Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—8:15—Pinafore—Cavalleria Rusticana.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Round Up.
CASINO—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—8:20—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—8:20—Artie.
GERMAN—8:20—Der Gruene Kakadu, Letzten Masken and Literatur.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—Miss Pocahontas.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Top o' th' World.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3:15—Piano Recital.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW CIRCLE—8:15—Two Islands.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—8:15—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Silver Girl.
WEBER'S—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—8—At Yale.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The discount rate of the Bank of England was raised to 5½ per cent; the action had a good effect on the London securities market. —— The Bank of France announced its readiness to send gold to the London market in case of need. —— Mlle. Ragozinnikova, the slayer of General Maximoffsky, was hanged at St. Petersburg. —— The approach of winter has caused a marked reduction in cases of cholera in Russia. —— Montgomery Schuyler, jr., American chargé d'affaires, has opened negotiations with the Russian Foreign Office looking to a naturalization treaty. —— Bubonic plague is believed to have broken out in Tunis.

DOMESTIC.—No anxiety is felt by the administration over Secretary Taft's visits to European capitals and no especial significance is attached to his change of plans. —— Many banks throughout the country applied for increased circulation on the terms suggested by Controller Ridgely. —— Fifty leading business men of Wilmington, N. C., sent a dispatch to Governor Glenn, urging him in his conference to-day with Governors Smith of Georgia and Comer of Alabama to restore confidence by working for an equitable adjustment of the rate controversy. —— The Navy Department favors making the locks of the Panama Canal 110 feet wide. —— Steel manufacturers in a secret meeting in Pittsburg decided to revive the steel billet pool in order to keep up prices. —— The Court of Appeals at Albany decided against the appeal of Joseph F. Darling in his effort to compel the New York City Board of Elections to put his name on the official ballot as a candidate for justice of the Municipal Court. —— Soldiers from the 5th and 23d United States Infantry saved the village of Sackett Harbor, N. Y., from destruction by fire. —— Governor Hughes at Albany referred to Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham of this city the complaints against "sacred concerts" here. —— A movement was set on foot in Pittsburg to authorize surgical operations on backward pupils whose deficiency was found to be caused by physical ailments.

CITY.—Stocks closed down after early advances. —— The three committees of Knickerbocker Trust Company depositors met and consolidated into one committee. —— President Perry of the Denver & Northwestern announced that his company could not get the money to retire its $6,000,000 first and collateral mortgage 5 per cent bonds. —— Controller Metz said he considered the sale of $30,000,000 6 per cent revenue bonds by the city to a syndicate of bankers a good bargain. —— The conference in regard to the delivery of stock in the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company held by E. R. and O. F. Thomas to a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists resulted in no decisive action. —— The receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company defaulted in the payment of the guaranteed quarterly dividend on the stock of the Third avenue line. —— The contest for the Westchester County judgeship was becoming the subject of great interest. —— The public hearing of the charter revision committee was taken up mostly with a discussion of radical changes in the Board of Education. —— James Wardell, convicted of aiding his wife in committing suicide, confessed that he had killed her. —— Bedros Hamportzoomian was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Hovhannes Tavshanjian. —— Henry Clews, in a speech, upheld the President's policies. —— A full report of the Anti-Smoke League was presented.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 36.

WAR ON THE COLONIZERS.

A raid made yesterday morning by Mr. William Leary, State Superintendent of Elections, on a lodging house in lower Third avenue brought to light the fact that of thirty-two voters registered from that hospitable caravansary only one actually had lodging under its roof. This discovery should be classed as sensational and would create a sensation were it not that fraudulent registration, like police corruption, has long been so deep rooted in our scheme of local politics as to pass for an unavoidable affliction, like miserable transit service, food adulteration, high rents, taxes and death. There can be no question that the power of Tammany Hall is propped to a large extent by the twin evils of partnership with the criminal classes and fraudulent voting. In the region below 14th street and up and down the two river fronts illegal registration has been reduced to a fine art, and hitherto the convictions for this crime have been so few as to leave its patrons and practitioners with a comfortable sense of immunity.

