Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:20—The Devil.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BLANEY'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY—2:10—8:10—The Golden Butterfly.
CASINO—8:15—Marcelle.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Man Who Stood Still.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Myself—Bettina.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:20—8:30—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Travelling Salesman.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Devil.
GARRICK—8:20—The Mollusc, preceded by Mrs. Peckham's Carouse.
GERMAN THEATRE—8:15—Husarenfieber.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Sporting Days—Battle in the Skies—Ballet of Birdland.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Pierre of the Plains.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—The Girls of Gottenberg.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Wildfire.
LYCEUM—8:15—Love Watches.
LYRIC—8:15—Mlle. Mischief.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Great Question.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:10—8:10—Little Nemo.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:20—The American Idea.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
STUYVESANT—8:30—The Fighting Hope.
WEBER'S—2:30—8:30—Paid in Full.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Gay White Way.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 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; James M. Barrett, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Budapest and Sofia say that Austria is willing to enter a congress of the powers which will respect her sovereign rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Bulgaria is ready to pay Turkey for the establishment of independence. ═══ Prince Henry of Prussia made a long trip with Count Zeppelin in his airship, starting from Friedrichshafen; he was greatly pleased with the ease with which the craft was manœuvred. ═══ A daughter was born to Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. ═══ The Douma will open its autumn session to-day; the budget and agrarian questions will be the leading subjects of discussion. ═══ All records for target and battle practice were broken by the cruiser and gunboat squadrons in the Pacific. ═══ A dispatch from Ottawa indicated that the Liberal government would have a majority of fifty-six seats in the House. ═══ Edward Cook & Co., soapmakers, obtained a libel judgment of $115,000 against newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe.

DOMESTIC.—William H. Taft made many speeches at points north of this city, closing with addresses at Schenectady and Troy; large audiences and great enthusiasm greeted him. ═══ The President received many messages of congratulation from well known persons upon the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. ═══ The United States Civil Service Commission at Washington announced that investigation had proven the falsity of a Democratic story of campaign contributions being forced by G. W. Sheldon. ═══ It was reported at Washington that the condition of Secretary Metcalf was improved. ═══ James S. Sherman spoke to an enthusiastic audience at Amsterdam, N. Y. ═══ A Brooklyn man was shot by a New York Central detective at Utica, N. Y. ═══ More than one hundred cottages were burned at an early morning fire at Salisbury Beach, Mass. ═══ Mrs. Lillian N. M. Stevens, of Portland, Me., was unanimously elected as president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Denver.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Governor Hughes made several speeches on Long Island last night, after a busy day down the Hudson Valley. ═══ Mr. Bryan made eighteen speeches in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey. ═══ Judge Hough threw out the conspiracy count in the indictment against Morse and Curtis. ═══ Hughes was quoted a 10 to 9 favorite in the Wall Street betting. ═══ State Chairman Woodruff said Taft met with great success in Brooklyn, and would probably carry the borough. ═══ Attorney General Bonaparte said Bryan would be elected editor of "The Commoner" by a big majority. ═══ Governor Fort of New Jersey estimated that Taft would carry that state by more than 54,000 plurality. ═══ Calvin Tomkins, a Democrat, came out strongly for the election of Hughes. ═══ It was announced that the Whitmore jury would visit Lamp Black swamp, in Harrison, N. J., to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, westerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 60.

NEW YORK CITY IN CONGRESS.

Compared with other cities, New York has suffered greatly from lack of serious and influential representation in the lower branch of Congress. The Democratic machines in New York and Kings counties have long shown a contempt for the office of Representative by using Congress nominations in the safe Democratic districts as consolation prizes for politicians who have not been able to keep up with the procession at home. These two counties have been sending from ten to fourteen Democrats to Washington for the last thirty or forty years. What names out of two hundred or more survive? A few, like Fernando Wood, S. S. Cox and Abram S. Hewitt, are remembered. Those men did something to protect and advance New York's interests. But the average Tammany Representative has been of the wholly negative and valueless type of John Morrissey, General Spinola, Timothy J. Campbell and Timothy D. Sullivan.

Under the apportionment of 1901 the Republican representation from New York City has been considerably increased, and we are now beginning to get the benefits of some intelligent and active service in the lower house. Men of the type of Herbert Parsons, William S. Bennet and J. Van Vechten Olcott have partly redeemed the city's reputation for neglecting its interests at the federal capital. These three Representatives have established positions for themselves in the House, and, if returned, will be able to make themselves more and more felt in legislation affecting the city. Charles B. Law and William M. Calder, Representatives from Kings County, have also shown capacity and promise of greater usefulness.

