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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1908.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Tribune's correspondent in London describes the efforts of the Liberal Cabinet to solve the labor problems, adding that London now has the greatest number of unemployed in its history. ═══ The Netherlands asked France if she could co-operate in action against Venezuela, and an official of the British Foreign Office intimated that England would not be averse to giving aid; Italy will take no action and France is considering the proposal. ═══ France, The Tribune's correspondent in Paris says, will wait until Mulai Hafig shows his ability to govern Morocco peacefully before asking the powers to recognize him as ruler. ═══ There was no spectacular demonstration for the battleship fleet at Melbourne, but the state gave a dinner for the senior officers of the fleet and for American journalists. ═══ The Japanese government has decided to curtail expenditures by $100,000,000, and the exposition will be postponed, partly on account of the financial stringency and partly on account of the lack of preparation. ═══ Safe blowers got $12,000 from a bank near Montreal, held a posse of citizens at bay with revolvers, and escaped. ═══ Montreal financiers and manufacturers reported an improvement in the trade outlook.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Taft spoke on campaign issues at Gallipolis, Ohio, and addressed Civil and Spanish-American war veterans at Athens. ═══ Governor Hughes refused to dismiss the charges of neglect of duty in not suppressing gambling made against Sheriff Besch of Albany County. ═══ Governor Hughes was cordially received when he spoke in Sheriff Besch's ward in Albany at the dedication of a tuberculosis pavilion erected by the Albany Labor Federation. ═══ Several upstate county conventions requested the delegates elected to the state convention to vote for Governor Hughes's renomination. ═══ The Governor of New Jersey received assurances that Atlantic City would be closed tightly to-day. ═══ It was reported from Atlantic City that Charles B. Roberts, the victim of the mysterious assailant on the boardwalk on Wednesday night, was gradually sinking. ═══ Monroe, the Ulster County desperado, fooled the police by writing letters announcing his own death; he is still at liberty.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Politicians of national prominence said that disaster would follow the failure of leaders to obey the demands of the people in the Hughes situation. ═══ Joseph B. Braman, discharged from his daughteroin-law's charge of larceny, told of the alleged misdeeds of his son, whom he called a "modern prodigal." ═══ The baby parade at Asbury Park was witnessed by 100,000 persons. ═══ It was announced that Hisgen and Graves, who head the Independence party's national ticket, would receive the notification of their nomination to-morrow night. ═══ Word was received in Wall Street that it would be a felony to conduct a bucketshop after Tuesday. ═══ It was said that John Hamilton Tyson, indicted for manslaughter in the killing of a man by an automobile on February 23, would return and face trial. ═══ Car equipment companies, it was said, might pass quarterly dividends. ═══ Chairman Hitchcock announced that he would ask Republicans to make campaign speeches without remuneration. ═══ Representative Littlefield was appointed receiver for A. O. Brown & Co. ═══ Senator McNeil announced he was not a candidate for Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 56.

THE DAY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

It is no exaggeration to say that to-day is one of the most important in all the history of Atlantic City. Within its hours will be decided the question whether the authorities of that place will voluntarily submit to the law of the state or will contumaciously await the application of the compulsion of the state government. There can be no dodging the issue. The Governor made that plain last week. The place must obey the law or suffer the penalty of a lawbreaker. It was intimated yesterday that the local authorities would yield to the law. If they do so, and do it thoroughly and sincerely, there will be cause for gratification. It will be gratifying to have the matter so easily settled; to know that so much sense of civic decency still exists among the members of the Atlantic City ring, and to have the place freed from what has become an intolerable reproach. But the surrender to the law must be complete and permanent if it is to be really a settlement. "Putting on the lid" for a few days and then letting matters go on as before will evidently not meet the requirements of the situation.