It was observed in the mayoralty campaign of 1905 that the so-called Sullivan districts in lower Manhattan showed far less than any other section of the city the effect of the popular uprising against Tammany and Tammany methods. In these districts Tammany held its strength far better than elsewhere solely because the vote cast there was to a great extent an illegitimate vote, not to be affected by any ordinary political considerations. These downtown districts with a stationary and declining population cast each year more votes than can be reasonably accounted for. The character of the population has greatly changed in the last decade. The lower East Side has been filled up with aliens, a large proportion of them still non-voters, while those of them who do vote are little disposed to affiliate with Tammany Hall because of racial antagonisms. Many of the newcomers—notably the Italians—become Republicans and the Russian Hebrews are inclined to socialistic ideas and follow socialistic leaders of their own race and tongue. Yet Tammany Hall somehow retains its relative strength, and the conclusion is irresistible that it draws its recruits each year not so much from the bona fide residents of the section as from floaters, political doubles and casual sojourners in the classic haunts of the Bowery.

Recent changes in the registration laws have made it easier to trace the pedigrees and qualifications of intending voters, since every hotel or lodging house is compelled to make a return a full month before Election Day of those maintaining a residence there. The new Superintendent of Elections in this city, Mr. Leary, deserves credit for employing the extra time allowed him to compare the lodging house returns with the registration lists and to inquire by personal visitation into suspicious disparities. The political colonist and the political colonizer should be exterminated, and they can be exterminated by pursuit and exposure. One distinguished Tammany professional, "Nigger Mike" Salter, has forfeited his bail rather than stand trial for registration frauds. There are hundreds of other Tammany workers who have assisted in colonizing enterprises, and they should also be caught and cured of the habit. We hope that Mr. Leary does not overstate the situation when he says that yesterday morning's raid is only "the precursor" of serious disclosures yet to come.

SINCERITY.

The difficulty of holding together in a fusion two recent enemies who naturally regard each other with suspicion is already being illustrated in this present campaign. Chairman Gehring of the Independence League is reported to have told the Republican leaders that the instruction of voters by zealous friends of the Republican candidates in scratching the Hearst men on the county ticket had got to stop. But even if these efforts may be ended, how can the spirit to which they appeal be checked? Can men in the Republican party who hate Hearstism worse than they hate Tammany Hall be made to swallow the Hearst ticket merely because no sample ballots are sent out showing how to vote for the Republican judges and bolt the rest of the ticket?

The truth is that when Mr. Hearst arranged for a fusion he had little conception of the feeling with which he was regarded by a large section of the Republican party. He underestimated this year, as he did last year, the part which sincerity plays in politics and apparently thought that the Republicans would be so allured by the prospect of victory through his aid and co-operation as to forget what they said about him last fall. He acts on the assumption that the convictions of a party chiefly exist for temporary political effect and may be laid aside when the occasion serves. He himself put Murphy in stripes one year and the next year allied himself with the Tammany boss. Why, then, he wants to know, should not the Republican party pillory Hearst one year and the next year cordially co-operate in putting Hearstism in office? But there is a host of voters who take their political convictions seriously, and this fact he left out of the reckoning.

The Republican leaders may well expect to suffer, too, from the sincerity of their partners in the unnatural alliance. Some of Mr. Hearst's followers honestly think that by supporting him they are furthering certain ideals. They have been chiefly recruited from the Democracy and have long been enemies of the Republican party. To them the voting for a Republican is naturally difficult, and Mr. Hearst, has, moreover, not made it easier by instructing them all last year that the Republican party was the enemy of the people and the friend of the trusts. They may find it as hard to overcome their prejudices against the Republicans as the Republicans do to overcome theirs against Hearst.

TRUST COMPANY RESERVES.

The chief question at issue between the trust companies and the banks regarding the terms on which the former shall be permitted to enter the Clearing House Association appears to be the percentage of reserves which the trust companies shall be required to maintain. The Clearing House banks are inclined to insist that the trust companies keep the same reserves which the national banks are required by law to keep—namely, 25 per cent in cash. Some of the trust companies are reported to be ready to concede the reasonableness of this requirement, while others incline to think that their business so far differs from that of the banks that they can get along safely with less cash on hand.

We understand that it is proposed by the Clearing House to separate the time accounts from the demand accounts of the trust companies when it comes to reckoning the reserves they should maintain. If this is done there seem to be good reasons why the companies should keep as large a reserve against their demand accounts, that is, the strict banking side of their business, as the banks do. The trouble hitherto in fixing a proper reserve for the trust companies has been that it has been set by guesswork. The trust companies have said that their business was only partly a banking business. Well, then, it has been estimated, 15 per cent will be about right. That was the percentage formerly demanded by the Clearing House, and that was the rate fixed in the state law, although the latter permitted the investment of one-third of the reserves in bonds. No one ever ascertained what proportion of their deposits was subject to checks. If a large part of them was, then obviously their reserves should be larger than if only a small portion of them could be withdrawn without warning.

