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AMERICAN—2:15—Lucia—8:15—Cavalleria and I Pagliacci.
ASTOR—2:30—8:30—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:20—The Devil.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—All for a Girl.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—2:20—8:20—Algeria.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Mimic World.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
CRITERION—2:15—8—Fluffy Ruffles.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—The Thief.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Devil.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Mollusc.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days and Battle in the Skies.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Call of the North.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Girls of Gottenberg.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Wildfire.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—Love Watches.
LYRIC—2:20—8:15—Glorious Betsy.
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SAVOY—2:15—8:15—Diana of Dobson's.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Regeneration.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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.—A hurricane which swept over Turk's and Caicos islands caused the loss of many lives and great damage to property. ==== Ten thousand Catholics received the blessing at the hands of the Papal Legate at Albert Hall; there was much confusion owing to the lack of proper arrangements to handle the great crowd. ==== Tolstoy's birthday was celebrated in all parts of Russia; there were no disorders, the authorities having relaxed their stringent regulations. ==== The German Emperor did not enter French territory, but thanked the officials for their preparations to receive him; in a speech at Colmar he assured Alsatians that they might develop their country in peace.

DOMESTIC.—William H. Taft may make three speaking trips, visiting points in the West, South and East. ==== William H. Taft and William J. Bryan have accepted invitations to a dinner to be held in Chicago on October 7. ==== Orville Wright again made a new aeroplane record at Fort Myer, Virginia, remaining in flight 1 hour 10 minutes and 26 seconds. ==== One man was killed and several persons were injured in an explosion at a dye house in Syracuse. ==== W. J. Bryan spoke at various points on his trip through Ohio to West Virginia. ==== Dr. Brashear, the Pittsburg astronomer, said that the present sun spots would be harmless to the earth beyond some magnetic disturbances, including interference with wireless telegraphy. ==== Harry K. Thaw did not appear at his bankruptcy hearing in Pittsburg. ==== The Lincoln League of Jefferson and Lewis counties unanimously indorsed Governor Hughes at Watertown, N. Y. ==== A theft of $30,000 worth of bonds was reported in Boston. ==== The Berkshire Hunt gave its annual ball at Lenox, Mass. ==== Forest fires broke out afresh in Minnesota, rendering several thousand persons homeless.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ==== Ex-Judge Herrick was most talked of as a nominee for Governor by conservative Democrats here. ==== The motorman of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train that ran into a "dead" train was killed and forty persons were injured. ==== August Belmont said he would send more horses abroad to make it easier for the smaller breeders here to get along under the changed conditions. ==== Great enthusiasm was manifested at the first meeting of the Charles E. Hughes Club. ==== The mother of a Harrison (N. J.) priest, in trying to break her son's will, accused Bishop O'Connor of using undue influence in being made the sole beneficiary. ==== G. T. Kirby, member of the advisory committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, issued a pamphlet giving his views of the treatment of the American Olympic athletes by the British officials. ==== Justice Gerard attacked the Public Service Commission and the Corporation Counsel because of their inactivity regarding the Eleventh avenue tracks. ==== The Association of Theatrical Managers decided to make war again on the ticket speculators.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day and to-morrow: Fair; light, variable winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 61.

NEGRO VOTES NOT WANTED.

Colonel Watterson's appeal to Mr. Bryan "to "shape his speeches on the tour of the close "states so as to draw the negroes from their "alliance with the Republican party" will hardly meet with a favorable response from that resourceful politician. Mr. Bryan is willing enough to carry water on both shoulders. He makes a speech one day to prove that he is a strict construction state rights Jeffersonian, and the next day he propounds some scheme of pure state socialism like government control of all production and government regulation of the prices at which products are to be sold at every cross-roads from Maine to California. On Labor Day he blandly suggested that the labor problem could be solved by having the federal government determine just what compensation everybody was entitled to for his services. Twenty-four hours later he delivered an address on "The State and the Nation," in which he reverted to anti-centralization and individualism, and held that the rights of the states must be preserved as the surest bulwark against anti-Jeffersonian tendencies. Mr. Bryan can indulge in as many contradictions as he sees fit so long as he sticks to the field of academic politics. Most Democrats do not know or care whether he is Jeffersonian or anti-Jeffersonian.

