## Amusements.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—A Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Robin Hood.
BROADWAY—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—2:20—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—2:15—8:20—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—8:20—The Step-Sister.
GERMAN—8:20—Die Haubenlerche.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:15—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Evangelist.
LIBERTY—8:15—Lola from Berlin.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—Monte Cristo.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Business Show.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Round Up.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Two Islands.
NEW YORK—2—8:20—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—8—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Silver Girl.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—2—8—The Money Lender.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Philippine Commission has authorized the creation of a public service commission with power to adjust rates on all utilities. ═══ Secretary Taft was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Manila; he is expected to define the future policy of the United States toward the islands at a dinner on Monday. ═══ Italian railroad employes threaten another strike if the government attempts to enforce penalties against the men who quit work in Milan. ═══ A dispatch from Tangier said that the Moroccan Sultan was endeavoring to induce France to assume a protectorate over Morocco. ═══ The condition of the Austrian Emperor was improved last evening, according to an official statement at Vienna, the catarrh and fever having decreased. ═══ The French Cabinet has decided to press at the coming session of parliament measures to transfer Church property to communes, to tax incomes and to appropriate money to relieve sufferers from floods. ═══ M. Santos-Dumont will attempt to win on Thursday a wager that his hydroplane will make 100 kilometres an hour; the Farman aeroplane made a flight of 250 yards at Paris

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told of evidence found by him that the Southern Pacific Railroad had given rebates since the passage of the Hepburn law. ═══ Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans visited the Navy Department and conferred with officials regarding the trip of the battleship fleet to the Pacific. ═══ The injunction obtained by Stuyvesant Fish in the Illinois Central contest was modified by Judge Ball in Chicago, Mr. Harriman being deprived of the voting power of the 286,731 shares of stock held by the Union Pacific and allied interests. ═══ Governor Hughes at Albany appointed Franklin B. Ware, of this city, state architect. ═══ From twenty-five to fifty persons were killed and more than six hundred were injured by a series of explosions in the plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, one mile from Fontanet, Ind.; every building in Fontanet, a town of one thousand inhabitants, was wholly or partially wrecked, and the shock was felt two hundred miles away.

CITY.—There was a rally in stocks. ═══ There was a report that Charles F. Murphy and Mayor McClellan were about to bury the hatchet. ═══ President Parsons of the Republican County Committee predicted a victory for the fusion ticket by a plurality of 30,000 votes. ═══ More information regarding the Standard Oil's system for keeping tabs on its competitors was brought out at the government suit. ═══ Speaker Wadsworth defended the upstate legislators in an address in Brooklyn. ═══ District Attorney Jerome announced the retention of William Rand, former Burnham counsel, to conduct the criminal case against Dr. Gillette, of the Mutual Reserve. ═══ William M. Ivins was busy on the books of the Metropolitan Securities Company, preparing for the inquiry which continues to-morrow. ═══ It was said that Bryan would urge the support of the Tammany ticket in his speech next Monday. ═══ It became known that Moses Schinasi, the cigarette manufacturer, was being sued for breach of promise by a Miss Fairfield.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 42.

## STATE RIGHTS AND IMMIGRATION.

State rights and federal aggression seem to be getting on the nerves of some of our Southern friends. Many Southern Governors are up in arms because the federal courts have enjoined the operation of state laws pending a determination of their constitutionality, although full power to take such action is given to the courts under the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment. Having begun to "view with alarm" the invasive tendencies of the central government, Southern critics are beginning to see "usurpations" lurking behind every tree and fence post. If actual offences do not exist it is the fashion to imagine them; and so we find newspapers as conspicuous as "The Memphis Commercial Appeal" and "The Charleston News and Courier" interpreting as an assault on state rights the construction recently given by the Department of Justice to certain clauses of the immigration law of March, 1907.

"The Commercial Appeal" says that in the preparation of the immigration law "a trap was set for the South." It holds that the Attorney General's opinion "sprung the trigger, "and Louisiana's apparent submission to this "decision, without seeking adjudication by the "Supreme Court fixes it as fast and tight as "even the administration could desire." Southern Senators are censured because they let the law pass in its present dubious shape, and "The Commercial Appeal" is disposed to consider the consequences of that sin of omission irreparable, since it mournfully concludes that "the federal government has now the whip hand" and "the chances are that the ground "lost the states because of a lack of watch-"fulness of Southerners in the last Senate will "never be regained."