The Clearing House, if it comes to an agreement with the trust companies, will go about settling this question in a scientific manner. The present state law with regard to trust company reserves is a compromise measure and works inequitably. It requires a 15 per cent reserve of companies which do no banking business, but only the old-fashioned trust business, and the same reserve of companies engaged mainly in banking. In the one case the reserve is too large and in the other too small. The state law should discriminate, as the Clearing House proposes to do, between demand accounts and time accounts.

THE HUNGARIAN FRANCHISE.

Comment has already been made upon the circumstance that Hungary started the movement which has led to universal suffrage in Austria without herself securing that boon. It was in September, 1905, that an imposing public demonstration for universal suffrage was made at the Hungarian capital. Two months later a similar demonstration was made in Vienna, avowedly in emulation of that at Budapest, with the result that the Emperor was moved to commit himself to the reform and to force it to fulfilment even against the will of his advisers. Universal suffrage has, therefore, become an accomplished fact in the Cisleithan empire, with important results. In the Transleithan kingdom, however, it still lags, so that now it has been thought well to organize a second and far greater demonstration in favor of it. This was done a fortnight ago, when nearly a hundred thousand men paraded the streets of the capital before the eyes of twice as many spectators and a stupendous popular petition for the franchise was presented to Parliament.

The provocation of this movement is largely political, but even more largely social and industrial, the hope being that the extension of the electoral franchise to the working millions of the kingdom will enable them through political action to ameliorate their condition. Of such amelioration, effected in some way, there is certainly much need. We are told that in the industrial trades the average wages of adult workingmen are only $2 70 a week, and of adult working women only half that pittance. Worse still is the status of agricultural labor, men receiving only $1 93 and women only 89 cents a week. As a result of these low wages and the high rentals which are charged for dwellings, the working people of the Hungarian cities are compelled to live more like rabbits in a warren than like human beings. In Vienna and Berlin the situation is bad enough, 28 per cent of dwelling houses being overcrowded; but in Budapest, with all its wealth and splendor and the "modern improvements" which mark it as one of the most progressive cities in the world, the percentage of overcrowded dwellings or tenements reaches the appalling height of 74. The effect of these conditions on health and morals is, of course, disastrous.

The thought is that these evils could and should be corrected largely through legislation, and that such legislation might be secured if a system of true universal and equal suffrage were adopted, under which the working people would be able to send their own representatives to Budapest and to exercise for the first time an effective force in politics. That these expectations would be in some measure realized is probable. We know how much has been effected for the public good in this city by legislation for the regulation of tenements and workshops. And though there might also be some disappointment, since legislation is not after all omnipotent, it is not unreasonable to believe that on this ground of social and industrial reform alone universal suffrage would be amply vindicated, and of course there are other and no less important grounds for its establishment.

THE PANAMA CANAL LOCKS.

The serious official consideration which is being given to the question of the size of the Panama canal locks is undoubtedly merited by reason of the importance of the question, and the announcement that an increase of the width of the locks by ten feet has been decided upon will be generally received with satisfaction. Since the lock type of canal has been adopted it certainly behooves its advocates and the executors of their plans to vindicate it by obviating every material objection and proving it to be, as they have confidently declared it to be, essentially preferable to the sea level type, even at the same cost of time and money. They must therefore make sure that the lock canal will give passage to the largest ships with as much ease, security and expedition as would a canal without locks.

That means, obviously, that the locks must be sufficiently capacious thus to handle any ships which are now afloat and any which are likely to be built in the near future, or that they shall be susceptible of enlargement to meet the needs of larger vessels without suspension or obstruction of commerce. It would be unwise to say that no ships of the size of the Lusitania will ever be sent that way, seeing what large vessels are already in use in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic and how strongly the tendency in several maritime nations is toward the construction of mammoth ships. Of course, to say that we shall probably not want to use it much, if at all, for our great battleships would be simply stultifying. Nothing about the canal as a great national work is more imperative than that it shall be adapted in the most perfect manner for the use of our very largest naval vessels.

