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# New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1908.

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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Honduras and Nicaragua instituted suits before the Central American Court of Justice against Salvador and Guatemala, charging the defendant countries with promoting the revolution in Honduras and aiding Nicaraguan refugees. ═══ Mr. Asquith's ability as a tactician is being warmly praised even by his political opponents. ═══ The French Parliament will probably defer action on leading measures of reform until after the summer vacation. ═══ The Shah sent a written apology to the British Minister in Teheran for the surrounding of the British Legation recently by Cossacks. ═══ An "Air Navy League," to promote the construction of airships for excursions, commercial enterprises and hostilities, was formed in Berlin. ═══ The King of Würtemberg opened a government observatory in Friedrichshafen for the study of meteorological conditions by means of kites and balloons. ═══ Japan is increasing her force in Chentao, on the Corean border, and the dispute between China and Japan over that territory has brought about a grave situation ═══ The adherents of Señor Arias, who withdrew from the contest for the Presidency of Panama, received orders to remain away from the polls at to-day's election.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Loeb said that President Roosevelt would not take the stump in the political campaign. ═══ It was said by those who conferred with Mr. Taft at Hot Springs that as a result of the Democratic convention the principal fight of the campaign would probably be made in the West. ═══ Congressman and Mrs. Longworth and party were held on top of Pike's Peak for several hours by a terrific electrical storm. ═══ Bishop Potter failed to gain, and his physicians did not think his condition reassuring. ═══ Asa P. French, federal District Attorney, said in Boston that the sale of Boston & Maine stock to John L. Billard by the New Haven road would not affect the government's suit against the latter road. ═══ James S. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, will undergo an operation at Utica within a fortnight. ═══ William J. Bryan addressed delegates who arrived at Lincoln, Neb., from the Denver convention. ═══ Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia brought suit against "The North American," of that city, charging criminal libel. ═══ The "all big gun" battleship, the South Carolina, was launched at Philadelphia.

CITY.—Stocks were lower. ═══ An address to the people of America and the rulers of Europe asking freedom to arm against the government of President Alexis of Hayti was issued on behalf of General Firmin. ═══ Justice Kelly, in Brooklyn, decided against McCarren in his attempt to get control of the Kings election machinery. ═══ Representative Fowler said he believed Bryan would be snowed under at the Presidential election. ═══ Passengers on a Bath Beach train complained that guards loitering at the West End terminal insulted women and acted in a ruffianly manner. ═══ It was announced that the Prudential Insurance Company would erect several buildings in Newark. ═══ An election of directors of the Central Park, North & East River Railroad, placed the road in the control of the stockholders.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day and to-morrow: Fair, with light, southwest winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 65.

## ON THE BAND WAGON.

Getting on the band wagon is one of the cheerful diversions of post-nomination period. Democratic newspapers which have been trying for six months or more to prove that Mr. Bryan was a candidate unfit to nominate and impossible to elect are now taking a "morning after" reckoning. Some of them do not care to eat their words and will brave excommunication this year as steadfastly as they did in 1896. But others are nerving themselves for a compromise with unavoidable circumstances and a ride as "guests" on the chariot of the conqueror at Denver.

It may not be altogether comfortable on the chariot. But what is a poor political pedestrian to do? As one of them pathetically explained the other day, "the way is often long and tedious and the walking is not good." It is better in their opinion to ride as exhibits than to get sore feet "tramping to the terminus." The gifted editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" made up his mind some time ago not to be a long distance pedestrian in this year of grace 1908. He pre-empted a seat on the Bryan band wagon while there were still posts of vantage on that vehicle, and vehemently charged his undecided fellow journalists with inability to recognize the psychological moment when it arrived.

Colonel Watterson had some heated passages with Colonel Hemphill, of "The Charleston News and Courier," in which the latter hinted that his friend from Louisville had ingloriously sacrificed the traditions of Jeffersonianism to get a front place on the Bryan Populist four-in-hand. Yet we notice that the said four-in-hand was hardly in motion before the gallant South Carolina editor charged and scaled it from the rear. Believing in the parable of the vineyard and the eleventh-hour laborers, he hopes even now to pose with Colonel Watterson as an exhibit on the box, for he said gayly and confidently on Thursday:

> The riding is not always easy in the band wagon, the best seats having been taken by the earliest adventurers, but this year especial accommodations will be provided for all sorts and conditions, the circumstances being such that the master of the show feels that the patriotic part would be to "take a full load." We do not know, of course, what others may do, but as for us and our house, if the fears which haunt us this morning shall be realized, we shall take the seats reserved for us in the front row on the right of our peerless driver, in spite of the prophecy that "if the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch"; for is it not written in the Gospel according to St. Luke: "Which of "you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit "and will not straightway pull him out on the "Sabbath day?"

