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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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.—The steamer Luckenbach rescued and landed at San Juan, P. R., six men from the schooner Mary B. Judge, of Mobile, after they had drifted starving for six days; the schooner was dismasted in the recent hurricane. ═══ Three overdue fruit steamers, battered by the hurricane, arrived at Jamaica; the wrecks of a schooner and a Norwegian steamer were reported. ═══ Advices from London indicate that many cotton mills in Lancashire will be closed on Monday. ═══ Foreign military observers highly praise the efficiency of the French troops in the recent manœuvres. ═══ German health officials are closely watching the Russian frontier, and say that not a single case of cholera has been reported in Germany. ═══ The mortality in the cholera cases at St. Petersburg increased to more than 50 per cent, about five hundred new cases being reported. ═══ The steamer Æon, from San Francisco for Auckland, was wrecked on Christmas Island; her passengers and the crew, fifty in all, were rescued. ═══ The Interparliamentary Union, in session at Berlin, accepted an invitation to meet in Quebec next year.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Foraker wrote to Mr. Taft, saying that he did not wish to embarrass him, and therefore would not attend the meeting of Republican clubs in Cincinnati on Tuesday; he also issued a statement explaining that the draft for $50,000 sent him by John D. Archbold figured in an unsuccessful newspaper deal and was returned to Mr. Archbold. ═══ It was announced at Chicago that James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, would make campaign trips through Illinois, Indiana and states west of the Mississippi. ═══ Attorney General Bonaparte, at Baltimore, replied to William J. Bryan's charge that trust magnates had been left exempt from prison sentences. ═══ The submarines Tarantula, Viper and Cuttlefish finished twenty-four hour endurance tests in Narragansett Bay. ═══ Smith College for Women was formally opened at Geneva, N. Y.; it is an adjunct of Hobart College.

CITY.—Stocks declined. ═══ The Mauretania came in after a heavy voyage in which she broke a propeller and lay fogbound off the Hook for twenty-four hours. ═══ Representative Waldo, of Brooklyn, said he was not a candidate for renomination. ═══ Blaming Governor Hughes for appointing a Republican to a judicial post, Senator McCarren declared for the nomination of two Democrats for the Supreme Court. ═══ William Jennings Bryan started for New England after declaring himself pleased with his reception here. ═══ Governor Hughes was in conference at Republican national headquarters. ═══ A receiver was appointed for the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and it was said more transfers might be cut off. ═══ The annual report of the Wabash Railroad showed a decline in earnings. ═══ An overdue fruit steamer brought news of havoc wrought by the storm at St. Matthew, Inagua, West Indies. ═══ Changes in the faculty and other departments of Yale were announced.

THE WEATHER.—Fair and cooler to-day and to-morrow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 64.

THE STATE AS LIQUOR DEALER.

A mistaken impression seems to prevail in some quarters of the scope of a recent decision of the federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in an action brought against the South Carolina Dispensary Commission. The state dispensary, after a career of fifteen years more or less clouded by scandal, was disestablished by the Legislature, and a commission was appointed to wind up its affairs. The Legislature voted a sum of $150,000 to be used in liquidating all claims against the liquor monopoly. In closing up the business a dispute arose with a distilling company in Cincinnati, which had furnished whiskeys, and when the commission turned down the claims of the company that concern, fearing that the commission might turn the unexpended balance of the $150,000 back into the state treasury, brought a suit in the federal court to forestall such action. Judge Pritchard granted an injunction and appointed receivers for the dispensary fund. The State of South Carolina, through its Attorney General, contested this order and took an appeal to the federal Circuit Court for the Fourth Circuit. Meanwhile the state Supreme Court had ordered the Dispensary Commission to pay the fund back into the state treasury.

