Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—2:15—8:30—The Merry Widow.
ASTOR—2:30—8:30—Paid in Full.
BRIGHTON BEACH—4:30 to 6—Farman's Air Ship—8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
CASINO—8:15—The Mimic World.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Yankee Prince.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:30—Minstrels.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Girl Question.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Count Zeppelin's airship, in an effort to make a twenty-four-hour flight, reached Mayence and after a slight delay for repairs started back for Lake Constance. ==== It was conservatively estimated that fifty persons had lost their lives and that property worth $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 had been destroyed in the Kootenay forest fires. ==== Eight thousand shopmen on the Canadian Pacific system were ordered out on strike. ==== Chiefs of the Young Turks party in Paris said they put little faith in the Sultan, but believed he would be forced to grant the reforms demanded. ==== Prime Minister Asquith declared free trade an economic necessity for Great Britain at the Free Trade congress dinner, at which John De Witt Warner was one of the speakers.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Taft was assured by many lawyers attending the convention of the Virginia Bar Association at Hot Springs that there was a movement in the South which promised to put several states of that section in the Republican column next fall. ==== Governor Hughes announced at Saranac Inn, N. Y., that he would not take an independent nomination for Governor. ==== United States Senator Allison, of Iowa, died from heart disease at his home in Dubuque; Governor Cummings announced his candidacy for the Senatorship. ==== W. J. Bryan spent a busy day at Fairview; he was much pleased at learning that Mr. Taft had adopted the use of the phonograph. ==== Ten thousand members of the uniformed lodge Knights of Pythias paraded in Boston. ==== The Tompkins County Republican Committee voted at Ithaca, N. Y., to ask Senator Cassidy to withdraw as a candidate for Senator. ==== The Baldwin dirigible balloon made its initial flight under complete control in the War Department tests at Fort Myer, Virginia. ==== It was rumored in Pittsburg that Frederick A. Delano would tender his resignation as president of the Wabash Railroad.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ==== Men identified with Charles W. Morse's plans in connection with the National Bank of North America said that Mr. Morse was practically ready to deposit the money to pay the depositors. ==== It was learned that payments for the Blackwell's Island Bridge had been certified by the city authorities, though the safety of the structure is still under investigation. ==== General du Pont was appointed director of the speakers' bureau, and Chairman Hitchcock heard arguments in favor of Governor Hughes's renomination from William R. Willcox. ==== Joseph Bermel, former President of Queens, returned from Europe. ==== The will of Townsend Wandell, who was killed in Italy, was filed for probate. ==== An assistant bookkeeper in the Produce Exchange Bank shot himself when two of his checks were presented for collection. ==== J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., wrote to the Deputy Controller, suggesting that New York might profit by a study of London paving methods. ==== The 59th street belt line will begin independent operation at midnight. ==== Bronson Howard died at Avon-by-the-Sea. ==== A conference was held to investigate ways and means of bolstering up the commerce of the harbor. ==== Representatives of the Lackawanna and of the Switchmen's Union said they did not think a strike was likely.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy and possible showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 92 degrees; lowest, 72.

COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH.

According to a forecast made in a publication of the German Naval League, Japan in 1911 will rank third among the naval powers of the world, whereas not long ago four nations could claim greater strength at sea. Of late France has held the fourth place, the United States the second, and Germany has been a close third. In any rearrangement which may occur in the near future England will of course remain at the head of the line, and the most important changes will relate to America, Germany and Japan.

Owing to the reticence of several foreign governments concerning their naval programmes, it is more difficult now than formerly for the public to learn what they purpose. Brassey's "Annual" for 1908 indicates, however, that before long Japan will have added two more battleships of the Dreadnought type to the Satsuma and Aki, already completed. Each of these will carry twelve 12-inch guns. Work has been begun on a cruiser like England's Indomitable (which mounts ten weapons of the same size), and there seems to be little doubt that a second vessel of the same class will soon be undertaken. Here, then, is a promise of six fast warships, carrying altogether sixty-eight 12-inch guns. This will closely correspond to the armament of the Michigan, South Carolina, Delaware, North Dakota, Florida and Utah when they are ready for service. In addition, Japan will soon have two vessels, called cruisers, but resembling the best battleships of a few years ago. They have guns of several sizes in their primary batteries. Including these two ships, Japan has ten or a dozen, each mounting four 12-inch breech-loaders, and America has about twenty-one fairly comparable with them.