Colonel Hemphill evidently expects an exciting journey. But whatever his apprehension, and whatever his former depreciation of the skill of the master of the reins, he is determined to perish with coach and coachman rather than to tire out his pedals in a long and lonely walk.

## A REJECTED OLIVE BRANCH.

A week ago Mr. William Jennings Bryan hopefully offered to Mr. William Randolph Hearst one of the greenest olive branches ever plucked in a political garden. He said editorially in his "Commoner":

> The Republican papers are quick to assume that Mr. Hearst will oppose the Democratic ticket. They ought to give Mr. Hearst credit for having made a fight for certain well defined reforms and they ought to give him credit for sincerity in advocating those reforms.
>
> Mr. Hearst could hardly be expected to announce in advance of the other conventions what he thought ought to be done, but it will be remembered that in 1904 he was a candidate in the Democratic convention after the adoption of the platform written that year.
>
> If the platform of 1904 was good enough for Mr. Hearst to run on, may not the Democratic platform of 1908 be good enough for Mr. Hearst to support?

Could anything have been more confiding, propitiatory and winsome than that? With just a pathetic trace of wistfulness, too, as if modestly and manfully to acknowledge that to woo is not always to win. It almost makes us ashamed to reproduce the response to Mr. Bryan's anxious appeal which Mr. Hearst's "American" delivered yesterday morning in these unfeeling words:

> We have lost confidence in the Democratic party, as millions of other Democrats have done. We cannot see in this nomination any hope.
>
> We are bound to add, with regret, that we have lost confidence also in William J. Bryan, who by well manipulated boss-ship has compelled this nomination.
>
> No reliance can be placed on the Democratic platform or on Bryan's declarations. The Democratic platform declares for one set of principles at one election and for an entirely different set at the next election, while Bryan is apparently without permanent principle or sincere conviction, or even honest attitude.
>
> A note is a promise to pay. It is valuable according to who makes it and who indorses it. A platform is a promise to perform; and a platform made by the Democratic party and indorsed by Mr. Bryan is not worth the paper it is written on.

The convention of the Independence party has been appointed, we believe, for the latter part of this month. There will be two issues of "The Commoner" before that fateful day. Will they still hold out the rudely rejected olive branch? Or will the gleam of a dagger feeling for the fifth rib be discernible in or between the lines? Self-respect, we should say, would recommend the dagger.

## THE OLD AGE PENSIONS SCHEME.

Mr. Asquith has succeeded where Mr. Gladstone failed. The earlier statesman asked the United Kingdom to sign and deliver to him a blank check which he might fill out with such an amount of Irish or other legislation as might please him, but the electorate declined to do so. Mr. Asquith has not asked the signing of a blank check, but he has filled out a check with an amount which is carefully concealed from the public and which he does not himself exactly know, and has asked Parliament to sign it for the nation; and the House of Commons has done so with only ten dissentient votes, and the House of Peers is confidently expected to do so with only nominal demur. It is an extraordinary performance, which our London correspondent, using another simile, aptly describes as a leap in the dark after a game of blind man's buff. Nobody knows how much the scheme of old age pensions is going to cost, while everybody is sure that, however much it may cost at the beginning, the amount will soon be vastly increased by extension of the system to a lower age limit and perhaps also to a larger stipendiary rate.

The reasons for this remarkable procedure are not difficult to discern. One is that the British Parliament and people have more than ordinary confidence in the Prime Minister, especially as a safe financier. Safeness has, indeed, always been regarded as Mr. Asquith's dominant quality, and in this acceptance of his dubious scheme the highest possible recognition of it has been given. Another is the universally conceded need of doing something for the relief of the poor, and particularly of the aged poor. In emerging from the dark ages of Bumbledom the British nation has set itself resolutely to the task of raising the standard of life among the people and even among the dependent classes of society. And as the very names of poorhouse and poor relief are in a measure associated with the old régime, the people gladly turn to the scheme of pensions, which has been acceptably adopted in some British colonies and other lands and the name of which has a much more pleasing and honorable sound than alms. In all that it is easy to sympathize with them. Indeed, it would be difficult not to do so. Yet the thoughtful observer will doubtless agree with our London correspondent in regarding the pending measure as crude, and as inferior to the German pension system in that it does not, as the latter does, require contributory co-operation from prospective beneficiaries while they are yet able bodied and self-supporting.