We do not see any justification for such pessimism. These two Southern newspapers have certainly misread Attorney General Bonaparte's opinion if they think it leaves the states with fewer rights in the way of assisting immigration than are given to corporations and individuals. Mr. Bonaparte's interpretation does not preclude the free use of state funds to pay the passage of intending immigrants, and it also admits the right of a state to solicit immigration by advertisement. It does deny the right of a state to violate the contract labor law. Yet that is a deprivation of which no complaint can well be made, since a state is not a direct employer of labor and should not be permitted to act as a go-between for private employers, securing them alien laborers under contracts which as individuals or corporations they would not be permitted to make.

Louisiana's Board of Agriculture paid the passage money of an immigrant from Cuba and also promised him employment. The Attorney General held that the expenditure was legitimate, but that the promise was illegitimate. We can see no attack on state rights or sound public policy in that ruling. Louisiana may spend all the money she wishes to spend in prepaying the passage of aliens whom she invites to come and replenish her labor market. Texas may establish a free steamship line to Europe and circulate, translated into thirteen languages, the rapturous panegyrics of the prose poet of "The Houston Post" and the Five Million Club. Any state may take money out of the public treasury to promote immigration by publicity or otherwise. But a state is presumed to act for the good of all, not to secure special advantages for the employing class. If immigration is needed, it can be stimulated at the public expense. But no state should seek to make specific labor contracts, since in doing so it would not be acting for itself but for the benefit of a few unduly favored individuals. The new law does not tie the hands of a state, nor was there ever any intention to tie them in the latest revision of the statutes affecting immigration.

## ABRAHAM'S QUESTION.

We wish to call the attention of Republicans who are doubting what to do about next month's election to the history of Sodom. When Abraham learned that the old town was doomed he asked the Lord: "Wilt thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" We do not suppose that any Republican wishes to destroy the righteous with the wicked, whatever satisfaction it gives him to think of the parallel between fusion and Sodom. Fusion is more fortunate than the old town which got its deserts centuries ago, for there are righteous men on the fusion ticket, and the modern process of election, making it comparatively easy to choose between the righteous and unrighteous, does not impose the undiscriminating fate that befell the ancient city. It is necessary neither to save the whole ticket for the sake of the righteous that may "peradventure" be upon it nor to "destroy the righteous with the wicked." The question then for any Republican who is sulking in his tent and doubting whether it is worth his while to vote or not is Abraham's old question.

Now about the righteous. The good men on the ticket are worthy of support regardless of the character of other men whose names may appear upon it. There is nothing about their associations that absolves any Republican from giving them his zealous support. It is just as important to elect Judges Bruce, Whitman and Wadhams as it would be if all their associates were of their class and party and we could all work and vote enthusiastically for the ticket from head to tail. It is just as desirable to send honest and efficient Assemblymen to Albany as if the two most eminent citizens of New York were pitted against each other for Sheriff. The interests of the city are just as much at stake in the choice of the new district judges, who will preside over "the poor man's courts," as they would be under better auspices; and the Judges Bartlett deserve the hearty support of all Republicans for the Court of Appeals, just as if we were perfectly happy down here in our corner of the state.

We have issues before us which have always seemed good issues, and we must not ignore them merely because we are not so fortunate this year as to be able to make one mark under the eagle and ballot box with the heartiest satisfaction. The principle of continuing good judges on the bench is involved no less in the election of Judges Bruce, Whitman and Wadhams than in the election of the Judges Bartlett. It summons us to work and to vote. We have a Governor to sustain in whose policies we all feel deep interest and pride, and no thoughtful Republican can fail to recognize the duty of sending men to Albany who will act in sympathy with Mr. Hughes.

