Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Red Mill.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTORIA—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—8:10—The Golden Butterfly.
CASINO—8:15—Marcelle.
CIRCLE—8:20—The Man Who Stood Still.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8—Samson.
DALY'S—8:15—The World and His Wife.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:20—8:20—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Traveling Salesman.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Devil.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Mollusc, preceded by Mrs. Peckham's Carouse.
GERMAN THEATRE—8:15—Vater und Sohn.
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—Via Wireless.
LYCEUM—8:15—Love Watches.
LYRIC—8:15—Mlle. Mischief.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Great Question.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:10—8:15—Little Nemo.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:20—The American Idea.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
STUYVESANT—8:20—The Fighting Hope.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—10 a. m.—Ice skating; three sessions daily.
WEBER'S—2:30—8:30—Paid in Full.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Boys and Betty.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Mimic World.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 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.—The American officers of the warships at Amoy were the guests of the Chinese and foreign residents at a number of entertainments. ═══ Negotiations opened to settle the cotton mill strike in England failed. ═══ The new German finance bill, which places duties on liquors and tobacco, is expected to bring in $115,000,000 annually. ═══ President Castro has modified his transshipment decree, and vessels are now permitted to leave Parian ports for Trinidad. ═══ Movements of Dutch warships showed that there was no present intention of action in the Venezuelan dispute.

CITY.—There were several hundred arrests for illegal voting, but the majority of the prisoners were discharged. ═══ A lawyer poisoned his wife and killed himself with a razor, their bodies being found together in bed. ═══ A Canadian aeronaut fell forty feet from his glider at Morris Park racetrack, breaking his ankle. ═══ One fisherman was drowned and seven others nearly lost their lives when two power boats crashed together in Jamaica Bay. ═══ The Morse jury will get the case this afternoon, it was learned. ═══ Opera stars who arrived for the New York season conducted a lottery on the way across, not feeling equal, because of the rough passage, to the usual charity concert. ═══ The President and Theodore Roosevelt, jr., cast their votes in Oyster Bay. ═══ A bull pool of $10,000,000 was formed by financial interests to reap benefit of expected upward movement in securities. ═══ At a late hour Mr. Taft led Mr. Bryan by over 9,000 in this city. ═══ Late returns indicated that Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler's plurality in this city would be 58,771; John A. Dix, nominee for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, was running about 15,000 behind Mr. Chanler. ═══ There was no change in the Congressional alignment in Manhattan and The Bronx; Congressmen Parsons, Bennet and Olcott were all returned by good majorities. ═══ In Brooklyn Otto G. Foelker was elected to Congress in the 3d District, C. B. Law in the 4th, Richard Young in the 5th and William M. Calder in the 6th, all Republicans, G. H. Lindsay and J. J. Fitzgerald being elected by the Democrats. ═══ In Brooklyn Abel E. Blackmar, Republican, at a late hour had a slight lead over Samuel S. Whitehouse for Justice of the Supreme Court. ═══ Returns indicated that Irving Lehman had defeated M. Linn Bruce for the Supreme Court in Manhattan; John P. Cohalan, Democrat, defeated C. H. Beckett, Republican, for Surrogate in Manhattan. ═══ Richard T. Lynch and Edward B. Le Fetra, Democrats, were elected to the City Court. ═══ Little change in the Senate and Assembly alignment in the city was indicated. ═══ Some forty thousand persons watched the election returns on The Tribune's bulletin board.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 37.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The national campaign which has just closed was commonly regarded as the most quiet and even apathetic within the memory of men now living. That it was quiet we are quite willing to concede, but apathetic, no. Locally, the unprecedented outpouring of last Saturday demonstrated the deep interest which was very widely felt. Generally the heavy polling and the large majorities cast for the Republican tickets indicate that the people of this state and nation were fully alive and awake to the importance of the issues involved. The *vox populi* as well as the *vox Dei* is sometimes not in the wind or fire or earthquake, but is a still, small voice. And perhaps it is just as well—perhaps, indeed, best—that it should be so. Nobody supposes that yesterday's popular judgment, so tremendously impressive in the fulness of the vote and in the size of the Republican majority, was rendered thoughtlessly, listlessly or perfunctorily. Some politicians may have gone stale, and even some newspapers may have found it difficult to work up excitement, but the American people had their wits about them.

