Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Round Up.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2:15—Carmen—8:15—Fedora.
ASTOR—2:20—8:20—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:20—The Devil.*
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:20—Algeria.
CASINO—8:15—The Mimic World.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Fluffy Ruffles.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:20—8:30—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Devil.
GARRICK—8:20—The Mollusc, preceded by The Likes o' Me.
HACKETT—8:20—The Prisoner of Zenda.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—The Girls of Gottenberg.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Wildfire.
LYCEUM—8:15—Love Watches.
LYRIC—2:20—8:20—Glorious Betsy.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—Follies of 1908.
STUYVESANT—8:20—The Fighting Hope.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Regeneration.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:30—Paid in Full.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Witching Hour.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 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.—Thirteen men were killed and many were injured by the explosion of a turret gun on board the French cruiser Latouche-Tréville at Toulon. ═══ Cholera continues to increase in St. Petersburg, but a decrease is reported from Manila. ═══ A plot organized by members of the negro party was discovered in Paraguay, and a state of siege has been proclaimed at Asuncion. ═══ Germany has replied in a conciliatory spirit to the Franco-Spanish note on Morocco, but makes it clear that no special privileges to any country will be recognized. ═══ A number of lives were lost in the Windward Islands during the recent hurricane, and great damage was done to crops and other property. ═══ Henry Darlington, jr., and Miss Lefreda Weir were married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. ═══ Chinese at Canton threaten to boycott French firms owing to a consul's refusal to permit the arrest of alleged pirates on a French steamer.

DOMESTIC.—Judge Taft stripped Bryan's record bare in a speech to eight thousand Republicans in Cincinnati, preparatory to starting to-day on his speaking trip. ═══ The President returned to the White House from Oyster Bay and found plenty of work awaiting him. ═══ Attorney General Bonaparte, replying to Mr. Bryan's question, said the Steel Trust had not been prosecuted because it had not violated any federal laws. ═══ It was stated that the resignations of two United States officials who had sought Congress nominations were asked for by the President. ═══ The President, it was said, might reply to-day to Bryan's challenge regarding the Haskell statement made by the Chief Executive. ═══ United States Treasurer Treat expressed the opinion that the so-called "Republican scare" had awakened the sleeping members of the party. ═══ The International Fisheries Congress began its sessions in Washington.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ The record for the year was made in the stock market, when 1,490,000 shares were sold, prices being knocked down several points. ═══ State Chairman Woodruff, predicted the rout of the Democrats, following the disclosures made by W. R. Hearst. ═══ Judge Taft said he favored the appointment of an official commission to handle all industrial disputes. ═══ Crowds at Oyster Bay, Long Island City and Jersey City cheered the President on his trip to Washington. ═══ Wall Street was discussing some of Governor Haskell's financial deals in which some speculators dropped a little money. ═══ Chairman Mack and the Democratic National Committee were much agitated by the Haskell episode. ═══ It was thought that all three Republican Congressmen would be renominated and that Senator Page would be succeeded by Josiah T. Newcomb. ═══ National Committeeman William L. Ward told the Westchester County convention that any Republican who failed to do his best work for Governor Hughes would not be considered "regular." ═══ Aurel Batonyi asked for a bill of particulars in the suit against him for divorce.

THE WEATHER.—Cloudy to-day, with showers to-night or to-morrow, southwest winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 60.

REACTION.

In his speech at Albany on Monday night Governor Hughes said:

> The forces that are behind the attack upon the Public Service commissions do not want any effective agency of the state to supervise public service corporations. In whatever words they may clothe their designs, what they really want is freedom to resort to old methods, freedom to hoodwink the public with bedevilments and manipulations, specimens of which we have seen in the great city and from the results of which we are now suffering so keenly, and freedom to ignore just public demands because of the absence of any suitable governmental agency to enforce them.
>
> The forces behind the attack on the Public Service commissions are those that secretly control the Democratic party and whose political agents the bosses, Murphy and Conners, are. What this control is was indicated by Senator McCarren's request to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien that he induce Ryan to "call Murphy off." The Democratic party under the leadership of Murphy has constantly been used in the interests of these believers in Jeffersonian simplicity who deem a proper protection by the state of the people's rights in regard to public service excessive government. It fought the public service legislation all through the session until the bill was made a caucus measure by the Republican Senators, when the opposition discreetly collapsed. It was the party of reaction then, bent on preventing "government by commission" and keeping the state on "constitutional lines," and on continuing those good old Jeffersonian days when the Metropolitan traction system was bankrupted by speculators and insiders.
>
> It is true to its position to-day, and it is still serving the same reactionary Jeffersonian interests when it attacks the Public Service commissions in its platform. When it proposes to do away with the regulation of the public service corporations by commissions it proposes to end regulation altogether and restore the old situation, in which corporation abuses were unchecked and the quality of service which the people were getting from those to whom they had given valuable charters was a crying scandal. There is no other way to carry on the enormous work which the two Public Service commissions are doing than through commissions. The constitutional body having authority to do it, according to the Democratic platform, is the Legislature, but the Legislature cannot sit all the year round and devote its entire time and energy to the work of regulation. The Democratic party declares for a return to the old freedom from proper supervision because the special interests whose agent Mr. Murphy is want that freedom. For them that country is best governed which is least governed. They are Jeffersonian to the heart's core. It makes no difference how laudable Mr. Chanler's intentions may be, the interests will do their business through Mr. Murphy, who will be the master of the state if the Democratic ticket is successful.

A vote for that ticket is a vote for the bossism that traffics in parties and administrations and sells to special interests the services of officials who are elected to serve the people.

WHO IS HASKELL?

"Who is Charles N. Haskell?" threatens to become the most interesting query of the day. There are two Haskells in the public eye. Are they two unfortunately confused identities or only two phases of a dual personality? That is what a good many persons interested in politics would like to find out.

Charles N. Haskell, first Governor of Oklahoma and chief draftsman of that state's ultra-radical constitution, is a new but relatively familiar figure in public life. He has been accepted for the last twelve months as a militant evangelist of Bryanism as it is understood in the still virgin and unsophisticated West. He has been the colporteur of Mr. Bryan's gospel among the untutored red men and squaw men of the old Indian Territory. When Congress united Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to form a state he resolved that the constitution of the new commonwealth should be undiluted Bryanism. He sought the Nebraska leader's aid in framing that instrument, which the Nebraska leader has since pronounced the most progressive and rational in the whole Union.

It is natural that this Haskell should have found rapid preferment in the Bryanized Democratic party. Elected Governor of Oklahoma, he committed the state at once to Mr. Bryan's renomination for the Presidency. He went to the Democratic National Convention as the chief lieutenant of the Lincoln candidate. He was made chairman of the committee on resolutions. He was the arbiter of all disputes in that committee. He made a speech nominating Mr. Bryan for President, and, though not a member of the committee on credentials, was put forward to defend the course of that committee in taking the control of the Pennsylvania delegation away from Colonel "Jim" Guffey. After the convention he was made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. It is said that he declined the Vice-Presidential nomination. Every one who heard him say to Colonel Guffey—his voice filled with the scorn of conscious virtue—"Go back to your oil tanks!" must have been impressed with the notion that here was an unbending foe of corporations, a root-and-branch exterminator of abuses of all sorts in economics and politics, the crude fervor of the frontier giving a picturesque sincerity to his convictions and utterances.

Can it be that this ingenuous statesman from the primeval prairie has anything in common with that sophisticated double of whom we are now beginning to hear, the Charles N. Haskell of Ohio and Wall Street? It appears that certain unlucky New Yorkers knew to their sorrow a Charles N. Haskell, who promoted the sale here of securities in hypothetically valuable Ohio railroad properties. It may or may not be true that this second Haskell was the person referred to in the Monnett affidavits as acting, or ready to act, in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. But what was his full history as a promoter in this state, in Ohio and, later, in Texas, if we are to assume that it was his dual self and not some nefarious impostor who was engaged in those commonwealths in opening up opportune channels of investment to the confiding capitalist? Did the virtuous statesman who at Denver told Colonel Guffey to "go back to his oil tanks" ever himself operate in oil? What is the meaning of his recent action in quashing an oil proceeding begun by the Attorney General of Oklahoma? Is he, instead of being a rugged growth of the Southwestern soil, impatient of effete Eastern ideas and methods, simply a transplanted Easterner adopting old experiences to new conditions?