But if it comes to a practical issue like the Democratic party's treatment of the negro contradictions become embarrassing. They buzz and sting like a nestful of hornets. We do not believe that Mr. Bryan will venture to open the door of hope to the Colored Brother, as Colonel Watterson wants him to do and as he might like to do himself, for the simple reason that he dares not offend the Southern wing of the Democracy, which, when all is said, dominates the practical policy of the party. Mr. Bryan knows that the South would turn and rend him if he offended its race prejudices; for it values his success and the success of the party in the nation as nothing compared with the maintenance of the barrier which it has set up against the negro. "The Charleston News and Courier" undoubtedly reflects the opinion of the Solid South when it says that Democratic victory this year would be much too dearly purchased if it should be achieved with the aid of the negro vote at the North. Here is its warning to Colonel Watterson and the other advocates of the Open Door:

However much we wish Mr. Bryan's election over Judge Taft, we hope that the negroes will continue in their hidebound advocacy of the Republican party and all its works. We believe that they will with practical unanimity support the Republican nominees as usual, and we can think of no result which would be more salutary for the Southern Democracy, much as that course on their part might injure the chances of Mr. Bryan. Should a large proportion of the negroes vote the Democratic ticket and help to elect it the Democratic administration would be placed under obligations to them which it could not easily ignore, and gradually a policy of deference to the black voters would be adopted. This policy in time would extend across the Northern border to the South, and our political affairs would inevitably be infected by the polluting influence of negro participation in them.

The South will not countenance a policy which might in time compel it to treat the colored man as a voter entitled to the same rights and privileges as other voters. It aims at his exclusion from the suffrage at the North as well as at the South. It will not accept his support on any terms, even when the prize involved is the Presidency. It will continue to wage war upon him as a voter and a citizen even if he foolishly offers it his assistance this year in recapturing the federal administration.

THE PARTY'S RECORD.

The speech of Governor Hughes at the Richmond County fair on Thursday was an impressive review of the achievements of the Republican party in this state in the last few years, and a declaration of its spirit and intentions as he understands them to be. Its record is so strong that the Governor was moved to say of it: "In this state in the last few years it has "done more to make good its policies than has "been done by anybody else, with all the wealth "of opportunity, in this broad land. It not only "promises, but it performs."

The Governor dwelt only upon those larger achievements which will be of permanent value to the people of the state, such as the steps for the preservation of its natural resources for the benefit of the whole people and the prevention of their exploitation by the few. Forest preservation was begun under Republican auspices several years ago, and it has been carried steadily forward ever since. Governor Hughes himself initiated the movement for the conservation of the state's water power. The magnitude of this step in the public interest is hardly yet fully appreciated, but, as the Governor says, "a generation hence that will be regarded as the most important development in "connection with the present administration of "state affairs." For with the development of the means of transmitting electricity water power will come to be more and more important to the industries of the state, and those who control water power will exercise a dominating influence over its affairs.

The Governor points very properly to the enactment of the law ending the bank receivership abuses as one of the great achievements of the party. Here again a special privilege, belonging in this instance to the political hangers on, was done away with for the benefit of the depositors of banks generally. And, though Mr. Hughes does not mention it, the public service legislation was another example of the recent policies of the party which meet with general and hearty approval. It was passed in the interests of the people generally to secure for them by the assertion of state authority fair treatment from the corporations and an adequate service from them at a reasonable price.

The law regarding campaign contributions was another piece of remedial legislation passed to put an end to possible abuses, and by securing publicity to prevent corrupt bargaining between political parties and wealthy contributors whereby officials supposed to represent the people passed into the service of special interests.

It is a notable and brilliant record, the mere reading of which shows that the party has served the people well. It has not only promised, but it has performed. There are no grave omissions from it. Practically every important question that has been before the people of the country has received consideration in this state. The preservation of natural resources for the whole people, the regulation of public service corporations, the purification of elections and the prevention of corrupt practices all have been attended to. What remains to be done is the putting of more democracy into the political parties. It is one of the newer problems of the country which has only recently attracted attention in this state, being brought before the public with greater force than ever before by the discussion over Governor Hughes's own renomination. To the answer of that problem the Governor's next administration will be especially addressed. He is pledged to the policy of making the parties exist for the people, and the officials serve first of all the people, to whom they will be directly responsible, just as the state's forests and water rights are now reserved from exploitation and the public interest in those things that are affected with a public interest is now jealously protected. Of this coming reform the Governor says:

Now we propose that every obstacle in the way of the free expression of the popular will, within parties as well as in general elections, shall be done away with. Leadership must justify itself by its skill, its ability, its patriotism, its unselfish devotion to the cause which it espouses. Leadership having that object need have no fear; but, on the other hand, the widest expression of the will of the voters of a party is essential to keep that party straight; just as the widest expression of the will of citizens generally, after public discussion, is necessary for the proper administration of the government.