It is simple justice to say that, judged by the supreme standard of results, the Republican national campaign was admirably conducted. In it Mr. Hitchcock made his first appearance as a campaign manager, and it is still fresh in the public mind that he and his colleagues and lieutenants were subjected to much complaint and criticism; but we fancy that even the most captious will this morning cheerfully testify that they have "made good." The campaign methods were calm, dignified and in all respects worthy of the agents of a great party seeking the franchises of a great people.

It would be unjust not to testify also that in this state and elsewhere there has been general loyalty on the part of those who were suspected of a certain amount of disaffection. There was no concealment of the circumstance that the leaders of the organization in many places were hostile to the Governor, and doubtless there were some who feared that they might carry their antagonism to him as far as the polls. It must be said, with perfect good will to most of them, that in opposing his renomination they egregiously miscalculated the forces which were capable of being arrayed in his support. They thought it would be impossible to get the necessary work done by their machinery in his behalf; but they failed to comprehend, as we endeavored at the outset to convince them, that such a man, standing for such principles, embodying them in his own character to the public consciousness and presenting them with consummate ability to the electorate, must prove invincible. When, however, the pressure of opinion compelled his renomination they loyally accepted the inevitable, and with very few exceptions gave the party's candidate their full support. We believe that in state and nation the party was substantially harmonious and in thorough earnest, and our news columns this morning show how abundantly it reaped the reward to which such qualities entitled it.

THE NATIONAL VICTORY.

The country has voted emphatically to continue the policies of the Roosevelt administration and to continue them under the leadership of the man whom it considers President Roosevelt's logical successor. The question of heirship has been definitely settled and Mr. Bryan's fantastic claim that he, not Mr. Taft, was the legitimate legatee goes glimmering with those many other false alarms with which he has waked the echoes since he began his variegated career as an impressionist and opportunist politician. The decisive character of Mr. Taft's victory shows that the American public is not to be captured by specious pretenses and hollow promises, and that it will not surrender the substance of orderly, progressive and responsible administration for the shadow of hasty, drastic and impracticable reforms. There can be no doubt, in view of the country's verdict, that a great majority of the voters thoroughly approve the policies which the Republican party has been putting into practice in the last four years and that they recognize in Mr. Taft an ideal instrument for the further development of those policies. In electing him President the nation indicates its purpose not to rest until the abuses which the Republican party attacked are rooted out of our political, commercial and industrial life, and undemocratic inequality and favoritism have permanently given place to the "square deal."

Mr. Taft's election was due to the measures and ideas for which he stood, and to the admirable demonstration which he gave throughout the campaign of poise, simplicity and candor. He made a marked success as a campaigner because he had nothing to conceal and spoke out of a clear conscience and with absolute conviction. He was the same man East, West, North and South, while his opponent tried to temper his principles to his latitude and longitude and be all things to all sections. Unaccustomed to the strain of continuous speaking, Mr. Taft developed unexpected capacity as a vote getter and won the confidence of thousands who had never met him face to face and may have been prejudiced against him by malicious misrepresentation. He could do this because in all his utterances he was transparently sincere, honest and straightforward.

Mr. Bryan's failure as a campaigner was obvious a month ago. It was not so much that he had lost his skill as an orator or a pleader. But he had lost his compass and could no longer conduct an aggressive and impassioned canvass. He vacillated and shifted, when he should have taken a single definite line of attack. His insincere bargain with Mr. Gompers for the union labor vote was a millstone about his neck; for he could neither admit that he had granted Mr. Gompers's demands in the evasive Denver platform nor deny that he had granted them. He thus drove from his support thousands of voters who had formerly considered him, if possibly a visionary, at least a consistent and courageous radical. Mr. Bryan did not read the lesson of the campaign of 1904. He tried to narrow his views and reduce himself to the Parker stature, hoping thereby to placate the Democratic politicians of the East and South. He did not seem to realize that by Parkerizing himself he simply invited another 1904 disaster.