We may go beyond that, even, and from the American point of view regard Great Britain as either handicapped in dealing with the whole subject by her unfortunate fiscal system, or as being impelled by that system to seek a wrong solution of it. It will not be disputed, we think, that the ideal social system would be that in which there were no dependent classes, unless the comparatively few who were afflicted with abnormal infirmities or stricken with unforeseeable disaster; and that the better aim of legislation, of administration and of industrial and social endeavor is not merely to take care of the aged poor but to enable all men to provide for their own care in age—in brief, to promote thrift and self-sufficient competence rather than to provide pensions for paupers. It would doubtless be impossible to maintain that all pauperism in the United Kingdom was due to the prevailing fiscal system. But it is quite certain that fifty years' practice of Cobdenism has not only failed to abolish pauperism but has actually, according to competent authorities, permitted its relative increase, and has also deprived the nation of the means of relief. Under free trade poverty prevails. Yet free trade does not give adequate revenue to relieve it. Pensions therefore may work the destruction of the fiscal system which forced their adoption.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Those charity workers and residents of the East Side who, in their endeavor to combat sensationalism, have been declaring that the suffering among the unemployed during the last winter and spring was not conspicuously more acute than usual will find their ingenuity taxed in explaining Police Commissioner Bingham's recently published statistics about the arrests of minors since January 1. These figures reveal an appalling increase of crime among children. During the first half of 1907 the police arrested 1,725 boys and girls under sixteen years of age; in the corresponding period of 1908 no fewer than 2,860 have found lodging in police stations. But this increase of nearly 65 per cent shrinks into insignificance as soon as the arrests of adolescents are mentioned. Last year 2,319 juvenile suspects between sixteen and twenty fell into the toils between January 1 and June 30; this year, in the same interval, 6,133 have been incarcerated. How will the overzealous decriers of sensationalism account for this astounding increase of over 165 per cent within a twelvemonth? Will they argue an epidemic of depravity or unprecedented police activity?

The most natural explanation squares with the reports of the best informed Settlement workers. A very serious depression, particularly in the clothing trades and allied industries, has affected children and young people in two ways: it has thrown them out of work and, in many instances, served their parents similarly. The results of this disaster appear more quickly and openly in the young than in adults, partly because the former have not yet formed strong moral habits and partly because they are less experienced in shifting for themselves. The unusual naughtiness of children under sixteen is doubtless caused not wholly by hunger, but to a considerable degree by a weakening of parental discipline and family spirit which enforced idleness is likely to bring about in various ways. The adolescents' black record, on the other hand, probably signifies a little bitter hunger, considerable deviltry of the sort which idle hands are proverbially prone to work, and, most of all, the effort of the morally immature to maintain their standard of living by hook or by crook. It would be worth a statistician's while to discover how many of the thirty-four young persons enrolled on each day's police blotter are semi-dependent or self-supporting, how many have been charged with theft of food or clothing and how many have appropriated other forms of property. Such figures might furnish topics for several fruitful debates.

## THE PASSING OF A "MYSTERY."

Our neighbor, "The Sun," seems to have solved a "mystery" which for a long time it held to be impenetrable. The puzzle which stumped it was: "Why should Bryan be renominated for President by the Democratic party?" "The Sun" expended much energy to prove that nobody in the Democratic party—Mr. Bryan and a few personal followers excepted—wanted the Nebraskan renominated. It proved that the leaders of the party were all against him and that the Democratic masses were sick of his leadership. Yet somehow the leaders were reluctant to antagonize Mr. Bryan because they feared such a course might offend the voters, and the voters did not want to annihilate him because they were afraid that such a proceeding would not fit with the plans and purposes of the leaders. Conventions instructed for Bryan, although they fully expected and intended to instruct against him. It was a riddle "for fair," and "The Sun" only recently decided that the best way to explain it was to admit that there was no possible explanation.