## NINE YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The first meeting of the first Philippine Assembly, which occurs at Manila to-day and which is appropriately marked with the presence of Secretary Taft, strongly suggests both retrospect and prospect as well as consideration of the present state of our Asiatic possessions. If there are those who think or say "At last!" and who affect to regard the present convocation as having been too much delayed, they will do well to remember how short a time, after all, America has owned the Philippines, what was the political condition of the islands before our acquisition of them, and how rapid, really, has been their progress under American tutelage and instruction. Down to 1898 there had been in the Philippines scarcely the slightest rudiments of self-government or of preparation for it. In general and in particular the islands had been ruled with the autocratic absolution of a Spanish military viceroy. Even the poor and partial measure of participation in representative government which had been granted to Cuba was denied to them. The people had no power in public affairs, and were not permitted to learn how to exercise such power.

To-day the political franchise is widespread, and practically all the officers of government who come into direct contact with the people are elected by popular vote. All the municipal officers from the mayors down are thus chosen. So are all the provincial officers, excepting the treasurers, the provincial councils being elected by direct popular vote and the governors being elected by the councils. And now the popular branch of a national legislature is similarly constituted. To arrive at such a stage of development in only nine years, starting from a state of entire non-participation in the government, and of almost entire ignorance of, if not also lack of sympathy with, popular government, is a noteworthy achievement, indicating more rapid progress than we can recall as having been made elsewhere. Instead of sneering "At last!" it is appropriate to exclaim with sincere and profound gratification, "So soon!"

So much for the past. The future in the Philippines, as well as in the United States itself and everywhere else, must be left to speculation and to hope. We are told that two-thirds of the members of the Philippine Assembly want immediate independence for the islands, while the other third want a date fixed now for independence in the measurably near future. Such is Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's analysis of the Assembly. Perhaps its accuracy might be challenged, but, if correct, it obviously vindicates the absolute good faith of the American administration in letting the elections be held in perfect freedom. It also affords an interesting illustration of the mercurial disposition of the Philippine people, for it is well known that not long ago a large part of them inclined strongly toward continued American possession and control of the islands. If there has really been so striking a change of sentiment it is well to let it be shown and find a voice in the Assembly.

Nor would the manifestation of such a sentiment in the Assembly necessitate any material change in American policy. The practically unanimous desire of the people of New Orleans for a change of government was ignored by the author of the phrase about the "consent of the governed," and this nation and other nations have since then persisted in that policy of subordinating local and particular wishes to the general welfare of the whole. We have no idea, however, that the Philippine Assembly will for a moment think of resolving itself into a revolutionary convention. Its members realize, or soon will realize when they get to work, that there are many tasks of direct and vital importance for them to perform for the welfare of the islands, without vaporing over the impossible or the untimely. With whatever sentiments, prejudices or ambitions they enter the Assembly, their deliberations there and their assumption of responsibility to their constituents will have a sobering and a conservative effect. The Assembly will doubtless pass some desirable and valuable legislation. In addition, and to a no less important purpose, it will continue on a higher plane the processes of popular education in self-government which have been so profitably conducted during these last nine years.

## FERRY TALES.

Having offered to sell its property to the city for $13,000,000 and been rebuffed, the Brooklyn Ferry Company now serves notice through its receiver that it will soon cease to operate its ferry lines between Manhattan and Williamsburg. But nobody seems to take the threat very seriously, for two reasons. In the first place, it is officially held that the company can be compelled to continue its service until the expiration of its various leases, four of which expire next May and one in 1911. In the second place, the company's assertion that the competition of the Williamsburg Bridge has ruined its business is not generally accepted at its face value. Lessees of public utilities who find themselves nearing the end of their leases with a varied assortment of properties, valuable and worthless, on their hands have been known to tell such tales before.

The incident has its serious side, however. Although the company will probably not discontinue its service on lines the leases of which have not yet expired, it has a right to do so on two lines, according to the Assistant Corporation Counsel. Moreover, it is not impossible that before May 1, 1908, transportation facilities by subway and bridge will have been improved so much that the four ferry leases expiring on that date will be thrown up unless exceedingly favorable terms can be made with the city. If the company intended its announcement as a diplomatic means of securing new and better leases the card may have been well played. The ferry service is too valuable to manufacturing and wholesale interests, which need it to expedite trucking and draying, to be abandoned because of an unprofitable lease. But it is not so precious that taxpayers should be compelled to pay an exorbitant sum for a fleet of ancient ferryboats. The city can afford to be liberal in its next set of leases, if that is the price of escaping municipal ownership.