Mr. Taft comes into office with a great popular majority behind him. He will be supported by a House of Representatives Republican by a majority a little under a hundred and a Senate two-thirds Republican. There will be no obstacle to his carrying out the pledges of constructive legislation given both in his speeches and in the Republican platform. His equipment for discharging the duties of the Presidency is superb and his political aims are high. He will have an opportunity to impress himself on history such as has been offered to few of his predecessors. He will live up to the possibilities of his station and the magnitude of his task.

RUSSIA AND THE STRAITS.

The prospect of a European congress for the readjustment of relations in the Balkans and the Near East generally suggests the almost inevitable raising of the question of Russia's right to traverse the Dardanelles and Bosporus with her military as well as with her commercial fleets. That question would, of course, be raised if the Treaty of Berlin were taken up for revision, though, as a matter of fact, it antedates that instrument by many decades.

It is now nearing two centuries since the straits were open to the Russian navy. That is to say, they have never—unless for a few years three-fourths of a century ago—been open to the Russian navy since Russia has had a navy worthy of the name, or since Russia has had a frontage on the Black Sea, and, therefore, a natural and peaceful reason for traversing them. Peter the Great founded the Russian navy, in a meagre fashion, but it amounted to nothing in his time or for years after, and it was only fourteen years after his death that the straits were legally barred against all Russian ships. For a little time Peter had possession of the mouth of the Don River, and, therefore, an outlet upon the Black Sea, but he soon lost it to the Turks, and it was not until more than half a century after his death that Catherine the Great secured a permanent territorial frontage on that sea—largely by virtue of the ill requited services of John Paul Jones.

The prohibition of Russian use of the straits is curiously bound up with the history of Bulgaria. It was in 1739 that the prohibition was first formally made, in the Treaty of Belgrade, after the Turks had regained possession of that city without the firing of a shot. It was stipulated in that treaty that no Russian ship, either of war or of commerce, should enter the waters of the Euxine. Russia had then almost no commercial marine, and was not likely to send such as she had to those waters, and as she had no frontage on the Euxine there was no reason for her sending warships thither, excepting with belligerent intent against her neighbor. But in 1774 a treaty gave Russia permission to send her mercantile marine through the straits, and when some years later Catherine effected her conquests on the Euxine littoral a considerable Russian commerce arose in those waters. In 1833 a Russo-Turkish treaty made at Russia's dictation bound Turkey to close the straits against all ships of war of whatever country, though it might have permitted Russian ships to traverse them. In 1841, however, another treaty closed the straits in time of peace against warships of all nations, and imprisoned in the Black Sea the ships which Russia had constructed there. This led to the war of 1853, and at the end of it the Treaty of Paris in 1856 not only reaffirmed that closing of the straits but also decreed that Russia should not maintain a fleet in the Black Sea or a dockyard upon its shore. That extreme prohibition prevailed until 1871, when the Convention of London permitted Russia to have a Black Sea fleet and dockyards, though the straits remained closed. This convention, however, kept the straits closed against only Russian ships of war. Those of Great Britain and France might go through, with the Sultan's permission.

This last is really the state of affairs which now exists, for the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 made no change in it. Of course, the aspect of the case has been materially altered in recent years by the creation of other than Russian navies and the rise of other than Russian and Turkish political and commercial interests on the Black Sea. Rumania now has an independent frontage on those waters and maintains a navy there, and so does Bulgaria, while Austria-Hungary has a navy on the Danube which may pass down that international river to the Euxine. The question, therefore, arises whether the time has not come for putting the straits on somewhat such a basis as the Suez Canal, which in 1888 was made free to belligerent navies on condition that no delay in passage should occur and that no belligerent acts should be committed within the waters of the canal. Of course the wishes of regenerated Turkey should be considered in the matter. But "should" is not always "must," and for all the establishment of a constitution and the liberalizing of institutions, Turkey is not yet in a condition either to dictate terms for the use of her straits or to enforce such terms as may be made.