But even a temporary compliance with the law would, from one point of view, be significant. It would demonstrate the fact that the local authorities could, if they would, enforce the law there as it is enforced elsewhere, and that the reason why the place is so lawless is simply that the municipal and county officers fail to do their sworn duty. Their pretence that the public sentiment of the place is overwhelmingly against enforcement of the law is probably unfounded. We quoted yesterday the declaration of one of the most prominent hotel proprietors precisely to the contrary. Atlantic City, he said, should unhesitatingly comply with the Governor's demand for obedience to the law, and he added: "In my opinion, our progress has "been hindered, rather than advanced, by the "violation of laws which represent the best "moral sentiment of the communities from "which our patronage comes." There is ample reason for believing that similar views are held by a majority of the substantial business men and citizens of Atlantic City. Those whose ideal of a resort is Gloucester City or Guttenburg in the old days of course think otherwise. But Atlantic City is not a Gloucester or a Guttenburg.

Meantime it is well to observe the utter insincerity and folly of the attempt which a few are making to have it appear that Governor Fort is acting arbitrarily or without ample support, and that he is "playing politics." Not since the memorable uprising which swept the racetrack gamblers' ring out of power has there been so notable a popular demonstration of approval of a movement for civic decency as there is now all over the state in support of the Governor's action. It will be recalled that nothing the Governor has said in the Atlantic City case has been more severe than the strictures of a justice of the Supreme Court of the state. Our special dispatches yesterday quoted the County Judge of Atlantic County, also, as saying that the Governor was in the right, that he had the state at his back, that he was certain to win the fight, that the attitude of the Atlantic City authorities struck at the very foundation of government and must not be permitted to go unnoticed, and that those authorities ought immediately to yield to the law which they have been flouting. Such utterances of responsible and thoughtful jurists, fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, far outweigh the boasts of law-breaking ginmill keepers, "We are supreme!"

To-day a small ring of saloonkeepers, gamblers and professional politicians, emulating the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, in their impertinent pretence that they are the people of Atlantic City, stand arrayed against the best sentiment and interests of that city, against the courts, against the chief executive of the state and against the laws and constitution. They have these few hours in which to retreat from that untenable position. If they do not, they must certainly face a speedy reckoning.

THE "OLD BRYAN."

Eastern newspapers of a conservative turn, like "The Philadelphia Record" and "The New York World," which have been supporting Mr. Bryan on the theory that he has put off the old man of Populism and put on the new man of caution and conservatism, find it hard to swallow some of the Democratic candidate's recent radical utterances for the benefit of supposedly radical Western audiences. The "new man" pose lasted only long enough to lure a few Eastern doubters into the fold. Now the veneer of moderation is peeling off and the acclaimers of the "new Bryan" of 1908 are left in the awkward predicament of those eminent conservatives who two years ago took overseriously an article on "Individualism versus Socialism," which the Democratic leader had written for "The Century Magazine," and had their rude awakening when he went on the platform at Madison Square Garden and advocated government ownership and operation of all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce.

Mr. Bryan made a speech at Indianapolis last Tuesday in which he developed his plan for curing the abuses of the trust system of production by bringing the trusts under the supervision and management of a paternalistic central government. When a trust grew large enough its affairs would be administered, under Mr. Bryan's scheme, by a federal department, just as under his theories interstate transportation ought to be made an exclusive federal function. We are not surprised that this socialistic proposal does not excite the enthusiasm of "The Philadelphia Record," which has long maintained loyalty to strict Jeffersonian ideals in politics and political economy. Says "The Record" with an appearance of impatience:

> There may be dispute as to the propriety or the efficiency of the means proposed in the Democratic platform for the extirpation of the trusts should these monopolies prove able to maintain themselves in spite of due enforcement of fines and imprisonment and in spite of a knocking away of the props on which they stand. Such dispute, however, is of no immediate consequence.

The Indianapolis speech, with all its brilliant Utopian plans for conducting the business of the country from Washington, is brushed aside as of "no immediate consequence" to the voters whom Mr. Bryan is trying to dazzle and capture.

Similarly "The New York World" cannot see any great virtue in Mr. Bryan's plan of compelling the national banks of the country to contribute to a blind pool to guarantee one another's solvency. "The World" is also Jeffersonian enough to hold that the banks ought to be allowed to operate without such communistic restraint, and that each bank ought to stand and fall on its own record for integrity and efficiency. "The World" remarked on Fridsy last:

> Mr. Bryan says all that is to be said in favor of guaranteed bank deposits. His most conspicuous error is in assuming that he has found in this idea an important principle, whereas the suggestion is at best but an expedient. In the second place, he is seriously mistaken in believing that a great and winning issue is involved in the contention. . . .
>
> There has been no such loss of national bank deposits as to call for a guarantee of this kind. Since the establishment of the system the failures and crimes of national bankers have cost depositors only a fraction of 1 per cent. Compared with the real wrongs from which the people suffer, such as plutocracy, privilege, protection and plunder, what could be more trifling than this, and how can any one gravely propose to make an issue of it?

