Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Ham Tree.
ASTOR—8:15—A Yankee Tourist.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3:30—8:30—101 Ranch.
CASINO—8:15—Fascinating Flora.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—8:20—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2:15—8:15—A Night in a Rathskeller.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Orchid.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—The Alaskan.
LIBERTY—8:20—Follies of 1907.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:20—Red Feather.
LYCEUM—8:30—Divorcons.
LYRIC—8:15—The Lady from Lane's.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:30—The Maid and the Millionaire.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Round-up.
NEW YORK—8:15—Advanced vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The Time, the Place and the Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1907.

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; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Porter submitted to the peace conference a new American proposal regarding obligatory arbitration, containing a list of cases which must go before the court. ==== The Moroccan Minister of War has been forced to ask the French Bank, through the legation, to negotiate a loan in order to meet the demands of the Moroccan troops. ==== The Irish Nationalists left the House of Commons in a body after a speech by John Redmond, denouncing the amended evicted tenant bill; another committee was appointed to confer with the House of Lords. ==== The House of Lords finally passed the deceased wife's sister marriage bill. ==== Fire destroyed nearly three-fourths of the seaport town of Hakodate, Japan, and there is great distress among the inhabitants. ==== Heavy floods in Central Japan caused great damage to private property and to railways. ==== The Cunard Line has announced a cut in rates between Hamburg and New York.

DOMESTIC.—The President approved Colonel Goethals's plan to exceed the pro rata monthly allowance for expenditures on the Panama Canal during the present fiscal year. ==== The State Department at Washington decided to allow fishing smacks to go to Newfoundland, the renewal of the modus vivendi being regarded as certain. ==== William J. Bryan, in an article written for this week's "Commoner," says Secretary Taft's recent speech proves him to be a straddler. ==== The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opened at Portland, Me., Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, of this city, made the president's address. ==== Mrs. Marshall Field, of Chicago, paid a fine imposed on her chauffeur for speeding, in the Municipal Court, Boston. ==== Burglars stole silks valued at $1,500 from a store in Kingston, N. Y. ==== Prince Wilhelm, of Sweden, was entertained at Providence, R. I., Worcester, Mass., and Boston. ==== Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the Bureau of Corporations, conferred with President Roosevelt on the existing vacancy on the federal bench in Connecticut.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ==== Milk dealers here said that in all probability prices would go up on October 1. ==== Members of the board of magistrates became much excited over a proposition to make them work full time instead of half, as is now the case. ==== Each side in the meat drivers' strike said it would fight out the strike. ==== Superintendent Snyder of the buildings bureau of the Board of Education reported to the board that there would be many new sittings in the schools this year. ==== The bid of the John Peirce Company for building the Ashokan Reservoir was rejected, although it was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to the McArthur Brothers Company. ==== A public accountant told of examining, in 1903, the Metropolitan Street Railway books alleged to have been disposed of in 1902. ==== A man was held up and robbed of $800 as he was entering his office to pay his employes. ==== The city, it was announced, would issue $40,000,000 in 4½ per cent bonds, all of which may be taken by J. P. Morgan. ==== The Swedish committee completed its plans for entertaining Prince Wilhelm.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and somewhat warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61 degrees.

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.

CRIMINAL APPEAL IN ENGLAND.

By the enactment in the closing days of the Parliamentary session of a bill establishing a court of appeals for criminal cases Great Britain has been placed in line with, we believe, all other enlightened nations, and it is probable also that the ends of justice have been materially promoted. In some respects British criminal law has been more decently and more effectively administered than our own. Some of the "spectacular" and scandalous murder trials which New York has suffered to its shame would have been impossible in the United Kingdom, and it is reasonable to believe that the expedition with which British criminal procedure acts, and the absence of any court of appeal or other provision for securing a second trial, have invested the criminal code with terror and have thus prevented to some extent the commission of crime. On the other hand, there has now and then been cause for fearing miscarriage of justice in the condemnation of an innocent person; at any rate, there have been cases in which popular assurance that justice was done would have been enormously strengthened if some higher tribunal had passed upon and approved the verdict and sentence of the court of trial.

