

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

sons, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare have returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Foythe Wickes, who have been with Mr. George Grosvenor Haven at Sunny Croft, have gone to Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and their daughters, who had been in California, have returned East and are now at their villa at Tuxedo for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who are motoring through Switzerland and the North of Italy, have arrived at Bellagio, where they are staying at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge have arrived at Aix-les-Bains, where they are staying at the Grand Hotel.

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SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, Sept. 14.—Another of the Newport summer cottagers swam from Bailey's to Hazard's Beach yesterday. J. De Wolf Cutting, who is known as one of the strongest swimmers in Newport, has been slightly ill for the last few days, and he surprised his friends at Bailey's Beach to-day when he appeared and announced his intention of swimming from one beach to the other. He accomplished the swim of about two miles in fairly good time, and was not accompanied by any of the beach attendants.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason gave their farewell entertainment this evening in the shape of a dinner party for a number of their friends at Newport. Mr. William Payne Thompson also entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. George Henry Wynn and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have announced dinner parties for Wednesday evening.

Miss Annie Leary is to give a reception at Park Gate to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. J. C. Mallory gave a children's party at the Clambeck Club this afternoon in honor of her son, Garrick Mallory, who was celebrating his eleventh birthday.

Fumebok Jones has gone to New York for a few days' visit. Mr. and Mrs. L. Alfred Schmitzer and daughter, of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, have arrived at the Muenchinger King cottage for the fall season.

It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind to remain at The Elms this season until October 15, and Mrs. William B. Leeds is also to remain until the middle of the coming month.

Miss Vera Vane has been slightly ill for the last few days, and she surprised his friends at Bailey's Beach to-day when he appeared and announced his intention of swimming from one beach to the other. He accomplished the swim of about two miles in fairly good time, and was not accompanied by any of the beach attendants.

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IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Lenox, Sept. 14.—There were many departures from Lenox to-day, following the close of the week-end festivities by the Berkshire Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, who have been entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ellis, started for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Sargent Price, Arthur Hopkins and Fenno Hoffman, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bruyn, of Albany, and Mrs. C. P. Wyckoff and Miss Wise, of New York.

After a visit with Mr. and Mrs. John E. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill B. Potts are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Potts at their place at Islip, Long Island.

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MRS. HUBBARD MARRIED AT TORONTO.

Harold Thornton Ellis Weds Widow of the Labrador Explorer.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Toronto, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, the widow of the explorer who lost his life in Labrador, was married this afternoon to Harold Thornton Ellis, only son of the Right Hon. John E. Ellis, Privy Councillor and Member of Parliament, of Wrea & Head, Yorkshire. They met in England, at one of Mrs. Hubbard's lectures on Labrador.

Mr. Ellis, with his father, another sister and his wife, Miss Ellis, of Leicester, arrived here last week. These are the bride's family, were the only witnesses of the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. G. W. McCall, of Napanee, the brother-in-law of the bride, at 2 Prince Arthur avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis left here this afternoon for New York. They will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday, and the honeymoon will be spent in motoring through Scotland. They will make their home in Berkshire, England.

THREE TICKET SPECULATORS FINED.

Two Get in Fight in Front of Hippodrome and Third Interferes.

In their eagerness last night to serve a prospective purchaser in front of the Hippodrome, Nathan Smith, of No. 210 West 93d street, and George Betz, of No. 64th street, became involved in a fight. Patrolman Schoenholz, of the East 34th street station, placed the pair under arrest, while the other speculators present denounced his action as an outrage.

Schoenholz and his prisoners were followed to the station house by Max Wolf, who said he lived at Mills Hotel No. 3. Wolf told Lieutenant McEneaney that he wanted to make a complaint against the policeman for pushing him.

"Who is your friend?" asked the lieutenant. "Oh, I'm just a tin horn spec," said Wolf. Patrolman Schoenholz arrested Wolf and made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. All three were taken to the night court, where they were fined \$2 each.