## "TIT FOR TAT."

A few months ago a contributor to "The Outlook" indulged in good natured criticism of things in San Francisco with which he was unfavorably impressed while visiting the Pacific Coast. In an equally gracious but candid fashion Mr. Robert Whittaker, a Californian, now returns the compliment in the pages of the same periodical. During an extremely deliberate pilgrimage from his home to the summer resorts of Maine and a leisurely return trip Mr. Whittaker noticed in the East a number of incidents and customs which excited wonder and which occasionally provoked an even less agreeable emotion. Among these were the practice of closing churches in summer, the award of greater honor at Concord to Revolutionary heroes than to Hawthorne, Emerson and Louisa Alcott, the incivility of a railway employe in Boston, the sternness with which a Central Park policeman enforced the rule to "Keep off the grass," the difficulty of procuring decent apples and grapes on a metropolitan street fruit stand and the filthy condition in which the sidewalks in this city were left in consequence of the all too common habit of spitting.

While the accuracy of Mr. Whittaker's observations cannot be questioned, he might have discovered by a longer stay in the East that some of the occurrences he mentions were not fairly typical. Many visitors to Boston, for instance, have deemed the streetcar conductors of that city more courteous, as a class, than those of the majority of other places of equal size. Again, if the genial champion of the Pacific Coast only knew with what difficulty any verdure whatever is secured in Central Park, and had heard of the freedom with which the public is admitted to the tennis lawns at the northern end of that charming reservation, perhaps he would have regarded more leniently the behavior of the officer to whom he refers. Possibly, too, his acquaintance with the New York fruit stands might have been made at the most unfortunate stage of an unusually unfavorable season.

Much can be said in justification of shutting up places of worship in warm weather. A large proportion of the residents of all large cities leave home in summer and remain absent for weeks at a time. If every church were kept open during the heated season the attendance in some of them would be pitifully small. Inasmuch as arrangements are usually made for union services in the partially deserted neighborhoods, both church members who stay in town and strangers within the gates can gratify their spiritual aspirations. No one who wants to go to church has to forego the privilege, and there is a distinct gain from an aggregation in one assembly of auditors who would otherwise be scattered. In the mean time pastors who are off duty at home frequently minister to the patrons of the great summer hotels, or by a complete change of scene and occupation enhance their usefulness in the remaining nine or ten months of the year. In neither case are their vacations wasted.

Some of the other features of Eastern civilization which attracted Mr. Whittaker's attention are so distinctly reprehensible that it must be admitted that he has made out a strong *prima facie* case. He writes in no controversial spirit, however, and probably overlooked quite as much that might have offended his taste as he observed. He has at least squared accounts with the amiable critic whose utterances inspired this gracious rejoinder, and has illustrated afresh the fact that no section of a country as vast as the United States is free from peculiarities which cannot be regarded with admiration.

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When the two candidates for Sheriff read Mr. Calvin Tomkins's refusal of the nomination they will feel quite set up. Mr. Tomkins writes: "I find no qualities of mine which would justify my acceptance." They can see no such defects in themselves.

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Governor Vardaman of Mississippi has a presentiment that "the Republic is tottering to its fall." He ought to put himself in immediate communication with that other distinguished expert on tottering republics and collapsing empires, the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania.

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According to promises lately made by the Postmaster General, automatic stamp vending machines will soon be installed for trial at several large postoffices. They will have their trials, too, if they resemble the ordinary railway station penny-in-the-slotters. Unless some mighty mind has evolved for them a wholly new mechanism of infinite capacity and honesty the stamp machines will begin as useful novelties, mature as instruments for registering the "kicks" of customers whose deposits elicit neither response nor stamps, and finally be condemned to death as breeders of profanity and anarchy. But perhaps the Postmaster has a surprise in store for us.

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The United States Treasury is having extreme difficulty in collecting a "loan" of $1,000,000 made some months ago to the Jamestown exposition. It is time that the government quit financing expositions with glittering prospectuses and vanishing assets.