The strongest opposition to the creation of this court—and it was strong, being offered by such jurists as Lord Halsbury and Lord Alverstone—was based upon the theory that it would impair the time honored institution of trial by jury. It was urged that it would be an impairment of the responsibility and authority of juries to make their decisions subject to review and reversal by a bench of judges. But it is a subject of speculation rather than of evidence that juries in other lands where appeal in criminal cases has long existed have felt less sense of responsibility than those in England; and in view of this and other forebodings concerning the effect of the new system we cannot forget the solemn prediction of the great Lord Ellenborough, that if the law imposing capital punishment upon any man, woman or child who stole anything worth five shillings or more were repealed, "the "people would not be able to sleep safely in their "beds."

It certainly seems that if appeals are possible when only property rights are in question there should also be a second chance for making sure of justice when a human life is at stake. There have been cases in both America and Great Britain in which innocent persons were pronounced guilty and were made to suffer penalties of imprisonment—in some cases, we fear, of death. While we would yield precedence to nobody in deprecating undue delay in legal processes, we cannot think that any such criticism can justly be passed upon the granting of a single appeal in capital cases, whether with or without permission from the trial judge. The establishment of the new court will not lessen respect for British justice, nor impair the authority, the majesty or the proper terrors of the law, but it will rather increase and confirm confidence in the righteousness of all verdicts hereafter given and all sentences hereafter imposed.

BACK TO JEFFERSON.

Mr. Bryan playing Samson Agonistes to the pillars of Federalism is a spectacle which ought to make conservative Democrats repent in tears their misappreciation of America's foremost Jeffersonian. That honorable title, after Mr. Bryan's memorable Madison Square Garden speech of August, 1906, seemed in danger of lapsing to converts or aliens. The Hon. Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Major John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, both Republicans, have latterly been contesting the possession of Jefferson's mantle with the Hon. Patrick H. McCarren, of the Borough of Brooklyn. But now that the right of the states to nullify the guarantees of the Constitution has been proclaimed by the governors of Alabama and North Carolina, and the Southern States generally, without whose approval a Presidential candidate cannot be named in the approaching Democratic National Convention, are suffering from a temporary recrudescence of Calhounism, Mr. Bryan's Jeffersonian blood is also stirred and he is eager to nail the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions to the mast as a gage of battle next year to the benighted disciples of Hamilton.

The Nebraska statesman announces that he is violently opposed to the "centralizing" tendencies of the Roosevelt administration. He can sniff Hamiltonian heresies afar and sounds a trumpet call to Democrats to combat and extirpate them. Mr. Bryan has made the discovery that President Roosevelt, in urging the regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, is trying to shield those railroads from any regulation as regards their intrastate operations by hostile state legislatures. "Demo-"crats," he says, "can be depended upon to "oppose with all their might this movement "toward centralization."

It will be news to the anti-centralization element in the Democratic party that Mr. Bryan can be depended upon to fight, bleed and die in defence of Jefferson's weak government theories. We do not recall that he has ever recanted his belief in the necessity of government ownership and operation of all the utilites of interstate commerce. He took up that issue and made it paramount on his return from Europe a year ago, and he has only recently modified his attitude by admitting that he was premature in urging government ownership and operation and that the people of the United States would only be satisfied to try first the experiment of federal regulation—an experiment which, he predicted, would end in absolute failure. Having advanced the most monumental scheme of "centralization" ever formulated in our history, and still regarding it as the necessary ultimate solution of the transportation problem, it might be supposed that Mr. Bryan was incapacitated for leadership in a return to Jeffersonian *laissez faire* simplicity. Having himself favored the licensing by the federal authorities of all corporations doing an interstate business, he might be held to have disqualified himself as a champion of non-interference with the states in the regulation of trade and commerce.

But appearances are often deceptive. Mr. Bryan is a philosopher of the nominalist school. He cares nothing about the content of his ideas if he can only have the last say in labelling them. According to his logic the President is a Hamiltonian, and anything he suggests is, therefore, to be repelled as a new step toward "centralization." Mr. Bryan is a Jeffersonian, and what he says and does must, therefore, be in full accord with Monticello traditions. Government regulation of the railroads under Hamiltonian auspices is odious tyranny. But government regulation and even government ownership and operation under Jeffersonian auspices are a strict fulfilment of the negative and nullifying doctrines of the founders of the Democratic party. Mr. Bryan is always willing to go back to Jefferson, for the simple reason that in politics the misbranding provisions of the pure food law do not yet apply.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

What must come must come. Dispatches from Pittsburg bring the important information that in that well known birthplace of great political movements one "A. F. Dulin, president of the Bryan Democratic League of New York," has started a boom for the Hon. Charles A. Towne as the next Democratic Presidential nominee.