Yesterday, however, our neighbor announced a reversal of that interesting view. It said:

> On the other hand, Mr. Bryan's triumph is in every sense legitimate, for the convention accomplished precisely that which a convention is intended to do under the present system of government by parties. The delegates had been chosen by processes fairly representative of Democratic opinion throughout the land. . . . By an overwhelming preponderance of numbers the convention was for Bryan because the desire for Bryan was genuinely preponderant.

No one will question that "The Sun's" second theory is more in harmony with the facts than was its first. But politics is poorer by a "mystery" which lovers of the occult will be sad to lose.

## "GOING SLOW" IN FRANCE.

It is not in the least surprising that, as our Paris correspondent reports in to-day's special cable dispatches, the French parliament manifests an inclination to proceed with caution in dealing with a number of projects which are now in hand and which the government desires to have adopted. In the cases of three of the foremost there is, indeed, good cause for hesitation and for most deliberate circumspection, and it may be that the Chamber will eventually perceive that public opinion would not support it in the unqualified execution of the pending programme. The question of capital punishment is one concerning which opinion strangely fluctuates to extraordinary extremes. At times all France seems opposed to the judicial taking of life, and again, after some particularly atrocious murder, it demands the death penalty with substantial unanimity. Less than a century ago Lord Ellenborough declared that if the law were repealed which condemned to death any person convicted of stealing anything above the value of five shillings the people of England "would not be able to sleep in safety in their beds." Nobody goes so far as that now, but there is enough uncertainty to give the legislators cause for proceeding with deliberation.

State acquisition of railroads is another matter on which the parliament is much in doubt. The Western Railway system was taken over the other day by a very narrow majority, but it is doubtful if in the present temper of the Chamber, or of the country, the process could be extended. The government's management of its own dockyards and other great public works has not at all times been altogether impeccable. It has not even been free from disturbances through strikes. The question whether government employes may fittingly combine in labor unions and organize strikes against the government itself is a serious one which has given the government cause for grave consideration in the last year or two. But if the railroads are taken over the government will become the employer of a vast army of men who are already organized into unions and who are already in the habit of striking. It would be embarrassing either to have them strike against the government or to inform them that since they had become government employes they must abandon their unions or at least forswear the right of striking. It is not surprising, then, that many men are asking whether the government in its conduct of the dockyards and other works has given assurance of its ability successfully to administer the much larger and more complex business of the railroads of France.

The income tax proposal also gives the Deputies pause. There was much enthusiasm for it at first, when Radicals and Socialists imagined that it would be a tax upon the rich alone and that the workingmen would be exempt. But now they realize that such would not, and, indeed, could not, be the case. The law would open the way for direct inquisition into the pecuniary affairs of the laboring man as well as of the capitalist, and if it did not directly it would certainly indirectly increase the burdens of the former. Frenchmen perceive what was realized in England some time ago, that taxes are not always paid by those upon whom they are nominally levied. If the land owner's taxes are increased he increases correspondingly the rentals of his tenants. If the shopkeeper's taxes are increased he correspondingly increases the prices of his goods to his customers. So long as all members of society are thus linked together in business relationships, that which affects one is likely to affect all. Moreover, in a structure consisting of a number of different strata, if an additional burden can be put upon a lower stratum without affecting the upper, it is quite certain that none can be laid upon the upper without increasing the pressure upon the lower.

France has been making some daring experiments in recent years, and with her marvellous administrative aptitude has carried them off with a fine showing of success. But the throttle valve cannot be kept wide open all the time, and Mr. Clemenceau is presumably choosing the part of wisdom in assenting to a slowing down at this time, even though he does incur from Mr. Pelletan the prodigious rebuke of being "the colossal snob of parliamentarianism." It is beyond doubt that nobody ever suspected the former Socialist Minister of Marine of being a snob!

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The two trains which the Public Service Commission has ordered the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to equip with side doors will serve a valuable purpose if they are used as an experiment. When they are in operation the commission will be able to see whether the arrangement of side doors is the best possible. Some type of side door cars is necessary so that the public may be able to take advantage of the greater operating capacity of the subway which will result from the 96th street alterations.

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Mr. Bryan was nominated at about 3:30 o'clock on Friday morning, but the convention clocks had been stopped at midnight because the Bryanites did not wish to "hoodoo" their candidate with a record of launching him on Friday. It was characteristic of a party which thought that calling 50 cents a dollar made it a dollar to escape its superstitions by pretending that Friday morning was Thursday night.

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The Fifth Commandment is threatened with pitiful pulverization when boys of seventy-seven defy their mothers' wishes in regard to matrimony.