The rumor which Germans claim to have heard credits Japan with planning nine new ships, four classed as battleships and five as cruisers. These would probably mount a dozen 12-inch guns each, and make a great addition to the strength of the nation owning them. Without corroboration, however, the story should not be credited. Brassey's "Annual" remarks that Japan has not published her programme, and under the circumstances a fine opportunity is afforded for speculation. Even so, it may be possible for the authorities in Washington to discover how much truth there is in the German story.

Whatever may be the case in regard to Japan, there can be little doubt that Germany is making a vigorous effort to put her navy on a thoroughly modern basis. "Engineering," an English periodical, says that she has launched two Dreadnoughts this year, will put two more into the water before the close of 1908, and plans to lay the keels of six others, two next year and two the year after. Three cruisers of the Indomitable class are in contemplation, including one on which work has been begun. All thirteen of these vessels, it seems probable, will be designed to carry guns of only one calibre—11 inches—and at least a dozen each. In new construction Germany has not yet caught up with the United States, but if she builds three ships to America's two it is only a question of time when she will outrank this country. If Congress had complied with President Roosevelt's request last winter for four new battleships, the present ascendancy of the United States would not be easily challenged.

WHY THIS HASTE?

It is difficult to believe that Controller Metz, who, a couple of months ago, after The Tribune's revelations concerning the Blackwell's Island Bridge, declared that he would hold up all payments for the structure, and so forced the expert investigation now pending, really intends, on the eve of the report which will show whether the bridge is safe or not and whether the work on it has been well done or not, to pay the contractors for all but a trifling percentage of their original contract and release to them the bond of $2,000,000 which they put up to guarantee a perfect job. It is difficult to believe as a simple proposition of paying for work under investigation, still more difficult in view of the Controller's previous action in the premises.

It may be that the contractors have done their work to perfection and that the defects in the bridge, if it is found defective, are in no way attributable to them. If so, they will doubtless get their money in due time. But nobody now knows all the facts. If the Bridge Department is capable of making a fatally bad plan, as some engineers hold, and going on to erect a structure likely to fall down, is its mere certificate to a contractor anxious to get his money out before all the facts are known sufficient assurance that the contractor has no further responsibility? Suppose Messrs. Boller & Hodge should find some structural defect—a buckling girder or an indisputably overweighted panel. The question would then arise if the trouble was the fault of the contractor. If he is allowed to slip out now, the city would have no recourse, even if it should appear that he rather than the officials was responsible.

We do not mean to suggest that the contractor has not faithfully performed his part, notwithstanding suggestions which have been made that the questionable changes in plan which the bridge engineers were induced to accept were dictated by the contractor to make his work more profitable. We merely mean to say that while the whole subject is under investigation the city should be protected against any possible loss. Owing to its financial straits, many contractors with bills over which no possible dispute could arise have been held up for long periods in the last year. Just why should special efforts be made to rush through a payment which may possibly be open to dispute before the experts appointed to protect the public interest have a chance to report?

SENATOR ALLISON.

The death of William B. Allison removes from the United States Senate one of its most important and influential members. He was one of the three or four Senators who by their natural ability, their long service, their unremitting attention to the laborious details of legislative work and their consequently thorough grasp of the problems of government and of the framing of legislation have come to exercise leadership on the Republican side of the upper house in Washington. They have been the experts, the past masters of legislation, to whom the younger and the less industrious Senators have turned for advice, and on whose judgment a majority naturally relies. They have made legislation a life work, and have followed it as a profession from which no other opportunities in political or civil life could lure them. Mr. Allison had been a Senator for thirty-five years, a longer time than any other man has served in the upper house of Congress, and the men who shared with him the leadership of the body rank close to him in the length of their service.

Mr. Allison was a man of patient industry, persistent in his attention to the routine of legislation. He was practically always in his seat at the sessions of the Senate, and his vote was sure to be recorded upon every important question, while no one worked harder than he in the committee room—not a showy service, but one through which, under modern conditions, leadership in legislation is achieved. As the government of the country has become too complex for all its details to be thrashed out in open debate, so it has become too complex for the leadership in Congress of the old-fashioned orator. The worker has succeeded the talker, and the man who impresses himself on legislation is the man whose patient industry and long experience have made him an expert. Such a man was Mr. Allison, and at the height of his career no Senator occupied a more commanding position than he among his colleagues. He was one of the first of the new sort of legislative leaders which the complexity of modern conditions called for, and he was perhaps the earliest to perceive the growing importance of the Senate. By his refusal to turn from his chosen profession he put an end to the old tradition that a call from the Senate to the Cabinet was a promotion in public life. He recognized clearly and made the most of the possibilities of power and influence that lie in continuous public service, such as a Senatorial career affords to the representative of a state with stable political conditions.