We were led to understand a year ago that Mr. Towne, out of a sense of poetical justice, had consented to run for the Vice-Presidency in 1908 on a ticket with Mr. Bryan, since he had unselfishly retired in 1900 as Mr. Bryan's associate on the Populist and Silver Republican national tickets and thus cleared the way for the indorsement of Adlai Stevenson. But fate and duty call, and Mr. Towne now aims higher. Mr. Dulin says he finds "a powerful element in both "the South and the West who consider Towne "the most available man to nominate at this "time." Mr. Towne should not lose a moment, however, in getting into the field, for otherwise New York will be firmly committed to "The Brooklyn Eagle's" popular duplicate candidate, William Astor and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

NO CHEAP ELECTRICITY FOR LONDON.

Within the last three years three projects which aimed to give London a supply of electricity at greatly reduced prices have been before Parliament and have failed. The first one, which proposed to grant the necessary privileges for the operation of a colossal central station to a private corporation, was defeated by the adjournment of Parliament, not by votes. The next one intrusted the requisite authority to the London County Council. This year cooperation between the municipality and private enterprise was ostensibly, if not really, provided for, but Parliamentary sanction was again denied. Several of the engineering papers in London confess disappointment, and "Nature," which rarely discusses industrial or commercial affairs, expresses the opinion that relief is now "indefinitely postponed."

Advocates of the various measures which have been under consideration agree in asserting that the present consumption of electricity for lighting and the operation of machinery is very much smaller in London than in other great cities. It seems to be conceded that the actual cost of production could be reduced enormously—perhaps four-fifths—by a concentration of the business. Electrical engineers estimate that the equipment of a thoroughly modern plant, big enough to serve the whole of London, would require an outlay only one-fifth as large as was required by the older, smaller ones for each horsepower generated.

These statements—and it seems safe to regard them as substantially correct—are highly suggestive, but they represent only one side of the case. There are no fewer than seventy stations now in operation in London, and those who invested capital in them may well regard with apprehension any scheme which threatens to deprive them of future revenue. Unrestricted competition between big enterprises and little ones would probably be fatal to the latter, and some of the measures referred to were amended in committee with a view to meeting this objection. That they failed to command the necessary support would seem to show that the proposed changes were unsatisfactory to vested interests.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY.

It is interesting to observe how directly international compacts in Eastern Asia hinge upon those principles of territorial integrity and the open door in China which Great Britain first proposed and the adoption of which by the powers the United States first secured. When Secretary Hay years ago, after much correspondence and diplomatic effort, obtained the formal adherence of the European powers to those principles there were many expressions of doubt concerning the practical efficiency of the arrangement. It was skeptically suggested that, however readily some powers might subscribe to a benevolent doctrine, they would throw it to the winds the moment selfish interest prescribed that course. We may to-day record with gratification that thus far the contrary has been the case. Despite what might be assumed to be selfish interests, the powers have kept their pledge, and the Anglo-Japanese, the Franco-Japanese and, now latest, the Russo-Japanese treaties have specifically confirmed that pledge.

We may say, indeed, that reaffirmation and confirmation thereof formed the chief purpose of the Russo-Japanese treaty of July 30 last. That instrument is notably brief and direct in terms. It comprises only two short articles, and "equal opportunity," or the open door, is the keynote of each. In the first article the two powers agree to respect the territorial integrity of each other, and also their rights in China "so "far as these are not incompatible with the "principle of equal opportunity." In the second they specifically recognize and pledge themselves to uphold, by all peaceable means at their disposal, the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry there for all nations. That marks a splendid advance from the efforts of recent years to secure for some one power a monopoly of privilege in a large part of the Chinese Empire and is a splendid vindication of the consistent and persistent policy of the United States.

It is gratifying to be able to add that, according to reports, in nearly every particular those principles are being loyally put into effect. We have already commented upon the opening of the great port of Tairen to the world's commerce and to the establishment of the Chinese imperial customs system along the Russian land frontier precisely the same as at seaports. Indeed, only one thing now seems to be lacking for the assurance of "equal opportunity." That is for Japan to join the other powers in guaranteeing the protection of trademarks in China. One of the greatest evils of Chinese trade, and one from which this country has suffered much, has been the counterfeiting of trademarks on foreign goods. There is no creditable reason for shielding that dishonest practice, and it is not to be expected that Japan, for the sake of gain to a few of the less scrupulous of her traders, will continue to countenance it. The Chinese Empire is so large and its commercial requirements are so vast that, to paraphrase a familiar saying, there is profit enough for us all in trade with it without resorting to any dishonest or unfair tricks.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERT.