It is hard for the Democratic candidate to live up to his double role as "the old Bryan" and "the new Bryan." It is harder still for those who have been advertising his regeneration as a political thinker to square what he says when he lets himself go with what he ought to say as a sober and chastened convert to conservatism.

THE RETURNING ATHLETES.

Nature, here and now most generous in her gifts, and art, to the not overprofuse extent to which it exists in such affairs in this capital, did their best yesterday to adorn the homecoming of the Olympic victors; and that best was on the whole very good. More perfect conditions of climate and weather could not have been wished and surely could not have been found in any part of the world. And if the streets were untidy and unclean they were not visible for the throngs of people, and if the buildings along Broadway are a queer hotchpotch of big and little, handsome and hideous, they were largely masked with the always effective masses of fluttering festoons of red, white and blue. Any way, who thinks of such things at such a time? The triumphant athletes were at home again, bearing the world's crown of wild olive; and that was enough to fetch out a typical New York crowd and to fill it with typical New York enthusiasm. It was "all over except the shouting" when the Marathon race was run. Yesterday the final event in shouting occurred, with a crescendo to fortissimo which might have been heard clear to Elis, had only the wireless telephone been in operation.

It was well worth while thus to welcome and to applaud the athletes. Military parades, circus shows, political processions and all other public demonstrations for all other purposes never fail to command multitudinous attention, and surely the return of the victorious contestants from Shepherd's Bush was no less worthy of commemoration than many other incidents which have brought half of New York to the sidewalk. We are a sport loving nation, turning out by tens of thousands to hang breathless upon even those "sports" which are purely a matter of hire. If great crowds grow frantic over the contests which are conducted for dollars and cents, certainly it was fitting that the best acclaim of the populace should be given to those who had contended most arduously and triumphantly for the mere glory of winning. It was no little thing for our athletes to go to that gathering, the greatest of its kind probably in the history of the world, and against the keenest competitors the whole world could afford, to win the universal championship. There are greater achievements, doubtless, than the winning of athletic games, but there are also many which are of less importance.

The victories achieved by these men were indeed of more than ordinary merit. We do not now mean simply from the athletic point of view, though in that respect they were noteworthy. But there was something more than that. These men, representative of the great conglomerate mass of the American nation, were intrusted with the duty of upholding before the world the repute of America for fair and generous sportsmanship, for fortitude in defeat, as well as for modesty and moderation in triumph, and for that manliness of bearing which is as desirable in the arena as in the forum. It is highly gratifying that the American athletes won so many victories in the contests. It is still more gratifying that they conducted themselves without reproach in either victory or defeat.

TIPS ON OCEAN LINERS.

The recent friction on one of the largest transatlantic steamship lines over the tipping question will serve a good purpose if it compels a clearer understanding of the measure of obligation which the ocean travelling public should assume toward the ship steward. Convention has long required that passengers should fee the employes aboard ship, and certain rates for gratuities have been gradually established. With the development of the great palace liners service has been expanded and new claims to recognition have been advanced, so that the cost of tipping has been greatly increased, and now constitutes a serious tax on the passenger wishing to conform to custom. Dissatisfaction has naturally arisen on account of these increased demands, as well as on account of the fact that tips are now expected and given without much regard for the amount or quality of the service enjoyed by the passenger.

The voyager on an ocean steamer must now count on feeing the table steward, the cabin steward and the deck steward, as formerly, and in addition the smoking room steward, the bath steward and, in many cases, the band or orchestra. On a conventional basis these tips amount to $12 or $14 a crossing, and many passengers pay something else to the head or second steward and to the baggage master. A man with a wife and daughter is lucky, therefore, to finish a voyage across or back without laying out from $40 to $50 in fees to the ship's servants.