The country has a Haskell mystery on its hands, and light of any sort will be welcomed. The Governor of Oklahoma is not only the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, but is also the Democratic party's most popular campaign poet. Taking a famous English model, he should make "Who is Haskell, what is he?" the opening line and chief theme of his next campaign lyric.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

There is no justification for an over-censorious tone toward Russia because of the pestilence raging there, as though "those upon whom "the tower in Siloam fell were sinners above all "men that dwelt in Jerusalem." We have had epidemics here, too, and there is no land that has not thus suffered. It is largely because of a certain community of desolation that the world's best sympathy goes freely out to the land of the Czar.

At the same time justice, and a justice which should be of profit to Russia herself, requires the fact to be recognized that of all European or other countries enjoying or professing civilization Russia seems most to suffer from what we must regard as preventable plagues, and to be so afflicted because of inefficient sanitary administration. Alone of all European countries, she has long been subject to frequent incursions of the very pestilence which is now prevalent and spreading. Typhus and typhoid fevers have been endemic in a large part of the empire from time immemorial. The comparative vital statistics of European countries are appalling in their significance. The latest figures at hand reveal that in every 100,000 of the population there are in Norway each year 1,480 deaths, in Denmark 1,500, in the United Kingdom 1,550, in Sweden 1,905 and in Finland 1,770, while in Russia, a large part of which is climatically comparable with those lands, there are 3,210. Or, if we turn to countries more closely resembling in climate the other parts of Russia, we find in France 1,960 deaths, in Germany 1,960, in Bulgaria, with its low grade of popular culture, 2,140; in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with its jumble of tribes, some of them only half civilized, 2,370, and even in Servia only 2,440. The question may well be asked why Russia's death rate should be more than twice as high as that of Great Britain or any of the Scandinavian lands; why it should be 50 per cent higher than that of France, Germany or Bulgaria, and why it should be more than one-third larger than that of the Dual Realm or even of Servia.

The conclusion seems inevitable that the old Russian "system," the despotic combination of autocracy and bureaucracy, not only denied the people the civil rights which are generally enjoyed, but also failed to give them the benefits of modern civilization and the advance of science for the combating of disease and the protection of human health and life. We have not hesitated to say that it is a grave reproach to an American community to have an epidemic of typhoid fever. It surely must, with all possible allowances and sympathy, be regarded as discreditable for any civilized country to permit such a prevalence of cholera as is now reported from a large part of Russia, including the metropolitan provinces and the capital itself. The situation is doubtless made all the worse by the transition state of the Russian government, with a large number of the most experienced local functionaries—perhaps we might say least inefficient instead of most experienced—in prison or in exile. It obviously emphasizes the supreme need of a prompt and thorough reorganization of the government upon a basis of enlightened regard for the popular welfare.

AN APPROPRIATE PRIZE.

If the law does not interfere, Mr. Bryan seems to have found a way of imparting interest to his campaign which it must otherwise lack. His offer of his mule, Major Minnamascot, as a prize to the Democrat in the precinct or district showing the greatest increase in Democratic votes who, in the opinion of the Democrats of that precinct, most contributed to that increase is likely to cause a great struggle all over the country. Every Democrat will want the prize, and prodigious efforts will be made to win converts and make life uncomfortable for the "stay at home" voter. It is a contest which will interest everybody, having obviously superior attractions to that earlier contest, which was proposed and which fell flat, promising special honor to the locality making the largest contributions to the Democratic campaign fund.

The idea is worth developing. Every one who has conducted a prize contest has appreciated the advantages of offering a number of prizes, so that the chance of winning might seem larger to possible contestants. If enough prizes like Minnamascot were offered, the election would rouse the people to such a pitch of enthusiasm as has been evoked in England by the missing line limerick contests. Chairman Mack has said that a campaign fund was a hindrance to a party's success. Perhaps the sum which is being raised by popular subscription could be converted into prizes enough to turn most of the heads in the country.