Professor Münsterberg's article on "Nothing but the Truth" in "McClure's Magazine" is an attempt to show that justice would be aided, especially in criminal trials, by the application in the courtroom of the tests of experimental psychology. Science would eliminate from testimony the element of unintentional error and leave nothing but the truth. That unintentional error on the part of witnesses makes up a considerable part of their testimony and is responsible for a confusion and contradiction of evidence that often puzzles juries is a commonplace. Juries know that witnesses meaning to be honest are liable to mistakes and make allowances for them in an inexact and unscientific way. Professor Münsterberg would like to provide an exact and scientific way of testing a witness's credibility. He would apparently have a psychological expert at hand to examine into the power of witnesses to make accurate observations.

The professor's illustrations of the fallibility of the human powers of observation are not particularly novel or striking. It is the commonest human experience that men fail to take in an object or an incident as a whole or accurately, and that in detailing what they have seen they often fail to agree even on essential particulars. Thus what Professor Münsterberg relates regarding the errors of his classes in psychology in observing and reporting certain tests made by him will hardly surprise any one. He held up a card with fifty black squares at irregular intervals on it for five seconds and asked the class how many such squares there were. The answers ran all the way from twenty-five to two hundred. No one would expect any other result. So, too, of the time tests. The class was asked to tell the interval between two clicks three seconds apart, and the answers ran all the way from three-fourths of a second to a minute. These were typical tests and the results would hardly surprise even a jury. We doubt if any jury would take seriously the testimony of a witness to the number of black spots on a card seen for five seconds, or if a jury often considers as anything more than a guess the testimony of a witness regarding the time to the second, the minute or even the hour elapsing between two incidents. The jury knows the fallibility of testimony and makes certain common sense allowances for it.

Concerning the results of his experiments Professor Münsterberg asks: "Might they not "indeed work as a warning against the blind "confidence in the observations of the average "normal man, and might they not reinforce the "demand for a more careful study of the individ-"ual differences between those on the witness "stand?" We doubt if there is any "blind con-"fidence in the observations of the average "normal man," and we fail to see how the psychological expert would help the jury to sort over the testimony and pick out nothing but the truth. Experience with "experts" in our trial system has not been happy. The handwriting "expert" and the medical "expert" do not make us long for a new kind. We can only wonder what would happen if, in addition to the familiar assortment, we should have six or more psychological experts for the defence and a similar number for the prosecution, arrayed against each other, solemnly explaining with much learned verbiage their reasons for thinking on the one hand that the witness told the truth and on the other that he lied. The hammer and tongs examination of the learned psychological experts by counsel on both sides would be likely to fill everybody with a greater distrust of the trial system than he had ever felt before.

The place for the "psychological expert" is not on the witness stand, but in the daily newspapers and magazines. We do not see how any great trial in New York will in the future get on without him. Along with the "literary interest" in the great trial, furnished by the "great descriptive writer" specially hired for the occasion, and the "heart interest," touchingly presented by the chief young lady writer who usually counsels the lovelorn, the "psychological interest" should be looked after by the "psychological expert." If Professor Münsterberg has failed, as seems likely, to make a permanent contribution to our trial system, he has at least suggested the possibility of finding a new sensation in sensational trials.

Says Colonel Watterson in a recent issue of "The Courier-Journal":

"The Courier-Journal" is a Democrat, it is a Democrat dyed in the wool, and it knows why it is a Democrat.

Our Socratic neighbor, "The New York World," ought to lose no time in serving a subpœna on a witness in whose breast a much desired secret is buried.

Oklahoma's constitution is said to be the most edited public document in the world. Its interlineations and corrections and emendations would make it a puzzle for an expert compositor. And the editors of the constitution are not sure they are through yet.

If a steamship rate law is judiciously managed with a cut in rates only in the higher class compartments and on tickets in the direction in which few are travelling it may cost the companies very little money and perhaps stimulate business. But if they go to war in earnest, as they did a few years ago, and steerage rates are cut heavily a good deal of money will be lost. Rate wars have been pretty well tried on land and have proved a poor business policy. They have been practically abandoned everywhere except on the sea.