The trouble with the system is that it bears unequally on those who receive substantial service—the seasick, for instance—and those who do not need such service and do not receive it. It leaves entirely undefined the responsibility of the ship's management to the passenger and the responsibility of the passenger to those who wait on him. If the purchaser of a ticket were informed that it gave him no claim to service aboard, he would feel that in feeing the stewards he was paying for something tangible. But if he buys transportation with the idea that he is entitled to necessary and average service, he feels imposed upon if he is obliged to fee stewards of one class or another regardless of what they may do or not do for his comfort. It is an obnoxious extension of the fee system to allow members of a ship's band or orchestra to solicit subscriptions. If a ship cannot maintain a band at its own expense, it would be better to dispense with music, and this dispensation would not greatly displease the average traveller.

The Cunard Line seems to have taken the stand that employes shall not solicit fees and that passengers are free to pay or not, according to their judgment of service received. It would doubtless be fairer and more satisfactory all around if it were understood that service was included in the purchase of a ticket and that only exceptional attentions should be rewarded. Any line coming to that more rational system will attract the American public, which does not like the idea of dealing with the transportation company and the company's employes as two different and independent interests.

AN UNTIMELY DEATH.

What has become of the anti-noise crusade? It was a beautiful exotic flower which burst suddenly into full bloom on a summer's day after years of apparently hopeless culture by a faithful few. We admired it exceedingly. For a brief space its rare beauty made metropolitan life even in the summer more delightful to contemplate. Citizens in imagination saw cab horses tiptoeing down Broadway past cushion-tired surface cars and heard only the accidental dropping of a lawless pin reverberating around the Flatiron Building. But alas! On a hot August morning they awoke to find this fair flower wilted and dead. It had gone the way of many other crusades.

A magistrate discharged several prisoners arrested for noise making and ruled that there was no ordinance against their producing all the racket desired by their unmuffled souls. A few days later the acting Police Commissioner met complaints with the statement that the police were apparently doing their duty and that if there was any noise now on this little island it was the people's fault, and he hadn't happened to hear it anyhow. And again bedlam reigned. Once more there floated toward the heavens the passionate appeal for "Cash clo's," intoned like the dulcet notes of the file gliding mellowly over the saw teeth. Again the merits of assorted vegetables set aquiver the circumambient ether, the luring clamor of the ancient scissors grinder's bell is heard in the land, and over it all limp unchecked the classic strains of the hurdy-gurdy.

Now such noises are entirely unnecessary, and to 90 per cent of the population they are highly distasteful. Why tolerate them? They are as easily checked now as they were a few weeks ago, and a really good work was then being done. It takes time to reform flat wheels and uneven tracks; but venders and hand organs can be choked off at once. If the present ordinances are inadequate pass some new ones. If the Police Commissioner can't hear these insults to the tympanum, open his window. He will not have to listen long to be convinced that the anti-noise crusade is so dead that it would make the conventional coffin nail look like a live wire under high voltage.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

The arrival of Count Komura at Tokio marks the complete assumption of power by the new Katsura ministry. More strictly it is a resumption of power, after the interval of the Saionji ministry. The former administration of Marquis Katsura was the longest and in some respects the most distinguished in Japanese history. It conducted the empire with amazing success through the unprecedented strain of the war with Russia and achieved the unprecedented triumph in diplomacy of an alliance with Great Britain, and it probably would have remained in office indefinitely had it not been for its failure to exact a large cash indemnity from Russia and for the pecuniary embarrassment which Japan suffered in consequence. It was felt that a period of retirement must be imposed as a penalty for what may really have been a wise and statesmanlike course, which, however, offended the Japanese sense of what was due to the victor. Now, after four years, the ministry is restored to office in the enjoyment of the full confidence of the nation.