WOULD STOP STREET CELEBRATIONS.

Announcement was made yesterday that committees had been appointed to twenty-seven Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn to stamp out the Italian street celebrations. Catholic pastors started the fight against the celebrations because they believe them a burlesque on the spiritual side of religion. The celebrations, always attended by parades, band music, fireworks, etc., they say, are not in sympathy with the aims of the Church.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER ON MR. TAFT.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS SOUND. From The Boston Herald. Believing that Mr. Taft's theory of reform is of the sort he has defined, the President urges his Catholic churches to stamp out the Italian street celebrations. Catholic pastors started the fight against the celebrations because they believe them a burlesque on the spiritual side of religion. The celebrations, always attended by parades, band music, fireworks, etc., they say, are not in sympathy with the aims of the Church.

PARTY LINES IGNORED.

From The Springfield Republic. That he has deliberately kept his appeal so as to ignore party lines there is no reason to doubt, because Mr. Roosevelt realizes as well as any one that the country is in a state of confusion and that, in view of the reactionary elements in the Republican party, which dislikes himself and his policy, it is essential that he should stand on the regular party lines. The letter, in its non-partisan aspect, is soundly conceived, as well as brilliantly written.

A JARRING BLOW TO BRYAN.

From The Washington Post. It will command the attention and sober attention of voters in every part of the country. It will be especially helpful to Judge Taft's candidacy in the Middle West and the Far West, where the vote beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, where Theodore Roosevelt is all but idolized by the people. It is a jarring blow to Mr. Bryan, but the latter will complain. He fairly brought it on himself when he made the false step of posing publicly as the President's political heir.

FORNICE IN THE APPEAL.

From The Washington Post. It cannot be denied that the President makes a strong plea for Mr. Taft—a plea that will have peculiar influence at this time when Mr. Bryan is proclaiming himself the father and son of "Rooseveltism," and the only person properly fitted to succeed Roosevelt and carry on his work. Although there is nothing in the President's letter directly criticizing Mr. Bryan, the whole document is in effect a repudiation of Mr. Bryan's claim to the regular party lines. The letter, in its non-partisan aspect, is soundly conceived, as well as brilliantly written.

A SPLENDID AND JUST TRIBUTE.

From The Philadelphia Press. The whole letter is a splendid tribute to the frank, outspoken and warm-hearted Roosevelt, who has so bravely and so nobly led the nation in honor and affection. He wants to see him elected President of the United States because he regards him as supremely well fitted for that office. He wants the reform policies of his administration continued, and he feels that the best man to continue them is Mr. Taft. He shares the same views on the reform and furthering of these policies and has been as closely identified with them and as earnestly devoted to them as the President himself. The man is William H. Taft.

DROUGHT AND FLOOD.

The statement is made that within a circle of about a hundred miles radius from the city of Pittsburg the present drought has already inflicted losses amounting to \$20,000,000, and is adding to that sum \$500,000 a day. It is quite possible that these estimates are not materially exaggerated. The damage has been done not merely nor chiefly to crops, but to industrial establishments of many kinds, including mines and coke ovens, involving to some extent practically the entire population.

It is of peculiar interest to recall that only a few months ago there came from the same part of the country reports of disastrous floods, with losses to property and business estimated in the aggregate at many millions; and those reports also, unhappily, were substantially correct. That region, one of the richest in the United States, has alternated between destructive floods and probably still more destructive drought, and there is an ominous and depressing possibility of a repetition of the process in any future year.

Meantime there are those who still resist, on petty, technical and factitious grounds, the attempt to create great forest reserves in the Appalachian Mountain range. It is not, of course, to be pretended that the conservation of forests would prevent heavy rainfall at some seasons or lack of precipitation at others. But it would provide efficient storage facilities to hold a large part of the heavy rainfall in check, lessen the magnitude of the floods and give the water out gradually all through the summer, so that even if the farms were parched with drought the streams would continue to flow and the needs of industry and navigation would be met.