New York City ought to have an influential voice in questions of finance, currency, shipping, transportation, immigration and postal improvement—all directly affecting local activities—as well as in the general problems of legislation. It is a shortsighted and wasteful policy to continue sending Tammany absentees and nobodies to make a pretence of doing the important work which should be done at Washington. Every voter here can help the city and help himself by voting for a really capable Congressman of the type of Mr. Parsons, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Olcott, Mr. Law and Mr. Calder, all of whom are standing for re-election, and for men like Otto G. Foelker, the State Senator who risked his life last summer to go to Albany and vote for the Agnew-Hart bills; Gustave Hartman, a former Assemblyman with a good record; J. E. Winterbottom, F. A. Adams, and the rest of the Republican nominees who are trying to oust McCarrenite or Tammany figureheads. Of the Democratic nominees in the Democratic districts there are at the most not more than two or three whose defeat would mean the slightest loss of experience or prestige on the city's part in the House of Representatives. It is one of the many heavy costs of Tammany rule that New York City cuts practically a smaller figure in that body than do other cities with half or less than half its population.

TAFT AND BRYAN—A CONTRAST.

The speeches which Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan have been making to New York audiences emphasize the contrast which The Tribune drew on Sunday between their respective aims and methods on the stump. As the campaign has advanced Mr. Taft has gained in effectiveness because he has persistently hewed to the line and talked to the point. He has said frankly and courageously what he had to say, condoning nothing and avoiding nothing; while Mr. Bryan has grown vaguer and vaguer, concealing with all sorts of oratorical expedients his unwillingness to go clearly on record on the points most at issue in this campaign. Nothing, for instance, could have been more straightforward and admirable than Mr. Taft's explanation at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday of his attitude toward injunctions in labor disputes. He had absolutely nothing to conceal. He believes in a square deal for the labor unions and sympathizes with their efforts to assert their rights and secure a larger degree of independence. But he holds that the full rights of labor can be secured by peaceful and orderly processes and without nullification of the rights of other equally deserving classes in the community.

Mr. Taft vigorously opposes the blacklist and the secondary boycott. Those instruments of coercion strike at the outsider and do irreparable injury to persons not at all concerned in the dispute in which they are employed. The victims are like the innocent bystanders injured in a street fight of whose cause and origin they are entirely ignorant. No man with a sense of justice could approve of licensing two combatants to destroy the property or take the lives of neutrals. Why, then, should any one favor legalizing for common use two such devastating processes as the blacklist and the secondary boycott? Mr. Taft has exhibited the eminent fairness and honesty which have characterized all his public dealings in refusing to concede to the labor unions the right to advance their interests by oppressing others. But where does Mr. Bryan stand? He says he is bound hand and foot by the Denver platform. Yet he refuses to interpret the labor injunction plank of that platform, letting one group of his supporters say that its purposely enigmatic language pledges the Democratic party to legalize the blacklist and the secondary boycott and another group to say that the language used does no such thing.

In his speech at Madison Square Garden Mr. Bryan took credit to himself for having contributed to lift American politics to a higher plane. He said:

> If there be Republicans here let me say this to them, that they may defeat me if they will, but they cannot deny to me the credit that history will give me for helping to give an impulse to honest politics.

The Tribune has often acknowledged Mr. Bryan's services as a practitioner in politics of open dealing and plain speaking. In the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he never shirked declaring himself on public issues and facing the consequences. In 1904 he bitterly censured the Democratic National Convention and the Democratic Presidential candidate for trying to deceive the voters. He advocated then a policy of consistency and frankness, whether that policy should lead to victory or defeat. But to-day he has so far yielded to his surroundings and to his ambitions as to be willing to conceal and palter and equivocate. He has tried to shoulder on the Denver convention responsibilities which he ought himself to assume, and he has failed on the stump to attract and convince his hearers because he has failed to exhibit the qualities which made him so formidable in his earlier campaigns. The American people do not like a dodger. They have seen Mr. Bryan dodging and twisting this year as never before, and they have turned with pleasure to consider the record of consistency, downrightness and candor made by Mr. Taft.

MR. CHANLER'S SIGNIFICANCE.