What would Monday's papers be without their column or so of fatal automobile accidents?

Unless there has been some pretty tall lying by the owners of scores of motor boats plying in waters adjacent to New York City, General Clarkson's crusade is bringing to light an astonishing amount of ignorance about the law concerning life preservers. It is a wonder that some persons know enough to come in when it rains.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" handsomely delimits its mysterious dual candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. It says the confusion was due to the fact that one Chanler brother—William Astor—has too much biography and the other—Lewis Stuyvesant—too little. It cannot quite bear, however, to prefer one half of its Presidential ticket to the other half. Why not offer the two together as a Gemini candidate—each to serve two years of the Presidential term?

Former residents of New Bedford who revisit that city during "home week" will see little to remind them of the industry which once made it a formidable rival of Nantucket and New London. Fully a generation has passed since the finding of petroleum in abundance put the whale's nose out of joint.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The management of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is experimenting with a German speedometer, and expects to adopt it for general use on all passenger trains. Unlike the speedometer now in use on the Burlington, the German invention is placed, instead of on the locomotive, in one of the cars composing the train. The purpose in providing trains with speed recorders is to educate engineers to strive for smoother running and also to educate train crews and station crews to faster work at stations. The new machine not only records the speed which the train makes, but also records all stops and their duration. A complete check thus is kept on the engine and train crews. The speedometer is inclosed in a glass case and cannot be tampered with unless the glass surrounding it is broken.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were one day arguing as to which of the three countries possessed the fastest trains.

"Well," said the Englishman, "I've been in one of our trains, and the telegraph poles have been like a hedge."

"I've seen the milestones appear like tombstones," said the Scot.

"Be jabers!" said Pat, "I was one day in a train in my counthry, and we passed a field o' turnips and a field of carrots, also a field of cabbage and parsley, then a pond of water, and we were going that quick I thought it was broth!"—Tit-Bits.

India's government is making a practical test of a monorail system. It is described as follows: "On grooved wheels, arranged tandem fashion, is carried a platform. The grooved wheels run upon a rail which projects an inch or two above the ground. Another wheel, of large diameter and having a broad tread, is attached to the car by a hinged arm working on springs. This wheel is light in construction and weight. It is merely the balance wheel and is placed a few inches from one side of the car and runs on the road. It carries no load whatever, the whole load being on the rail and the central wheels, but it effectually prevents the cars being overbalanced. On this monorail road the power of a pair of draft animals is multiplied by ten and of traction engines by nearly twenty, and the line is capable of being laid as rapidly as any army can move."

"Why do so many people insist on having nurses for their children?" asked the motherly woman.

"That is easily explained," answered the unpleasant man; "a nurse enables a woman to send a crying baby out of her own hearing and let it stay on the sidewalk to annoy the neighbors."—Washington Star.

In order to facilitate the collection and delivery of letters and packages in Vienna the Ministry of Commerce is engaged upon a plan for an underground electric railway which would link together the chief district postoffices of the city, sixty-four in all. According to the plans which are now under discussion, the line would be built twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground, and the tunnel would have a height of 5 feet and a breadth of 4 feet 4 inches. The stations would be built underneath the postoffices. The trains would run at twenty miles an hour, and would consist of a motor and three cars, each carrying as much as the ordinary post van. It is estimated that seven years would be required for the construction of the line. While it would cost an enormous sum of money, in the long run the line could be operated for much less than the present horse and wagon service, while the mails could be handled in less than half the time now required for the purpose.

"Oh, just listen to me," finally exclaimed Mrs. Chatters, "annoying you with all this talk about Mrs. Nexdore's shameful treatment of me, and all my other troubles."

"Not at all, my dear," replied Mrs. Deepley, "I'm glad to hear it."—Philadelphia Press.

LARGEST KANSAS TREE.

From The Kansas City Journal.

The largest known tree in Kansas was felled a couple of weeks ago on the Ben Wilson ranch, near Williamstown. It was a cottonwood and was purchased from Mr. Wilson by the Topeka barrel and box factory, and four and one-half days were consumed by two men in cutting it down. Sixteen strong horses were required to draw each of the three sections, which were twelve feet long, to the railroad. It measured 23 feet 6 inches in diameter. The body was sound and when sawed up made 3,500 feet of first class lumber and about the same amount of second class. The machinery of the factory was inadequate to handle such a monster and dynamite was finally used as a last resort and it was torn in three pieces, when no trouble was experienced in working it up.