The case seems to have been argued by the Attorney General of South Carolina on the theory that the suit was a suit against a state, and therefore debarred by the eleventh amendment to the federal Constitution. When the Court of Appeals held unanimously that Judge Pritchard was right in intervening to protect the creditor and to prevent the turning back of the unexpended part of the fund into the state treasury, South Carolina felt aggrieved and seemed to think that Calhounism had been once more affronted. But the Circuit Court did not try to upset the doctrine that the state, as such, is unsuable. It was admitted on all hands that if the fund had been turned back into the state treasury before the Cincinnati company brought action there could have been no recovery through the federal courts. But the court held that the commission created to wind up the dispensary was in no sense a part of the ordinary machinery of state government and that it was not exempt from actions brought under the federal jurisdiction. It decided, in fact, that the state was not really a party to the suit. The money had been voted out of the treasury for the purpose of paying certain obligations. It, therefore, constituted a trust subject to the just claims of creditors of the dispensary, and the trustor had no right to step in and defeat a legal adjustment of those claims by pleading its own exemption from similar legal processes.

The decision does not mean that a state cannot set up a liquor monopoly if it desires to do so. Neither does it mean that a state can be sued by citizens of another state. It simply makes the point that the commission appointed to pay the dispensary's debts was not so manifestly discharging a state function as to be entitled to immunity from legal action on behalf of an alien creditor.

PICKWICKIAN ORATORY.

Mr. Bryan appeared at a serious disadvantage at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening because he tried to make good the promises of his agents that he would not "throw a scare into Wall Street." He dwelt as little as possible, therefore, on what he would do if elected President, taking refuge in academic and scattering criticism of what he called the "dangerous tendencies of Republicanism." These tendencies may be open to attack; but Mr. Bryan in attacking them is handicapped by the fact that his opposition is necessarily Pickwickian, since he does not himself propose anything in the way of legislation which really conflicts with those tendencies. His brief against them is that of an advocate who has much more often given his services to the other side.

According to Mr. Bryan, there are five evil Republican tendencies. The first is overexpenditure. Mr. Bryan favors economy and retrenchment. But he never says distinctly where he will begin to retrench. He complains vaguely of the cost of militarism. But the Denver platform, on which he stands, does not demand a reduction of the size of the army or the navy or of the pay of the officers and men in the two services. It does not promise to stop the construction of battleships or to cut the pensions of those on the pension list. It does not attack the enlargement of the civil service by the creation of bodies of officials charged with carrying out the provisions of the railroad regulation, pure food, meat inspection, irrigation and forestry laws. On the contrary, it demands the creation of a new executive department—a Department of Labor—and if Mr. Bryan's schemes of government regulation of production and government operation of the railroads are put into practice, the number of federal employes—"tax eaters," as he calls them—will be easily quadrupled. Yet Mr. Bryan is theoretically for governmental retrenchment.

The second tendency which he opposes is the use of a President's influence to secure the nomination of a successor. But this is no more a Republican tendency than a Democratic one. Jefferson, Madison and Jackson took a hand in nominating candidates to succeed them. Moreover, such nominations are not final. They have to be approved by the people, just as a self-made nomination like Mr. Bryan's last one has to be.

Another tendency which he deplores is "imperialism." Mr. Bryan tried to do something with this issue in 1900, when he went up and down the country proclaiming that Cæsarism and the Man on Horseback were at hand. Yet he had to contend with the embarrassing fact that our present method of governing the oversea dependencies is an exact copy of Jefferson's method for governing the Territory of Louisiana. If Mr. Bryan's theory is the correct one, we ought to turn the Philippines and Porto Rico loose at once. But neither he nor the Democratic party now seriously proposes such a programme.

It is amusing to hear Mr. Bryan accuse the Republican party of fostering centralization. He has such an abhorrence of centralization that he wants to compel all the banks to unite in a trust to guarantee one another's deposits, and is about the only conspicuous public man in America to advocate government ownership and operation of all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. As a centralizer Mr. Bryan is leagues ahead of the father of centralization—Alexander Hamilton.

Finally the Democratic candidate for President deprecates the deplorable tendency of the Republican party to encourage socialism. He says he believes in free competition. Yet he denies the right of any producer to control more than a certain part of the output in his line of production. He wants to compel the strong banks to pay the losses incurred by their weaker associates, and he declares not only that unchecked private conduct of the railroads is a failure, but that private ownership regulated in the public interest must also fail and be succeeded by state proprietorship. Mr. Bryan is an accomplished talker, and it is interesting, if not always instructive, to listen to him. Some day he may accept "The World's" suggestion and deliver an address to disprove his parental relation to Bryanism.

RUSSIA'S PRISON ERA.