If Mr. Chanler should be elected Governor, the cause of the people, the cause of that purer and more perfect democracy which has been steadily sweeping over this country in recent years, would receive a setback in New York from which it would not soon recover. Mr. Hughes is conspicuously identified with that cause. It is that fact which has endeared him to the people of the West and which made his recent speechmaking trip through that part of the country a great personal triumph. He has taken it as the guiding principle of his administration, and it is for doing so that he has been attacked, sneered at, vilified and subjected to the personal abuse whose echoes Mr. Chanler now prolongs. He has lived up to his ideal of a democratic government in which the elected officials serve only the people, and all those who have been accustomed to divide with the people the services of the elected officials have been brushed aside—the selfish political manipulators, the persons with a pull, the corporations operating through political machines, and the classes seeking special favors as the price of their support at the polls.

Governor Hughes has brought the government of the state back to first principles. He has not paid with favors for the favor of those who control nominations, nor bargained with "interests" which are the source of campaign funds, nor compromised with groups that threaten opposition if their bad bills are not signed, nor purchased the support of legislators for good measures by signing questionable ones in which they were interested. Everything that he has done has been done with an eye single to the interests of the people as a whole.

That is a great stride forward in pure democracy, for it eliminates the advantage which the man with the pull otherwise enjoys. Mr. Chanler in his candidacy is the willing instrument of all the resentments which the Governor has aroused by his magnificent stand for better government and more genuine democracy. Every one whose pull is gone and who sees in Hughes's re-election its final destruction is using Mr. Chanler to save the old order. He is the candidate of those who would preserve conditions in which the people got the shadow while they retained the substance of power; in which the people had the elaborate machinery of primaries which determined nothing and the bosses retained the nominating conventions that determined everything; in which the people had commissions to protect them from corporation abuses, but a legislature obedient to corporation influences saw to it that those commissions had no power, and he is the candidate of all those who found that situation profitable and who resent the interruption of their ancient privileges. If Mr. Chanler is elected it will mean the defeat of the direct primaries system, which would put so much real power in the people's hands that they could command the same undivided service of their officials that Mr. Hughes has voluntarily and as a matter of conscience given them.

It is time to strip Mr. Chanler's candidacy of all its pretence. By going about the state repeating the sneers of those enemies that Mr. Hughes has honorably gained by his upright, disinterested service of the people, Mr. Chanler has made clear in what he is the opponent of Mr. Hughes. He reviles the qualities for which good citizens honor Mr. Hughes. He attacks the traits in Mr. Hughes which have enabled him to break down the old order and start a new order in the government of the state. He is the candidate of political reaction. He is the candidate of all those interests which have found selfish personal leadership to their advantage; of the public service corporations which could procure impotent and ineffective "regulation" from subservient legislatures, and of the gamblers who used to be able to get for their special benefit laws violating the state constitution. He is the enemy of that larger democracy which is triumphantly sweeping over the country. By taking into his mouth and making his own the sneers, the gibes, the appeals to prejudice of the forces of corruption, misgovernment and crime Mr. Chanler makes it clear whose candidate he is and where he stands.

AS TO "EXTRAVAGANCE."

One of Mr. Chanler's favorite topics in his campaign is "extravagance." When he cannot reconcile his promise of "personal liberty" and no restraint on the "recreations of the people" with the necessity of approving the Governor's policy of enforcing the constitution against gambling, he begins to complain of the cost of the state government, but he is quite as indefinite on this subject as on the question of gambling. As a matter of fact, there has been no extravagance, and the cost of government under Republican rule has not kept pace with the growth of wealth.

In 1894, the last year of Democratic rule, the assessed value of the taxable property of the state was $4,199,882,058, and the annual appropriations were $15,713,878 20. Therefore, the expenditures amounted to $3 74 per $1,000 of assessed valuation.

In 1907 the assessed valuation of property in the state was $8,565,379,394, and the annual appropriations were $28,865,855 46, or $3 37 per $1,000 of assessed valuation.