Entirely apart from future developments, therefore, the present demand is for a canal which will give commodious passage to ships of 88 feet beam and 785 feet length. We may well doubt whether the locks as originally planned would do that. A width of 100 feet would leave only six feet at each side of the Mauretania or of one of the new battleships which this country is about to build. Theoretically, on the principle that "a miss is as good as a mile," that might be enough. Indeed, a ship 99 feet wide would be quite safe in a lock 100 feet wide, provided she could be kept perfectly true in the centre. But in raising and lowering the ships in the locks it would in practice be exceedingly difficult—without taking entirely too much time in the process—to avoid some oscillation, and the results of even a slight impact of a 25,000-ton steel ship against the walls of a concrete lock are not to be contemplated without much apprehension. The additional ten feet now decided upon will increase the space at each side of the ship to eleven feet. That may be enough, but we doubt if many prudent engineers will consider it an excessive, if even an ample, margin of safety.

PAPAL CENSORSHIP.

The news that the Pope has excommunicated the unknown authors of "The Programme of the Modernists," an answer to the recent encyclical, is less interesting than the report that the Cardinal Vicar has issued a decree forbidding, as a mortal sin, the selling, reading or keeping of the pamphlet. Nobody questions the propriety of the Pope's excommunicating order. The great ecclesiastical society of which he is the head has a perfect right to set its own requirements for membership and to expel members who do not obey its prescriptions.

But it is difficult to believe that the Vatican officials even faintly hope that by entering a pamphlet in the forbidden lists of the Index Expurgatorius they have thereby hindered heresy and delivered the faithful from contamination. There is much evidence to show that the anathema pronounced against heretical books is the most valuable and cheapest advertisement for the condemned literature, and that the Index Expurgatorius has rendered a real service in causing to be preserved the contents of many interesting books which but for the publicity they gained through Papal disapproval might have lapsed into oblivion. A large body of modern liberal Catholics, aware of the actual effects of Papal censorship, freely express the hope that the Vatican will soon learn to display in its attitude toward unorthodox books the same practical wisdom which has characterized its activities along other lines.

THE MANLY ART IN COLLEGES.

President Winston of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina is gifted with original ideas, a deep sense of justice and total immunity from all mollycoddle affections. He is the only educator in the world who has discovered a method of simultaneously abolishing the hated custom of hazing, assuring to every collegian fair play in interclass fights and maintaining the highest degree of strenuosity and excitement in undergraduate life. President Winston is reported to have suppressed at his institution all the old fashioned forms of student warfare and substituted therefor the time honored Philistinism of man-to-man combat. Already, under the new rules, the freshman class has twice met the sophomores on the athletic field. On each occasion upper class men and members of the faculty presided and ruled out all rough and tumble tactics, as well as hitting below the belt. Sixty-five pairs of ungloved warriors fought loyally under Marquis of Queensberry rules and succeeded in smashing four noses and displacing several dozen teeth. Owing to the pugilistic inexperience of some of the contestants, a number of faces were deeply scratched and one or two friendships broken.

Here and there protesting voices have been raised, and the senior class is said to have passed condemnatory resolutions. But the president should triumph. Too long has the great American college system failed to educate youths in the manly art of self-defence. The tendency has been constantly toward "mass plays" in which collegians acquire skill only in the ruthless art of combining the forces of many against a few. Class rushes, hazing, lacrosse and football are imperfect educational devices in so far as they fail to make those who participate in them self-reliant. These sports, furthermore, have the serious disadvantage of encouraging players to do things jointly which they would be ashamed to do as individuals. Ten sophomores think nothing of catching and ducking one freshman; a football eleven esteems it only cleverness to hammer remorselessly against the weak man in their opponents' line. But none of these mass players would attack a weakling in a stand-up, man-to-man encounter. The North Carolina educator has perceived the value of pure pugilism in teaching fair play. Will he be able to secure an endowment for a professorial chair in boxing, to be filled by Harlem Hans or some other eminent exponent of the swift and deadly half swing and uppercut? Is American education on the eve of a new era?

Even if the Board of City Magistrates yield to the pressure of public opinion and keep the Night Court open until 3 a. m., Senator Agnew should not abandon his plan to present next winter at Albany a bill making the five-hour session mandatory. When judicial discretion can operate to the advantage of professional bondsmen and corrupt police it should be restricted.

That Indian uprising in the West is as nothing compared to the one we are having here in the East in the football world.

As an attempt to match the Karatagh earthquake the dynamite explosion near the Grand Central Station yesterday morning was a failure, but if it had occurred at an hour when traffic was heavy the result might have been very different.

Augustus Thomas tells the Independent Democrats that Homer was not a trust and did not belong to a trust. What becomes, then, of this accusation against the Greek bard:

> What he thought he might require
> He went and took—the same as me.

That is behaving very much like a trust, anyway.