It is an anomalous fact, and not a little discouraging, that the constitutional era in Russia has become also an era of wholesale imprisonments. The world has heard from time to time through the press of numerous arrests and also of executions for political offences, but has generally supposed that these reports were so numerous because of the increased freedom of news transmission in that country. It was not that there were more arrests than before, but simply that the world was hearing of them, instead of their being kept behind the impenetrable veil of bureaucratic secrecy. It would be grateful to be assured that such was the case, but unhappily that appears to be impossible. The fact is, according to reports which are not refuted, that the number of arrests has greatly increased and now far surpasses that in the old days of autocratic and bureaucratic repression.

Thus a writer in the St. Petersburg review, "Obrazovanie," declares that while the prisons of Russia are officially reckoned to have room for a grand aggregate of 100,000 persons, there are now no fewer than 170,000 crowded into them. In "The Crosses" prison at St. Petersburg political prisoners were down to a few years ago seldom seen, but now half of the prison is given up to them. In the prison at Kieff there is room for 690, but 2,000 are now actually confined, and at Odessa, with room for only 804, there are 1,610 prisoners. They cannot all be crowded into cells, but are herded in the corridors and elsewhere, where they sleep in heaps on the floors. Owing to this abominable overcrowding, diseases of various kinds are prevalent, and there have been actual epidemics in more than sixty-five prisons.

The cause of this overcrowding of the prisons is attributable to the vast increase in the number of arrests for political reasons, and this latter increase in turn is due to several causes. One is the multiplication of penalties of imprisonment. Thus in old times the censor simply suppressed an offending newspaper, and that was the end of the case, while now the members of the staff are arrested and thrown into jail. Again, thousands of men are now sent to prison for terms of months or years, instead of being exiled to Siberia, as formerly. Many are also now arrested "on suspicion" or for causes which are not made known to them and of which they are ignorant. Finally, labor agitation has come to be regarded as a political offence, and strikers are sent to jail in droves.

Of course, there has been, largely because of the revolution and the establishment of the constitutional era, a great increase in the number and variety of those who may be regarded as "political offenders." Far more people are now reading and writing and talking about political affairs. In former years political prisoners were chiefly students. Now students are the minority, while workingmen and professional men, peasants and lawyers, sailors and doctors, cab drivers and editors, moujiks and members of the Douma are all herded in the jails together by thousands. And in this circumstance there is relief from the discouragement which, as we have said, the great number of imprisonments might at first sight cause. It is manifest that the spirit of political freedom is extending throughout the whole nation, among all classes and conditions of the people, and that "political offenders"—if all whose politics differs from that of the bureaucrats are to be thus considered—are becoming so numerous that it will be physically impossible to arrest and imprison them all, and so the campaign of arrest and imprisonment must soon break down and be abandoned because of its own exaggerated magnitude. Burke did not know the method of framing an indictment against a whole people, and the Russian government will find it impossible to provide prison room for the whole nation.

MR. FORAKER'S POSITION.

Senator Foraker affirms that the sum of $50,000 which, as appears from the second batch of letters made public by Mr. Hearst, was sent to him by Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, was borrowed by him for a friend in the course of a business transaction, that the plan fell through and that the money was thereupon returned. This statement, if unrefuted—and it has already been confirmed by Mr. Archbold—must relieve the Senator of the sinister suspicions which were inevitably suggested by the fact of the remittance and by Mr. Archbold's subsequent denunciation, in a letter to Mr. Foraker, of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.

There are, we hope, few persons who do not wish to believe that Senator Foraker has thus acquitted himself of a particular accusation which involved the propriety of his conduct and his veracity. Nevertheless, it seems to us that a just public judgment of the hitherto unknown relations which admittedly existed between him and the Standard Oil Company would continually embarrass his appearance in the campaign as an advocate either of Mr. Taft's election to the Presidency or his own re-election to the Senate.

So much seems clear, but when Democrats assert that these disclosures have inflicted irreparable injury on their opponents in Ohio and elsewhere they make themselves ridiculous. It is notorious that Senator Foraker has not been in touch or sympathy with Republican principles and policies for several years, and that he strenuously opposed the nomination of Mr. Taft. At the beginning of the campaign it was assumed as a matter of course that he would have no part in it, but it is not unnatural that, prior to the discovery of these unsuspected relations, the Republican managers should have been willing to yield to his earnest desire to be enlisted in the contest. They must now confess that they lack the gift of divination, but that is hardly a criminal deficiency.