Senator Allison's influence was potent in all matters of legislation, but he specialized in finance, and as chairman of the Appropriations Committee he made his knowledge of government most effective. Of his service in that capacity Senator Hoar said: "He has controlled "more than any other man, indeed more than "any other ten men, the fast and constantly increasing public expenditure, amounting now to "a thousand millions annually. He has been "compelled in the discharge of his duty to understand the complications and mechanism of "public administration and public expenditure. "This is a knowledge in which nobody else in "the Senate except Senator Hale, of Maine, and "Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, can compare "with him. He has by his wise and moderate "counsel drawn the fire from many a wild and "dangerous scheme which menaced the public "peace and safety."

NEW JERSEY EXCISE PROBLEMS.

Governor Fort's excise commission, having investigated conditions in several of the chief cities of the northern part of New Jersey and having found them pretty uniformly bad, has gone to the southern part of that state to do the same work there, and has examined with characteristic thoroughness the enforcement, or rather the violations, of the law in Atlantic City. Its doing so and the manner of it form, by the way, an instructive commentary upon the intelligence, discretion and sincerity of some of those critics who have been reviling the Governor and the commission for prostituting, as they have pretended, the work of the commission to partisan ends by investigating affairs in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and Elizabeth, which at present happen to be under Democratic administrations, and ignoring equally flagrant conditions in Atlantic City and other Republican ruled communities. The fact is that the commission in intent and performance is absolutely non-partisan, and that, far from overlooking Atlantic City, it has, through the apparent delay, really made its investigation there exceptionally thorough and effective.

The result of the Atlantic City inquest accords precisely with the impressions of most discreet observers. It is shown that the excise law has been generally, systematically and openly violated. There actually exists a large and influential secret organization of liquor sellers there whose express object is to promote and systematize violation of the law! Atlantic City has been a "wide open town." Probably nowhere in the state has the law been more widely broken. There is, of course, a material difference in the circumstances of law breaking between such places as Jersey City and Newark and such as Atlantic City. In the former the law breaking is done chiefly to meet the demands of the permanent local population, while in the latter it is for the sake of catering to more or less transient visitors. We do not know that from the purely legal point of view there is much if any difference between the two in culpability, though we should think that morally and socially the effects of the law breaking might be worse in the former case than in the latter.

The attitude of the municipal authorities, and, indeed, of the people of Atlantic City, is specially noteworthy. The Mayor, Common Council, County Judge, Sheriff, chief of police and others were not surprised, incredulous or shocked at the revelations of the commission. They were apparently quite familiar with the prevailing state of affairs. They seem to regard it as something which is inevitable and necessary. The people of the place, both permanent residents and transient guests, want it to be a "wide open town." The visitors who flock thither by scores of thousands, for a day or for the season, want to be able to get any kind of drinks at any time. They would not go there if they could not do so. And the people who live there permanently want the same thing in order that visitors may be attracted thither and the city thus be made prosperous. That is the theory, at any rate, of those who uphold or wink at violations of the law. They think that the welfare of the place depends upon the maintenance of conditions which are contrary to the law of the state. So widely does this idea prevail, it is said, that it is impossible to get juries of citizens to convict men of offences against the excise law, no matter how plainly their guilt may be proved.

Beyond doubt the excise question at such a place as Atlantic City, or Asbury Park, or any large seaside resort, is quite different in some of its aspects from that in a rural village or even in a city of a fixed population. It is not at all clear, however, that law breaking is more to be condoned in the one than in the other. Perhaps the case presents an argument for local option, so that each community can make its own excise laws, at least within certain limits, though the argument is by no means conclusive, and though it is by no means certain that a majority of the permanent residents of Atlantic City would vote for an "open town." What is indisputably clear, however, is that in thus investigating conditions in all sorts of places and reporting authoritatively upon them this excise commission is doing a work of great and really indispensable value for the enlightenment and guidance of the state government in the further making or revision of the excise laws. It will be found that in insisting upon the appointment of this commission, in the face of bitter opposition, Governor Fort performed one of the most profitable services which have been rendered to the state for many years.