THE TRIUMPH IN NEW YORK.

Many reasons for congratulation occur to the mind rejoicing in Governor Hughes's splendid victory. The winner himself is to be congratulated upon his well deserved triumph. The Republican party is to be congratulated upon the possession of so great a son. The state is to be congratulated upon the retention of so valuable a servant. But it seems, most of all, that the people of the state deserve congratulation upon the high quality of citizenship they have displayed. Mr. Bryan asked, "Shall the people rule?" In the election of Mr. Hughes they have ruled, and they have demonstrated again, and in a new and striking manner, that they are fit to rule—excellently fit to rule. They have shown their appreciation of the highest qualities in public life, intellectual and moral leadership of a superior variety, high ideals and an unbending adhesion to them, unselfish devotion to the public interest and a courageous defiance of every force opposed to it, a fine faith in reason and a steadfast refusal to stoop to any demagogic act. Men went about the state saying that a man exhibiting these qualities was "too good" for public life, but the people have shown that he was not too good for them, that no one like him can be too good for them. They have shattered the old illusion that in aiming high in public life there is danger of going over the people's heads, and have thereby tremendously encouraged the faith of every one who believes in the people and popular government.

For the fight was a straight-out and bitter fight between good citizenship and bad citizenship, and good citizenship has won by about as handsome a plurality as that by which two years ago sane, collected, level headed citizenship won over excited, irrational, hysterical citizenship. Mr. Chanler deliberately elected to lead the cause of bad citizenship, to march at the head of every force of graft and pull, selfishness, corruption and lawlessness. He might have pitched the campaign on a different level and gone down to no less certain defeat, but defeat without discredit, and he would have done so if he had lived up to the rather favorable impression the state once had of him as the avowed admirer of Mr. Hughes. He sinned against the light, although he saw it clearly. His campaign was conducted in the cynical belief that the forces of evil would triumph over the forces of good. He put a low estimate on the people's capacity for public morality, and the people have magnificently rebuked him for his unworthy opinion of them.

The public appreciation of Mr. Hughes's character and services has been just as significantly manifested here in this city as throughout the rest of the state. The small majority here for Mr. Chanler, despite the fact that the selfish interests whose enmity Mr. Hughes had gained were very strong and active, and despite the existence of a large foreign element to which insidious and partly successful appeals were made, indicates the existence of an effective degree of civic morality here in a large section of the electorate. Tammany was heartily enlisted in the causes which Mr. Chanler's candidacy represented, yet it failed, notwithstanding all the aid it got from interested sources, to roll up for him one of its oldtime majorities. The result is a hopeful sign for the cause of better government in the city.

Mr. Hughes runs considerably behind Mr. Taft in the state, as has been usual with Republican candidates for Governor in recent national elections, but his nomination unquestionably added great strength to the ticket in New York and elsewhere and helped to confirm the position of the party as a moral agency. He is one of the party's great men, of whom it is justly proud. It is its capacity to breed such men as Hughes, Roosevelt and Taft, in contrast to the Democratic party's poverty in serviceable leadership, that has made it so remarkably successful in recent years. So long as it continues rich in such leaders it will deserve to win, and will win.

SEEING THINGS AT NIGHT.

In these days, when the problem of aerial navigation trembles on the verge of solution and the world is expecting that at any moment the complete conquest of the heavens will be announced, the airiest tales of skyward travel are listened to with respectful attention, for there is always the possibility that this particular yarn will be true. While certain individuals of imaginative temperament have long possessed the power to see things, especially at night, and while these sights have exhausted the entire list of names known to the student of zoology—the spectacle resembling to a notable degree the entrance of the animals into the ark, owing to the fact that, whether pink elephants or yellow kangaroos, they always travel in couples—it is only of late years that belated individuals have been able to convince themselves that they could see, travelling about in the upper air, lights which could be borne only by the machine of some aeronaut out for a nocturnal spin.