THE BOY AND THE LAW.

At one of the institutions in this city where dependent children are cared for a scene was enacted a few days ago which reflected credit on the managers of the asylum and demonstrated that the institution atmosphere does not, when properly regulated, injure the little ones who by force of circumstances are compelled to live in it.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society cares for a large number of orphans and half-orphans, and those who have the practical care of the children are charged with a double duty, as recently expressed by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, the president of the institution, who said: "We "aim not only to feed and clothe the children, "but to employ every effort to so educate them "that when they go forth from our care they "may elevate the standard of their surround-"ings."

One step in that direction has been the establishment of a tiny republic in the asylum, where the boys learn not only to obey the laws but to make and administer them. On the occasion referred to a lad of fourteen, having been convicted of an offence, appeared before a body of judges, all of about the same age as the culprit. The wise judges pronounced the sentence of banishment. There was no doubt as to the lad's guilt, but on the plea of the widowed mother, who spoke for her boy before his judges, the sentence was modified to "disfranchisement and loss of all rights of citizenship."

The little republic, with its president and cabinet, its legislative body, its police force and judges, is a source of boyish fun for its citizens, but at their play they cultivate respect for the higher authorities, obedience to established law, ambition to rise among their fellows and a degree of civic pride which must, in most cases, make itself manifest for good when they become citizens of the larger country. More republics like the one at the Sheltering Guardian Society, more practical instruction in good citizenship, more cultivation of the qualities which make for manhood and independence among those whose condition frequently causes them to look upon law as oppression, would make the necessity for Big Brothers' societies, organized for the purpose of reclaiming wayward boys, less necessary. The boy who leaves the little republic with a clean record, who as private citizen or chief justice of its supreme court has performed his duties faithfully and well, will probably never be enumerated among the "foreign criminals" of New York, and will require no big brother to win him away from vicious habits and influences.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CHEMISTRY.

In an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, lately in session in Dublin, Professor F. S. Kipping dwelt on the difficulty of securing employment for young chemists. A knowledge of chemistry certainly ought to be of use in many industries, even where fresh problems are not presented for solution. Nevertheless, few manufacturers in the United Kingdom, according to the speaker, offered places to college graduates who were presumably possessed of the necessary qualifications, and students, seeing so few business opportunities to repay their efforts, were inclined to let chemistry alone. At one time, said Professor Kipping, it had been hoped that manufacturers would not only take trained chemists into their employ, but would also provide special facilities for investigation, but the expectation had not been realized.

Part of the difficulty arose, it was suggested, from a lack of appreciation by the manufacturers of the degree of talent and experience required in their service. Yet Professor Kipping believed that something more in the way of preparation might be given by the universities. He would prolong the period of study to five or six years, making it include at least two years of research work, and would have the teachers refrain from recommending for employment any one with a shorter or less thorough training. To encourage the student to take advantage of his opportunities fees should be remitted, as far as possible, and scholarships given to young men of real promise.

Suggestions in harmony with those just cited are contained in an address delivered before the Cornell section of the American Chemical Society. Its author, Mr. J. F. Teeple, holds that there is a large fund of knowledge of commercial chemistry which should be acquired by students before they leave a university. In his opinion they should be acquainted with such prosaic but useful commodities as ammonia, copperas, potash, nitric and sulphuric acids and a dozen other articles in common use in industry. Information should be supplied concerning the action of these substances on wood, metal and other materials with which they may come in contact accidentally or by design. Students should be familiar, too, with the standards of specific gravity adopted in the sale of such merchandise. In Mr. Teeple's judgment, also, a practical familiarity with some of the more simple forms of machinery—steam engines, pumps, shafts and pulleys, for instance—should be possessed by chemists who are looking for employment.

From the phraseology which he employs, it is not quite clear whether Mr. Teeple deems it the student's duty to follow up these lines of inquiry spontaneously or the instructor's duty to take the initiative. Perhaps the larger responsibility lies with the teacher. In any case the address is worthy of examination. The same is true of Professor Kipping's, which can be found in "The London Times" of September 4, and which is likely to be republished before long in this country.