ALPINE BALLOONING.

From The London Globe.

The Alpine range may now be said to be completely subjugated by the science of the aeronaut. Captain Spelterini, who ascended the other day under the auspices of the Swiss government, started at the Andermatt fort at 12:25, and came down at Bergamo at 4:40 p. m., having traversed 155 miles at an average altitude of about 12,900 feet. This is the first time the St. Gothard has been crossed by balloon.

OCCUPIED HOUSE MOVED DOWN A RIVER

Orange, Tex., dispatch to The Houston Post.

S. M. Depwe, of this city, has just accomplished quite a feat in house moving, having moved C. S. Reister's residence from its former location at Riverside, several miles above Orange, on the Sabine River, to a location in the southern part of the city. The house was placed on rollers and safely placed on a big barge. The barge was then towed down the river to a landing opposite the street on which the lots are located which were to be occupied by the house, and the building then rolled off the boat and safely located several blocks away. The work of moving the house from Louisiana into Texas, across the Sabine River, was accomplished while it was still occupied by Mr. Reister, who never moved out during that time and whose house furnishings were not disturbed in the move.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Countess of Orford, who was Miss Louise Corbin, is now on the high road to convalescence from the operation which she underwent some time ago at her house, in Bruton street, London. Her recovery was greatly retarded by an attack of measles. As soon as she is strong enough she will leave for her country seat in Norfolk and will be unable to pay her customary visit to New York this fall.

George R. D. Schieffelin, Woodbury G. Langdon, Charles Scribner, George Macculoch Miller, B. Ogden Chisolm, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin and Richard H. Williams are among those actively interested in Morristown's annual horse show, which takes place on September 26, 27 and 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have sailed from Paris for New York and are due here at the end of the week on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. On their arrival they will go to their country place at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Don Marino Torlonio and his bride, who was Miss Mary Elsie Moore, are at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, and her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, are with them.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have returned to Lenox, Mass., from the Adirondacks, where they were visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have left Paris and gone to Scotland to visit the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden have gone to the Adirondacks and are at the Meyer camp on Spitfire Lake, recently leased by Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

The Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman are the guests of Mrs. Shipman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, at their summer home in the Thousand Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have returned to Lenox, Mass., from Newport.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has arrived in London from the Continent. Mrs. Astor is still at St. Moritz.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will spend the remainder of the season at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Elliman are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lloyd at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Colonel William Jay has arrived in London from Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are stopping at the Edgemere Club, Edgemere, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives will go to Newport next week for the horse show, and while there will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Rives will spend the autumn at their country place at New Hamburg, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin will return about the middle of next month from the Thousand Islands, where they have spent the greater part of the summer.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 26.—The players in the national tennis tournament were honored with a ball given especially for them this evening in the theatre building of the Newport Casino. The affair was largely attended and was, socially, one of the most brilliant of the season. R. Livingston Beeckman, William O'D. Iselin, Willing Spencer, Henry A. C. Taylor and J. Barton Willing were the committee in charge, while Mrs. Beeckman, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Barger Willing and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore acted as patronesses.

Several dinners were given in the summer colony previous to the ball. Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman was one of the hostesses of the evening and she had among her guests W. A. Larned, Robert Leroy, R. W. Little and C. H. Palmer, tennis contestants. Others to entertain to-night and later take their guests to the ball were Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. A. S. Clarke, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Mrs. Mae Brady Hall.

There was another large gathering of the cottagers at the Casino this morning on account of the matches being played in the fifth round of the national tennis tourney.

Edgar W. Leonard, L. Von Wedekind, Erving Steele and J. D. Lyons registered at the Casino during the day.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown entertained a number of friends with a dinner at Berger's to-night.

Among the dinner hostesses to-morrow evening will be Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has announced a large dinner for Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt to-day issued 250 cards for an afternoon reception and out of door luncheon to be given at Oakland Farm on next Saturday. The affair promises to be one of the largest of the season.

William Rhinelander Stewart, Robert Leroy and J. De Wolf Cutting are the guest of Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge. Mr. Stewart has announced his intention of staying here until October this year. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman will remain until after the 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson closed their Newport season to-day and returned to New York.

Sidney J. Smith, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds.