Some twenty years ago, to be sure, when interest in aerial navigation was at a high pitch owing to the approaching exposition in Chicago, where it was hoped that some effective demonstrations along this line might be made, there was reported to be travelling over the state of Iowa a light very much like that which has recently been discovered by veracious inhabitants of New England. According to the reports from Boston, several men, names given and pedigrees being looked into, have observed during the night a bright light above them, not like that of a lantern but resembling the piercing gleam of a searchlight. This light would soar aloft and then come near the earth in a way to indicate that the operator was desirous of ascertaining his whereabouts or finding a soft place to land.

The parallel between the Iowa discovery of twenty years ago—not the Iowa Idea, which is of later origin—and that of the veracious New Englanders of the present time is notable. In the first place, in neither case was the light seen by some early farmer or dairyman going barnward to draw the lacteal fluid from the gentle bovine, but by belated travellers returning from town at a time when they should have been playing a wide mouthed accompaniment to the song of the early bird outside as he fared forth in search of the vagrant worm. It will also be remembered that in those days the sentiment of the Hawkeites had so far reacted on the prohibition question as to elect a governor on the wet issue, resulting in perhaps a more extended use of those instruments through which it has frequently been proved practicable to observe many varicolored bipeds and quadrupeds which have never yet been properly classified and inclosed between the covers of books on natural history. And in the former case, as in the latter, a careful census of the airship population showed every aerial machine properly anchored, except, of course, such of them as had demonstrated to the satisfaction of all interested that their profound respect for the laws of gravitation made it unnecessary to resort to artificial means of keeping them close to mother earth. The only puzzling feature in connection with the observations of the New Englanders a few days ago is that none of the observers noticed more than one light in a place, whereas twin illuminators would seem far more appropriate to the time and circumstances.

Good morning, President Taft!

Possibly even Democratic politicians will now begin to make up their minds that there is something in a moral issue.

For 1912—William J. Bryan and Herman Ridder.

The people certainly ruled yesterday.

To call the Governor of this state "Charles the Baptist" doesn't seem quite so excruciatingly funny to some people now as it did a little while ago.

Mr. Kern also ran.

"It is one thing to contract to deliver the organized labor vote and it is another thing to fulfil the contract."—Midnight Meditations of Mr. Gompers.

If Mr. Ridder had had more faith in his own inspiration he and the children might have saved that $37,000.

It was Republican weather, for sure.

It was MacMahon at the Malakoff who said "J'y suis, j'y reste!" but Charles Evans Hughes might say the same at Albany, by the mandate of the people of New York.

How about those questions, Mr. Chanler? Don't you wish you had been courageous enough to answer them more promptly and decisively—or not at all?

William J. Brine is making another salt water voyage.

The Democratic party has too many prophets and not enough voters.

The quaint and curious combination of "Bobs" and "Jims" in New Jersey played out their little game of rainbow chasing with the result expected by everybody but themselves. And perhaps even in the general wreck of tickets and crash of worlds they can enjoy some mournful consolation. For Robert of Hudson had Colonel Bryan for his Presidential candidate, anyway, in spite of James of Essex, while James of Essex is vindicated as a truer prophet than his great rival, Robert of Hudson, in that The Peerless One has indeed, as he anticipated, proved peerless in the magnitude of his defeat.

We believe that Mr. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler is still Supervisor of the town of Red Hook.

Park Row and divers other parts of town last evening looked and sounded less like the close of a "dull and apathetic" campaign than like a counter demonstration against the anti-noise propaganda. We ourselves were leaders in the movement against unnecessary noises, and we have not become lukewarm in that desirable work, but as for the racket last night, we are quite willing to have it classed among the noises which are inevitable and, indeed, not undesirable.

The people of New York appear to agree with Mr. Chanler's earlier rather than with his later opinion of Governor Hughes.