Another rainbow! Mr. Bryan hears that one of the Filipino factions would like to see him elected.

It is a welcome relief to know that the passengers and crew of the steamship Æon are safe. Incidentally we shall have to revise our gazetteers, which have been telling us that Christmas Island is uninhabited. We now know that it is inhabited and has been for an Æon!

The devastating epidemic of cholera which prevails in St. Petersburg is a painful reminder of Russia's need of practical progress in some of those arts of civilization which are elsewhere regarded as a matter of course.

Mr. Bryan putting on a lamb's skin to reassure "legitimate business interests" isn't half as interesting from the spectacular point of view as Mr. Bryan shaking his tawny mane and roaring for popular rule, rewards for everybody commensurate with what he thinks the worth of his services and the nationalization of banking, transportation and industry.

Atlanta has expanded in area from twelve to twenty-three square miles and increased its population to 140,000. Thus it distances Memphis, which was forging to the front as the second city in the cotton states. The greater Atlanta comprises parts of two counties, Georgia counties being inordinately small. We do not subscribe, however, to the theory of "The Charlotte Observer," that they have been kept small simply "in order to provide offices as far as pos-"sible for a white population among whom "prominence is wellnigh universal."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Writing from the Metropolitan Club in Washington to "The Post," of that city, George H. Howard proposes a public subscription to aid the Wright brothers in their airship experiments. Mr. Howard calls attention to the fact that "in Germany, when Count Zeppelin met with disaster to his airship, though fortunately without injury to himself, a public relief fund was immediately started, which reached enormous proportions," and asks, "Will the American people be less public spirited, scientifically alert and liberal than the German?"

The Professor—And how did Phocion shamefully evade his duty?
The Freshman (who doesn't know)—I have been taught, sir, never to speak ill of the dead.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

CHANLER'S PLATFORM.

It is true in well turned phrases
I have often sung the praises
Of the man who almost fills the public eye,
But by reasoning consecutive
I have learned of an executive
Who could do as well as he and hardly try.

At my bidding fervent muses
Sang of virtues that are Hughes's,
Of the worth that it were useless to deny.
When I'm asked for one as peerless,
With a heart as bold and fearless,
Then my modesty forbids me to reply.

Hughes aroused my approbation
And without equivocation
I enumerated many reasons why.
But there's one man who excels him—
Who it is his judgment tells him.
Only one man! Let me whisper! It is—you know!

S. M. C.

"Fellow citizens," shouted the candidate, "if I am elected for this district, I shall endeavor to make you glad that you did not elect another."
"That's right!" yelled the drygoods box philosopher, "I reckon one would be a-plenty."—Puck.

"The fight with the fly will be a stiff one," said Sir James Crichton-Browne in an address to the sanitary inspectors' congress in Liverpool recently. "One fly, it has been calculated, will lay 1,000 eggs, and must, on the snowball principle, leave 25,000,000 descendants in a season. It is only by systematic attacks on the breeding places that we can hope to rout this multitudinous disease carrier. Tubercular diseases are steadily diminishing throughout Great Britain, and we have good reason to hope they will be altogether abolished in another thirty years."

Ruffon Wratz—I dremp' last night I wuz John D. Rockefeller.
Saymold Storey—I told ye I could smell kerosene on that cheese you wuz eatin' yist'day.—Chicago Tribune.

"The Diamond Fields Advertiser," referring to the litigious nature of the natives of South Africa, gives the following as an instance: "A native had fought and lost an action in the magistrate's court in one of the small towns in Griqualand East, the articles in dispute being a slate and an alphabetical primer of the total value of sixpence. He, immediately after the judgment was given against him, started on a journey on foot to the chief town, about thirty miles distant, in order to instruct an attorney there to appeal from the judgment given. The attorney laughed at the man and told him he should desist, as he would only be wasting his money over a trivial matter, but he tendered the costs of the appeal to the attorney and insisted, otherwise he would consult another lawyer. After a long consultation and endeavor to advise his client to act as was thought best, the attorney complied with the native's wishes. The native won his appeal."

He—Here is a thrilling account of the way in which that daring woman climbed to the top of a mountain which is five miles high. Wonderful, isn't it?
She—Yes. What did she wear?—Cleveland Plaindealer.