The first rental for the season of 1908 was made to-day, when it was announced that Edward C. Post had taken the John Nicholas Brown cottage in Bellevue Court.

Mrs. Nathalie S. Collins and her mother, Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, have gone to New York for a short visit.

ZOOLOGISTS AT COLUMBIA.

Delegates to International Congress Here for Several Days.

Delegates and their friends attended the seventh International Congress of Zoology yesterday at Columbia University. The delegates came here by boat, landing at Pier 40, North River, and were greeted by a reception committee of the university, composed of E. B. Wilson, professor of zoology; Professor M. A. Bigelow, Professor Bashford Dean, Professor A. W. Grbau, G. W. Calkins, F. A. Goetze, Thomas H. Morgan and Henry F. Osborne, all associate professors of Columbia.

The delegates will remain in the city several days. They were escorted from the steamer to Livingston Hall, Amsterdam avenue and 114th street, and the reception was at the Columbia Faculty Club House. In the afternoon all the university buildings were thrown open, and many of the members of the congress and their wives visited the art and other exhibits.

Professor Wilson made a short address after luncheon, in which he welcomed the members of the congress from foreign lands, whose work had done so much toward helping American scientists. The professor also spoke of the cordial welcome extended always to American biologists and zoologists who visited the great laboratories of Great Britain and the Continent.

The countries represented at the congress were the British Empire, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Russia, Italy, Norway, Asia and South America.

It was announced that the next meeting of the congress would take place at Graz, Austria, which is the home of the newly elected president, Professor Ludwig von Graff. Most of the afternoon was spent by the members in viewing points of interest about the city. The delegates will visit the American Museum of Natural History to-day, as guests of the trustees and officers of the museum and of the New York Academy of Sciences. To-morrow they will take a trip to Cold Spring Harbor, and will return to this city in the evening. Thursday they will visit the New York Zoological Park and the Aquarium. Friday they will be the guests of Professor Henry F. Osborne, at his home at Garrison, N. Y. On Saturday Yale and Princeton universities will be visited, and on Monday the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The following Monday they will leave here for Philadelphia.

TRINITY CURATE GOING TO CHICAGO.

The Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, who for the last fourteen years has been at Trinity Church as curate in charge of the downtown work, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Chicago. He will leave here for his new charge late next month. Mr. Griffin is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary, of this city. He has just returned from a trip to England. St. Peter's Church, Chicago, is one of the most important west of New York.

GREEK CATHOLIC BISHOP COMING.

The first bishop of the Greek Catholic Church ever appointed to the United States, the Rt. Rev. Soter Ortynski, will arrive with his suite to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He will be met at the pier by a delegation of Greek Catholic clergy and laity. A thanksgiving service will be held in the Greek Catholic Church of St. George, in 20th st.

A dinner will be tendered to the Bishop in the evening at the Hotel Netherland, which will be attended by the clergy and laity of the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches.

74TH NEW YORK AT JAMESTOWN.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26.—The 74th New York Regiment, National Guard, from Buffalo, Colonel George C. Fox commanding, arrived at the Jamestown exposition last night five hundred strong, after two weeks spent in camp instruction at Farnham, N. Y. They will remain here until Wednesday morning, when they return to Buffalo, spending two days at Washington on the way.

At the exposition to-day the 74th gave an exhibition drill on the Lee parade grounds. They will give another to-morrow.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Professor Mentchikoff, of the Pasteur Institute; Professor Maurice Calmette and Professor Letulle, of Lille, have received formal invitations from the United States government to attend the tuberculosis congress at Washington next year.

GARFIELD BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Garfield returned to-day from his two months' tour of inspection of the public land states. He will remain three or four days, and then go to Ohio for a vacation.

MAKING "STAGE MONEY."

From The Saturday Evening Post.

It is a curious coincidence that most of the "stage" money flashed by villains in melodramas, and for which there is so much blood letting and murder in sensational plays, is made in Washington almost within the shadow of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The demand for it has caused it to develop into quite a little industry. It is widely used as "property" for regular dramatic productions and also for amateur theatricals. It is engraved on green paper, like "greenbacks."

A recent issue of "stage" money contained the picture of Cassie Chadwick, whose frenzied financial manipulations landed her in prison.

CHILDREN HIS GUESTS.