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With the wireless telephones now being installed on Admiral Evans's battleships it will not be feasible to communicate at such distances as with wireless telegraphy. On the other hand, the officer in command of a fleet would be enabled by the new equipment to talk directly to his captains and to secure instantaneous replies. Reliance on telegraphy would involve more or less delay, for the services of operators would be required and time would be consumed in writing out messages both for transmission and for delivery. Emergencies might arise in which the saving of even a minute or two would be immensely valuable.

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Remarks of Cambridge man on stepping into tub of water cause his arrest on charge of breaking and entering.—The Boston Globe.

In Harvard's classic shades they take the English language very seriously.

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A new opponent of rural free delivery has arisen. The postmaster at Mount Carmel, Conn., has become tired of distributing mail on a daily wage of 15 cents.

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In the design of the Mississippi, which is now undergoing her sea trials, there is a singular combination of old and new ideas. Her speed and size make her distinctly inferior to the vessels of the Virginia and the Connecticut classes, but her primary battery represents an advance on that of the Virginia in one respect. Both battleships mount 12-inch and 8-inch guns. Those of the next smaller calibre are 6-inch rifles on the vessel named for the "Mother of Presidents." The Mississippi mounts 7-inch rifles instead, and if she only carried four more of them than she does her offensive armament would duplicate the Connecticut's.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The question, Can a dog distinguish colors? was the subject of an article in a recent issue of the "Zentralblatt für Physiologie." A series of experiments demonstrated the fact that dogs could, through training, learn to distinguish colors. The writer says: "We trained dogs to fetch and carry an object of a certain color, and then placed one like it in every detail in a group of similarly formed objects, but differing in color from white to black. In most instances the dog picked the right color. We found, however, that the darker shades puzzled them and they made many mistakes. We are convinced that dogs can distinguish colors, but not all of them, and their sense in that direction is limited to what we know as light shades."

"You've got to hand it to Jones. He is certainly original."

"How do you make that out?"

"He didn't blame the umpire for the Tigers' loss of the first game in Chicago."—Detroit Free Press.

A bulletin of the American Forestry Association says: "A truly infant industry in this country is the growing of basket willow. This is one kind of tree which can easily be grown in time to meet the demand. Osiers for making baskets have all been imported heretofore from Europe, but experiments by the Forest Service show that they can be grown successfully in this country as a farm crop. The manufacture of baskets is by no means so large as it might be, and the increasing scarcity of wood for boxes may cause a greater demand hereafter for baskets."

It was at a reunion of a gallant Irish regiment, and in due course a member rose to express his carefully rehearsed sentiment.

"Here's to th' ould 59th," he began, hotly, "th' last in th' field an' th' first to lave out!"

"Ye muddler!" shouted a compatriot, springing to his feet. "Here's to th' ould 59th, equil to none!"—Youth's Companion.

The management of the Theater an der Spree, in Berlin, has offered a prize of 3,000 marks for the best play which will have the city of Berlin as the seat of action and the characters representative of the various strata of Berlin's population. The aspirants for the prize and honor are warned to avoid the complex, psychological or problem style, but they are at liberty to submit any form of play from farce to tragedy, and in all cases it must be remembered that the Berliner, despite all his faults, is "a jolly good fellow." The work must be so formed that it will offend no one, and though the author will have the right "to show, seriously or humorously, the weakness of this or that one, it is undesirable that social, moral or political opinions or conditions should be held up to scorn or severe criticism." A writer in a Frankfort paper says: "The contest will bring forth a Berliner play with the Berliner as he wishes to see himself."

Austere Person—I can't tip you, young man, unless you have change for a tenner.

Waiter (sizing him up)—Keep your dime, sir; I haven't a nickel about me.—Chicago Tribune.

A recent number of the St. Petersburg "Russ" contains this curious marriage notice: "To the Public: All relations and friends are notified herewith that the undersigned have agreed to become man and wife without civil or religious ceremony and that we have, each of us, taken upon ourselves the duties and obligations which are imposed upon married people in lands of culture. Inasmuch as it is not possible for us to be married according to the rites of the Church, and to comply with the requirements for civil marriage, we are forced to this method. Should one of us fail to keep this mutual agreement, the other will submit to divorce. Maria Grigorjewna Ogus, Alexander Alexandrowitsch Restor."

