation is usually recognized as an ample excuse for silence.

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THE END IN SIGHT.

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representative, any less logical, than the verdict given in 1900? It followed the same lines; it echoed the same judgment. Yet it was given without hurrah, without prodding, without a three ring and an elevated stage campaign performance. Judge Parker's suggestion deserves to be noticed and to be acted on.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The prompt and efficient action of Governor Durbin, by which public order was restored in Evansville a month ago, had already gained for the Indiana executive the hearty commendation of the country, but all good citizens who see straight and think clearly must welcome President Roosevelt's authoritative tribute of praise for the service so rendered. If the President's letter to the Governor had been merely an emphatic expression of approval for that performance of duty it would have been appropriate and useful, but the conditions to which it relates are becoming more serious from week to week, and it is well that public attention has been drawn to them in this unusual manner.

Though the truths which the President sets forth with characteristic directness and energy are fundamental, there are some persons not naturally belonging to the mob who blunty deny them, and many more who are ready to excuse such denials, urging that there may be exceptions to a general rule, and thus encouraging a wide reign of lawlessness which they would never deliberately invite. The President speaks without a particle of exaggeration when he says that mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; that anarchy is now, as it always has been, the forerunner of tyranny; that the spirit of lawlessness grows with what it feeds on, and that when mobs with impunity lynch criminals for one crime they are certain to begin to lynch red or alleged criminals for other causes. Precisely that progressive overthrowing of barriers is visible now in many parts of the country. It is no longer a question merely of taking swift vengeance with circumstances of appalling cruelty for one infamous crime. The taste for blood demands a diversified list of victims. The President declares, doubtless on full information, that of recent lynchings more than three-quarters were for murder, attempted murder and even less heinous offences. Those who pleaded fervently, and perhaps honestly, for the right of superseding regulated justice when a certain specified crime was to be dealt with are now pleading for the right to lynch.

Moreover, the argument of practical utility is proved to be worthless. Lynching is not a deterrent. It produces a condition of frenzy favorable to the commission of any crime, including the most atrocious. The universal supremacy of law supplies the only insurance against the commission of the very enormity which in the beginning the law was declared to be incapable of duly punishing or of preventing. But, as we said the day before the President's letter appeared, and as he reminds the public, it is imperative that the administration of the law should be expeditious and unflinching. A scrupulous regard for the rights of the accused has been permitted to provide a field for the unscrupulous exercise of ingenuity on the part of counsel and a lax performance of duty on the part of judges. The law's delays and the enmeshing of justice in technicalities have done much to kindle the flame which will consume our institutions if it is not quenched.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

William E. Dodge, who died at Bar Harbor on Sunday, will be sincerely mourned not only by a wide circle of friends and business associates, but by a great number of persons in all parts of the country to whom he was known as one of the most constant, generous and judicious public benefactors of his time. Indeed, it is doubtful if in proportion to his means any other citizen of New-York has more largely contributed through a long series of years to the promotion of good ends.

But Mr. Dodge was not accustomed to feel that he had discharged his obligations when he had drawn a check for the benefit of a charity or a public undertaking. Busy as he was with exacting private interests, he devoted a large part of his time to the service of causes and institutions which commanded his respect, and to which his sagacity and enthusiasm, supplementing his liberality, were of incalculable value. Among these it is appropriate that we should make particular mention of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, of which Mr. Dodge was for many years a trustee and auditor. He was faithful to a high sense of civic duty, he led a blameless life filled with good works, and his memory will be gratefully cherished.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with cooler air. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

SHORTER NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

Though careful to avoid in his recent utterances any discussion of vexed questions of party politics, Judge Alton B. Parker made a suggestion the other day well worth consideration by both national committees. In an interview published in "The Newark News" he strongly advocated a judicious shortening of the Presidential campaign. That campaign as now conducted, he argued, is grotesquely out of touch with up to date conditions. It is a pure anachronism. The necessities to which it responded were those of an earlier generation. The six to eight months' canvass—still indispensable in the first years of the railroad and the telegraph—has come to be a hollow and outworn form in these days of quickened energy and instantaneously diffused intelligence.

In the days of our forefathers, Judge Parker pointed out, stump speakers travelled on horseback or on foot, and weekly newspapers were slow and uncertain mediums for the dissemination of political information. Now the daily newspaper penetrates to every country post-office and follows the trail of every rural free delivery route. Party leaders and orators make their twenty or thirty speeches from the rear platform of a private car, and in a few days do the work of education which once demanded the tedious travail of weeks and months. Under modern conditions, therefore, Judge Parker could see in the traditional Presidential canvass only a waste of energy and money, on which a halt could wisely be called by both Republican and Democratic leaders.

This plea for the shortening of the Presidential canvass has manifest common sense behind it. There can be no question that serious minded politicians are beginning to weary of the antiquated methods which still govern in the management of our Presidential campaigns. Great sums are expended to keep political machinery going whose practical usefulness no one ever thinks of measuring or testing. Spellbinders flourish and fatten, whose vote getting capacity will ever remain an inscrutable mystery. A vast army of agents is enlisted and organized of whose generalship marvels will be heard only when it comes to making good the successful party's ante-election promises.

But the genuine value of all this noise and fury, this drum beating by hired orators, this "rubber necking" by secret sleuths, this canvassing and cross-canvassing—who can ever justly estimate it? Does it or does it not affect popular opinion and decide popular verdicts? Last year we had a campaign for Congress which both sides admitted was a drifting match. Neither party organization spent much money. One set of managers was as much puzzled as the other to guess the outcome. The country went its own way and made up its own mind. But was that verdict any less decisive, any less

Table with 4 columns: Amusements, Page, Col., Page, Col. Lists various amusements like Casino Theatre, Coney Island, etc.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 4 columns: Amusements, Page, Col., Page, Col. Lists various advertisements like Auction Sales, Bankers & Brokers, etc.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Macedonian Committee at Belgrade issued a statement to the powers; fighting continued; it was reported that the powers had agreed to aid Russia and Austria in an effort to restore peace.

DOMESTIC.—The end of the postal inquiry is to be in sight, although further indictments and the dismissal of a large number of employees are expected.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing strong. Police Commissioner Greene returned to work after a vacation spent in the West with Governor Odell, and appointed 321 new patrolmen.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with cooler air. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired.

SHORTER NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

Though careful to avoid in his recent utterances any discussion of vexed questions of party politics, Judge Alton B. Parker made a suggestion the other day well worth consideration by both national committees.

In the days of our forefathers, Judge Parker pointed out, stump speakers travelled on horseback or on foot, and weekly newspapers were slow and uncertain mediums for the dissemination of political information.

Under modern conditions, therefore, Judge Parker could see in the traditional Presidential canvass only a waste of energy and money, on which a halt could wisely be called by both Republican and Democratic leaders.

This plea for the shortening of the Presidential canvass has manifest common sense behind it. There can be no question that serious minded politicians are beginning to weary of the antiquated methods which still govern in the management of our Presidential campaigns.

Great sums are expended to keep political machinery going whose practical usefulness no one ever thinks of measuring or testing