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A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, but the Nebraska is likely to show that there are exceptions to the rule. She will easily overtake the rest of Admiral Sperry's command before the fleet leaves Honolulu.

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Texas and Georgia may still think that they are "some beans" in the South and in Democratic conventions, but they are simply not in it with Oklahoma.

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It would be sheer waste of time for the American Olympic rifle team to wait until they see the whites of their enemies' eyes.

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The consent of Ernest R. Ackerman to be a candidate for re-election to the New Jersey Senate from Union County will be regarded with sincere satisfaction by the friends of good government in that state, and the words in which that consent is expressed may well suggest a way of establishing complete harmony and co-operation between the New Idea and Regular branches of the Republican party. "No one," says Mr. Ackerman, "has interfered "with my right of action or independence as a "member of the Legislature, and it must be "clearly understood that if I am re-elected no "private pledges will be made to any one. The "true interests of the people must have prefer-"ence over every other consideration." At the same time he adds, "I thoroughly believe in po-"litical organizations and have constantly and "continuously identified myself with and advo-"cated the ideas of the Republican party." In short, he finds or makes the most enlightened principles of the New Idea entirely compatible and workable with unwavering party loyalty. The example is an inspiring one, worthy of emulation in every Senatorial and Assembly seat at Trenton.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Talk about finding the proverbial needle in a haystack! Here's a story told by a New York Central official. Not long ago a woman passenger on a fast express just leaving the outskirts of Schenectady attempted to open a car window. The window stuck for a moment half way up, as car windows will, and then crashed down on her fingers, knocking from its setting a diamond valued at $500. The diamond went out of the window, of course. Luckily, the unfortunate passenger thought to pull out her watch and note the time at which the accident happened. Then she got busy with the telegraph line. At the first station at which the train stopped she telegraphed to the Grand Central Station, giving particulars of her loss and the exact time at which it occurred. With visions of a damage suit ahead, some quick witted official rushed an order to Schenectady, and a young engineer in the maintenance of way department, accompanied by a couple of section hands, was sent hurrying down the line on what he thought was a crazy man's search; but six miles out of the Electrical City he found the diamond in the track ballast.

"I never trust a man who is continually harping on the beauties of honesty," said the sage of Sageville.

"Why not?" queried the youth.

"Because," explained the wisdom dispenser, "it sounds too much as if he were arguing with himself."—Chicago News.

"From Lincoln to Taft" is the title of a little vest-pocket history of the Republican party from 1854, the date of its organization, to 1908, written by the late Charles Emory Smith, editor of "The Philadelphia Press," and revised and brought down to date by the publishers, Louis N. Hammerling & Co., of Philadelphia. It contains a sketch of the causes that led up to the formation of the party and a brief chronological history of its achievements over the half century of its existence.

"What we want," said the campaign manager, "is your assistance in making the ticket popular."

"I understand," answered the Vice-Presidential candidate. "I have spent years in building up this little popularity enterprise, and now I've got to be absorbed by the big interests."—Washington Star.

Almost alone among the sovereigns of Europe Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary makes no use of automobiles. The heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is a most enthusiastic motorist, and so are several other members of the imperial family. But so far the Emperor has kept to his horses and carriages to carry him between Schönbrunn and the Hofburg. However, he may yet yield to the motor craze, the Austrian Automobile Club having presented to him two motor cars as a jubilee gift. Prince Alexander Solms, who made the presentation, appealed to his majesty's most impressionable side when he said the gift was for the "military head of the empire." As the Austrian War Office has shown a keen interest in the use of automobiles for military purposes, and a volunteer automobile corps has been formed to take part in exercises and manœuvres, it is possible that his majesty may be induced to use his new gift at the next great manœuvres.

"I should think you'd go slow," said the cautious friend. "You know, as Lincoln said, 'you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people'"——

"That's all right," interrupted the sharper, "but I find it's always possible to fool enough of the people enough of the time."—Philadelphia Press.

Much indignation has been created in the Italian colony of British Columbia because of the use of the word "Dago" by the Attorney General of that province. In commenting on the case "The Dundee Advertiser" says that the word Dago is probably a corruption of Diego, one of the Spanish forms of James. It was originally used in the states bordering on Mexico to designate a man of Spanish parentage, and then by extension to all Spaniards, Portuguese and Italians. The Attorney General is reported during the prosecution of an Italian on the charge of murder not only to have used the word several times as descriptive of Southern Europeans but also to have classed them with Oriental coolies, saying plainly that, in his opinion, they were not wanted in the country.