Thus it will be seen that under Republican rule expenditures have decreased 37 cents per $1,000 of assessed valuation, notwithstanding the large extension of state activities into new fields in response to general public demands and with the approval of both parties. The state has assumed increased burdens for the care of the insane and the dependent, thus relieving local treasuries. A considerable part of this increase in state expenditures is merely a matter of bookkeeping, as the sum came out of the pockets of the taxpayers before, only under the form of local taxation. Large sums have been spent on good roads and for better schools, yet in the face of all these things the wealth of the state has increased faster than the expenditures, and the demands for new government work have been met without any proportional increase in the burdens of the taxpayers; rather it has been accompanied by the total abolition of direct state taxation and the support of the state government by imposts on the sale of liquor, on speculation and inheritances. Certainly the average citizen of New York has no reason to complain of the financial management of the state under Republican administration.

BRITISH IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

The result of the Canadian election gives no hint of any material change in the fiscal policy of the Dominion. The Liberals long ago abandoned their own much vaunted free trade or revenue tariff policy for the high protectionist policy of the Conservatives in the very form in which they themselves formerly affected to regard it as most offensive and objectionable, and they are practically certain to stick to it, preferential rates and all.

Perhaps we might say, particularly the preferential rates, which have been granted to British trade without any corresponding favor from Great Britain. For more than ten years Canada has maintained that system apparently to her own satisfaction, without encouragement. Now that encouragement is offered she is not likely to forsake it. And the encouragement offered, though unofficial, is pretty trustworthy. There is no question that tariff reform is making great progress in the United Kingdom, and there is reason to expect that at the new general election in that country, at most a very few years hence and possibly within a few months, a Parliamentary majority in favor of a protective tariff and discriminating reciprocity with the colonies will be returned to Westminster.

A confident prediction to that effect was made only the other day by Lord Milner, one of the wisest and most judicious of the empire's great proconsuls. In a recent "Nineteenth Century" article, moreover, he shows conclusively how beneficial the one-sided system of preference in Canada has been to imperial trade. It has often been remarked that in spite of Canada's preferential rebate of one-third in duties on imports from Great Britain her imports from the United States have been and are growing more rapidly than before, and more rapidly than those from the United Kingdom. We have ourselves pointed that out as a reason for American complacency in regarding the Canadian tariff system. Despite that fact, however, the gain to British commerce has been enormous.

The gist of the matter is this, that for years before the granting of preference British trade with Canada was rapidly declining, while since the establishment of the new system it has been rapidly increasing. Thus the aggregate value of twelve leading lines of imports fell from $24,800,000 in 1890 to $16,620,000 in 1898, but has since risen to $30,090,000 in 1906. The fact that at the same time imports from the United States also, and even more rapidly, increased does not prove the system a failure. Preference has not checked the growth of American trade, but it has checked the decline of British trade and has restored its growth. Between 1898 and 1906, under preference, it is true that British imports into Canada increased only 135 per cent, while those from the United States increased 144 per cent. But in the eight years before American imports had increased 91 per cent, while British imports had decreased 33 per cent. The ratio of gain for America was therefore only 53 per cent, while for Great Britain it was 168 per cent.

In the face of such figures Canada will doubtless be encouraged to maintain her present system, which is really accomplishing one of its chief aims, while we may expect Great Britain before long to respond by establishing a similar system on her side, not only toward Canada, but toward the whole empire.

A SHORTAGE IN PIES.

Although neither political party, in its declaration of principles, seems to have had the courage to commit itself on the interesting question of pies, the problem grows increasingly important as the campaign nears its end, and the situation is tense with the possibilities of an unguarded statement along this line by one or the other of the candidates. Neither candidate has, to be sure, been asked to express himself in connection with the common or kitchen variety of pie, but it is understood that, as usual, the pie counter looms up on the political horizon in all its accustomed splendor.

It is a matter of no small concern, however, that a shortage in the pie crop is reported. From Buffalo comes the news that the secretary of an apple growers' organization has figured out that the crop he is most interested in is so short as to limit the number of pies of the apple variety—even if no shortening is used—to something like a paltry six billion, and this doesn't take into account the still further shortage that must result as a consequence of the raids of the small boy upon the apple barrel in the intervals between more generous repasts. With the apple pie production limited to less than fourscore disks to each individual, it is needless to say that, after New England has had its requisition filled for a share of the well known breakfast food of the region, there won't be much left for the rest of the country.

This may have been at the bottom of the refusal of the lady near Pittsburg to comply with the demand of her boarder for pie in his dinner pail each day. Probably she had advance information in regard to the visible supply, and desired to avoid a corner in the market which might result from too great a drain upon the available stock. There is nothing to indicate that she was not heartily in favor of the full dinner pail, for the testimony of Michael, the boarder, whom she subdued with an axe when he insisted upon recognition of his demands, does not show that she sought to deprive him of any part of his noonday lunch except the toothsome triangle.