STEPS TOWARD CURRENCY REFORM.

The announcement made by Senator Aldrich regarding the plans and purposes of the National Monetary Commission, a sub-committee of which is now on its way abroad, should set at rest the report that it is the intention of the commission merely to "perfect" the Aldrich-Vreeland law. Mr. Aldrich said it was not expected that this act would be final or permanent. "It will," he remarked, "undoubtedly be "superseded in time by legislation establishing a "comprehensive monetary system." Nothing less is wanted. The Aldrich-Vreeland act was confessedly a makeshift, and to "perfect" it would be to leave this country almost as far behind the great commercial nations of Europe in the adaptability of its currency to the fluctuating needs of trade as it now is. If the sub-committee comes back from Europe impressed with the safety and utility of the banknote systems of, say, Germany or France, or of Canada when it visits our northern neighbor, it will be able to undertake a comprehensive reform of the currency that will be upon the right principle.

Meanwhile the intention of the New York Merchants' Association to keep up its agitation for a credit currency is commendable. The discussion in Congress last winter resulted in considerable public education upon the currency question, but the people have still much to learn before such an intelligent public opinion can exist as will be the best guarantee of good legislation. With the public indifferent or uninformed, there will always be a strong temptation to half way measures, compromises to suit various shades of opinion. The commercial bodies throughout the country are the natural leaders in such an educational movement. Their motives are beyond suspicion. The currency supply affects them all alike and affects them as it does business in general. The banks may be regarded as having different interests from those of the rest of the community, but the interests of the commercial associations are the interests of merchants and manufacturers, of trade in general, and since employment depends upon the stability and prosperity of trade they may speak for the interests of all.

If the Monetary Commission comes back from its foreign investigations with the right ideas upon currency reform, it will need an intelligent public opinion to support it. If it does not return impressed with the feasibility and utility of a credit currency, then all the more will the solution of the currency question depend upon the existence of well informed and active public opinion.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

While the political significance of the Cuban elections, which have just been held, as among the various parties and factions, may still be in doubt, their moral significance, bearing upon Governor Magoon's administration and the progress of the Cuban people toward competency for self-government, is unmistakable. The elections were peaceful and orderly, at least as much so as those in the United States usually are. Also they were fair and honest. Of that fact there is no challenge from any quarter. The one regrettable circumstance is that so many of the people failed to vote. We are told that in much of the island only from 50 to 60 per cent of the qualified voters went to the polls. That was something over which the provisional government could have no control, but which must be charged against the Cubans themselves. The causes of it are not known, but, at any rate, it was not an organized abstention intended to discredit the elections or to form a protest against them, and probably it had no more significance than similar abstentions have here.

As for the political significance of the polling, whatever it may ultimately prove to be, it is something with which the United States has no practical concern. The Conservatives appear to have developed much strength, and perhaps to have carried a majority of the elections, and there are those who heedlessly interpret that circumstance as a rebuke to the United States for its interference in Cuban affairs, since this country intervened to complete the work of the Liberal revolutionists in driving the Conservative President Palma from office. The comment is based upon false premises and is intrinsically absurd. The United States did not intervene in Cuba to aid either party or to overthrow either party. If it had sympathized with either it would doubtless have been with the Conservatives, since the legitimate President belonged to that party and was being unlawfully attacked by the Liberals. But its real and sole object was to save the island from chaos and to re-establish firm and enduring constitutional order. As it did not intervene in behalf of either party, it would be preposterous to regard the victory of either party as a rebuke to or a vindication of its action.

It was a matter of great concern to the United States that the Cuban elections should be peaceful, orderly and honest. It is a cause of great gratification that they were so. But beyond that, their result is largely a matter of indifference. It is for the United States to insist that the Cubans shall maintain "a stable "government capable of maintaining order and "observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of "its citizens, as well as our own." It is for the Cubans themselves to determine whether that government shall be known as Conservative or Liberal.

A pleasant little boost is given to returning prosperity by the editor of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung," who confidently predicts the election of Bryan. Mr. Herman Ridder possesses many excellent traits of mind and character, but we suppose him to be the worst prophet now extant anywhere on the surface of the habitable globe. Mr. Ridder, if he had been alive in the days of Noah, would have predicted a drouth on the eve of the flood.