ENGLAND'S OLD AGE PENSIONS.

From The London Daily Mail.

The four government departments responsible for the working of the old age pensions act—the Postoffice, Local Government Board, Inland Revenue and Treasury—are working at high pressure preparing for half a million applications for pensions which may be made on and after October 1.

Every postmaster and postmistress will within a few days receive full printed instructions as to their new duties. In every postoffice notices of the conditions of application will be posted. These instructions and notices are drafted.

The excisemen who are to be pension officers are nominated. They are, as a rule, the most experienced in the service. They have received a private and confidential book of instructions as to testing the accuracy of statements made on the application forms.

Numerous applications have been already made at the postoffices, both personally and by letter, for information regarding pensions. As stated, full information will be posted in all offices in a few days. Upward of 24,000 postoffices will be weekly paying stations; for them 75,000 books of instructions and over 100,000 bills of directions for the public will be issued, while 1,000,000 books of weekly pension forms are being printed.

It is estimated by an inland revenue official that at least 32,000 persons in the public service, apart from the district committees, are engaged in connection with the working of the new act.

LAWSUIT OVER 22 CENTS.

From The Utica Press.

In Judge Eberhard's court in Chicago on Tuesday a jury, two lawyers and half a dozen witnesses spent three hours on a case involving the sum of 22 cents. Court adjourned before the charge of the judge was given to the jury. William Hindley went to a department store to make a purchase for his wife. The article wanted was not in stock, but the clerk gave him something "just as good," for 22 cents, with the agreement, he says, that it could be returned if not satisfactory. He returned with the goods and demanded his money, which in his complaint he says was refused, but that is a disputed point. Before the trial was commenced the manager of the store offered 25 cents in settlement, but Mr. Hindley is a lawyer, and three cents premium is no inducement for him to give up the chances for a bill of costs.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Horses, which have occupied a considerable amount of the attention of the fashionable world in the week which has just closed, in connection with the annual show and Westchester County Fair at White Plains, constitute one of the principal features of the social programme during the coming fortnight. The annual horse show and county fair at Mineola opens on Thursday, lasting until Saturday. That of the Morristown Field Club will take place on the latter's ground just a week later, while on the following day the North Shore Horse Show Association will have its annual exhibition on the Piping Rock Field at Locust Valley, Long Island. The horse shows at both Mineola and at Piping Rock are exceedingly popular with all those who have their country homes on Long Island, especially with those known as the Meadow Brook set, and who are almost without exception members of the Meadow Brook Club. The shows afford a rendezvous for friends and acquaintances after being scattered during the summer at seaside resorts, in the mountains and in Europe, and likewise furnish an occasion of much hospitality, many festive house parties being organized in connection with these exhibitions, which constitute the first general gathering in the fall of the Long Island element of New York society.

Among those who, as the owners and tenants of places in the district, are more particularly interested in the Mineola and Piping Rock horse shows are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, August Belmont, with August Belmont, jr., young Mrs. Belmont and her husband's brothers; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, now on their way home from Europe, with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden; also Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Butler Duncan, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, who have taken the Algernon K. Boyesen place at Westbury for the autumn and winter; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, who have leased Paul Dana's country place near Glen Cove; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who after a motoring tour in Europe are now on their way home; Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, who have arranged to spend the winter abroad; General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Bacon, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is in mourning.

Of the two Long Island horse shows, it is probably that at Piping Rock which stands highest in the favor of the Meadow Brook set, owing to the fact that the entries are restricted to its own stables. In fact, the exhibitors are limited to those having places on Long Island.

What the White Plains Horse Show is to the Westchester set, and what the Mineola and Piping Rock exhibitions are to that of the Meadow Brook and Long Island colony, the annual horse show organized by the Morristown Field Club on its grounds at Morristown will be for those having country houses in the vicinity, and it will be followed just a week after its close by a horse show and race meeting organized by the Whippany River Club, near by. The Whippany River Club occupies the country seat and the extensive grounds that were formerly the summer home of Eugene Higgins. The members who have charge of the show and of the races are J. Searle Barclay, jr., Henry S. Page, Benjamin Nicoll, Dr. Leslie Ward and Grant B. Schley. George R. Schieffelin, Richard A. McCurdy, B. Ogden Chisolm, Woodbury G. Langdon and Henry W. Shoemaker are those who are more particularly interested in the management and success of the Morristown Field Club show, and among the stables represented at both of the shows will be that of H. McK. Twombly, who, with Mrs. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly, is returning from Europe to entertain a series of house parties at Florham, his country place near Madison, in connection with the two exhibitions.