There were many fine games of football played in the superb weather of yesterday, but the greatest of them all was that on the gridiron of forty-six compartments, in which the Taft eleven bucked the centre, crumpled up the ends and smashed holes in the line of the Bryan team, never once lost the ball and made touchdowns and kicked goals until the scorers got scrivener's palsy in trying to keep record of the fun.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An elderly man who voted early yesterday at one of the uptown polling places stopped outside after his ballot had been deposited and showed to the group of watchers some badges which he had worn in former Presidential campaigns. The largest one was made of white metal, with General Grant's head on one side and Schuyler Colfax's on the other. The original red, white and blue ribbon with which it had been tied in a buttonhole was in its place, and the colors were still bright. The Garfield and Arthur badge had the portraits of the candidates on a miniature flag, and the Harrison and Morton badge was in the form of a star, with portraits on either side. The Harrison and Reid badge was printed in high colors on a strip of white satin. A large gilded bug, the wings of which spread open when a spring was touched, disclosing the pictures of McKinley and Hobart, was a reminder of the campaign of 1896. "And what did you wear this year, pop?" asked an innocent youngster. "Nothing," he said, "but when I wanted people to know where I stood I pinned a greenback to my coat lapel." "What for?" "Why, there were two Bills in the field and I was for the good one."

"Good morning, sir," says the lady, entering the studio of the famous portrait painter. "I wish to engage you to paint my portrait."
"I shall be delighted, madame."
"I want it painted with my new hat on."
"Pardon me, madam, but I am not a landscape artist."—Life.

A New York lawyer, writing from Berlin, says: "If the early closing people have their way a great change will come over Berlin on November 1. It is proposed from that time forward to run the business houses a little nearer to the American plan, so far as working hours are concerned. At present retail stores are open until 9 p. m. and later, and many wholesale establishments do business until 8 o'clock. The new order looks to a reformation, in so far that 8 o'clock will be the retail limit. Both clerks and proprietors joined in a protest against the present system, and the day may be made still shorter. Eventually the German merchant will cut out his midday chess and billiards, and will learn that he can do as much business from 8 until 6 as he now does from dawn until late at night. In all the discussions which I have heard on the subject the plans leading toward rational hours have always been referred to as 'American.'"

Minnick—The Psalmist said "all men are liars," but he admitted later that he had said it in his haste.
Sinnick—Found out that there were some folks who never went fishing.—Browning's Magazine.

While searching for another matter in the archives of the University at Christiania, Alsbjöra Isaksen discovered an interesting document, says "The Gaulois," which shows that Ibsen once aspired to a professorship. The application was made shortly after the Storthing had appropriated funds for a chair on Norwegian literature, and begins: "Henrik Ibsen, student, artistic director of the Norwegian Theatre at Christiania, begs respectfully to be assigned to the professorship of Scandinavian literature." He stated what he had contributed to the literature of his time, and in concluding said: "I indulge the hope that this teacher's place will be granted to me in order that I may continue my literary studies, to which I feel I have been called." This was in November, 1857. Two months later Ibsen withdrew his application, but the discovered document shows that this was unnecessary, because it had already been passed upon, and Holm, the university secretary, had affixed this marginal note: "Ibsen never matriculated—his college title came to him later. Furthermore, his credentials in Greek and arithmetic are unsatisfactory."

Mrs. Justwed—Oh, dear! dear! Mary, since you've been here—only one month—you've broken more china than your wages amount to. How on earth are we to prevent this sort of thing?
Mary—Well, mum, I might have me wages raised.—Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, arrived at the White House at 6:35 this evening, after their rapid trip to Oyster Bay, where the President voted. After dinner a number of personal friends joined them to receive the election returns.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Takahira celebrated the birthday of the Emperor by giving a dinner at the embassy to-night for all the members of the ambassador's staff.

Mr. Brun, who for thirteen years has been the Minister of Denmark in this country, sailed for Europe to-day, and later will go as Danish Minister to Great Britain.