The origin of pie, especially mince pie, like the origin of sausage, is shrouded in mystery, but certain it is that it was known as far back as the time of Piers the Plowman, and it may be that in his dinner pail could have been found the precedent which Michael of Pittsburg, now of the hospital, sought to follow. Those who are surprised, after being led to believe that New England is the habitat of the article, to learn that pie is an Old English institution can easily accept the further statement that "planted "on American soil it forthwith ran rampant and "burst forth into an untold variety of genera "and species." Like the Irish potato, which is said to have originated in the New World, it has been so ingrafted into the life of its adopted country that it seems more like a native than an alien.

While the report from Buffalo is alarming, and may well cause the face of the American workingman to blanch for a moment, it must be remembered that during the past season the Delaware peach crop was utterly destroyed only three times, and consequently there is relief from that section, and if the worst comes to the worst there is always mince pie to fall back upon. Still veiled in mystery, it bids fair to continue along its accustomed way, leading its slumbering devotees through the mazes of pious or piratical dreams, depending largely on the disposition of the individual.

Vanity is sometimes amiable and almost ingratiating. The Democratic candidate's vanity is becoming insolent. In his Wallabout Market speech yesterday he had the effrontery to assume that if a labor leader broke away from Gompers and voted against Bryan it would be because of "pecuniary interest." He went on to say:

> There was one man among the twelve who could not be relied upon—one among the twelve who would betray; and there may be among the labor leaders some who will be indifferent to these things because of arguments that are not revealed to you. But, if any laboring man wants to betray the laborers, let him come out and do it as a friend of the monopolies; let him not betray labor with a kiss and pretend to do it in the interest of labor.

It is safe to assert that among the workingmen to whom Mr. Bryan appeals with smug and malicious stuff of this sort there are many whom it angers and nauseates.

One of the most intent and puzzled listeners at the Bryan Madison Square Garden meeting on Monday evening was the astral body of the famous government ownership of railroads speech of August, 1906.

Chairman Mack exhibits a moderation at which he must be himself surprised in not carrying Vermont, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts for Bryan.

The obvious comment is that New York's curiosity, which filled the Garden in 1896, is unsatiated after twelve years. But, then, anybody who has observed the crowds gather day in and day out to watch safes hoisted up to tenth story windows knows that it is insatiable.

"Fingey" Conners is a much more lively issue than Oliver Cromwell. What has Mr. Chanler got to say about him?

> I asked my opponent about the railroad commission, and he named a man who, he said, was efficient. Out of all the members of that department he could point to but one man, and he one whom I had myself recommended.—Lieutenant Governor Chanler at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday.

That is absolutely false, and Mr. Chanler knows it. He asked why the Governor had not appointed a "practical railroad man," and Mr. Hughes answered that he had appointed one recommended by Mr. Chanler. There was nothing said by either about "efficiency" of one or ten men. Mr. Chanler's pettifogging is fast becoming contemptible.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Judge Taft recently gave a group of Americans in London an opportunity to hear some of his speeches. A number of phonographs were shipped over the water and in a leading restaurant were run off on a graphophone. "The London Telegraph" says of the speeches: "As an entertainment they were entirely satisfactory. The machine imitated Mr. Taft's tones without any metallic jar, and one was able to note that the Republican candidate has a strong, clear voice, a deliberate and distinct pronunciation, and an excellent sense of proportion in the use of emphasis. Mr. Taft's oratorical style may be called homely, but it is convincing, and, judging from the gramophone specimens, free from the exaggerations too frequent in American political speeches."

"John," she said, looking up from the paper, "what is a political boomerang?"
"Why, I'd define it," he answered, "as a roorback on the return trip."—Philadelphia Ledger.

W. Grant Stevenson, the Edinburgh sculptor, has completed a statue in bronze of Robert Burns, which will be shipped to Milwaukee for erection in one of the public parks. The statue, which is twelve feet in height, represents the poet standing with a notebook in one hand and a quill pen in the other. The granite bears an original design, ornamented with bronze panels of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Burns at the Plough."