As we said in the beginning, there is one possible impediment, the law. In this state the corrupt practices act forbids the giving of valuable prizes as an inducement for getting out the votes. Mr. Bryan apparently did not know this, but then he is not strong upon such legislation. He did not know until recently that there was any national law forbidding campaign contributions from corporations, and the Nebraska campaign fund publicity law seems to have escaped his attention so far as it affected the $20,000 contribution from Mr. Ryan four years ago. But if the law interferes with the giving of a donkey or the son of a donkey to the man who gets out the most Democratic votes, the law is the bigger ass.

THE AEROPLANE SCORES AGAIN.

Wilbur Wright's performance at Le Mans will do more than "cheer Orville up a bit." It will have a wholesome influence on public opinion. It should strengthen confidence in the merits of the aeroplane, as well as demonstrate that of the various airships of that type yet exhibited the machine of the Wright brothers has the largest powers of endurance. As Mr. Wright's reservoir contained fuel enough to last another hour, he might have stayed up two hours and a half, instead of only one hour and a half. With notable prudence the Wrights reveal the possibilities of their device only by degrees, and not all at once. Their policy resembles that of the Cunard company relative to the speed of its new steamships, leaving the world to speculate as to the extent of future advances on their record. Perhaps if the weather conditions on Monday had permitted Mr. Wright to ascend at an earlier hour he would have remained up much longer, but he probably accomplished all that he desired. He did his full share of the work of keeping up the reputation of the family.

Concerning the distance covered on Monday somewhat conflicting reports are current. It was 66.6 kilometres (41½ miles), according to one account, and 98 kilometres (61 miles), according to another. There being no question as to the duration of the flight, there is some uncertainty whether the average speed attained was only 25 miles an hour or fully 40. Possibly the two statements can be reconciled in the following manner: By the terms of the competition for the Michelin prize a time limit was imposed by sunset. At that instant Mr. Wright had been in the air only 53 minutes. If it should turn out that 66.6 kilometres were traversed in less than an hour, the speed could not have fallen below 42 miles. In any case, the velocity developed at Fort Myer in some of the recent flights approached, if it did not exceed, 40 miles, and the machines which have been on exhibition in France and the United States during the last two or three weeks were supposed to be nearly exact duplicates. If the aeroplane at Le Mans has not yet travelled at the rate of 40 miles an hour, there can be little doubt that it will attain that speed when the necessity arises.

Already the unofficial trials in this country have shown that the Wright machine can comply with practically all of the government requirements. Almost the only remaining uncertainty relates to the possibility of reascending immediately after landing. If the present design should offer any difficulty in that respect, however, it is probable that only a slight modification would remove the embarrassment. On the other hand, when perfectly satisfactory propellers are provided, it is conceivable that the War Department's demand regarding speed (an average of 40 miles an hour) may be more than met. New screws have helped the speed of steamships more than once. The Wrights may have an equally fortunate experience when their aeroplane is equipped as they would like for its final test. Twice, at least, Orville Wright has had a companion, as his contract with the government provides, and twice the particular machine which was damaged last week remained aloft more than an hour. If any further justification could be needed for the generous course which the Secretary of War seems inclined to pursue with the Wright brothers it is certainly to be found in the notably conscientious attitude toward the government which the contractors themselves have assumed.

THE FISHERIES CONGRESS.

The holding of the fourth International Fisheries Congress at Washington this week conveys a pertinent reminder of perhaps the most remarkable of all examples of man's wastefulness or destructiveness of the useful resources with which nature has endowed the world. The exhaustion of coal measures is, of course, in time inevitable. The destruction of forests is as easy as it is inexcusable. The annihilation of the bison and other game animals gives cause for far less surprise than regret. All these things are within the reach and power of man and are subject to his ready sway. But that the multitudinous denizens of the immeasurable deep should similarly be subject to human power is truly cause for wonder. It had been supposed that there was truth as well as poetry in the saying that "Man marks the earth with ruin; his control stops with the shore." But in more than one practical and even painful way we have learned that such is not the case, but that even the teeming resources of the ocean gulfs are within the power of man to impair, if not outright to destroy.