Eugene Higgins, who is now over here on his annual autumn visit to his native land, has, as usual, made the trip across the Atlantic on board his large steam yacht, the Varuna, and has brought with him a party of friends. He will remain until the middle of next month, and then return to Europe, where he lives most of the year. Cornelius Vanderbilt is likewise sailing for Europe on board his steam yacht North Star, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club. He departs on Sunday next and will be joined on the other side by Mrs. Vanderbilt and his children, who are now at Nauheim, and with whom he will spend the winter cruising in the Mediterranean. They will make their headquarters at Cannes, where Mrs. Ogden Goelet has rented a villa, and where she will spend the winter with her father, Richard T. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter two days ago at Noroton, Conn. Mrs. Delafield was Miss Winifred Folsom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Miss Olivia Cutting have returned to town from their European trip, and will spend the fall at their country place at Oakdale, Long Island.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been abroad with her mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French, since the middle of July, returned to New York yesterday on the Mauretania.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood have returned to their country place at Seabright, N. J., where they will remain for the next few weeks. Early in November they will open their house in East 34th street for the winter.

Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Curtis, who passed the summer at York Harbor, Me., have gone to the Adirondacks for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson will close their villa at Newport to-day and open their country place on Long Island for the fall.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, on her return from Europe next week, will go to Virginia Hot Springs to spend the month of October. She has taken the house which Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., occupied at No. 25 East 57th street, and intends to pass part of the winter there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, who have been travelling on the Continent since the middle of July, returned to New York yesterday on the Mauretania. Alfonso de Navarro, who was a member of Harry Payne Whitney's shooting party in England, was also a passenger on the same steamer.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne will return to town from Newport early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Cruger Hasell, who have been at New London, Conn., for the last few months, will return to town October 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, who spent the summer at Southampton, Long Island, have gone to their country place at Hyde Park, where they will pass the next few weeks.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom gave an Italian fête at Sunny Ridge to-night on the occasion of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Constance Folsom. The grounds were illuminated. Dancing was held on the cropped grass terraces and on the porches. The house was handsomely lighted and decorated for the affair, which attracted all of the young set of the Lenox and Stockbridge colonies.

Charles Lanier entertained at dinner to-night for Colonel Osman Lathrobe, who is his guest at Allen Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, Miss Emily Rogers and Albert E. Gallatin, of New York, have arrived at the Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Wharton, of Boston, are guests of Mrs. William C. Wharton.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane entertained at dinner to-night for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, of Groton, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Parks, of New York.

Miss Nina Gaither, H. S. Benjamin and Van Ness Philip are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Sunny Ridge.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dickins, of Washington, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

The Berkshire Hunt to-day was under weather conditions which were fatiguing for the hunters. The day was humid, and lacked the zest which cooler weather gives to the chase. Riding to-day with David Turner Dana, master of hounds, were Miss Adele Colgate, Mrs. Dana, Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Kate Cary, Harold Sidway, Frederic Bull, R. J. Flick, Chester G. Burden and Joseph W. Burden. The run was around the reservoir on Richmond Mountain, with the kill at Loveland's Corners, where a large number of the colony of Lenox cottagers had arrived. The breakfast which followed was at Sundrum House, where Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams received the members of the hunt and its associate members. Tables were set on the porches, and red salvia was the decoration. There were many well known persons at breakfast, which began at 1:30 o'clock, and was the only large entertainment of the day.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, Sept. 19.—The autumn season has now opened at Tuxedo. This year there will be a large number of new families added to the list of colonists, and nearly every cottage will be occupied. The Tuxedo Club will also be crowded from now until the autumn ball, late in October, which generally is the closing affair of the season. The weather to-day, although warm, was pleasant, and a large number of automobile parties came out to the club for the day.

The lawn tennis matches on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club attracted a large gallery. The men's singles and doubles for valuable prizes were started with a large number of entries in each.