Lawson—Scribbler is a genius, isn't he?

Dawson—I guess so. His wife told me yesterday that he didn't know how to build the furnace fire.—Somerville Journal.

## "THE CRAZE FOR THE SENSATIONAL."

### The Tribune's Censor Meets a Widespread Want.

From Leslie's Weekly:

The press of the United States and Europe was recently fooled by a hoax about the wedding of two centenarians in a Western city. The yarn was the work of an obscure government clerk in St. Louis and involved a money making scheme. The credulity of the press and the public is amazing. Some time ago a leading New York daily printed a dispatch from a West Virginia village, to the effect that a woman had mistaken a bear for her husband on the highway in the dark and had given her baby to the animal before she discovered her frightful mistake. The story was a fake on the part of the sender and a joke on its face; yet it found a conspicuous place in one of the ablest of our daily journals. Recently a news dispatch from Rockport, Tex., told of the struggles of a child that had been carried off into the bay by a string of toy balloons which she had grasped. This was another fake, yet hundreds of the great dailies in the country printed it without uncovering the fraud. In the eager desire to get sensational news common sense and caution seem to be entirely overlooked. We repeat that every great newspaper in these days ought to have a censor in the editorial department—wideawake, conscientious, well informed and tireless. The New York Tribune apparently has one properly installed, for recently, when most of its contemporaries printed a perfectly preposterous dispatch from Texas to the effect that the temperature in a part of Texas had reached 179 degrees in the sun The Tribune wired for information and readily learned that the story was a fabrication. Instead of printing the misleading information The Tribune promptly denounced it as a "phenomenal temperature canard."

What can be expected in the way of reliability from our daily newspapers when some of the largest in the principal cities, claiming the highest advertising rates because of the value of their restricted space, devote columns in each issue to freak news of the most absurd character?

The truth is that the newspapers of the country have been so carried off their feet by the wave of sensationalism now creeping across the land that they have no time for research and no patience for investigation.

## HUGHES AND THE FUSION TICKET.

From The Springfield Republican.

The effort to involve Governor Hughes in the Parsons-Hearst alliance proceeds on the assumption that he is responsible for county politics, and that if he does not repudiate the fusion he must be in favor of it. There would be much more basis for such a view of the Governor's duty if he had ever shown the slightest disposition to boss the bosses and to fill all offices besides his own.

# About People and Social Incidents.

## THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Postmaster General will return to Washington to-morrow morning from New York, where he went to attend the Pilgrims' dinner.

The Secretary of the Navy went to New York today, and will be absent from the capital three or four days.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus have been spending several days at the Jamestown exposition. They will return here tomorrow night.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg have again postponed their visit to Lakewood, N. J., and are busily employed in looking after the redecoration of a part of the embassy. Baroness von Sternburg has adopted driving as a pastime, and may be seen morning and afternoon in a stylishly cut phaeton, drawn by a pretty pair of ponies. She is an expert whip, and is as skilful with the reins as is the ambassador in the saddle. Baron von Sternburg is one of the President's most frequent riding companions.

The counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme. des Portes, with their daughter, are still at Newport, but are expected to return to Washington on October 20.

The State Department has designated Algernon Sartoris, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of legation at Montevideo. Mr. Sartoris is the grandson of President Grant. Gustavus L. Monroe, jr., of Michigan, has been designated as secretary of legation at La Paz, Bolivia.

## IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 15.—Captain Guy Stevens Norvell, whose marriage to Miss Mary Ovenshine, daughter of General and Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine, will take place at St. Margaret's Church at noon to-morrow, entertained his best man, Lieutenant Watson, and his ushers, Captain E. G. Ovenshine, brother of the bride; Lieutenant Baird and Lieutenant Wimberly, of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and E. M. Saunders, of St. Paul, at dinner at the Raleigh to-night.