Marquis Katsura, who in general esteem is not outranked by any statesman of Japan, not even by Prince Ito himself, returns to his old place as Prime Minister, and fills also the arduous place of Minister of Finance, the latter for obvious reasons by far the most difficult of all to fill with success. At sixty-one years of age he is at the height of his intellectual powers. He was a distinguished general of division in the Chinese war, Governor General of Formosa and Minister of War under Prince Ito. Count Komura, who becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a Harvard graduate, and has had a distinguished career as Japanese Minister at Seoul, Peking, Washington, St. Petersburg and London. Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, is of peasant origin. He studied medicine in Germany, was at the head of Japanese sanitation in the Chinese war and throughout the empire, was a successful administrator in Formosa, and has been president of the South Manchurian Railroad. Scientist, financier and expansionist, he has been called "the Dr. Jameson of Japan." General Terauchi remains Minister of War and Admiral Saito Minister of Marine. Mr. Komatsubara, the new Minister of Education, was once imprisoned because of his zealous propaganda for democracy, and has had a successful career as administrator, diplomat and editor. Viscount Okabe, Minister of Justice, was educated in the United States and has been a successful governor and diplomat. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is of the Satsuma clan and has had long experience in municipal and provincial administration. Baron Hirata, Minister for Home Affairs, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the former Katsura Cabinet and is a statesman of long and successful experience.

On the whole the new Cabinet is exceptionally well equipped to command popular confidence and to command also the respect of the world. All its members are friends, and most of them are earnest partisans of Prince Yamagata, and the general policies of that distinguished veteran will consequently prevail. It is possible that some difficulty will be found in securing and retaining a stable majority in the parliament. But Marquis Katsura is a singularly adroit, tactful and masterful party manager and leader of men, and may probably be trusted either to consolidate factions into a safe majority in the present parliament or to secure one in the next which shall be elected. The prospect is for some years of government under his leadership, than which probably nothing could be more auspicious for the island empire.

Scratch a socialist whose fundamental principle is to abolish all rights of private property, and with them all individual freedom, and you will find a sworn enemy of the Democratic party.—The Philadelphia Record.

The Democratic party is kind to its "enemies." It has nominated for the Presidency a man whose public utterances are essentially socialistic in trend, and who has publicly declared himself in favor of state ownership and operation of the railroads and state control of output and prices in all fields of production.

Hungary is reported to be devising ways and means for keeping her peasants and artisans at home instead of having them migrate to America. Her efforts to that end will not be regarded in this country as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson says that Mr. Bryan is "nothing more than a fat politician "who is bald running against another fat poli-"tician who isn't bald." Mr. Watson wants it understood that he is not only not bald but decidedly red-headed.

The remaining public domain of the federal government is reported to comprise 754,895,296 acres. That is big enough to give homesteads to multitudes of people, but it is not big enough to let a single acre of it be squandered or be illegally appropriated.

"The World's" diagram of the Democratic National Committee's branch headquarters at the Hoffman House shows that it is a veritable tarrying place for the muses. In adjoining rooms Colonel Watterson clicks off prose poems about gray wolves and star-eyed goddesses, and Treasurer Haskell, when not counting coin, indites the campaign lyrics which are to capture the hearts and votes of the masses. If "The World's" chart had been larger it would also have shown a Plerian spring working overtime somewhere in the neighborhood.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"This is the best season of the year from a dentist's point of view," said a Philadelphia practitioner quoted in "The Record." "You see, we are not so busy in July and August, for people are out of town, but that's just the point that makes it the best season of the year for us. During these two fine summer months green vegetables—sugar corn, lima beans, peas and the like—form a great part of people's diet. Well, anybody who has ever eaten corn on the cob knows how the bits of skin will get caught in the crevices of the teeth. It's the same thing on a smaller scale with beans and peas, and it all makes work for the dentist. Yes, sir, the foundation for many a dentist bill is laid at almost any August meal, and it is a wise mortal who will track right off to his or her dentist with the first frost."

Mother visiting daughter who had recently married a young subaltern)—What is that bugle call for?

Daughter—First call for retreat.

Mother (surprised)—Why, do they practise retreating?—Army and Navy Life.

Difficulties are in the preparations that are being made for the payment of old age pensions in Great Britain and Ireland in January. One of the most serious of these is the verification of the ages of the applicants. Compulsory registration of births was introduced into England in 1836, but a similar act was not enforced in Ireland till 1863 and in Scotland till 1854. It is believed that in Scotland the old parochial registers of births and deaths will serve the purpose. Those in existence before 1855 were forwarded to the registrar general at Edinburgh. In Ireland the difficulty will be more acute. Many of these old parish registers have been destroyed or mislaid, and where they do exist they are untrustworthy. Apart from this, in nearly every case it is not the date of birth but the date of baptism that is recorded. It seems probable, however, that the local committees and the pension officers will be content to accept what may be regarded as reasonable proof of age.