The Cuban Minister and Señora de Quesada returned to the legation in Massachusetts avenue to-night, after having spent several months in travelling through Europe. Señor Padro, who has served as chargé d'affaires, went to New York to meet the minister.

The Minister from Norway has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Norwegian Club of New York to attend a dinner given by the club on November 28. He and Mme. Gude will go to New York about that time to stay several days.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Count Hermann von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, has returned to the capital from New York and Tuxedo, where he went to remain over Sunday. Count Alexander Torok, Austrian attaché, who accompanied Count Hatzfeldt, has also returned to Washington.

Baroness Alix Moncheur, daughter of the Belgian Minister, joined her father at the legation to-day after a visit of a week or so in Baltimore, where she was the guest of her grandmother.

Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, returned to Washington to-day from a visit of some weeks to his native country.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 3.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop returned to Washington this afternoon from a week-end visit to New York. They joined the President's party at the White House to-night to hear the election returns. The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Miss Oliver and Miss Mabel Boardman were also of the President's party.

The chief of staff of the army and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained a number of friends at the War Department to-night, where returns from the election were received.

Miss Erma Shaw, daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, will come to Washington the first of next week as the guest of Miss Eleanor T. Granger, whose bridesmaid she will be at her marriage to Paymaster Felix R. Holt, U. S. N., on November 11. Miss Eleanor Granger McGrath, of Philadelphia, will be maid of honor for Miss Granger.

Lady Harrington, wife of the British Minister to Abyssinia, will arrive in this country next month to make a long visit to her mother, Mrs. McMillan, who is at the Virginia Hot Springs. Miss Grace Jarvis, a niece of Lady Harrington, who has been her guest for some time, will return to this country with her.

Ex-Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, will return to Washington to-morrow from New London, Conn., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell. They have been the guests there of the elder daughter of the ex-Senator, Mrs. Gallaudet.

Mrs. Grant Duff, wife of the British Minister to Cuba, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Baron and Baroness Moncheur, and her father and mother, General and Mrs. Clayton, will leave Washington Thursday night to join her husband in Cuba.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor returned to their country place at Rhinebeck after the funeral of Colonel Astor's mother on Monday. Colonel Astor's sister, Mrs. George Ogilvy Haig, arrived from Europe yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Miss Laura Swan have returned from Newport and are at the Plaza, where they will remain until Mrs. Dyer and Miss Swan sail for Europe in the near future. They have rented their house, No. 37 West 56th street, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, the latter a sister of Roy A. and Paul J. Rainey.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will not spend the winter in town, as she planned, but will go abroad with her son, William H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter a few days ago at their home, No. 22 West 56th street.

Miss Emily Osgood Field will be married to-day to F. Kenneth Drisler at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell B. Field, No. 138 West 70th street. Only relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie.

Miss Ethel Cryder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, will be married to Cecil Higgins, of London, England, on December 1. The wedding will take place quietly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cryder, No. 20 Washington Square.

Miss Harriet Robb is booked to sail to-day for Europe. She will spend the winter in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen Townsend will return to town to-day from Ardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry have arrived in town from Goshen and are at the house which they have taken at No. 816 Fifth avenue for the winter.

Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Frances Park and Miss Edith M. Fanshawe are booked to sail for Europe on Tuesday next to spend the winter in Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip will return to town from Briarcliff on November 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull and Miss Dorothy Bull are expected to arrive in town to-day from Lake Champlain.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs have returned to town from Newport for the winter.

Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow will give a dance at the Colony Club on December 2 for her daughter, Miss Margaret Winslow.

SOCIETY NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 3.—Several of the Newport summer residents who are citizens of Newport were in town to-day to cast their votes. Included in the number were former Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, R. L. Gerry, P. G. Gerry, Charles M. Oelrichs and William G. Roelker.

Colonel G. R. Fearing has been the guest of Hon. Daniel Fearing for a short time.