"I'd like a riference, ma'am," said the cook, who had been requested to resign.

"You mean," replied Mrs. Hiram Offen, "you'd like a letter in which there should be no reference to anything."—Philadelphia Press.

## THE CLEVELAND PORTRAIT.

### A SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY.

From The Buffalo Evening News.

The New York Tribune has announced that it will receive funds for a memorial to Grover Cleveland. This is the first suggestion of ways and means that we have yet seen. The Tribune renders a service to those who propose a memorial of Mr. Cleveland for directing their attention to the ought-to-be obvious fact that memorials cost money. The Tribune does not propose a monument but a portrait of Mr. Cleveland, to be hung in the executive chamber at Albany beside those of Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt, to remind "future generations of visitors to that office who see memorials of George Clinton, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Horatio Seymour, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix and Samuel J. Tilden that Grover Cleveland was one of the statesmen who in the executive chair did service to the Empire State."

### A NOTEWORTHY ABSENCE.

From The Waterbury American.

The New-York Tribune calls attention to the absence of a portrait of Grover Cleveland from the Governor's room in the Albany Capitol, where already hang portraits of the two other Governors of New York who became Presidents—Van Buren and Roosevelt.

# About People and Social Incidents.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York society is now settled down into its regular midsummer mode of existence. That is to say, the women are established at the various seaside, hill and mountain resorts, where they are joined for the week-end by the men, who usually may be found in town on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. On those three days the clubs along the avenue and the fashionable restaurants, especially those of the latter which are of the roof garden variety, present a spectacle of some life and animation. But over Sunday the city is almost completely deserted, and the avenue, as well as the other principal thoroughfares of the residential districts, presents a rather depressing appearance, with all the lower windows and entrances of the houses boarded up, the upper windows showing nothing but drawn blinds, while there is little or no traffic in the street.

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At Newport, at Bar Harbor, at Lenox and at Southampton luncheons and dinners are as in town during the season, the order of the day, and afford the only relief from ennui. There are no entertainments of particular importance in sight at any of the resorts, unless it be perhaps at Southampton, where on next Saturday the Meadow Club will be the scene of tableaux vivans and of vaudeville for the benefit of the College Settlement summer home at Mount Ivy. Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Mrs. Chester Griswold are the moving spirits in the affair, in connection with which much hospitality will be dispensed at the various villas and cottages. Southampton, indeed, seems to be rather more fortunate than most of the seashore places, perhaps by reason of its accessibility from town, and not only are most of the cottages rented, but the Meadow and Southampton clubs are always crowded for the week-end, while the weekly Friday dances at the Meadow Club continue, as in past years, to be one of the most popular features of the place.

Among those due there this week are Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who have just got back to America after their trip round the world on the large ocean-going steamer which Colonel Thompson had chartered and converted into a pleasure yacht for the purpose. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Root are not expected at Southampton this season, as they purpose to spend the summer at their country place at Clinton, N. Y. But most of the regular summer colonists, as well as a number of newcomers, have arrived, including Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and her daughter, Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Garret B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and their daughter, who arrived from Europe on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, J. Hampden Robb, with Miss Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

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At Newport, notwithstanding the many villas that remain closed, the season is picking up. Mullaly's orchestra has resumed its daily morning concerts at the Casino, which serve to attract the cottagers to the scene, while every day brings fresh arrivals. Among those due there within the next two or three days are Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who will be met on reaching New York by their steam yacht Electra. The latter will convey them by water to Newport, where their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, have already been established for some weeks past at Seaverge. Others due this week are Mrs. Robert Goelet and Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The latter will go straight to Oakland Farm on his return from England.

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Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, with her little boy and her mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Wagstaff are booked to sail from here on Tuesday for Europe, with the intention of spending several months abroad.

Among the recent arrivals at Newport have been Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Colonel Oliver H. Payne, who travelled from New York on board his steam yacht Aphrodite, and who has taken Edgerston, Ambassador Henry White's villa, for the season. His nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, are staying with him for a few days, after which they will go up to the Adirondacks, where they have leased the camp of the late Charles T. Barney for the season. Richard T. Wilson reached Newport on Thursday, and is staying at Ochre Court with his daughters, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Lady Herbert. Miss Helen and Miss Kate Brice are also among the arrivals at Newport, having returned on Thursday last from Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps are staying at the Ogden Mills villa, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, with Miss Beatrice Mills and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, being established at Reigate Priory, Lady Henry Somerset's place, in the neighborhood of London, which they have rented until September. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray leave the city for Newport for the season on Wednesday and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are spending the week-end there.