Kentucky justice is becoming more and more eccentric. A prominent official and politician who was tried for murdering an undesirable acquaintance was acquitted on that charge in the criminal courts, but has just lost in the civil courts a suit for damages brought against him by the victim's widow. He has accepted the second verdict and sent the widow a check. No wonder Colonel Watterson says that Kentucky is "the worst governed state in the Union."

Senator Rayner says that he favors "absolutely fair" elections in Maryland and "wants "every ballot counted that gives intelligent ex-"pression to the sentiment of the voter." Why not help, then, to abolish the trick ballot forced on ten counties and not imposed on the electorate in the others?

At any rate the Hon. "Pat" McCarren is willing to assume the discredit of his convictions.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An interesting relic of the Civil War was shown yesterday by a New York lawyer to some friends. It is the title page of a wartime song entitled, "When This Cruel War Is Over." Over the title on the highly colored and illustrated sheet the date "October 30, 1865," is written, the word "When" is cancelled, making it read, "This Cruel War Is Over," and beneath is the proclamation of President Johnson, cut from The Tribune of that date, in which the President designates December 7 as a day of "national thanksgiving to Almighty God for His favor in delivering the nation from the bloody war in which it has been engaged, and for its consequent blessings."

An Irishman on his way home late at night asked a pedestrian the time. The latter, thinking he was a dangerous tramp waiting for an opportunity to snatch his watch, swung his heavy stick and knocked the Irishman down. He remarked to the prostrate man, "It's 1 o'clock, and that's how I strike one." The poor Irishman scrambled to his feet and rubbed his smarting head, saying, "Bedad, it's a mighty fine thing Oi didn't ax you the toime an hour earlier!"—Dundee Advertiser.

The "Phonographische Zeitschrift" in a recent issue describes a hearse "with funeral music attachment." The hearse is in all respects like those now in use, but has in addition an arrangement by which the driver may from his seat on the box "turn on" a funeral march. "The sound reflector," says the writer, "is so placed that it cannot be seen, and under ordinary weather conditions the solemn strains of doleful music will float back toward the carriages in which the mourners are seated." The same paper tells this story: Some people went from Berlin to a village near by to attend a funeral. With the intention of adding some music to the services, they took with them one of the modern little machines for reproducing music and what they thought was the record for "Eine feste Burg" as sung by a chorus of men. "After the village parson had delivered his address," so goes the story, "the machine was wound up and touched off, when, to the consternation of all, it appeared that, instead of the good old German hymn, the horn gave forth a melodious chorus from Strauss's 'Gypsy Baron.' The phonograph had been loaded with the wrong record. It was a dreadful mistake, but for the time it made the people forget their grief, and the hymn could have done no more."

Mrs. Wayback—I notice these here submarine torpedor boats are named after stingin' things mostly.
Mr. Wayback—Ye don't say? Wonder if any uv them are named "Soap Agent," "Portrait Solicitor," "Rheumatiz Specialist" or "Patent Churn Pedler."—Puck.

Sir Frederick Treves, in a recent address to the students of the Royal Dental Hospital and the London School of Dental Surgery, reminded his audience that this was an age of crazes. "Everybody is on a diet," he said. "Some people drink at meals, some drink before meals, some drink after meals, and possibly some drink under other circumstances. Some eat meat, others do not touch it, and some live on a diet of water and nuts. If these people were a little more careful about their teeth they would not need to be so careful about their diet."

"Science has proven," said the professor of astronomy, "that there is no water at all in the moon. What do you deduce from that?"
"That there is some excuse," replied the freshman, "for its getting full so regularly."—Philadelphia Press.

It is not generally known that there is a room in the British Museum set apart exclusively for forgeries. In the time the Museum has been in existence many spurious articles have come into its possession. In some cases the object has been on view for some time before the forgery was discovered. The public is not admitted to the room in which the articles are kept.

Nervous Old Lady (on seventh floor of hotel)—Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?
Porter—Yes, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth.—Cardiff Times.

BIRD CAUGHT WITH FISHHOOK.

From The Boston Transcript.

William Goodwin, a member of the crew of the fishing schooner Mystery, which has just returned from the Georges, is the leader in a new kind of fisheries in which the bait is a piece of pork and the victim is a bird. Goodwin modestly disclaims all title to the original idea, and says that when he went out to handle his trawls he had no idea of making his strange catch. The prize which he drew in was a fine specimen of gannet, which had taken a fancy to the cold pork which baited that particular hook.