The deliberations of this congress are not by any means confined to questions of conservation of resources, nor, indeed, even chiefly given thereto. Such questions occupy conspicuous places in the programme, however, and are second to no others in direct importance. Our ocean fisheries must for obvious reasons be conducted chiefly along the shores and on the "banks," or shallows, and it is a fact not to be disguised or ignored that some such fisheries are becoming ominously depleted, largely, of course, through overworking or through wasteful and destructive methods of working. The increasing scarcity of shellfish and crustaceans has for some time been marked, and the same progressive condition is perceived in the case of some of the best food fish. The stretching of vast seines across the mouths of estuaries and bays, for the capture of all kinds and conditions of fish, especially in the spawning season, is one of the most mischievous of practices. The operations of the menhaden fishers, who with their steamboats and miles of net, which they place before the inlets to coastal sounds, gather in myriads of bluefish, bass and what not, along with mossbunkers for the oil works and fertilizer factories, have all but ruined the coast fisheries within a hundred miles of New York.

The result, of great interest to the public, is that sea food, one of the most ancient, most desirable and for coast communities naturally most inexpensive of food supplies, is becoming more and more costly and beyond the reach of the people. If the fisheries of the north Atlantic Coast from Montauk Point to Cape May were properly worked, there might be in this market at nearly all times a plenitude of delicious fish at less than half the prices which now prevail. The trouble is that the fisheries and fish markets are practically controlled by monopolists who combine to keep the prices at the highest possible figure, and who do not hesitate to send whole seineloads of bluefish, bass and other edible fish to the oil works or the fertilizer factory, or dump them back into the sea, rather than sell them in the market at less than extortionate prices, and by the scope and manner of their operations, largely in defiance of law, make the competition of legitimate fishermen impossible. If amid its many other duties the fisheries congress can initiate a movement for correcting this evil and for at once conserving invaluable resources which are now threatened with exhaustion and making their legitimate yield more available for popular use, it will perform a service of inestimable importance.

Mr. Bryan has just explained to a Chicago correspondent how he expects to get the support of both House and Senate if he is elected President. This explanation is a serious jolt to the argument of the Hon. Richard Olney that Mr. Bryan ought to be elected chiefly because he will be unable to enforce his policies against the opposition of a hostile Senate.

"Fingey" Conners, "Charlie" Murphy and the Hon. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler—Phœbus! what a rollcall for to-day's high conclave!

More stories of impending Chaos and Old Night in Central America come to hand, but the chances are that the people of Central America themselves would be the most surprised and incredulous in the world if they were to hear them. These tales of battle, murder and sudden death in those republics are sometimes—at considerable intervals—true, but in the vast majority of cases they are in the same class with the report of "a thousand cats in our cellar."

A lone Houston widow has contributed her mite of 1 cent to the campaign fund. And that 1 cent is more than some Texas Democrats who have drawn more than $100,000 in public salaries have yet contributed.—Houston Post.

Maybe these Texas officeholders resent the insinuation that the people did not rule while they were enjoying their hard earned salaries.

To say, as the dispatches do in connection with the epidemic of cholera at St. Petersburg, that the water supply of that city is bad is to say something which goes without saying.

The Controller of the Currency is on the right track in stirring up the bank examiners. Better thorough examinations than all the deposit guarantees in the world! If the examinations really accomplished what they should, the Bryan nostrum would have no advocates.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Humanitarian League of England has addressed a petition to King Alfonso of Spain, asking that he put a stop to bullfighting. "We do not for a moment," says the appeal, "suggest that Englishmen are themselves free from cruelty to animals, and so have the right to address remonstrances to rulers of other nations; on the contrary, we are aware that certain British 'sports'—especially the worrying of tame deer and of captured rabbits—are quite as cruel and much more cowardly than the Spanish bullfight itself. But as the infliction of any needless torture on animals seems to us to be an evil wherever and by whomsoever it is practised, and as cruelty is the same thing in all parts of the earth, we think that those who are striving to put an end to cruel pastimes in their own country are justified in also making protest against similar customs elsewhere. For which reason we venture to support the prayers of those of your majesty's subjects who have asked for the discontinuance of the bullfight as a barbarous pastime unworthy of the high position held by Spain among the nations of the civilized world."