The pretentiousness of the "universal strike" in France was fully equalled by the completeness of its failure.

Renewed rumors come to hand of an impending general smash-up in Central America, but they bear the same old earmarks of "seeing things in the dark." Of course, those who put them forward assume to know all about the situation down there. We don't profess omniscience, but just at a venture we guess that there won't be any such smash.

The mania for cutting out transfers is going too far.—Mr. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue Railway system.

For a traction manager to talk that way is a sign of returning sense. They have in general been proceeding of late on the assumption that the companies could be made rich by being so broken up into bits that they could no longer serve the public; yet they complain of the competition of the subway as one reason for decreased patronage!

Mr. Mack is hopeful. His work calls for a first class optimist.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, jr., has reminded the New York city government of some features of the London street system which we have more than once commended to local attention. Chief among them is the rule of making a pavement stay laid for a reasonable time after it has been laid, instead of letting some private corporation begin ripping it up again at one end of the street before the workmen are done laying it at the other end. The frequent disturbance of pavements is one of the chief evils of New York streets.

Canned speeches and the cinematograph do away with the necessity for the old car platform oratory of candidates. Will these labor saving inventions also ultimately enable parties to dispense with the services of the hired "spellbinders."

In opening the free trade congress in London yesterday Lord Welby said that the prospects for free trade were somewhat gloomy. Admirable restraint and moderation of speech! Somewhat gloomy, indeed! And fifty years ago Cobden declared that the world's universal acceptance of free trade in the immediate future was as certain as the rising of the sun.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Army and Navy Life" tells this story of a writer who went to get an interview from General John F. Weston, who succeeds General Wood as commander of the Philippine Division.

"It was a scorching hot day in early September. The family was away, and he was sitting on the front porch alone, with a palm leaf fan and a big cigar, trying in his cheerful way to make the best of things. Always the soul of courtesy and hospitality, he came down the steps to meet me, at the same time calling to a servant to take my horse. When we were comfortably seated, 'Well,' he said, 'and what can I do for you?'

"'Well,' I answered, 'the truth is, general, that I came just for a talk with you; and if you would be so kind as to give me something good'——

"'My young friend,' interrupted Weston, sniffing the air, 'do you smell that mint bed? Just you step right inside with me, and in two minutes I'll have you a drink fit for the gods, sir, and not beneath the notice of a cavalryman!'

"I met my editor friend at the Army and Navy Club that evening. 'Well,' he said, 'did you see the general and get something good?'

"'I did—very,' I replied feelingly, 'but of such a nature as would hardly fill the bill for publication.'"

BRYAN GROWS CONSERVATIVE.

We'll write a platform bold and free
In which the stoutest plank shall be
For radical publicity.

For that is right, and it must be,
The people have a right to see
Who aids the fight for Taft or me.

But Thomas Ryan! Let me see!
That $15,000 he
Once sent to aid the fight for me!

If I should tell who spent it—whee!
Suspicious minds would quickly see
Sure proof of my complicity!

And if I don't! But all agree
No one would dare to credit me
With direful, deep duplicity.

Publicity is right, you see,
But it is well that it should be
Conservative publicity! S. M. C.

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent "The London Times" says:

"The chief rabbi of London is really the head or the archbishop of the Jews. He is elected by representatives of the one hundred congregations, which have votes in keeping with their donations to the fund from which the chief rabbi receives £2,000 a year. Besides being the supervisor of all religious matters pertaining to the one hundred thousand Jews in the English congregations, he issues the permit for every Jewish marriage which takes place within their jurisdiction. The present incumbent is the Rev. Dr. Herrmann Adler, who succeeded his father, who came into the office in 1845."

"Pa," boo-hooed the chastised son, "if I had let Willie Simmonds lick me, instead of me licking him, would you've whipped me just the same?"

"Yes; but remember that in such a case you would be getting two lickings in place of one!"—Judge.

A mill owner of Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, has made it possible for the youth of that place to have the benefit of free instruction in swimming. This philanthropist, who declines to have his name made known, has engaged an expert swimmer and donated the necessary equipment, consisting of belts, blocks and tackles and life preservers.

The instructor teaches the boys the breast stroke by the German method, first on land and then in the water. He is assisted in his work by members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The instruction is given for three hours in the morning, three in the afternoon and about two at night. A large number of youngsters have availed themselves of the opportunity to learn how to take care of themselves in the water.