Tess—I think I'm entitled to a Carnegie medal. I saved a life the other evening.

Jess—The idea! Whose?

Tess—Jack Manson's; he said he couldn't live without me.—Philadelphia Press.

Every article that seems to have any value at all found in the General Postoffice Building has to be turned over to Postmaster Morgan. For not only is Mr. Morgan the postmaster at New York, but as postmaster he is custodian of the Postoffice Building. Only the basement and the two lower floors and a part of the fifth floor are devoted to the use of the Postal Department, the third and fourth floor and part of the fifth being given up to the rooms of the United States District and Circuit courts, chambers for the judges, offices of the United States Attorney and his assistants, the United States Marshal, the United States commissioners, the naturalization bureaus, etc. Anything which appears to have any value at all and for which an owner cannot be found is turned over to Mr. Morgan as custodian of the building. In that capacity he must retain it, unless reclaimed, for two months, and then give it into charge of himself as postmaster. Should no one show up in another two months to prove his ownership of the lost article—be it a costly umbrella or a dress suit case, or only a harmless looking letter bearing no request to have it returned to the sender within a certain time, Mr. Morgan forwards it to the Dead Letter Office, where it is held for a year. If not reclaimed it is then destroyed or sold at auction.

In a certain small village there were two butchers living in the same street. One placarded his sausages at 1s. a pound and the rival promptly placed 8d. on his card.

No. 1 then placed a notice in his window, saying that sausages under 1s. could not be guaranteed.

No. 2's response to this was the announcement, "I have supplied sausages to the King."

In the opposite window the following morning appeared an extra large card bearing the words, "God Save the King."—Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

With September 1 the fall season opens. At many of the seaside resorts people are preparing to fold their tents and to return either to town or to its suburbs. After Labor Day, indeed, which takes place to-morrow week, there will be a general exodus of the summer colonies from Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Seabright, etc., and the scene of social activity will be transferred to Tuxedo and to all those groups of country seats that have been established on Long Island, particularly in the Meadow Brook district, in Westchester County, along the banks of the Hudson and in New Jersey around Morristown.

September is the month of the autumn open air horse shows, and during the next few weeks there will be exhibitions of this kind at White Plains in conjunction with the annual Westchester County Fair, also at Mineola, Long Island, and at Morristown, and in each instance the shows will be made the occasion of much hospitality, and will thus add to the gayety of the month. The shows will, indeed, begin with that of Newport, which is set for Labor Day, and which, as usual, will take place at the Casino. As the number of entries has been large and the competition for the boxes extremely keen, the success of the affair seems to be assurd from a social as well as from an equine point of view. But be it ever so brilliant, there is always a sombre note about the Newport Horse Show. For it marks the time of departure from this most famed of all American watering places and the hour for farewells.

Just on this account the week which remains before the Horse Show is to be a very busy one, indeed, at Newport, and the programme is crowded with entertainments of every kind. The first feature on the calendar will be the wedding to-morrow of Miss Alice Grosvenor to Dudley Davis, in Emmanuel Church, the ceremony being followed by a reception given by Mrs. William Grosvenor, the mother of the bride, at her place on Beacon Hill. The bridegroom, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, will have among his ushers Henry R. Sedgwick, who takes the place of Buell Hollister, and also Frederic F. de Rham, Robert Grosvenor, Whitcomb Field, Ray Atherton and Frank Sullloway, of Boston, and Philip S. Hichborne, of Washington. Pierpont Davis was to have officiated as his brother's best man, but is only just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever here in town, and has not sufficiently recovered his strength to undertake the journey to Newport. Miss Laura Swan, Miss Rose, Miss Anita and Miss Caroline Grosvenor will be the bridesmaids and Miss Anita Peabody the maid of honor. This will remain on record as the only large wedding of the Newport season of 1908, for that of Herbert Harriman and of Mrs. Charles Hall was so quiet a one that no one knew anything about it until it was over, while the other marriage in prospect, namely that of John Du Fais to Mrs. Charles Acton Ives, who lost her first husband nine years ago, is set for a number of weeks hence, namely, on October 6, when the season will be long over; and it will also be a very quiet affair, as the bridegroom is in deep mourning for the death of his mother.