Indulgent Uncle—Jack, are you careful about your personal expenses these days?

"Yes, sir; I manage, with some effort, to make them balance my income to the exact cent."—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Charles Taylor, who died in London last month, was master of St. John's College, at Cambridge, and, according to the London "Jewish Chronicle," "the greatest rabbinic scholar outside the fold of the synagogue. When Dr. Schechter, now of New York, found among some Hebrew fragments brought from Egypt to England in 1896 a page of the original of Ecclesiastes he received the pecuniary and scholarly support of Dr. Taylor in his endeavors to obtain more of the precious manuscript, and to these two men belongs the credit for bringing into England out of Egypt a mass of material which now forms 'the gem of the university library at Cambridge.'" "The Chronicle" adds: "We do not, of course, begrudge to Dr. Taylor's memory the fullest recognition of his high-minded devotion to the study of the science of Judaism, but we do feel that the position he occupied as the leading Mæcenas of Jewish learning in England was one that ought to have been filled by a member of our own community. The Jewish patrons of Hebrew scholarship in this country could be counted on the fingers of one hand. We trust not only that Dr. Taylor's place will be worthily filled, but that many wealthy members of Anglo-Jewry may be impelled to emulate his splendid example."

Schoolmistress (endeavoring to impress upon the class the meaning of the word "cuticle"—Now, Polly Johnson, tell me what it is with which my face and hands are covered.

Back came the answer with startling promptitude—"Freckles, miss."—Tit-Bits.

"If we were all constituted like Hamlet, and could handle a skull as philosophically as he," writes "A Sentimentalist" in a Hamburg paper, "we could visit the Mozart museum at Salzburg, enjoy the sights it offers and leave there without finding any fault. Unfortunately, however, we are not so cold, and therefore the protest which I make. Among the Mozart souvenirs which are pointed out to the visitor, in the same line with the old piano, letters, manuscript music, portraits, etc., is the skull of the great master. It matters little whether the skull is really that of the composer or one used for show purposes. The fact remains that in the Mozart town, in Salzburg, there seems to be no one who can make the city fathers believe that the exhibition demonstrates a lack of reverence which shocks many people."

Briggs—Even divorce nowadays offers no sure relief.

Griggs—How so?

"Why, in nine cases out of ten a man is free to marry again."—Life.

London taxicab drivers have suffered considerable losses recently through the mischievous pranks of street arabs. The young mischiefmakers pull down the red flag of the taximeter cab when the driver is not looking, the register starts working, and within a few seconds 16 cents is registered against the driver. Some of the chauffeurs declare that cabmen are responsible in many cases for the mischief. The cabmen fear that the taxicab drivers will eventually take away all their patronage. One taxicab driver had $15 registered against him in one day by a boy lowering and raising the red flag.

"Yes, he's independent as a hog on ice."

"Say rather, as a hog in an end seat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 22.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to the White House soon after 6 o'clock this evening, after an absence of three months and two days. They were accompanied by their youngest son, Quentin, and Mrs. Clifford Richardson.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary Root received the foreign delegates to the International Fisheries Congress in the diplomatic room at the State Department this morning, before the first session.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf have opened their N street home for the winter season. Mrs. Metcalf will have as her guests for the season her sister, Miss Viva Nicholson, and Miss Elizabeth McNear, both of Oakland, Cal. They will come to the capital the middle of November and remain until after the inauguration.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus have opened their home in 16th street for the winter. They have issued invitations for a reception to the members of the International Fisheries Congress on Thursday evening.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 22.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will sail for this country from France, where they have spent the summer, the first of next week, and will reach the capital about October 3. There will be several changes in the embassy staff in the fall and winter. M. Des Portes de la Fosse, counsellor and chargé d'affaires of the embassy, and Major Fournier, military attaché, have returned to Washington from Bar Harbor, where the embassy was established for the summer.

The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Takahira will be the first diplomats of their rank to return to Washington, arriving here next Friday from Buena Vista Springs, Penn., where they spent the summer.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur have opened the legation in H street, after spending the summer at York Harbor, Me.