If a plan like this could be placed in effect generally it would greatly lessen the large number of drownings which are reported daily.

"Which is better," inquired the young patriot, "to be a silver-tongued orator or a practical politician?"

"It depends," answered Senator Sorghum, "on your personal ambitions. Some people desire the last word, and others are concerned solely about the first ballot."—Washington Star.

THEY'RE STILL SNEEZING.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Five Italians living in the Negley Run district were advised that a bed of pine boughs would relieve their suffering from hay fever.

They went to Highland Park yesterday afternoon and had almost denuded a couple of pine trees when Sergeant Patrick Meenan placed them under arrest. Last night the cell room at the East End police station resounded with the sneezing of the prisoners.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., arrived in town yesterday from Glen Cove, Long Island, and is booked to sail for Europe to-day. Mr. Morgan will join her abroad early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who are motoring on the Continent, have arrived at Aix-les-Bains for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who went abroad early last month, will not return to this country until the latter part of September. On their arrival here they will go to their country place at Madison, N. J., for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard are booked to sail from England for New York to-day. They will probably spend the latter part of August at Newport.

Miss Isabel Wetherill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, will be married to-day to Samuel Jones Henderson, son of Mrs. William E. Wyatt, of this city, by her first husband. The wedding will take place at the summer home of the bride's parents at Winter Harbor, Me. Mr. Henderson is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '01, and now makes his home in Philadelphia, where he is a member of the Rittenhouse and other prominent clubs.

Mrs. E. Ritzema de Grove is booked to sail from Europe on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie on August 19. On her arrival here she will go to the New Jersey coast for a short stay.

Alfonso de Navarro sailed for Europe yesterday to join Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Holwick Hall, in Yorkshire, England. William Payne Thompson will also be among Mr. and Mrs. Whitney's guests at Holwick Hall for the shooting, and is booked to sail from New York on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, who have been spending the greater part of the summer at Oceanic, N. J., will go this week to the White Mountains.

Miss Beatrice S. Boyd, daughter of William A. Boyd, of East 78th street, will be married to William J. Peters, of Washington, on September 2, at the country home of the bride's father at Larchmont Manor. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present.

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk have arrived at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H., where they will spend part of August.

Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brewster, at their camp on Spitfire Lake, in the Adirondacks.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 4.—Though there was not much social entertaining in Newport to-day, there were several sporting attractions to claim the attention of the summer residents. The first preliminary polo match at the Westchester Polo Club was an attraction for many, as were also golf and bridge at the Newport Golf Club, and the first drag hound hunt of the week.

The largest social affair of the day was a luncheon for sixty of the summer residents at the Clambake Club shortly after noon. This was given by Stanley Mortimer. Peter F. Collier also gave a luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind has announced a dinner for Friday evening and on the following evening she will give her second dance of the season at The Elms.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and her daughter, Miss Effie Pearson, who are at present at Bar Harbor, are expected to arrive next month. Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin is expected to-morrow, while Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is looked for early in September. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is also expected during the month. Stewart Brice, of New York, has joined his sisters, the Misses Brice, at their summer home.

Miss Eleanor Sears, of Boston, is visiting in Newport during the tennis season.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell and S. C. Brown registered at the Casino to-day.

William Storrs Wells has returned to New York for a short stay.

General Horace Porter, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, has returned to Bar Harbor.

E. Rollins Morse, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews for a few days, departed for Bar Harbor to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powel started for a visit to the Adirondacks to-day.

Mrs. James A. Swan has issued cards for a luncheon at the Clambake Club to-morrow.

The drawings for the Casino Cup tennis tourney were made to-day, and resulted as follows: Miss Nora Iselin will play Miss Edith Rotch, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, jr., will play Miss Alice Potter, Mrs. Barger-Wallach will play Miss M. Inches, Miss E. Scott will play Miss Freda Paine, Miss Eleanor Sears will play Miss Louise Scott, and Miss Margaret Busk will play Miss Edna Barger.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier are expected to-morrow to visit Peter F. Collier.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Aug. 4.—Lenox society was much interested in the kirmess which opened in the Empire Theatre, in Pittsfield, to-night for the benefit of a day nursery. In the dances were Miss Carmen Martinez, of New York, who appeared in a Spanish waltz dance; Marshall R. Kernochan, Miss Jessica Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, jr., Z. Marshall Crane, Miss Albro, Miss Katheryn Peck, Miss Isabelle Kennedy, Miss Dorothy Weston and others.