The golf links were also well patronized to-day. A series of club matches will be played during the autumn. Among the players to-day were T. G. Condon, James C. Parrish, William Kent, Cornelius S. Lee, Alfred Seton, Charles W. Gould, Edward C. Kent and Condé M. Nast.

Charles E. Sampson has leased the Paul Tuckerman house for the season, and will give a series of large dinners during the week-ends.

Among the week's cottage arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. J. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs J. T. Tower, Mrs. George E. Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard P. Steinman.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford are in the Hull cottage for the autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes are in the Heming villa.

Among other arrivals to-day were Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Kessler, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Emmet and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stevens.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 19.—United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore was elected president of the Newport Casino to-day. The other officers selected were: Vice-president, Samuel F. Barger; treasurer, George R. Fearing; secretary, George L. Rives; executive committee, H. A. C. Taylor, H. McK. Twombly and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen and Mrs. F. C. Van Horne gave luncheons this afternoon, and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. F. P. Garretson were dinner entertainers this evening.

Eugene Higgins has announced that he will give a dinner on board his yacht, the Varuna, on Sunday night.

Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim and Mrs. Ogden Goelet returned from visits in New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have returned to Newport and opened their cottage for a month's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr., and Dr. A. L. Mason arrived in Newport to-day, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse at Villa Rosa.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and son returned to Newport this evening.

Lispenard Stewart has returned to New York.

FARMERS HELP CITY CHARITY.

Children's Aid Society Adopts New Plan to Make Homes for Boys.

Some of the pressing problems of city workers for social betterment are solved through the cooperation of the farmer. It has rendered possible, for example, the great extension of the fresh air movement, which exercises so beneficent an influence upon the lives of tenement mothers and children. It has enabled the Children's Aid Society and kindred charities to place tens of thousands of neglected and destitute children in comfortable country homes, in which they have grown up to be happy and prosperous members of the community.

The New York society is about to enter upon a new field of placing-out work, which will give the farmer still further opportunity to do his part in the work of child saving. At present the society sends to its farm schoolboys who, it is hoped, may take kindly to country life, and after their characteristics have been studied there for a few weeks places them in the homes for which they seem best fitted. In the case of the normal boy who comes under the care of the society, the finding of a good home is comparatively easy; but there are many boys who are backward or unattractive to prospective foster parents by reason of physical and mental defects—defects, however, which may be largely or entirely removed by time and training. Such boys, under the new plan, are to be boarded out—of course, under the same careful inspection which characterizes the general placing-out work of the society—with farmers who will be paid for the home training given until such time as the boys shall be able to start in life on more nearly even terms with others.

Though it is new in this state, the plan has been tried by the Massachusetts Children's Aid Society with such success as to justify the experiment by the New York society.

CHANLER AND HIS PLATFORM.

HIS FIRST DUTY.

From The New York World (Dem.).

Mr. Chanler personally is an excellent type of the young Democrat. He is personally popular, and on his political record is entitled to his party vote. But Mr. Chanler's first duty in the campaign is to repudiate Murphy and the reactionary corporation platform adopted at Rochester.

INCONSISTENCY.

From The Buffalo News.

The Rochester convention in its platform attacked the state expenditures as wasteful and extravagant and then nominated Lieutenant Governor Chanler, who helped to pass every appropriation that became law and some that didn't.

SWAPPING HORSES IN THE STREAM.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Hughes has been tried, as Mr. Chanler has not, and has stood every test to which he has been subjected. It is not the part of prudence to swap horses while crossing a swollen and turbulent stream, and "The Times" does not believe that the voters of this state will essay so perilous an experiment. Mr. Chanler can wait.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

From The Albany Journal.

During the last fourteen years the state has established many commissions to aid in the transaction of the business of the state, notably the Public Service Commission, of greater power than all the others. We do not believe that the people desire to place them in the hands of those who nominated the ticket at Rochester.

THE ISSUES.

From The Buffalo Express.

The issues this year will be the Hughes record, which cannot be attacked without offending the moral sense of the people. The Democrats are going into this fight to try to convince the people that what they know to be right should not prevail because it is offensive or inconvenient or unprofitable to some interests or individuals. Naturally, they cannot outline a campaign of that kind in an official platform.