It is probably well within bounds of reason to estimate that a forest system, which for the whole series of Atlantic Coast States would cost less than this one year's floods and drought have cost the Pittsburg district, would have lessened that cost by more than a half and would give the region for all time a large measure of security against such disasters.

When Mr. Root in his Saratoga speech said, "Let us not forget that true reform proceeds, not by overturning or destroying in order to substitute the conjectural future of sanguine 'theory,' he described Bryanism in a striking phrase. Bryan's expedients have no more basis in experience than More's Utopia or Plato's Republic. They are the suggestions of a well-meaning man without practical knowledge or capacity for making the world better than it is; but unless this nation is an experiment station there should be no more disposition to try them than to test Bellamy's 'Looking Backward' or any other 'conjectural future of sanguine theory'."

Mr. Woodruff is reported to have predicted that the renomination of Governor Hughes would result in the biggest slump the Republican party in this state ever experienced. Most of the delegates, however, are of the opinion that his rejection would cause an even greater slump than Mr. Woodruff fears.

"The Columbia State" asks: "How much will Carnegie give to the Republican campaign fund? We don't know, and if he gives as much as the Bryan fund he will still be far from realizing his ambition to die poor.—Charlotte Observer."

The South Carolina faithful have no ambition to die poor—at any rate, not just yet. Moreover, they can contribute to a Bryan campaign fund almost any time.

Consideration of the paramount issue now proposed by the Democracy, "Shall the people rule?" forces the conclusion that the draftsmen of the Democratic platform are to be acquitted of the offence of insulting the intelligence of the American people by a piece of cheap buncombe, only because they have fallen into the confusion which beset the three tailors of Toole's tailor shop when they tried to make a suit for the people of England, and that they think the people do not rule because they do not themselves rule.—Secretary Root's speech.

The keen intellect of the Secretary clearly analyzed the state of mind of Mr. Bryan and his Democratic associates who were making a great to-do over an issue which no one else could see. If the country could look at it through Mr. Bryan's spectacles, it, too, might perceive the dreadful crime against popular sovereignty that he sees: a crime almost equal to the famous crime of '73.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The vintage of 1908 in Lower Austria, according to a report made to the Austrian Wine Commission, promises to be exceptionally good. The report says that uninterrupted warm weather throughout the summer has done much to hasten the ripening of the grapes. In order to give all the grapes the best possible care, the farmer has been obliged to employ a large number of men in the vineyards which were injured by the wine parasite last year. In their rejuvenation, 10,000,000 American vine slips were used. The American slips do not bear in Austria, but at first serve only as a foundation for the native vines. Then they are cared for in hothouses, and after three or four years become fruit bearing.

"Has a summer jilt any commendable traits whatever?" "Yes, she believes in perfect equality. One man's good as another with her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The Edison monolithic house is not a success. Of course, we all take off our hats to Edison as an inventor, but I believe that in this instance he has not introduced a practical thing. This is the opinion of Alfred Tracy, national president of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. 'He may be able to pour a house' in twelve hours, as he says, with his system of forms, but he would be unable to remove the forms in twelve hours, for the cement would not set in that time. Moreover, he casts a solid wall, and every one knows that a solid wall will crack under the weight of a home. He admits moisture, and makes a home unsuitable. He would have to devise some scheme for providing a hollow wall before the invention will ever work out satisfactorily.'"

"Politeness costs nothing," said the man of ready-made wisdom. "I guess," answered Mr. Cumrox, "that you never had any experience with these cats. The friend who answered my politeness by the size of the tip."—Washington Star.