J. E. Parsons Has Entertained 7,000 at St. Helen's Home.

The last fresh air party of the season for St. Helen's Home at Interlaken, Mass., made an even seven thousand children who have been the guests of John E. Parsons since he started the work in the summer of 1894. The Home was established and is sustained by Mr. Parsons as a memorial to his daughter, Miss Helen Parsons. The main building was a hotel, known as the Bancroft House. Dr. L. T. Ingham has been resident physician at the Home since it was established.

Every one is kind to the visitors, who are Mr. Parsons's guests from the moment they reach Richmond Furnace seven miles away and enter the carriages especially designed for their comfort, until they exchange the carriages for the railway cars a fortnight later. Mr. Heath, who carries the children between the trains and the Home, is a warm friend of theirs. Every year at least one party of children stays for a day as guests of Mr. Seavey, the proprietor of the Hotel Aspinwall, at Lenox. Of the last party there the superintendent of the Home writes:

"We left the Home in three hay flats, arriving at the hotel about 10:15 o'clock. After the children had rendered a short programme, consisting of recitations and songs, they were loaded into nine automobiles and treated to a fifteen minute spin. When they returned they were placed along large tables arranged on the hotel veranda, where their appetites were satisfied with quantities of ice cream and cake. Each one received a pleasing favor, and as they passed out a jar of candy and a souvenir postal were given to every child. Through the kindness of some of the guests, a liberal amount of money was given to each child. You will hardly be surprised that one girl said on the way home: 'Is this real, or is it only a dream?'

"Mr. Seavey has entertained the children every summer for several years, and it is a treat never to be forgotten by those who are so fortunate as to be present. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Farrel, Mrs. M. Hay and Mrs. Ward gave additional treats to the children."

The matron of St. Helen's Home is Miss Georgia Gordon, of New York, this being her ninth year of service. The superintendent is Arthur Hull, who is a teacher of chemistry in the Pittsburg High School. He is a fine cornetist, which is a great help to the work. There are four attendants, Miss F. Lois van Ingen, of Rochester, and Miss Evangeline Bishop, of Cleveland, teachers in those cities; Ralph Thomas, of Princeton, and Graeme Mitchell, of the medical department, University of Pennsylvania. There are a cook, a laundress and five maids. The kitchen workers are Finns.

The editor of "The Berkshire Gleaner," who recently visited the Home, said:

"This charity of Mr. Parsons is of the most practical kind. No one outside of those near to him knows what the cost of running the Home is, but it is apparent that it must be several thousand dollars annually. The beneficence is not of the showy kind, but it is one where every dollar counts in reducing the aggregate of human sorrow. The children come to Interlaken wan and pallid; they leave two weeks later with rounded faces in which there is color, the fourteen happy days having given them a new hold on life.

"Out of such material, born in the slums or in the 'submerged tenth,' may come—in this free country often does come—with a little help at the right time, men and women who are stars, helping in their day the great work of the common uplift of humanity."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mary Johnson Hart, Nantucket, Mass.	$35 00
D. C. J.	2 00
Group of people in Manitou Park, Col., through Edward S. Parsons	8 00
E. T. B.	2 00
E. L. Smith	5 00
"In memory of Daisy"	2 00
A. B. Sedgwick, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5 00
"Tarratine"	3 00
Charlotte C. Brown, Passaic, N. J.	2 00
E. Keagey	5 00
Earned and saved by the Sunday school class of Lela V. Jeliffe Minot, at Asbury Park, N. J.	6 85
F. Halpin	2 00
O. B. E.	1 00
Miss A. L. Burrows	12 00
Mrs. K. Chamberlain	3 00
Previously acknowledged	19,758 53
Total August 26, 1907	$19,852 38

Remittances, preferably by check, postal money order or express order, should be made payable and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New York City.

KING OF GREECE AT PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The King of Greece arrived here to-day from Aix-les-Bains on his way to Copenhagen. He was met at the railroad station by Prince George of Greece and the members of the Greek legation here.

DELTA TAU DELTA BIENNIAL KARNEA.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Fraternity men from forty states in the union, from France, Canada, Mexico and the Philippine Islands are in Chicago for the thirty-ninth biennial Karnea of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, which began to-day and will continue until Friday morning. One hundred delegates will represent the fifty chapters of the organization.

Among the speakers at the dinner on Wednesday night will be Charles O. Maas, of New York City, and Colonel J. B. Curtis, of New York, who is the favored candidate of the Eastern contingent for the presidency this year.