Miss Jane Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. William K. Carlisle and granddaughter of ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, has selected her attendants for her wedding, which will take place at the Carlisle home on November 9. Miss Carlisle's sister, Miss Laura Carlisle, will be maid of honor, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. John G. Carlisle, will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids are Miss Lucinda Bateman, Miss Martha Calhoun, Miss Elizabeth Ewing and Miss Marjorie Kendall, all of New York. Miss Ruth Gale, of Frederick, Md., will be flower girl. Frederick Lathrop Allen, the bridegroom-elect, will have as his best man his brother, William Allen, of Malone, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Stafford will officiate and it will be one of the largest home weddings of the fall.

Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, of Chicago and Washington, has returned to her home at Lake Forest, Ill., after a visit to this city of several days, devoted to the care of her house in Dupont Circle. Mrs. Patterson is spending the fall at Lake Forest with Mr. Patterson, but they will probably occupy their house here at least a part of the next session of Congress. General and Mrs. Anson Mills have returned to Washington and opened their house for the winter.

Senator and Mrs. Cullom will give a dinner on October 22 in compliment to their granddaughter, Miss Catherine Cullom Ridgely, whose marriage to Phelps Brown will take place at the Church of the Covenant, in this city, on October 24. The guests will include the entire wedding party. Miss Ridgely and Mr. Brown are the most entertained prospective bridal couple in Washington, and the week before their marriage will be devoted almost entirely to affairs in their honor.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Lord Fairfax, who is in town; Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Gladys Pell, Orme Wilson, jr., and F. L. V. Hoppin were in Albert E. Gallatin's party on the coach Venture yesterday for its daily trip from the Holland House to Ardsley. Alfred G. Vanderbilt was the whip.

Consuelo Duchess of Manchester has returned to town and is staying at the Plaza Hotel, where a dinner in her honor was given by Moncure Robinson last night.

Many of the friends of Arthur Osgood Choate and of Miss Anne Hyde Clarke have gone to Cooperstown, N. Y., to attend their wedding there to-day. After the ceremony at Christ Church, Cooperstown, a wedding breakfast will be given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde Clarke, at their country place in the vicinity. Arthur Choate, who is a nephew of ex-Ambassador Choate, will have R. Bayard Cutting, Rogers L. Bacon, Eugene Hale, Jr., Robert Livingston Morris and E. Townsend Irving among his ushers and John H. Prentice as his best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are in town for a few days, staying at the Holland House.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has also arrived in town from Bar Harbor and is at the Belgravia, in Fifth avenue and 49th street.

The Duke of Newcastle will arrive in town to-day from Richmond, Va., where he has been attending the triennial conference of the Episcopal Church. He will sail on Saturday for England.

James Gordon Bennett, who arrived from Europe on Friday evening, sailed yesterday morning for France.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge will have charge this winter of the junior cotillion, which will take place at Sherry's on Tuesday, December 3, January 7 and February 4.

The Cinderella dances, also at Sherry's, will be, as usual, under the direction of Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn and will take place Thursday, December 5, and January 23.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will have the direction of the Metropolitan dances for young girls not yet out. They are to take place at Sherry's on December 21, February 15 and April 25.

Mrs. Charles R. Huntington will manage the Saturday evening dances at Delmonico's on December 4 and 28, January 11, February 1, 15 and 29 and April 25.

St. Thomas's has been chosen as the scene for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Katherine Hall to Clarence Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Martin, on Thursday, December 5. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall.

Effingham Lawrence, who is to marry Miss Dorothy Quincy Gookin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gookin, on October 26, gives his farewell bachelor dinner on Friday at Delmonico's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederich Roosevelt have returned to town for the winter from Skaneateles, N. Y.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Oct. 15.—The preliminary arrangements for the wedding of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Czechenyi, of Hungary, seem to be complete. It is known that Sherry, of New York, will serve the wedding breakfast, Mr. Sherry having been in Newport to-day. The engraving of the invitations is to be done by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and the orders were given several days ago. Like the family, all of the representatives of the firms that are to have anything to do with the wedding have been pledged to secrecy, and will give out no information in regard to the date or place of the ceremony.