The Panama 10-cent piece is about the size of the American dime, and although it is worth only half as much as the latter coin it may be passed as such in a hurry. A man who recently went to the Isthmus of Panama returned with one of these dimes in his pocket. He gave it to a friend who was a collector of coins. The friend who put it in his pocket, intending to give it to his wife, but gave it by mistake to his grocer in Brooklyn. He discovered the loss two days later and hurried to the grocer to trace it, if he got it. The grocer said: 'Yes, I remember finding that coin in my cash register, and I got rid of it ten minutes after you gave it to me. It is gone now, but I will speak to the woman to whom I gave it.' Six days later the grocer handed the dime back to his owner, with the explanation that the woman gave it to her daughter, who gave it to the ticket agent at the Park Place station of the Brighton Beach line who gave it to a clerk in Manhattan, who gave it to the keeper of a cigar stand, who gave it to a conductor on a Broadway surface car. All the victims had good memories, and the coin was returned along the line to its first American owner.

"You have named the baby Tetanus!" exclaimed the horrified caller. "I think that's what we'll call her. It's the name my husband suggests. I think you will mortify her when she grows to be a young woman. Do you know what 'tetanus' means? It means lockjaw. You must be mistaken about that. He says it means silent, quiet, reserved."—Chicago Tribune.

in case of an emergency, the great harbor fortifications may be manned in part, at least, by national guardsmen. In speaking on this subject Colonel David E. Austen, who, it is reported, will resign the command of the 13th, the largest national guard organization in the country, in order to accept the duties of chief of artillery, said: "The infantryman who is 'ordered to serve with the regulars can easily 'perform all the duties required of him, but it 'takes special knowledge to handle big guns, and this is the result only of long and careful 'training.'"

There will be no glitter and no display in connection with the new office. The chief will be simply the supervising head of a large body of men skilled in the handling of powerful ordnance, whose work can never be mistaken for play and on whose loyal performance of duty the fate of the city may some day depend. The creation of the coast artillery greatly emphasizes the serious purpose of the national guard, and its chief may well be proud of the honor which, after fifty years of service, has been conferred on him.

THE ROOSEVELT HEIR.

Mr. Bryan has lost another legacy suit. Since his nomination as the Democratic candidate for President he has been advancing the rather venturesome claim that he is better entitled to Republican support than the candidate of the Republican party. That candidate, was nominated on the theory that he was the one man in public life best fitted to carry out the policies of President Roosevelt. He was nominated with Mr. Roosevelt's approval and support, and his strength in the national convention was due chiefly to the pressure of sentiment within the party in favor of a continuance through him of the Roosevelt programme. Yet, in spite of this unblemished title to the Roosevelt inheritance, Mr. Bryan, nominated by a convention whose permanent chairman assailed the Roosevelt administration as a calamitous failure, has been trying to make it appear that he, not Mr. Taft, should be recognized as the true heir of the Roosevelt estate and the sole beneficiary of the good will which the present administration enjoys with all classes of voters.

Not since Japhet went in search of a father has so persistent an attempt been made to establish a kinship at once flattering and profitable to the patrimony hunter. According to our valued neighbor, "The New York World," Mr. Bryan has exhibited a highly censurable disregard of legitimate family affiliations, suppressing his natural claim as the heir of the policies of Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Tilden, Cleveland and Parker to pose as the logical successor of Lincoln and Roosevelt. "The World" maintains that a Democratic candidate for President should not disavow his Democratic antecedents and hide his Democratic label. Out of respect for his family tree he should not try to prove to Republicans that he is a better Republican than his Republican opponent. Such a course, moreover, has its pitfalls, for when it comes to proving heirship there are always witnesses whose testimony is final and privileged. President Roosevelt must be presumed to know who is politically his next of kin and the inheritor of his policies, and his emphatic testimony leaves Mr. Bryan in the embarrassing position of a man who has denied his own household without getting a footing in the coveted rival family circle which he aspired to enter. The only competent court has pronounced his credentials spurious.