Weeks—The true American always saves the under dog in the fight.
Wise—Yes, and then gives him a swift kick for being chump enough to get into it.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Hoffmann, the author of the humorous poem which he published in 1870 over the name "Kutschke," and which gained remarkable popularity as the "Kutschke Lied," has received the privilege from the German government to hyphenate his name with that of Kutschka. A great collection of data pertaining to the poem was made by the late Dr. Pistorius, and this has been turned over, together with a similar collection made by Dr. Otto Waddingen, to the Royal Library of Berlin. In a letter telling of the interest and enthusiasm which the poem created when it made its first appearance, a writer in the "Anzeiger" says: "It could not have been otherwise. It was simply a recognition of the genius which had evolved: 'Kas kraucht dort in dem Busch herum? Ich glaub es ist Napolium.' "

Child—Suppose I called you a mean old pig, what would happen?
Governess—I should tell your father, and he would punish you.
Child—And if I only thought it.
Governess—No harm so long as you don't say it.
Child—Then I only think it.—Life.

The Jews of Austria are elated at the appointment of a co-religionist, Major General Eduard Ritter von Schweitzer, to the rank of field marshal. This officer, who has seen over forty years' service, was born of poor parents, and entered the army as a private. He fought in Bohemia, and took part in 1878 in the occupation of Bosnia, being decorated on this occasion with the Order of the Iron Crown and raised to the rank of the hereditary nobility. Four years ago he was gazetted major general at the express instance of the Emperor. The new field marshal, who possesses a number of high foreign distinctions, is popular in the army and is a prominent figure in the Jewish community of Vienna.

Sillicus—I never send a man on a fool's errand.
Cynicus—No; it's a better plan to go yourself.—Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—The President celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth to-day by working as hard as on any other day. He received congratulations from many visitors and by wire from all parts of the world.

Secretaries Cortelyou and Wright were the only attendants at the regular Cabinet meeting, all the other advisers being out of town, except Secretary Metcalf, who is ill.

The President's callers during the day included Assistant Secretary Bacon, State Department; Assistant Secretary Newberry, Navy Department; General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; Commissioners Knapp and Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; David T. Day, of the Geological Survey, introducing Professor Paul Dvorkovitz, editor of "The Petroleum Review," London; Bishop Merriman C. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Japan and Corea; the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg; General Bell, of the army; Pablo Ocampo de Leon, one of the Resident Commissioners of the Philippines to this country, and a delegation from the Hungarian Club of New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt occupied a box at the Philadelphia Symphony concert this afternoon. She had with her Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Mrs. Knord.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Luke E. Wright, wife of the Secretary of War, joined her husband in Washington this evening. They will not take a house for the winter, as they formerly intended, but will make their home at the Shoreham.

Secretary Cortelyou will go to New York on Thursday to remain several days.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce returned to Washington this evening from New England, and have opened the embassy for the season. They were met by all the members of the embassy staff, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel B. R. James, military attaché, and Mrs. James, who have not yet returned from Mount Desert, Me., where they spent the summer.

Esmond Ovey, third British secretary, who will serve as best man for H. W. Kennard, second British secretary, who is to marry Miss Norris, of this city, November 14, has returned to Washington from a Southern trip.

Phra Ratanayapti, Siamese Chargé d'Affaires, accompanied by Edward H. Loftus, first secretary, and Mrs. Loftus and other members of the staff, returned to Washington to-day from Gloucester, Mass., where they spent the summer.

Viscount de Alte, Portuguese Minister, has returned to this country from a visit of some weeks in Europe, and has established the legation at the Shoreham for the winter.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—Hannis Taylor, special counsel of the Spanish Claims Commission, and Mrs. Taylor announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Mary L. Taylor, to Dr. Reid Hunt, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service. The wedding will take place the middle of December at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, in O street. Miss Hanna Taylor will be maid of honor, and Señorita Maria Calvo, daughter of the Costa Rican Minister and Señora de Calvo; Señorita Elina Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister and Señora de Calderon; Señorita Mercedes Godoy, daughter of the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires and Señora Godoy, and Miss Mary R. Brady, of Baltimore, will be bridesmaids. Master Luis Calvo will be ring bearer. Miss Taylor received most of her early education at the Sacred Heart Academy in Madrid, when her father was Minister to Spain.

Countess de Charetto and her son, Marquis de Charetto, are spending some days in Washington. They are on a tour of the United States. Countess Lydia Rospoptchine, of Paris, who is lecturing in this country, is also in Washington for some days.