THE CONGO TREATY.

The Belgian Senate has agreed with the Belgian Chamber of Deputies concerning the Congo. It has ratified the treaty of annexation, but has declined to make the kingdom wholly and unconditionally responsible for the financial affairs of the colony. Thus the treaty becomes, with the King's signature, effective, and another stage in the history of African exploitation is completed. Incidentally, a unique performance in international transactions is to be recorded. Hitherto the King of the Belgians and the sovereign of the Independent State of Congo have been royal peers. But now the same individual in the one capacity causes his own complete abdication in the other capacity. Leopold of Belgium makes a treaty which practically causes Leopold of the Congo to cease to exist, and the treaty which was negotiated and is made between two equal sovereign powers is left to only one of them to enforce, the other party to it going out of existence!

Under this treaty Belgium takes over as a colonial possession the whole Congo State, including the Crown domain with all its assets, the reserve of the Crown domain, amounting to $1,300,000 a year; some $330,000 of corporate stock in Congo concessions, and properties on the Riviera and elsewhere valued at $750,000. In return it binds itself to respect the rights of the holders of the enormous concessions which were granted by the sovereign just before he negotiated this treaty, to pay large life subsidies to Prince Albert and Princess Clementina and some minor ones, and in the course of fifteen years the sum of $10,000,000 to the King or his successors, to spend $9,100,000 on public works in Belgium, and to assume responsibility for the liabilities of the Congo, excepting interest on the Congo debt of $22,800,000, for which for the present it disclaims accountability. Apparently, there will be, as a result of this treaty, a contribution to the Belgian budget of about $1,350,000 a year, and a charge against it of $6,500,000 a year, besides the interest on the Congo debt, for which no provision is as yet made.

Evidently there is reason for the heavy hearted misgivings with which many thoughtful Belgians regard the assumption of such a burden. The world will hope that the burden will be borne successfully and that it will soon be lightened through the increasing prosperity of the Congo State under a more enlightened and humane administration than that which it has thus far had. The contrast between the Congo and, for example, British Nigeria is highly instructive. Nigeria is not one-tenth as large as the Congo in area and has not been under exploitation as long. Yet the yearly exports of Nigeria are $15,750,000 to the Congo's $10,625,000, and—far more significant still—the imports of Nigeria are also about $15,750,000, while those of the Congo are only $4,000,000. That is to say, Nigeria is being so civilized that the natives make large purchases of European supplies, while the neglected and oppressed creatures in the Congo purchase almost nothing.

If the Belgian colony can be put upon anything like the same basis of progress, prosperity and civilization as the British colony, it may become a source of profit instead of expense to its owner. That, however, is a matter which chiefly concerns Belgium alone. What does directly and strongly concern the rest of the world is that, whether pecuniary profit or loss results, the Congo State shall be redeemed from the reproach of savagery and shall be administered with due respect for humanity and civilization.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson had one experience in 1896 in running on a Presidential ticket with William J. Bryan, and is disposed to congratulate himself that it has never fallen to his lot to have another. Mr. Watson likes to talk, and notices with displeasure Mr. Bryan's growing habit of monopolizing the talking for any cause with which he associates himself. Says the Populist candidate for President in a recent issue of "The Jeffersonian":

At Bryan's notification Mr. Kern was allowed to be present, but was not allowed to speak. Bryan monopolized the talk. Then at Kern's notification Bryan allowed Kern to be present and actually allowed him to speak a very short piece—after which Bryan took possession of the stage and monopolized the talk. Modest man, Bryan is. Not at all greedy of attention, applause, limelight, advertisement. Poor Kern! How he must have envied James Sherman and Judge Sam Williams, who were the heroes of their own nominations, with no Bryan to butt in.

There would never be limelight enough to go around if Mr. Bryan and Mr. Watson were to become colleagues again in any political enterprise. There is no longer room enough on the same political platform for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst. Fortunately, there is no limelight trust in politics as there is in theatricals, and the enemies of monopoly cannot be prevented from engaging in competition. Mr. Watson, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Hisgen and Mr. John Temple Graves can be depended upon to see that Mr. Bryan does not absorb more than 49 per cent of the focal space on the Populist-radical side of the national platform.