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At Bar Harbor Mrs. Richard Townsend has started a series of entertainments at Elsinore, the McMillan place, which she has rented for the season, and Constantine Brun, who for so many years has been the Danish Minister at Washington, and who is a regular summer colonist at Bar Harbor, has been receiving during the last week many congratulations from his friends and acquaintances there on his promotion to the post of Danish Envoy to the Court of St. James's, in succession to Baron de Bille, who is retiring on the score of age. The appointment is regarded as a recognition of M. Brun's good work last year as principal representative of his King at the Peace Congress at The Hague.

Among the recent arrivals there is W. Butler Duncan, who has lately returned from his annual trip to visit his sister, the Dowager Lady Hay, in Scotland, and who has his daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Paul Dana and Miss Dana, as well as his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Butler Duncan, with him at his villa. Justice George L. Ingraham, of the New York Appellate Court, arrived there from town on Thursday with his son, Phœnix, and is established at the Foster cottage, in High street, for the summer, while Edward D. V. Morrell, who was absent last year from the Maine coast, owing to Mrs. Morrell's illness, is now once more with her at his villa, the Chiristane, and is actively engaged in making preparations for the horse show, which, as usual, will furnish the climax to the Bar Harbor season.

Among others at Bar Harbor are the Chief Justice of the United States and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore, William Rhinelander Stewart, the Austrian Ambassador and his entire staff, Colonel James, the military attaché of the British Embassy and the Hon. Mrs. James, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee.

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Mrs. DeLancey Nicoll has gone to Southampton, Long Island, for the season.

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The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, is in Nova Scotia for a fortnight before joining Mrs. Shipman in England.

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The Misses Patten, of Washington, are in town for a few days, on their way to Bar Harbor, where they have a summer home.

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The Duke of Norfolk, premier peer of the British realm, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts have sailed from London to Quebec to attend the Canadian tercentennial festivities. They are expected to return home by way of New York.

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Mrs. William E. Dodge and her daughter, Miss Grace Dodge, will spend the greater part of the summer in town at their house, in Madison avenue.

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Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip will go to Spring Lake, N. J., on Wednesday for the summer.

## NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 11.—The warm weather of the early part of the week made many of the Tuxedo cottagers look to the seashore for relief, and in consequence, many of the villas were [illegible] cated. There were, however, several new midsummer arrivals, who will pass the season here.

Cool weather to-day brought out many for Sunday, and there are several house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins have arrived in the McKim cottage, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who have gone to Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler are in the Price cottage, Mrs. Christopher Wolfe on Turtle Mountain and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Ralli in the Notwood House. Other late arrivals are Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren will arrive in the James Brown Potter cottage next week, Mr. and Mrs. Potter having gone abroad for the summer.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard has vacated the Rodewald cottage and will spend the summer at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and family will go to California this week for six weeks, accompanied by Miss Jennie Crocker, who has just returned from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and family will go abroad this week for the midsummer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon will open their Bar Harbor cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, who were at the club, will return to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies have returned from Newport, and are in the De Rham cottage, and the Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman are in the Bradley House, previous to their trip to the Thousand Islands.

Other late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Mason and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have a house party of their relatives at Elm Court for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard have arrived. This morning there was a tennis tournament at Elm Court, in which several young men of the villas were invited to take part. Among those who went over for the matches were Herbert Parsons and Herbert Shaw.

Lenox will have a horse show in September if the Lenox and Stockbridge members and villa owners want it. This is the outcome of a meeting of the Horse Show Association this afternoon at the Lenox Club. There are several things which handicap the committee in holding a show this year. The plaza, High Lawn, which William D. Sloane lent to the association for a number of years, has been ploughed up for the building of a house for Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field. Other available sites have no stables, and there have always been more than one hundred horses to stable at the Lenox shows. Where there is a suitable stable there is a lack of room for a show, and the officials discussed all of these conditions. It was decided to adjourn the meeting without definite action until next Saturday and in the mean time to discuss the matter with promised exhibitors and the cottagers to determine if Lenox and the surrounding country want the show. Present at the conference this morning were Henry P. Jaques, Giraud Foster, John E. Alexandre, Newbold Morris and Frank K. Sturgis.