Mrs. Samuel Reber, daughter of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, will leave Washington on Thursday preparatory to joining her husband, Major Reber, U. S. A., in the Philippines, where he is stationed.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mason Tyler Adams, who is to marry Miss Juliette Emily Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, on Saturday, will give his bachelor dinner on Friday evening at the University Club. Earlier in the day Miss Hubbell will give a luncheon.

Mrs. Edward R. Wharton has arrived in town from Lenox and is booked to sail for Europe today. She will be joined in Paris later by Mr. Wharton, who is on a shooting trip in the South. They will remain abroad for about eighteen months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker will give a dinner in the annex of the Metropolitan Club on November 5, and shortly afterward will sail for Europe. They have been staying at the Gotham since their return from abroad, a month ago.

Miss Evelyn Parsons, who is to be married to Amor Hollingsworth, of Boston, on November 24 in St. Mark's Church, Islip, Long Island, has chosen Miss Maria L. Moran for her maid of honor, and Mr. Hollingsworth will have for his best man his brother, Valentine Hollingsworth. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the country home of the bride's father, Schuyler L. Parsons, at Islip.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings have sailed for Genoa, Italy.

The Duc de Montpensier has returned to town from his shooting trip and is at the Knickerbocker.

Mrs. Charles Henry Coster and Miss Helen Coster will not come to town from Tuxedo until the end of next month.

Mrs. Henry Knowlton, who has been abroad for several months, is due here to-morrow on the Adriatic.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry will arrive in town from Goshen, N. Y., the first of next week and occupy the house at No. 816 Fifth avenue, which they have taken for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, who have been in Europe for several months, have returned to New York and have taken possession of their house at No. 304 Lexington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. D. Lanier will not close their villa at Newport until the latter part of next month, when they will come to town for the season.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who spent the week end at Lenox and is now in Newport, will return to town to-day.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Oct. 27.—Two more Newport cottages were closed for the winter to-day. They were the houses of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is expected back by Saturday, and he will remain at Oakland Farm until after election.

Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow will soon return to New York for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Miss Laura Swan have also planned to close their Newport seasons next week. Mr. Dyer is already in New York.

Henry F. Eldridge is expected from New York for a short stay next week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have returned from a visit in New York. They will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard is also to entertain at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Miss C. Ogden Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Luling and Dr. and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, of New York, are closing their villa in Stockbridge. They will depart the last of the week for New York.

Indian Commissioner and Mrs. Francis W. Leupp, who have been at their country place in Tyringham, departed to-day for Boston, whence they will go to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston Lee and Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee have closed the Curtis villa for the season.

Charles Lanier closed Allen Winden for the season to-day.

Mrs. Charles S. Mellen gave an afternoon reception to-day for her guest, Mrs. Benjamin Campbell, of New Haven. The guests included Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, Mrs. Thomas Rodman, Mrs. Owen Johnson, Lady Charles Wilson and Miss Friede Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Coolidge have closed their villa in Pittsfield.

Miss Isabelle S. Taintor, who has been a guest of Miss Adele Kneeland, has departed for Colchester, Conn. Miss Kneeland will close Fairlawn the last of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Choate, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, have departed for town.

Chandler Robbins, Miss Dorothy Crosby and Miss Marion Pellew departed to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walsh Rogers and Miss Eleanor Walker have arrived here.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pomeroy gave an afternoon reception this afternoon at Beech Grove, in Pittsfield, to introduce their daughter, Miss Theodora. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane, jr., will entertain at dinner for Miss Pomeroy on Friday night.

HUGHES.

TWO QUESTIONS FOR THE VOTERS.

From The Ogdensburg Journal.

There are two questions, and only two, for every voter in this Governorship campaign to decide. One is, "Why Chanler?" The other, "Why not Hughes?"

AN EPITOME.

From The Troy Times.

When Governor Hughes entered a hall in Lockport to address a big crowd there assembled a sturdy citizen arose and called for "Three cheers for the man with the backbone!" and the cheers were given with a will. The incident epitomizes the sentiment of the people of New York.

"PULPY EVASIVENESS."

From The New York Globe.

However great may be the desire to vote against Governor Hughes, this desire wants to have something affirmative to cluster about. Moreover, large numbers of men have an instinctive liking for manliness, and when the pulpy evasiveness of Mr. Chanler is contrasted with the vigorous definiteness of Governor Hughes the Governor does not lose even among those who in all things do not keep step with him.