Nearly a score of weddings are scheduled for the week opening to-day. That of Dudley Davis and Miss Grosvenor to-morrow will be followed on Tuesday by the marriage of Miss Edith Holt, daughter of Henry Holt, to Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, at her home in East 78th street. Her attendants will consist of her sister, Miss Winifred Holt; of the two little daughters of Mrs. Edwin Ringwood Hewitt, as flower girls, and of Dr. Bloodgood's two small nephews as pages. The bridegroom will have his brother, Francis, as best man, and his ushers will consist of C. Vail Stebbins, Gerald Abbott Sedbury, Henry Holt, jr., and Roland Holt, all of New York; Copeland Morton, of Baltimore, and Wheeler P. Bloodgood, of Milwaukee.

On Saturday Miss Ellen Atterbury will be married to Dudley Howe, of Boston, at Dark Harbor, Me., where her father and stepmother, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, have their summer home. Miss Katharine Atterbury will be her sister's only bridal attendant and Carleton Howe his brother's best man.

Saturday, too, is the day selected for the marriage of Miss Adelaide S. Knox to André Cheronett-Champollion, at Ranfully, the country seat of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Jay Knox, at Seabright, N. J. Kenneth P. Budd, Irving and Herman Knox, J. Dudley Clark, Edwin H. Kendall, Corbett Edgell and Harris Livermore will be the ushers and Austin Corbin the best man, while Miss Alice Runnells, of Chicago, will be the bride's only attendant.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee have gone to Glen Cove, Long Island, for a few days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., on their return from Bar Harbor, next month, will go to their country place at Tarrytown, to remain until December.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who have been staying with relatives at Newport for the last few days, will spend part of the autumn at their country place at Bayshore, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons will pass the fall season at their country place at Rye.

Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham has arrived in town fom Tuxedo and is staying at the Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, who recently returned from Europe, are now at their country place at Irvington, where they will remain for a part of the fall.

At Lenox the month of September promises to prove very gay. The various villas and country seats will be the scenes of a continuous series of house parties, and accommodation at the various hotels for the coming month is already at a premium. The hunting season opens on Saturday next, with the meet at Ashintully, where Mr. and Mrs. Robb de Peyster Tytus will entertain all the members of the hunt at a hunt breakfast, while the annual hunt ball is set for Friday, September 11, the annual race meeting for gentlemen riders only, organized by the Hunt Club, being set for the following day. Many dances, dinners and various kinds of entertainments have been planned for September, and as a large contingent of the foreign diplomatic corps, including the Austrian and Italian ambassadors, have arranged to spend two or three weeks in the Berkshires on their way back to Washington from the seashore, the season at Lenox bids fair to prove very successful.

Mr. and Mrs. William Newlands, of Kingston, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances C. Newlands, to Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, of No. 24 East 48th street, this city. Dr. Auchincloss is a graduate of Yale, class '01, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is a member of the University and other New York clubs. The wedding, which, on account of the illness of Dr. Auchincloss's mother, will be a quiet one, will take place in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies returned to town yesterday from Newport.

Mrs. E. Ritzema de Grove sailed from Europe for New York yesterday, and on her arrival here, at the end of the week, will go to Long Branch, N. J., for a short stay.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 29.—The Newport cottagers had plenty of chance to dance to-day, for there was a dance during the afternoon at the Naval War College, and the dinner given to-night by Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman was followed by dancing. The dance at the War College was given in honor of the officers of the German cruiser Freya and was a brilliant naval and society event.

Miss Alice Grosvenor, who is to be married on Monday at noon, entertained her bridesmaids and a few friends at a luncheon to-day. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained with a luncheon, and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth had a children's party at Hazard's Beach.

Besides the dinner given by Mrs. Beeckman to-night, Captain and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig gave their farewell dinner, for they are leaving Newport within a few days.