It was announced to-day that Mrs. Vanderbilt was contemplating giving a large family party at The Breakers on Thanksgiving Day. After this the family will no doubt go to New York for the wedding.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned to her Portsmouth home after a brief visit in Boston. She has planned to leave here later in the week for Sagamore Lodge, the Vanderbilt camp in the Adirondacks. She will have as her guests Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Count Szechenyi and a party of young people.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and their daughter, Mrs. John R. Livermore, have returned to Newport for a short stay.

J. W. Ellis and Mrs. Posthlewait, his daughter, started for New York to-day.

Mrs. Henry Clews has gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a month.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind returned to Newport for a few days yesterday.

It was learned to-day that Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel would return to Newport next season after an absence of several years.

William Watts Sherman went to New York today.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton have closed their Newport cottage and have returned to Baltimore for the winter.

Colonel and Mrs. C. T. F. Robinson returned to Newport to-day after a trip abroad.

## MR. O'BRIEN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS.

### Japanese Emperor Receives the American Ambassador.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—Thomas J. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, who succeeds Luke E. Wright, presented his credentials to the Japanese Emperor at an audience at the palace at 10:30 o'clock this morning. At the same time Mrs. O'Brien was received by the Empress.

Mr. O'Brien was introduced by the American Chargé d'Affaires, Percival Dodge, who offered his letters of recall and also introduced Peter A. Jay, his successor as secretary of the embassy.

Mr. O'Brien left the embassy at 10 o'clock, escorted by a troop of lancers of the Imperial Guard, in an imperial state coach of red and gold. He was accompanied by an officer of the imperial household, and two imperial carriages were provided for Mr. Dodge, Mr. Jay, Second Secretary Wheeler, Lieutenant Colonel Irons, the military attaché, and R. S. Miller, the interpreter of the embassy. Lieutenant Commander J. A. Dougherty, the American naval attaché, was absent on a visit to China.

Carriages belonging to the embassy conveyed the women of the party to the palace. The ceremony there was short and formal. The Emperor said that he hoped Mr. O'Brien's stay in Japan would be pleasant, and was glad to welcome him on account of the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

Mr. Dodge will leave Tokio on October 22 on his way to Washington.

## POINTS OUT FRESHMAN'S NEEDS.

In a report made to President Butler, Dean Goetze, of the schools of Mining, Engineering and Chemistry of Columbia University, says that freshmen entering college are generally unprepared to follow their own inclinations of work and study. He recommends that they be systematically watched during the first year at least.

"Habits of responsibility," says Dean Goetze, "must be instilled in him during his early college course, and the conviction that in college he will be expected to meet his academic obligations to the letter will prevent many of the troubles which he and his instructors otherwise experience throughout the remainder of his course. For this reason the first year class should be taught by the strongest men in the faculty, in order that they may receive thorough training in the fundamental sciences of their work."

## AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 15.—Brigadier General Edgerly, Major Willcox and Captains Michie and Shelton, U. S. A., who have been attending the German military manœuvres, arrived here to-day and were entertained at luncheon by Captain Cloman, the American military attaché, at the United Service Club. Among the British military men present to meet the American officers were Lieutenant General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Chief of the General Staff and first military member of the Army Council; Lieutenant General Sir William Nicholson, quartermaster general of the forces; Lieutenant General Charles W. H. Douglas, second military member of the Army Council and adjutant general of the forces; Major General Douglas Haig, director of military training at army headquarters; Brigadier General Charles F. Hadden, director of artillery; Brigadier General F. T. Clayton, assistant quartermaster general; Colonel James A. Haldane, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieutenant Colonel Count Gleichen, extra equerry to King Edward, and Major W. Thwaites, of the General Staff. Captain John H. Gibbors, the United States naval attaché here, was also present.

The American officers to-morrow will visit Aldershot and Sandhurst, and on Thursday, with the women of the party, will be the guests of Ambassador Reid at Wrest Park. They will sail for home on October 18.

## GOVERNOR NAMES STATE ARCHITECT.

### Franklin B. Ware, of This City, Succeeds George L. Heins, Recently Deceased.

Albany, Oct. 15.—Governor Hughes this afternoon appointed Franklin B. Ware, of New York City, to be State Architect, in place of George L. Heins, recently deceased. The salary is $7,500 and the State Architect holds office at the pleasure of the