HORSES AND HOMES.

From The Brooklyn Times.

Every racetrack man is being asked to contribute to a fund to defeat Governor Hughes in accordance with the number of mares that his stable contains. He is asked to pay in from $1 to $5 a mare. The question naturally arises: Are horses and mares and colts worth more to this state than mothers and boys and girls and good moral homes? Let the racetrack men contribute their dollars and let the homes contribute their votes, and the result will not long remain in doubt.

ANDREW D. WHITE'S ESTIMATE.

From The Syracuse Herald (Ind.).

"It is dawning more and more upon the thinking voters that in Mr. Hughes we have a great Governor—one of the two or three greatest since the organization of the commonwealth; that he is the sort of man in the executive chair of the state we have been longing for, and that it would be a blunder worse than a crime to refuse to re-elect him."

The opinion of Andrew D. White—a man who carefully weighs what he says for publication, a famous diplomat, an experienced statesman, a veteran observer in two hemispheres, one who knows the history of the state and of its distinguished sons by heart.

Can anybody speak with better authority on Governor Hughes's merits and qualifications than our former Ambassador to Germany?

A COMPARISON.

From The Buffalo Express.

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, again asserts that Governor Hughes through his legislation has done the insurance business an injury too extensive to be estimated; that the insurance laws are unsound, and that through his laws Governor Hughes has done to the insurance business just what Bryan purposes to do with his 50 per cent scheme to check alleged trusts. . . .

As for the comparison between Governor Hughes's insurance laws and the Bryan anti-trust nostrum, the great majority of people understand that there is a vast difference between an insurance company and an industrial corporation. The state regulation or supervision of the one necessarily is different from its treatment of the other. The essential idea of the one is trusteeship; of the other, profit making. It was divergence from the trustee idea of the insurance business which developed the conditions that probably would have wrecked some of the large companies if no check had been applied.

LORD NORTHCOTE SAILS FOR CANADA.

Tokio, Oct. 27.—Lord Northcote, former Governor General of Australia, with Lady Northcote, sailed to-day for Canada on their way to England.

FOURTEEN CARDINALATES VACANT.

Vatican Authorities Believe Two Americans Will Be Named in December.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The death of Cardinal Mathieu at London yesterday and of Cardinal Salvador Casanas y Pages at Barcelona to-day brings the vacancies in the Sacred College to fourteen, thus making it more probable that the next Consistory will be held in December for the creation of new Cardinals. Vatican authorities consider it certain that two American Cardinals will be appointed at that time.

KING'S MESSAGE TO ABRUZZI.

Believed to Contain Decision on Marriage—Duke Consults with Notary.

Turin, Oct. 27.—A special courier arrived here to-day with a sealed message from King Victor Emmanuel to the Duke of the Abruzzi, which, it is believed, contains the king's decision regarding the marriage of the duke and Miss Elkins. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the duke, after reading the message, sent for the official notary of the house, and discussed with him delicate points with reference to his patrimony.

It is reported here that Queen Dowager Margherita remains immovable in her attitude of opposition, but that the duke has announced that he will have his own way.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the "Petit Journal" from Rome says that the engagement of Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turin, to Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, soon will be announced. The Count of Turin is a brother of the Duke of the Abruzzi.

MR. SHERMAN WITNESS TO WILL.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Must Go to Mineola Before It Can Be Probated.

Mineola, Long Island, Oct. 27.—Disposing of an estate which is estimated to be worth more than $100,000, the will of Mrs. Anna E. Berry, of Utica, N. Y., was filed in the Surrogate's Court here this morning. The witnesses to the will were Representative James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, and his wife.

The bulk of the estate is in Pennsylvania Railroad stock and other bonds. The railroad stock is to be divided into five equal parts—one to be devoted to the maintenance of the lot in Greenwood, one to be given to the daughter, Leonora Berry Hartley; one to a namesake of the testator and the other two parts to two sisters.

Mrs. Berry died on September 15 at Richfield Springs. The will was dated June 17, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will have to come here and acknowledge their signatures before the will can be probated.

IN TSCHAYKOWSKY'S INTEREST.

A special meeting under the direction of Bishop Greer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Edward M. Shepard will be held at the synagogue to-day at 5:30 o'clock. Its object is to consider ways and means of obtaining the release on bail of Nicholas Tschaikowsky, who is in prison at St. Petersburg.