Mrs. James F. Kernochan also entertained with a dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Jay Gould, Miss Marjorie Gould and Miss Lillian Gould returned to Newport for the final match in the tennis tournament to-day. John D. Rockefeller, jr., was also a spectator at the match.

Some of the Newport cottagers who had never seen Jay Gould at his favorite game, court tennis, were greatly pleased to-day when a double match between Mr. Gould and his father, George Gould, against T. Suffern Tailer and J. M. Russell was arranged. The Messrs. Gould won two out of three sets.

Thomas Hitchcock, jr., concluded his visit to-day and left for New York. Commodore Vanderbilt returned on the steam yacht North Star to-day.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rawson, Alexander Morten and Louis Livingston. The latter is the guest of Robert W. Goelet.

Charles McCloud, of Philadelphia, concluded his visit to-day and left for his home in his automobile.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson, of West Point, is the guest of her father, Theodore W. Phinney. Mrs. Charles A. Sackett, of New London and New York, is the guest of Seth Barton French.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, of New York, arrived to-day for the wedding of their son, Dudley Davis, on Monday.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Aug. 29.—The first meeting of the Berkshire Hunt was held this morning at the Lenox Club. Society people turned out in force to see the riders, and the run that followed was brilliant in dash and daring. A course of over six miles was taken to the hounds. There were only two controls and the whole body of riders was in at the kill. Those who followed the hounds were Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. David T. Dana, Miss Helen L. Alexandre, David T. Dana, Frederic Bull, Giraud Foster, Harold Sidway, Malcolm D. Sloane, George E. Turnure, Samuel Frothingham and Herbert B. Shaw. Noticed at the meet were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Reginald Sturgis, Miss Sophia Furniss, Mrs. John E. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Richard C. Dixey, Miss Rosamond Dixey and Grenville L. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Farrel, jr., of Ansonia, Conn., are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert MacLay have arrived from Hempstead, Long Island.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 29.—The weekly Saturday evening dance at the Swimming Club to-night was one of the largest of the summer. Prior to the dancing dinners were given at the club by Mrs. Charles B. Wright, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. C. F. Ostrander and William Wright.

The golf tournament to-day at Kebo was won by W. Frew, with Dr. J. A. Furfey second and Gifford A. Cochran, of New York, third.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield gave a large dinner and dance for the younger set at the Louisburg on Friday evening. The dance was for those who have not as yet come out, and was a most enjoyable affair.

GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Japanese Ambassador at Sagamore Hill on a Diplomatic Mission.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 29.—Baron Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was the most important visitor to President Roosevelt to-day. The baron came on the morning train and remained with the President until noon. He said he had come to see the President on a diplomatic mission, and as a result a number of changes of minor importance might be expected shortly. Just what these changes are to be the Ambassador did not say. The announcement, he remarked, would be made in Washington soon. Baron Takahira said that the officers and sailors of the American battleship fleet would receive a royal welcome when they reached Japan in October.

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Willet M. Hayes, and Herbert Myrick, editor of "The American Agriculturist," were received by the President. They talked with him on matters connected with Mr. Roosevelt's plans for the uplifting of the farmers of the country.

DR. HELLERUNG MADE A KNIGHT.

King Frederick Confers Decoration on Two Danish-Americans.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.—Dr. Max H. Hertz, of Chicago, Dr. Axel Hellerung, of New York, and Halvor Jacobsen, of San Francisco, were received in audience to-day by King Frederick, who conferred on Messrs. Hellerung and Jacobsen the Order of Knight of Dannebrog, with which Dr. Hertz had previously been decorated. Later the visitors dined with his majesty, who expressed pleasure at meeting Danes who had become American citizens and still retained their love for the mother country. Referring to the recent Danish-American gathering in Denmark, the King said he hoped it would become an annual affair.

The visitors were also entertained at luncheon at the Royal Yacht Club. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American Minister to Denmark, and a large number of Danish-Americans and Danes interested in America attended.

A WEDDING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Miss Margaret D. Chipman, of Washington, and Joseph A. Warren, a lawyer of New York, were married by the Rev. S. Singleton, of the Catholic Church of the Gesu, at the Hotel Walton this afternoon. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Chipman, arrived in Philadelphia y