ALCOHOL FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Whether internal combustion engines now operated with gasolene can be made to work equally well with alcohol is a question which has been much discussed since the enactment of the law exempting from tax spirits used for industrial purposes. Conflicting opinions have been expressed, but a possible way of reconciling them is suggested in "The Engineering Magazine" by Thomas L. White, who in a previous issue of the same periodical described a cheap method of manufacturing alcohol. Mr. White there described a new Swedish process, utilizing peat, which, in his judgment, would make it possible to market alcohol at a profit for five cents a gallon.

The efficiency of alcohol in the development of power must depend a good deal on the type of engine in which it is used. Most of the encouragement obtained from recent experiments was secured with a heavy stationary engine, suited to farm work. It had a relatively long stroke, and the revolutions did not exceed a hundred to the minute. The motor of an automobile presents different conditions. Its piston has a short play, and often makes 2,000 complete journeys to the minute. Obviously, swift combustion in the cylinder is essential to efficiency and economy in such an engine, and that is where alcohol has proved more or less of a disappointment. Mr. White declares with emphasis that the faults can be corrected by the addition of some other highly inflammable material. What the French call "alcool carbure," for instance, is a mixture of alcohol and benzol. The compound is open to two objections, however. It is said to leave a deposit of soot in the cylinder and valves, and it is pretty expensive. In order to get quick action as much as 50 per cent of benzol is sometimes employed, and the supply of this second member of the partnership is rather limited. Benzol, also called benzene, is a coal tar derivative, whereas benzine, with which it is erroneously confounded, and gasolene are petroleum distillates. According to Herr Fehrmann, a high German authority on alcohol engines, better results attend the use of acetylene in place of benzol. Acetylene leaves no soot, he says, and Mr. White declares that it develops more heat and greatly facilitates the starting of the motor.

How much acetylene is needed the writer for "The Engineering Magazine" fails to say, but it may be presumed that the quantity required would not add greatly to the cost of this "blend." Another point on which further information is desirable is the method by which the acetylene—which is a gas—is added to vapor of alcohol before explosion. Acetylene is produced by wetting calcium carbide, a solid. If a reasonably simple bit of apparatus, conveniently placed under an automobile, will serve the purpose, Mr. White's recommendation will deserve careful consideration.

Since the discovery of a cheap source of acetylene in this country, ten or twelve years ago, the gas has been employed extensivly either alone as an illuminant or to enrich water gas. Apparently it can be produced in unlimited quantities, and if it can be used for the development of power it will have a new claim to popular favor. It would be a clever stroke of policy for the men who are now engaged in manufacturing calcium carbide to examine Mr. White's statements, and determine what further steps are necessary to open up a fresh market for their product. The matter will doubtless receive the attention of the makers of stationary gas engines, and the builders of automobiles also. If, without any change in construction, their machines will prove equally well adapted to the use of two kinds of fuel as dissimilar as alcohol and gasolene, it ought to be for their interest to learn and promulgate the fact. More than one shrewd judge expects a diminution in the world's supply of gasolene before many years, in spite of its present low price. A satisfactory demonstration that the faults of alcohol can be overcome easily would, moreover, give a new stimulus to projects for its manufacture.

"Fingey, Long Pat & Co. Dealers in Machine Made Harmony."

Two United States marines are reported to have been ejected from a Boston theatre because they persisted in standing up while "The Star Spangled Banner" was being played. Strange that the two who did the proper thing should have been punished, while all the rest who did the wrong thing were permitted to remain in the seats which they dishonored.

The British Trade Union Congress wants all British workmen put under the foreign enlistment act, so as to make it a penal offence for one of them to seek work in another country, or even in a British colony, if there happens to be a strike in progress there. At that rate the freedom of the individual would certainly be advancing by leaps and bounds!

In short, the chief question between Messrs. Bryan and Taft is which must be considered the true Crown Prince or expectant Roosevelt II, and which the impostor.—Charlotte Observer.

So far the Bryan claim has been supported by only the flimsiest circumstantial evidence.

Acting Mayor Patrick Francis McGowan, organization Democrat, joins the ranks of outspoken admirers of Governor Hughes. He "takes the greatest pleasure in introducing the "best Governor the State of New York has had "in many and many a day." Next!

Reformer Murphy will probably postpone all efforts to purify Brooklyn until after the election of a Mayor who will aid him by the use of patronage in making that borough as good as Manhattan is.