The patronesses included Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mrs. Robert P. Parker, Mrs. George H. Tilden, Mrs. E. M. Bliss, Mrs. Charles L. Hibbard, Mrs. Bruce W. Paddock, Mrs. John McQuaid, Mrs. Willis Webber, Mrs. Harry West, Miss Edith Waite, Mrs. E. H. Boulton, Mrs. Clarence Stevens, Mrs. H. Neil Wilson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. William Nugent, Mrs. J. J. Nelligan, Mrs. L. A. Austin and Mrs. William D. MacInnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will start to-morrow for Newport.

Mrs. Henry Ivison Parsons, who was hurt in a collision yesterday in Stockbridge, is suffering severely from the shock of the accident. Mrs. Parsons's purse, containing $100, was stolen after she had been thrown from her carriage.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bachelor, jr., the Misses Bachelor and Joseph H. White, of Boston, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; Mrs. H. A. Forbes, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gearneu, of New York, have arrived by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Cutler, of New York, chaperoning a party of thirty motorists in eight cars, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge, to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hibbard and Mrs. George Pitkin also arrived in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Perkins, Mrs. Thomas Allen, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Orris, Mrs. D. W. Horton and Mrs. E. F. Sage are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Samuel Frothingham was hostess at dinner at Overlee last night.

THE HUGHES CANDIDACY.

THE TRIBUNE'S INFLUENCE.

From The Brooklyn Times.

The New-York Tribune has thrown its powerful influence openly into the scale in support of the movement for the renomination of Governor Hughes. It invites attention to the fact that the great majority of the Republican newspapers of the state favor his renomination, and it claims that these represent and reflect the sentiment of the Republican voters more accurately than the machine organization, which shows a disposition to oppose him.

"THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE."

From The New York Times.

The only plausible excuse the Republican machine men can offer for opposing the renomination of Governor Hughes is that he has made so many "enemies" that it would be difficult or impossible to elect him.

Who are these enemies? They belong to one of two classes, the gamblers or the politicians by trade, with those whom the members of these two classes can intimately influence. Do the machine men wish soberly to confess that the Republican party is dependent on these classes for its retention of power in the state? It would be a shameful fact, if it were a fact; but is it? We do not for a moment believe it.

THE QUESTION.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Why is it that the racetrack men who protest the loudest that horse racing is not dependent on gambling for its success are invariably also the loudest in opposition to breaking up the practice?

WHOM WILL THEY PLEASE?

From The Syracuse Herald.

Of course, in nominating a candidate for Governor the Republicans can't please everybody. The leaders have their choice between pleasing the Democrats or the rank and file of their own party.

THE RISK IN TURNING HUGHES DOWN.

From the Oswego Daily Times.

Republican management, in its larger and its smaller fields, has done many unwise and risky things. But the party risk implied in an attempt at deposing Governor Hughes from the enviable position he holds in the hearts of an intelligent, an appreciative and a determined electorate by defeating his renomination is a party risk altogether too great to be incurred.

WILL THEY FEEL SAFE?

From The Rome Sentinel.

The only question is whether the Republicans will feel safe in doing what they all wish to do. If Hughes is named it will be because the bosses did not dare to do otherwise; not because they want him to be Governor again.

WHAT PLATT WOULD DO.

From The Utica Press.

If Platt were boss he would not like Hughes any better than the rest of them do, but he would swallow the bitter pill and, smiling, say that a unanimous renomination would be in order, and it would come to pass. Instead, those who assume to be state managers are encouraging various sections to put favorite sons into the field, so as to complicate the situation as much as possible and make the Hughes renomination correspondingly difficult. This they think is shrewd politics, whereas, as a matter of fact, failure to renominate Hughes is equivalent to issuing engraved cards to the Democrats to come in and take possession of the next administration.

HUGHES OR SOME ONE AS GOOD.

From The Binghamton Republican.

Hughes has made a multitude of enemies by good and faithful service to the state. He has left his mark upon the state in beneficial legislation that will not be erased, and he has also won the hearts of the people. The advice that if another candidate is nominated it must be somebody just as acceptable to the people as Hughes is amounts to vetoing the scheme of the state leaders.

A FEARLESS ATTITUDE.

From The Jamestown Post.