When the novelty of the situation had worn off, Goodwin decided to keep his captive, and took it back to the schooner. Since then, whenever the fishermen have gone too close to the bird, they have missed pieces out of their oilskin trousers. The gannet has a sharp and powerful bill, nearly three inches long, and he also has a vicious temper. Since his capture he has constantly reminded the crew of his presence by nipping them in the legs as they passed him. The bird is a full grown specimen, slightly larger than a duck, and somewhat resembling him in appearance, except for the size of his bill. The one taken by the fisherman is finely marked with flecks of white or dull brown.

COCKRAN'S INVARIABLE RULE.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Bourke Cockran is talking against Hearst in the present campaign in New York. This is in accordance with Mr. Cockran's invariable rule never to be on the same side of the political fence two years in succession.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—The President received a visit to-day from Senator Scott, of West Virginia, who has just returned from a trip to Mexico. The Senator said that President Diaz and all the people of Mexico were much gratified over Secretary Root's visit and believe that great good will result from the closer relations it will bring about.

Representative Dwight, of New York, discussed state politics with the President. National politics, he said, are forgotten for the present and will be tabooed until after the election.

David Lubin, of California, who has been active in the movement in behalf of the International Institute of Agriculture, which meets in Rome next spring, discussed the appointment of American delegates with the President. The departments of Commerce and Labor and Agriculture will be represented, he said, and the meeting will probably be held in April.

Secretary Loeb, who has been on a hunting expedition in the West for the last five weeks, returned to his desk this morning.

Callers at the White House included Director North of the census bureau, Attorney General Bonaparte and James L. White.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—Baroness von Sternburg entertained a number of women at luncheon to-day as a farewell compliment to Mme. Körner, wife of the retiring military attaché of the German Embassy. Mrs. Newberry, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mme. de Blanpré, wife of the naval attaché of the French Embassy; Mrs. William P. Duvall, Mrs. Schwan, Mrs. Witherspoon, Mrs. Wright and Miss Langham formed the party.

Viscountess Aoki opened the Japanese Embassy for a luncheon to-day, in compliment to two of her countrywomen, Baroness Goto and Mme. Inazo Nitobe, who are now in Washington. Mme. Nitobe is the wife of one of the noted writers of Japan. Baroness Goto is the wife of Baron Goto, formerly Governor General of Formosa, who is now engaged in work for the progress and prosperity of Manchuria. Viscountess Aoki entertained with her countrywomen Mrs. James R. Garfield, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Miss Scidmore, Mrs. Charles Carleton Marsh, Mrs. Sewell, Mme. Myaoki, wife of the counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, and Miss Hagner.

The Minister from Norway entertained his countryman Captain Roald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, who arrived here this morning, by taking him about the city in an automobile and showing him all the public buildings, and then giving a dinner in his honor to-night. Mr. Skybak, secretary of the Norwegian Legation, met Captain Amundsen at the station and escorted him to the Cosmos Club, and the minister will present him to the President to-morrow afternoon. To-morrow night he will lecture before the Geographical Society. Invited to meet the explorer at dinner to-night were Leon Amundsen, Dr. Leonard Stejneger, of the Smithsonian Institution; R. S. N. Sartz, president of the Norwegian Society, of Washington; Kort Berle, consul for Norway; Torstein Jahr, J. Diesrud, Harry Randall, Ole Skybak, secretary of the Norwegian Legation, and Frederick Woage.

The Minister from Colombia and Señora Decortes and their daughter, Señora de Guzman, who have been abroad since early summer, will sail from England on November 15 for this country. Mr. Guzman, first secretary of the legation, who has been in Colombia on leave, will return here the first week in November and meet the minister and his family on their arrival.

Mme. von Radowitz, of the German Embassy, has gone to New York for a few days' visit, preparatory to leaving the United States for Mexico.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson have as their guests Miss Huntington and Irwin Laughlin, second secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Larz Anderson, who has been in his house in Massachusetts avenue for some days past, has gone to New York to meet Mrs. Anderson, who is spending some time there. Mr. Anderson will be here again within two weeks, and a little later in the season they will open their house for the winter.