We are not disposed to criticise Governor Haskell's campaign poetry. Still, we believe his checks on the campaign fund will prove the most effective literature.—Houston Post.

Are we to infer that the champions of the cause of the People have more faith in the coin that jingles than they have in heaven-born words which breathe, burn and flow in irresistible rhythm? As a vote maker we should not hesitate to stake one of Governor Haskell's unique campaign poems against even the monumental Bryan fund which "The Post" has raised among the Democratic officeholders in Texas.

The assertion that the Public Service commissions act is unconstitutional because of its title is too fine spun a technicality for the public to have much patience with.

The Republican party makes appeal to public confidence as the most important political agency for conservation and for progress. By virtue of its achievements, its leadership and its aims it stands forth as an efficient instrument for strong and capable administration, as a safeguard of stability and of the prosperity which depends upon stability, and as an unrivalled power for the correction of abuses. It stands in striking contrast to the record of vacillation and ineptitude presented by the chief opposing party. That opposing party proffers a candidacy which is at once a monument and a guidepost. It memoralizes the fallacies and unsafe policies we are asked to forget, and it points the way to business uncertainty and to the impairment of the confidence which is the security of industry and trade.—Governor Hughes, at Youngstown, Ohio.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Under the headline "Cupid, Mortar and Pestle" the St. Louis papers are telling a serio-comic story in which a woman druggist of that city and her husband, also a druggist, play the chief parts. The young woman was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in the class of '04. The couple ran competing drug stores four blocks apart in St. Louis, and while the rivalry was sharp, it was friendly also, and stimulated business. Then, says the story, "a cloud arose and darkened the business scene. Cupid was driven out of the mortar and the woman sued her husband for divorce. When the papers were to be served he was too ill to receive them, and by a strange caprice of fate the physicians in attendance sent his prescription to the woman's drug shop to be compounded. Whether she was prompted by the ethics of her profession or by the temporarily dislodged Cupid no one knows, but the prescription was carefully put up for the young husband to give him strength for the impending contest."

"I hear you is out of a job, Willie?"
"Yes. I may be a little too sensitive, but when the boss sez 'Git to blazes out of here before I kick you out,' then I got mad and resigned me position."—Illustrated Bits.

Following out a plan of Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, the music at the funerals of priests in the future will consist of Gregorian chants, sung by other clergymen. Fifty priests of the archdiocese have begun rehearsals of the music. The movement is in accord with a message from the Vatican, some time ago, in which the Pope expressed the wish that Gregorian chants be used whenever possible.

Blox—A red flag is always a sign of danger or an auction.
Knox—Why the distinction?—Chicago News.

If the Crimean War led to the introduction of the cigarette into England, another war—the war of the Crusades—may be said to have introduced another article, which, from the strictly hygienic point of view, writes a correspondent of "The London Chronicle," is almost as dangerous and quite as objectionable. The Crusaders are said to have brought home with them the bolster, and, according to Dr. Cantile, their wives, in ignorance of the only rational way of using the article (i. e., lengthwise as a support for the back of a person when lying on his side) and not knowing what else to do with it, put the bolster where it is still found on the beds of those who have not learned the wisdom of discarding it altogether—under the pillow.

"That brother-in-law of yours seems to have a pretty good opinion of himself."
"I would hardly put it in as mild a form as that. He is thoroughly Bernard Shawed."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A North Bend (Ore.) man, after he gets out of the hospital in that town, can probably make a good living by exhibiting himself as the champion human ostrich. According to reports from North Bend the following articles were removed from his stomach: Five rifle balls, three jack knives, four door keys, seventeen horseshoe nails, four sixpenny nails, one fishhook, one end of jointed rod, one plate from a jack knife handle, fifteen dimes, three nickels and four ounces of glass. The inventory, says a dispatch, is vouched for by the physician who removed the collection. In explanation of how he came to turn his interior into a small junk shop, the patient said that twenty-five years ago finding some glass and nails in a cow's stomach he decided to see how the diet would affect a human being. Now he knows.

"Let principle take the place of inspiration!" thundered one worker for the uplift.
"Wouldn't do for me at all," declared the press humorist. "When I haven't an idea for a joke, I have to steal."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To the many honors already accorded Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, neurologist, poet, essayist and novelist, has just been added that of a foreign fellowship in the Royal Society of England. The election is one of the choicest distinctions to which a scientist can aspire, and it has fallen to the lot of only three other Americans now living—Alexander Agassiz, naturalist, and George W. Hill and Simon Newcomb, astronomers. The Royal Society of England is the oldest and most renowned scientific body, except the French Academy of Sciences, in the world. It was organized in 1645, and every great English scientist has been a member of it. Benjamin Franklin was the first American member.