The Costa Rican Minister and Señora de Calvo and the Minister from Guatemala and Señora de Harrate are in town.

The Argentine Minister and Señora de Portela returned to Washington this morning from Magnolia, Mass., where the legation was established for the summer. They have leased the large house at Massachusetts avenue and 18th street formerly occupied by the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles will return to Washington the middle of October from a vacation, most of which was spent with Mrs. Cowles at their Farmington estate. Mrs. Cowles and her son, Sheffield Cowles, will not be here until later in the fall.

Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Townsend, who are at Bar Harbor, will open their Massachusetts avenue home within two wekes.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Garlington and Miss Garlington have returned to Washington from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, where they had a cottage for the summer. They have taken a house in Bancroft Place for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke have closed their summer home in Lenox and returned to their Washington house.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Whitney Warren will sail for Europe to-morrow to join Whitney Warren in Paris. They will return here for the winter early in November.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will spend several weeks at the clubhouse at Tuxedo before going to their country place on Premium Point, near Larchmont.

August Belmont, accompanied by his sons, has gone to New Brunswick for a fortnight's shooting.

From London comes the announcement of the engagement of Nigel Baring and the Hon. Sybil Roche, only child of Lord and Lady Fermoy and niece of Mrs. James Burke Roche. Nigel Baring is a younger brother of Harold Baring, who married Mary Churchill, daughter of John A. Churchill, of New York, and is a son of the late Thomas Charles Baring, of High Beach, Essex. His mother was Miss Susan Minturn, daughter of Robert B. Minturn, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham Moore will arrive in town for the season from Bar Harbor on Thursday, and will open their house in East 38th street for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal, who sailed for Europe recently, will make a prolonged stay abroad, and have in consequence sold almost their entire stable.

Mrs. James de Laval Flower and Miss Estelle Flower, who went abroad last May with Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, are booked to sail to-day for New York.

Dr. William T. Bull, the surgeon, of No. 35 West 35th street, who has been ill at Newport, R. I., returned to the city yesterday. Dr. Joseph A. Blake, of No. 601 Madison avenue, who has been attending Dr. Bull, said last evening that he made the journey comfortably and his condition is satisfactory. He has suffered for ten days with acute rheumatism, which has slightly affected the heart.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCullough have left town for Hot Springs, Va., where Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer are staying.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who are motoring through France, have arrived at Lyons, where they are staying at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey are at their house in West 53d street for the season.

Mrs. John Borland and Miss Borland have returned from Newport to their winter place at New Hamburg, N. Y.

Hamilton Fish, jr., Henry Fairfield Osborn, jr., Aymar Johnson, Gordon Auchincloss, Herman L. Rogers, William C. Rogers, William Watson and Joseph Walker, 3d, will be the ushers and Edmund P. Rogers will be the best man for Rae Rogers when he marries Miss Marguerite Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, jr., on October 12. Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Ellen Rogers, Miss Eleanor Greene and Miss Jeannette Kissel will be the attendants of the bride, who will have, in addition, three little flower girls, Mary Colt, Constance Parsons and Anne Rogers. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 22.—There have been several rumors in Newport recently that there are to be important real estate transfers in the summer residence district during the coming winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll returned from their automobile trip to-day.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs paid a short visit here to-day to make an inspection of her summer home.

Eugene Higgins has departed on his yacht Varuna for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, jr., are the guests of Mr. Ledyard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Miss Annie Leary gave her usual weekly reception this afternoon at Park Gate.

Dr. William T. Bull returned to New York this morning on the private car Colonial.

Edward J. Berwind has again leased his Bellevue Court cottage to Joseph Harriman for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan went to Roslyn to-day.

Charles DeL. Oelrichs and George Henry Warren have returned to New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 22.—With a small field of riders following the pack, the Berkshire Hunt met at Overlee, the country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, with the kill at High Lawn, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Field. Riding to-day with David Turner Dana were Mrs. Dana, Miss Heloise Meyer, George Turnure, Charles Astor Bristed and Herbert Shaw. Samuel Frothingham will not ride in the hunt again this season, varicose veins having developed in his limbs.