Miss Martha Scidmore has as her guest for a week or two Mme. Inazo Nitobe, for whom considerable entertaining will be done, especially by Washington people who have spent much time in Japan.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John McGowan have leased their house in N street to Representative and Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, and will go abroad to remain for a year.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Emily Colton and Lieutenant Commander Archibald Hillard Davis, U. S. N., for 12 o'clock Wednesday, November 20, at St. John's Church. A wedding breakfast at the home of Miss Colton's father, Francis Colton, in Connecticut avenue, will follow the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Brown, daughter of Mrs. Sevellon Brown, and George L. Huntress, jr., took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother and in the presence of only the immediate members of the family. The Rev. W. H. Casey, of Union Springs, N. Y., officiated.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay will entertain a large party at dinner to-night at Harbor Hill, her place at Roslyn, Long Island, in honor of the Duchess of Marlborough, who will assist her in the sale at the parish house at Roslyn organized for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, their first boy, at their house, in Fifth avenue. They have two girls of seven and four years of age, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer gave a dinner last night at their country place near Stamford, Conn., for Miss Josephine Flagg, whose marriage to Philip Boyer takes place in St. Thomas's Church on November 9. Miss Flagg will give a luncheon for her bridesmaids on Monday at Sherry's, when the party will include Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Katharine Atterbury, Miss Nathalie Howland, Miss Ethel Cowdin, Miss Beatrice Pratt, Miss Matilda Frelinghuysen, Miss Susan Sedgwick and Miss Norah Langhorne.

Rowland Stebbins, whose marriage to Miss Marion Lyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman, takes place to-morrow in the Church of the Ascension, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Sherry's. Among his guests were his brother, E. Vail Stebbins, John Nelson Steele, jr., Leonard Bergland, Captain J. B. Mitchell, U. S. A., Sidney de Kay, Floyd Noble and Hendrik Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt return to town for the season from Newport to-morrow.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson arrive in town from Newport to-morrow for the winter.

Miss Cornelia Katharine Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall, whose marriage to Clarence Martin will take place at St. Thomas's Church on December 5, will have Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Elsie Martin, Miss Gertrude Leverich, Miss Carmen Martinez, Miss Florence Alker, Miss Edythe Sonntag and Miss Hollister among her bridal attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr., have closed their place at Hempstead and are at their house, in East 34th street, for the season.

Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin has changed the date of the dance which she is giving for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Benjamin, from December 23 to December 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, jr., who arrived yesterday from Europe, are staying at the Plaza, where Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman are also staying.

Edwin V. Morgan, the American Minister in Cuba, has arrived from Havana and is staying at the St. Regis.

Lady Barrymore sailed yesterday for England.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock arrive here to-morrow from Virginia Hot Springs for the season. Mrs. William A. Street and Miss Rosamond Street returned from the Springs yesterday.

Mrs. Frederick Edey, who has been for some weeks at the Springs, is likewise back in town for the season.

From London comes the news of the marriage there on Wednesday of Miss Harriet Wilmot Leverich, daughter of the late James Henry Leverich, of New York, to Ralph Ernest Platt, lieutenant of the Royal Artillery and son of James Platt, of Gloucester. On the termination of their honeymoon on the Continent they will proceed to South Africa, where the bridegroom's battery is stationed.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Oct. 31.—Newport society did not forget that to-night was Halloween, for there were several small parties in various parts of the summer colony in commemoration of the night. The largest party was that which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm. Their guests numbered about thirty, and after dinner the regular games which are always popular at Halloween parties were indulged in.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott have closed Belmead and returned to New York for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz will bring their season to a close on Saturday, and will spend the remainder of the winter at their New York home.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin and her granddaughter, Miss Edith Deacon, will leave here on Saturday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie announced to-day that they would close their season on November 15.

It was said here to-day that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szecheny! would not return to Newport until Saturday at least, and possibly later.