"President Roosevelt's word on this subject ought to be regarded as conclusive. We agree entirely with 'The World' that Mr. Bryan, 'if he is wise, will accept Mr. Roosevelt's decision as final.' The President ought to know to what extent Mr. Taft sympathizes with him in his aims and views, for they have worked together for years in the closest intimacy. Out of the experience of those years Mr. Roosevelt unhesitatingly proclaims Mr. Taft to be the man best fitted to follow him and continue his work. There is nothing hesitating or perturbed about this designation. Intense conviction and friendly confidence glow in these words:

"The true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses, is the man who steadily perseveres in righting wrongs, in warring against abuses, but whose character and training are such that he never promises what he cannot perform, that he always a little more than makes good what he does promise, and that, while steadily advancing, he never permits himself to be led into foolish excesses which would damage the very cause he champions. In Mr. Taft we have a man who combines all of these qualities to a high degree, and who is, in our public life since the Civil War has surpassed. To a flaming hatred of injustice, to a scorn of all that is base and mean, to a hearty sympathy with the oppressed, to an intense interest in the welfare of his countrymen, and to a kindly generosity of nature which makes him feel that all of his friends and countrymen are, in very truth, his friends, and that all his great qualities are to be spent with lavish freedom in their service. Broad as his sympathies are, there is in him no compromise of principle, no consideration of personal interest, any more than fear for his personal safety, could make him swerve a hair's breadth from the course which he regards as right and in the interest of the whole people."

The Roosevelt policies, the President says, are also the Taft policies, and those who have followed his own leadership will make no mistake in following the leadership of a man so thoroughly fitted to continue what he has begun. Mr. Roosevelt's letter demolishes the plea of the false legacy claimant and leaves no voter in doubt as to who is the rightful Roosevelt heir.

QUEER "HIGHER CRITICISM."

Colonel Watterston, who has always had a weakness for a priori argument, has undertaken to demonstrate from "internal evidence" that the Cleveland article on the campaign of 1908, recently published in "The New York Times" and other newspapers, was spurious. We cannot say that we are greatly impressed with the profundity of the colonel's method. He uses no recondite literary tests such as are resorted to by the pundits who prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare or that Homer's Iliad is only a mosaic of verses passed along from one rhapsodist to another. The colonel has no time for such critical niceties. He seems to think that he can decide intuitively what Mr. Cleveland said and was not capable of thinking and saying. In a recent article in "The Louisville Courier-Journal" this extract from Mr. Cleveland's article was cited as plainly lacking authenticity:

"The South has long taken a stubborn, foolish pride in its enlistment under the Democracy, and has stood like a rock in its partisanship. On its face impossible, cries Colonel Watterston. And why? He answers: It is simply inconceivable that, after the support Mr. Cleveland received from the Southern people, he would have nominated for President the man who had elected President of the United States by the pundits who prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare or that Homer's Iliad is only a mosaic of verses passed along from one rhapsodist to another. The colonel has no time for such critical niceties. He seems to think that he can decide intuitively what Mr. Cleveland said and was not capable of thinking and saying. In a recent article in "The Louisville Courier-Journal" this extract from Mr. Cleveland's article was cited as plainly lacking authenticity:

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has hitherto stood for as it was twice before when he was a candidate, and it is as unfavorable now to his present vagaries. It is as strongly inclined toward the policies of the Republican party as it was when it so earnestly supported McKinley and Roosevelt. Moreover, Republican administrations and legislation in the state have been such as to commend that party to popular support. Mr. Bryan, with his former enemies Messrs. Smith and Nugent as his present guides, philosophers and friends, may woo New Jersey with his advertised incapacity, protesting that he has renounced all the fads and heresies which once made him objectionable to that state, but it is likely to be in vain. New Jersey will prove as constant as he is inconstant.

THE CONVENTION.

The first session of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga was characterized by further evidences of the weakness of the opposition to Governor Hughes. His opponents were not agreed among themselves and had no candidate. They could raise no issue against the Governor except their own personal grievances, and with such grievances, as ex-Governor Black said, the public has no sympathy. In a word, they had no public support, while the Governor's cause has a people behind it—to an extent, and to a degree, as must appear when it