Miss Gertrude Hoyt is a guest of Mrs. J. Woodward Haven at Highwood.

Walter R. Tuckerman, of Washington, has arrived in Stockbridge. Mr. Tuckerman won the Stockbridge golf cup in the last tourney.

Mrs. John B. Swann and children arrived yesterday at Linwood, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Alexander Sedgwick, who was operated on for appendicitis in New York three weeks ago, arrived at his country place in Stockbridge.

Miss Gladys E. Tefft gave a dance in Great Barrington last night, the occasion being her birthday.

W. R. Allen, Mrs. Henry Hamlin, of New York; Mrs. J. P. Tompson, o. Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Taylor, Miss Taylor, of Camden, N. J., and Mrs. Jesse Starr White, of Merchantville, N. J., arrived to-night.

Dr. and Mrs. George N. Miller, Miss Helen Leroy Miller, Miss Katheryn C. Miller, Miss C. L. R. Glover and D. A. L. Chace, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., motored to Lenox to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne and Miss Pauline Bourne are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, have planned to spend a portion of the season at Lenox. Quarters have already been engaged there, and Mr. Vanderbilt has also taken a stable for his horses, which he will take from Sands Point Farm.

George H. Benjamin and Dr. William Pepper Norris, of Philadelphia, arrived to-day at their Newport cottages.

Miss Anna Gould Jennings has gone to Fairfield, Conn., for a few days.

Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan and family have arrived at their Newport summer home.

Magistrate Barlow, of New York, who had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer here, has returned to his home.

There were three large luncheons to-day. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman entertained at her cottage, Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained at the Graves Point Fishing Club house and R. I. Gammell entertained at the Gooseberry Island Club house.

This evening Mrs. Philip M. Lydig was the hostess of a large dinner party.

Many improvements are being made on Mrs. Harold Brown's cottage while she is absent in Europe. It is planned to have the changes completed by the time Mrs. Brown returns in the fall.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U. S. N., left here to-day for his summer home in Farmington, Conn., where he will stay over Sunday. He will return to Newport on Monday to board the battleship New Hampshire.

Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard are to return to Newport from Europe next month, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, jr., will spend the remainder of the summer with them.

R. T. Wilson has shown a marked improvement since he was brought to Newport, and to-day was allowed to sit up for a short time.

Delancey Jay is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, for a few days.

Miss Euna Hutton, who was injured some time ago by being thrown from her horse, has recovered sufficiently to be able to drive out for a short time each day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bull, of New York; Griswold W. Thompson and Cecil Barret were registered at the Newport Casino yesterday.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has gone to Bar Harbor for a short visit.

Cecil Barret, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs.

Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large children's party on their steam yacht the North Star this afternoon.

## AMBASSADOR WHITE ENTERTAINS.

Paris, July 11.—Ambassador White gave a luncheon to-day in honor of the Franco-American tariff commissioners. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, was one of the guests. The commissions will hold their first joint session on July 16. Consul General Mason has placed a set of rooms at the consulate at the disposal of the American commissioners for their separate sittings.

## THE DOCILE TIGER.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.).

The docility of the New York delegation in permitting Murphy to cast its seventy-eight votes under the unit rule as he pleased left the Tammany boss full scope for his peculiar political genius. When, in 1906, he discovered that Hearst was too strong to be beaten down in the Democratic party he became a Hearst man. At Denver Murphy cast New York's seventy-eight votes for Bryan, seeing that New York's opposition would avail nothing. It may be, of course, that Murphy had promised to do this weeks ago, provided that the McCarrenites were thrown out—and thrown out they were by the credentials committee. It was pointed out directly after the New York Democratic State Convention that the McCarren contest placed in Mr. Bryan's hand a club that he could swing around Murphy's head with telling effect, owing to the certainty that the Bryanites would be able to organize the Denver convention. Yet Murphy stood by Colonel Guffey in the important Guffey contest, which was the most serious attack upon the Bryan supremacy that the proceedings developed. It appears, then, that the Tammany leader was prepared to join any movement against Mr. Bryan that had the least prospect of success, but he drew the line with that practical political cunning for which the tiger is noted, against forlorn hopes. Tammany always did and always will eat from the hand of any man strong enough to deprive it [illegible]