If you want a thing well done, don't do it yourself, in spite of what the proverb says. If you really want it well done, hire an expert. If you try to do it yourself you are pretty sure to botch it.—Somerville Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S "BOYISHNESS."

From The Baltimore Sun (Dem.).

A dispatch from Oyster Bay states that the tent which the President will take to Africa when he goes on his big game expedition was set up on the lawn of Mr. Roosevelt's home, Sagamore Hill, last Monday. That day the President, according to the dispatch, "played about it like a boy, tightening ropes here and there and arranging the folds to the best advantage." This description gives a glimpse of Mr. Roosevelt in one of the most attractive phases of his personality. He is an enthusiast in all matters in which he is interested, and he has all the buoyancy of youth. The President is fifty years young. It is a great thing for a man who has rounded the half-century milepost to feel that he has not outlived the enthusiasm of his earlier years. The picture of the President "playing about the tent like a boy" is a thoroughly natural one. Some men were born old. They were never boys in spirit. Mr. Roosevelt has never outgrown his boyishness. We can easily imagine him at seventy years of age "playing about a tent" or engaging in recreations with an interest as eager and a spirit as youthful as he displays now in his various diversions. We suspect the President will never get as old as his years. Fortunate is the man who never loses his interest in life, never feels that life is not worth living, who always keeps in touch with youth and is neither ashamed nor disinclined to "play about his tent like a boy."

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

King Edward has conferred a knight commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on George Head Barclay for his services as British Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople during the recent Turkish crisis. Sir George Barclay, who has been promoted within the last three weeks to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia, married Miss Eleanor Chapman, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Chapman, of East 31st street, a granddaughter of Mrs. John Jay and a niece of Colonel William Jay. She now becomes, through her husband's knighthood, Lady Barclay.

A garden party for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital will be held to-day at Tranquillity, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weekes, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Some of those actively interested in the affair who will have charge of tables and booths are Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. J. H. Sears, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the President; Miss Christine and Miss Margaret Roosevelt, daughters of W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, daughter of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. Among the features of the benefit will be a rose dance by Miss Margaret and Miss Louise Trevor, Miss Ann Rogers and Miss Margaret Bowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will return to town from Newport to-day or to-morrow, and open their house in East 55th street for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton will go to their country place at Table Rock, near Sterlington, N. Y., within the next few days, for several weeks.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who has been abroad since April, has sailed for New York, and is due here on Thursday.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, her little boy and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Miss Webb are booked to sail from Southampton for New York to-day in the Mauretania. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French, have been staying for the last few days with General Lord Cheylesmore and Lady Cheylesmore at Hughenden Manor, in Buckinghamshire.

Among those who arrived from abroad yesterday in the Lusitania were August Belmont, General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and Miss Cornelia Bryce, who will spend the fall at their country place at Roslyn, Long Island; Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, the latter having been abroad since March; Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark and Miss Bigelow.

Mrs. William H. Tailer, who spent the summer at Saratoga, has returned to town and is at the St. Regis for a few days before opening her house, No. 30 East 55th street, for the season.

Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn are expected to return to-day from their Western trip. They will spend the fall at their country place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Colonel John Jacob Astor has arrived in Paris from Tunis, and is at the Ritz. Mrs. Astor is now in England. They probably will return to New York the latter part of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, who were the guests for a few days of Colonel and Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey intend to spend the next few weeks at the Virginia Hot Springs. They have been at their country place at Bellport, Long Island, since early in the spring.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Sept. 11.—Arriving to-night at the Hotel Aspinwall was a large party for the Berkshire Hunt ball and the races to-morrow. Those who registered included Mrs. John Rutherford, Mrs. Frank S. Jones, Mrs. Roland H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simmons, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Welles J. Best and Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Margaret Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Saportas, of New York; Mrs. C. S. Bird, the Misses Irene and Edith Bird, of East Walpole, Mass.; Mrs. William Thaw, jr., of Pittsburg; Mrs. James Brown, Miss A. S. Brown, of Newport, and A. B. Agnew, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George L. Reeves.

Miss Adele Colgate is a guest of Mrs. David Turner Dana for the week end.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop has Mrs. Eugene Schuyler as her guest at Ethelwyne.