When a Governor who has just announced himself as a candidate for renomination proceeds to the rigid enforcement of a law that the politicians say will defeat him, he presents an example of strong-willed determination to do the right thing, regardless of consequences, that will appeal powerfully to the people of the whole state.

ALL EYES ON NEW YORK.

From The Buffalo Express.

It should be said, however, that what New York does at the coming state convention will be watched all over the nation. The fame of the insurance reform, the Public Service Commissions law, the anti-gambling law and Governor Hughes's conception of his duties has gone from Maine to California. If the impression is given that the Republican party in New York does not approve of these reforms and has rebuked the man responsible for them, the effect might be felt in the vote, not of this state alone, but of many others.

LIKE ROOSEVELT.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Governor Hughes stands even more saliently than Roosevelt did when the New York politicians shouted him to the Vice-Presidency as a man of unrivalled strength with the masses of the people and of equally unqualified obnoxiousness to politicians of the managing type. The popular confidence which elected him when all the other Republican candidates were defeated has been increased by his course as Governor.

A BELATED MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Cleveland Gets Condolence from Head of a Philippine Province.

Washington, Aug. 4.—From far away Ilocos Norte, a province in Northwestern Luzon, Philippine Islands, was received to-day at the insular bureau, War Department, an expression of sympathy upon the death of former President Grover Cleveland. The message, which was sent by Francisco Soriano, Governor of the province, was transmitted to the Philippine government at Manila, and by the Governor General was sent to Washington, with a request that it be transmitted to Mrs. Cleveland. General Edwards complied with the request to-day. The message of Governor Soriano follows:

Lacag, June 27, 1908.

Governor General, Manila:

The government and province of Ilocos Norte express their sympathy for the death of ex-President Cleveland.

SORIANO, Provincial Governor.

FUNERAL OF S. E. MOFFETT.

Mark Twain and Other Well Known Men Attend.

A large number of literary people attended the funeral of Samuel Erasmus Moffett, of "Collier's," at his home, No. 16 Archer avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church of Mount Vernon. Robert Collier, of "Collier's," came down from his camp in the Adirondacks, and he and his staff of writers attended the funeral in a body. Mark Twain, uncle of Mr. Moffett, who has a country home in Connecticut, was also present.

The body will be buried to-day in Rosehill Cemetery, at Linden, N. J.

DR. FLINT'S WIDOW MAY SUE MASURY.

Chauffeur of Car That Killed Physician Had No New Jersey License—Inquest Held.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 4.—A dozen witnesses were sworn at the inquest held here to-day to fix the responsibility for the death of Dr. Carleton P. Flint, of New York, who was killed by an automobile on July 23. Louis La Francois, chauffeur for John W. Masury, owner of the machine, was not present. He is still in the Freehold jail, unable to get a bondsman. The jury had been out twenty minutes, when it found that Dr. Flint "came to his death by being struck by an automobile owned by John W. Masury, but being operated by one Louis La Francois, and run in a very careless manner."

Dr. W. Gill Wylie, in whose machine Dr. Flint had been riding, testified that there was thirty feet between Dr. Flint and the Seabright station in which the machine could have passed. He said that the machine was running between forty-five and fifty miles an hour, without lights, and that Dr. Flint had started to step back when he saw it coming, and was literally swept to his death.

Mr. Masury's counsel testified that La Francois had been in his client's employ only two months, and that he knew he had no New Jersey license, but had advised him to get one. It is understood that Mrs. Flint, the widow, will bring suit against Mr. Masury for damages.

HUGHES ONLY FOR A "TRUE BLUE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Every Republican up this way is a Hughes Republican. I am a "true blue," but if the "bosses" turn down Hughes I shall not vote the ticket (Republican). I voted for honest "Abe" Lincoln in 1860 and every Republican since then, excepting J. G. Blaine. I would dislike very much to vote against Taft, but I am an independent and will not be "bossed." It makes no difference whether Hughes is liked or disliked by those who have the power to make the nomination, fifty thousand rural Republicans will be so disgruntled that no man could satisfy them other than Hughes. Remember Folger vs. Cleveland. Yours truly,

WILLIAM M. PECK.

Walton, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1908.

SUES FOR LIGHTNING STROKE.

From the Canton (Ohio) correspondence of The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Claiming that he was struck by lightning and partially paralyzed because the Canton Electric Company failed to remove wires in his home, William A. Wortman has sued the electric concern for $30,000 damages. He says he was hit by a bolt which was carried to him by the company's wires.