WEDDINGS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Mohawk, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The wedding of Miss Bertha Douglas Stone, daughter of the late Byron A. Stone, to Thomas Channing Moore, of New York City, took place to-night at the home of Mrs. Byron A. Stone, the bride's mother, in this village. The bride was given away by Louis T. Stone, her brother, of New York City, and she was attended by Miss Idoline Austell, of Baltimore, as maid of honor. Dr. U. B. Stein, of Buffalo, was Mr. Moore's best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, of Brooklyn. Mr. Moore is a son of the late Colonel T. W. C. Moore, U. S. A., of the staff of General Sheridan, and a grandson of the late General F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer under Presidents Lincoln and Grant. General Spinner's home was in this village.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Blanche Farmer, daughter of Charles Wesley Farmer, editor of "The Millinery Trade Review," to Dr. Harvey Edwin Stahl, son of the Rev. Philip Stahl, of Yonkers, took place last evening in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New Rochelle, and was performed by the Rev. Sherman Rouse, of Scotia, N. Y., brother-in-law of Dr. Stahl, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. W. Wofford T. Duncan. It was a "rainbow" wedding—the maid of honor in pink and the bridesmaids in yellow and pink and blue. Miss Evelyn Kolbe, of New Rochelle and Baltimore, was the maid of honor, and Mrs. John Krepps, of White Plains, matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Theodoria Harrison and Miss Mary Agnes Hubbard, of New Rochelle; Miss Edith Granger, of Mount Vernon, and Miss Dorothy True, of this city. There were two flower girls, nieces of Dr. Stahl, Ramona Bell, of Lawrence, Mass., and Lucile Rouse, of Scotia, N. Y. The best man was Joseph W. Cook, of this city, and the ushers were Harold I. Todd, of New Rochelle, and Harold E. Humphrey, of this city, cousins of the bride; John Krepps, of White Plains; Alfred Bailey, of Yonkers; William C. Gifling and Rodney Gibson, of New Rochelle. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, No. 21 Davis avenue, New Rochelle. On their return from a trip through the South Dr. and Mrs. Stahl will live in New Rochelle.

Miss Helen Armstrong Howell, of New Brunswick, N. J., and Dr. John Joseph Moorhead, of this city, were married yesterday afternoon in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d street, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiating. The matron of honor was Mrs. Joseph Day Lee, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Winkhaus, Miss Beatrice Jones and Miss Helen Moorhead, sister of Dr. Moorhead. The ushers were William Mullan Campbell, John Henry MacCracken, Dr. A. Schuyler Clark and Dr. Bruce G. Phillips. Following the service, a reception was held at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. de Coppet, No. 1 West 72d street.

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—The wedding of Miss Marie McMechen Buchanan, daughter of Mrs. William M. Buchanan, and Mark Sullivan, associate editor of "Collier's Weekly," took place at the residence of the bride, in this city, to-day. The ceremony was performed in the bedroom of Miss Buchanan's grandmother, Mrs. C. T. McKay, who is ninety years old and unable to leave her apartment.

CANADIANS INVITED TO GETTYSBURG.

Washington, Oct. 31.—General Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, through the State Department has sent an invitation to visit the Gettysburg National Military Park to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, and such other Canadian officials as may be interested in the project for the establishment of a battlefield park on the Plains of Abraham near Quebec. This invitation was based on information received at the War Department that the Dominion government contemplated the establishment of a battlefield park on the Plains of Abraham, and with the idea that an inspection of the Gettysburg battlefield would be of interest and value.

COLUMBIA JUNIOR "PROM" COMMITTEE.

The following appointments for the Columbia junior "prom" committee were made by the president of the junior class yesterday: R. Fowler, J. C. Mackenzie, B. Odell, C. B. Miller, H. W. Taylor, C. Carmichael, A. Ogden, B. Willis, D. G. Miller, E. Ulmann, H. Foote, H. J. Stagg, jr., W. B. Mucklow, F. L. Ives, G. E. Hutchinson, C. P. Jordan and B. Sanders, and J. J. Ryan ex officio. The "prom" will be held the first week in February, and will continue throughout the week.

MONEY FOR EASTERN MISSIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 31.—The general executive board of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session to-day. The finance committee reported appropriations for the ensuing year, including the following: New England, $42,973; New York, $95,000; Philadelphia, $60,325; Baltimore, $13,210; Columbia, $13,000. The total of $615,825 is an increase of $26,289 over last year.

IN MEMORY OF ALBERT HARKNESS.

Providence, Oct. 31.—Memorial services in honor of Professor Albert Harkness, professor emeritus of the classical languages at Brown University and a well known author of Greek and Latin textbooks, were held at the university chapel to-day. President W. H. P. Faunce presided at the services, which were attended by the corporation, the faculty, the justices of the Supreme and Superior courts of the state, the student body and representatives of other educational institutions. Addresses of eulogy were delivered by President Faunce and Professor Walter G. Everett, of Brown, and Professor Seymour, of Yale.

"TOM JONES" AT PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 31.—"Tom Jones," the English comic opera which Henry W. Savage brought over from the Apollo Theatre, London, was presented for the first time in this country at the new Plainfield Theatre to-night, and an audience which packed the house voted the piece a tremendous success. Messrs. Courtneidge and Thompson, who wrote the libretto, took their story from the incidents in Fielding's famous novel. Edward German has written the score. The cast includes Louise Gunning, William Norris, Van Rensselaer Wheeler and Miss Gertrude Quinlan.