Richard Goodman and the Misses Goodman entertained at luncheon to-day at Yokun Cottage for Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, who is a guest of Mrs. John Sloane at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop gave a dinner dance to-night at Wieka, in Pittsfield, for their daughter, Miss Jessica Bishop, and members of the house party.

Miss Nina Gaither, of Baltimore, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are entertaining for the week end Miss Catharine Steward, Miss Ellen Rogers, Orme Wilson, jr., Frederic Frelinghuysen, Orson D. Munn and T. H. Powers Farr.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 11.—Several more of the cottagers departed to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters have returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin have gone to New Rochelle for the autumn season, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray have gone to Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden have returned to New York.

There was little entertaining to-day. Professor Agassiz and Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave dinners at home, while Mrs. Elisha Dyer gave a dinner at the Clambake Club.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe will observe their wedding anniversary to-morrow by entertaining a number of their friends with a dinner in the evening.

Mrs. Frederic Pearson and Miss Pearson are soon to return from Bar Harbor for the fall season in Newport.

Mrs. William Storrs Wells will remain in Newport this year until the middle of next month. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone is also to remain late this season.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde, of Bryn Mawr, has taken the De Rham cottage on Bellevue avenue for another season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from a short yachting trip.

Lord Athlumney and the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, of England, are guests of Morton F. Plant on board his yacht, the Orlando. They were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives have gone to Lenox for a visit. Center Hitchcock has gone to New York and Mrs. G. M. Hutton has gone to Baltimore.

Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived to-day for the late season.

THE BERKSHIRE HUNT BALL.

Many Well Known Persons Attend Affair at Lenox.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 11.—The Berkshire Hunt gave a ball in Assembly Hall to-night. It was held on the eve of the Berkshire Hunt races, which are the leading affair of the Lenox autumn season, and there are gathered in Lenox many representative people of Newport, Bar Harbor and other resorts. The decorations were elaborate.

Mrs. Girard Foster, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and Mrs. David T. Dana, wives of the officials of the hunt, received. In magnificent costumes the women of the ball were presented to the receiving committee. Active members of the hunt wore pink silk coats and breeches, black silk hose and pumps. Associate members of the hunt were designated by a sash of red and green across the shirt front.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner of forty covers at Spring Lawn for members of her house party. Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana, also entertained, having twenty at their tables. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and others gave dinners, which gave a late opening for the dance. It was 10:30 o'clock when the receiving party took their places and the guests began to arrive. Soon afterward the Hotel Aspinwall orchestra, which played for the reception, began its dance programme.

There were two hundred at supper, which was served at handsomely decorated tables. The shades for the candelabra were in hunt colors, and the ices were served in souvenir boxes of the hunt colors.

At the ball were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, with their house party; Miss Catherine Seward, Miss Ellen Rogers, Orme Wilson, jr., Frederic Frelinghuysen, Orson D. Munn, T. H. Powers Farr, jr., Miss Helen Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, with their house party, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Asher Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, with their house party, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, Mrs. Austin Jenkins, Lawrence Remiar, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, with their house party, Kenneth Budd, F. B. Hoffman, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bull, with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin and Gordon Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Malcolm D. Sloane, Miss Shotter, Miss Isabel Shotter, Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck, Miss Aleid Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Meta Mackay, Mrs. John C. Peters, Mrs. Alden McSherry, Miss Katherine McSherry, Mrs. Franklin Stickney, Miss Ellen Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Rutherford, Dr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Miss Emily Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Miss F. Cottenet, Marshall R. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Miss Jessica Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury, J. Watson Webb, Edward Cross, Charles Morgan, C. S. Bird, jr., David Dows, Miss Adele Colgate, Miss Nora Iasigi, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Miss Georgiana Sargent, Miss Anna B. Shaw, Miss Adele Kneeland, Van Ness Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Griswold, Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes, James Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Mildred Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Livingston Lee, Major and Mrs. Frank C. Grugan, Miss Emily Grugan, Miss Gladys Bloodgood, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Herbert Townsend, Fred H. Von Stade, Singleton Van Schaick, Miss Furniss, Miss Josephine Ogden, Lady Augusta Fane, Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, Miss Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhees, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Duval, Miss Duval, Mrs. Frederic G. Swan, Mrs. Paul Bayne, S. H. Warren, jr., Mrs. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Gilder, George Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Robb De P. Tytus, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dalzell, Alfred Maclay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Herbert B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Woodward, Miss Helen Woodward, Charles Lanier, Miss Mabel Choate and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Spoor.