Justice Edward Patterson, of New York, entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day for Mrs. Robb de Peyster Tytus.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave a dinner entertainment at Fair Lawn to-night for Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt.

Mrs. Bowen W. Pierson and Miss Clarissa Pierson, who were entertained by Miss Adele Kneeland, have departed for town.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup has offered to the town of Lenox a building site for a high school building. The plot will cost Mrs. Jesup $10,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hewitt Wright, of Pittsfield, entertained at dinner at the Country Club to-night for their guests, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Peirson, Miss Emily Roche and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Deshon departed to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, of Greenwich, Conn., are guests of Mrs. Griswold's mother, Mrs. John Sloane, at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Chisholm, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson at Blantyre, have departed for the Bretton Woods.

Miss Jeannette Gilder has departed for Redding, Conn., where she will be a guest of Samuel L. Clemens.

Indian Commissioner F. E. Leupp has arrived at his country place in Tyringham.

Richard Watson Gilder has departed for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey and Miss Rosamond Dixey entertained a theatre party in Pittsfield to-night at a production of "The Silver Sword."

Mrs. A. E. Gallatin arrived to-night for the autumn.

CAMPAIGN COMMENT.

AN OLD ADAGE DISPROVED.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The old proverb says that "silence is golden," but Mr. Bryan can offer his bankbook as proof that it is a mistake.

"HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL," ETC.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

In our opinion nothing can beat the Democrats out of New York, Indiana and Illinois, and we look with hope to Ohio, Connecticut and New Jersey. Out West we shall have a clean sweep. The vote in Maine is conclusive. Corruption may do its worst—tainted dollars piled up to the moon will contravene to no purpose; the people have preordained it, the fates have said it—

> 'Tis money to burn
> On Bryan and Kern.

HUGHES IN THE NATIONAL FIGHT.

From The Hartford Courant.

It's good news that Governor Hughes has consented to make two tours in behalf of the national ticket, and that one of them will begin next Monday. We wish that it began to-day. Governor Hughes is as much of an idealist as Mr. Bryan, but he has that clear vein of hard sense which the Nebraska dreamer lacks, and a good deal more experience in the difficult and slow process of governmental reform. Governor Hughes's Youngstown speech knocked Mr. Bryan speechless, and to do that is an intellectual exploit of no small magnitude.

PARTY ASSETS.

From The Buffalo Express.

The fact that the Republican party has put itself under the leadership of such men as Taft, Hughes and Roosevelt is one of the best assets the party could have. It should be emphasized strongly. And so far as the state contest is concerned, no one should be allowed to forget or to overlook for a minute the fact that Mr. Hughes is a Republican. He is not an independent reformer running on the Republican ticket, but a fair and honest representative of the thought and wishes of the great mass of Republican voters.

BRYAN IN EMERGENCIES.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

The trouble about Mr. Bryan's assurance that he will be bound by Republican legislation as he finds it is that much of this legislation is discretionary. No law can direct the President or Secretary of the Treasury at just what moment they should intervene to avoid a panic or to save the nation from some great financial disaster. No law can compel Mr. Bryan to issue circulation under the recent emergency currency law if he thinks it unwise. Indeed, in a thousand emergencies liable to confront the nation not only financial but political and international, it is highly important that a man trained by public service and with a mind tempered by knowledge and respect for law should sit in the executive chair of McKinley and Roosevelt.

COLUMBIA BEGINS 155TH YEAR TO-DAY.

Columbia University will open for its 155th academic year this afternoon with ceremonies in the university gymnasium, at 3 o'clock. The academic procession, which includes the teaching staff of the university, with the trustees and other officials, will form in the library half an hour earlier and march to the gymnasium. Dr. James Earl Russell, dean of Teachers College, will deliver the annual academic address, his subject being "The Call to Professional Service." Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has not yet returned from Europe, and Professor John W. Burgess will preside.

With the opening of the university, Professor Rudolf Tombo, jr., who was registrar, becomes secretary of the alumni council, and his place will be taken by Professor William Addison Hervey.

COUSIN TO CONTEST PARKMAN W