A WEDDING.

New London, N. H., Sept. 11.—On the lawn at Fifield Farm, the summer home in this town of S. N. D. North, of Washington, director of the United States census, Mr. North's daughter, Eloise Comstock North, and Dr. Horace Howard Jenks, of Philadelphia, were married at noon to-day. Only the family and a few guests were present. The Rev. H. W. Foote, of Ann Arbor, Mich., officiated.

CARRIED OFF MR. ROOSEVELT'S HAT.

Mr. Cocks Left President's Shoes for Mr. Taft, but Took Headgear.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 11.—No official callers were received at Sagamore Hill to-day, and President Roosevelt had a day of uninterrupted quiet. Congressman W. W. Cocks, of Westbury, Long Island, made a short visit to the executive offices to-day. It was not politics which brought him here this time, as the Congressman explained, his mission being to restore the President's broad-brimmed black felt hat, which he had taken by mistake from its hook at Sagamore Hill last Tuesday, when he was there with other political leaders of the vicinity for a conference with the President.

The Congressman said he had taken the hat from those which hung in a row on a rack, supposing it to be his. He was chagrined later to learn that it really belonged to the President and that he had been wearing it for three days. He informed the secretary that he had come to return Mr. Roosevelt's hat because, while he felt honored to wear the Chief Executive's headpiece, he did not want to take advantage of the President, who would get the worst of the bargain. Sagamore Hill was informed by telephone that the President's hat had been returned and that Congressman Cocks was awaiting to have his returned to him.

THE HUGHES VICTORY.

CASE RESTS UPON HIS RECORD.

From The Washington Star.

Governor Hughes's case rests upon his record. This has secured him the respect of all the independent voters and of many Democrats. The strongest men in his own party are for him. If he cannot be elected no man carrying the Republican standard can.

TIME TO STOP WRANGLING.

From The New York Globe.

It is high time to cease futile wrangling and to begin to do everything possible to close the party's ranks. Nobody but Hughes is possible—this is plainly written on the situation, and yesterday's primaries further confirm this opinion.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is not the enrolled voter of one party or the other who will decide this year's political struggle, but rather the man who stands ready to go Republican or Democratic, according to the treatment meted out to Governor Hughes by his own party convention.

EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRACY.

From The Watertown Times.

The renomination of Governor Hughes compels the nomination of a strong man by the Democratic party. They must match a giant with a giant if they can find one. Not their own inclination but the character and power of Governor Hughes forces them to do this.

MR. PARSONS'S EXAMPLE.

From The New York Evening Mail.

Herbert Parsons is entitled to highest praise for his prompt acceptance of the popular expression in favor of Governor Hughes. His course is precisely what we believed it would be, once he saw clearly the line of party duty; but it is refreshing, nevertheless, to find the head of a powerful political organization willing to surrender his own ideas in deference to the apparent will of the party.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

From The Utica Observer (Dem.).

The sentiment in regard to the renomination of Governor Hughes is a Republican affair only in a restricted sense. In its broader interpretation it is an index of a feeling that is common to both parties—a feeling that the bosses have gone far enough and that it is time that they should be checked. The powers and privileges which they have arrogated to themselves belong to the whole people and should be restored. The demand for the renomination of Governor Hughes is simply the Republican expression of a sentiment that is equally strong in the Democratic party, and which is going to make itself felt.

OTHER CANDIDACIES DEAD.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The politicians within the Republican party are against the Governor, and the mass of the Republican and independent voters is for him. This division of sentiment on his candidacy is now precisely what it was before the primaries occurred. The opposition to him has concentrated upon no other candidate, though the state convention is less than a week distant. It can hardly concentrate now. All other candidacies but his have dropped out of sight. We regard the Governor's renomination as assured, in spite of the little efforts of little men to discredit him and to destroy him as a force for the perpetuation of clean and efficient government in this state.

"THE PEOPLE DO RULE."

From The New York Times.

However it may be in Mr. Bryan's part of the country, in this state it is evident that the people do rule. The bosses and the organization bow to the popular will. They did their utmost. They have a good deal of power. But in this case they used it in vain. The demand of the people of the state for the renomination of Mr. Hughes was created by nobody but himself. No organization worked for him. The newspapers, to be sure, have urged his candidacy, but their columns all the time bore testimony to the fact that they advised only what the voters were demanding. The Hughes movement was spontaneous. It originated with the people themselves and expresses their confidence in the Governor as a faithful public servant.