If additional land in the rear of his estate can be obtained it is the intention of Mr. Edward J. Berwind to tear down his present stables at the Elms and build larger and more extensive ones.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has made preparations to ship his horses and traps which he is to show at the New York horse show next week on Friday night from Newport.

Hugh D. Auchincloss will make extensive repairs to his estate in Newport before the beginning of the next summer season.

MORE SINGERS RETURN.

Not Feeling Fit for Concert, They Conduct Lottery on Voyage.

The stars of the operatic world who reached New York yesterday on Kaiser Wilhelm II didn't feel at all like taking part in the usual concert which is held on the passage. Because of the rough weather, most of them were unequal to the task of making a vocal effort, even for sweet charity's sake. Instead, they started a lottery, for which four hundred tickets were sold, with the condition that 25 per cent of the total should form prizes for the holders of the lucky bits of paper, 75 per cent going to charity. But not even Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, who is always optimistic as to her luck, landed in the money, and Enrico Caruso, who took one hundred of the tickets, was among the "also rans."

Although she had an unpleasant trip, Mme. Tetrazzini had recovered her spirits by the time New York appeared in view. She was delighted with her experiences abroad, and delighted, too, to get back to New York and see Mr. Hammerstein waiting for her at the pier. Before being whisked away to the Knickerbocker she expressed her especial pleasure at Mr. Hammerstein's thoughtfulness in giving her a chance to sing Rosina in "The Barber of Seville," which she is to "do" as her début at the Manhattan on the first regular subscription Saturday night of the season, November 14.

Mlle. Geraldine Farrar, with her father and mother, was also on the boat, ready with another denial of the rumor that she is engaged to marry her fellow traveller, Signor Antonio Scotti. Signor Scotti said he wasn't married, and that if he was engaged he did not know it. Mlle. Farrar is to make her first appearance at the opening night of opera in the new Brooklyn Academy of Music on November 14. Caruso will be the Faust. Two nights later he will be the Rhadames in "Aida" at the opening of the season at the Metropolitan. Mlle. Emmy Destinn will make her début in the part of the Ethiopian slave. The tenor is also scheduled to sing in Philadelphia on the 17th.

Alessandro Bonci, too, was happy to be back in New York, with a busy year ahead of him. After his engagement at the Metropolitan he has a concert tour, and will then sail for Buenos Ayres, to sing from May until September at the new Teatro Colon. Otto Goritz, one of the German barytones returning for the Metropolitan season, said that among his other activities abroad he had taken part in one concert for a fund to enable Count Zeppelin to rebuild his airship.

Then there were Adolf Mühlmann, Metropolitan barytone; Tullio Voghera, assistant conductor at the Metropolitan; Josef Hoffmann, the pianist, and Albert Spalding, the young American violinist, who will open his concert tour at Carnegie Hall next Sunday. At the pier to meet his wife was Andreas Dippel, the administrative manager of the Metropolitan. M. Giulio Gatti-Casazza was also there to greet friends.

On the Blücher came two other principals of the Metropolitan, one of them Mme. Félicie Kaschowska, an addition to the company. She sang here first at the Metropolitan in 1895. She is of Polish birth. Albert Reiss, the tenor, also returned for another season.

Miss Farrar's new parts this season will be the title part in Massenet's "Manon," Micaela, in "Carmen"; Cherubino, in "The Marriage of Figaro," and the leading part in Humperdinck's "Children of the King," to be given in English. Caruso has been studying during the summer, and for new parts at the Metropolitan will have Des Grieux, in "Manon"; Turiddu, in "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Don José, in "Carmen," and Ermanno, in "La Dama di Picche." Scotti's new appearances will be as Falstaff, in the revival of Verdi's opera of that name; Lescaut, in "Manon," and Dulcamara, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Bonci has been studying the leading part in Puccini's "Le Villi," a novelty at the Metropolitan this season. Gorlitz will be Meruccio in the Berlin success, D'Albert's "Tiefland," and will create the part of Kezal in Smetana's "Die Verkaufte Braut."

PROFESSOR NORTON'S WILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 3.—There are no public bequests in the will of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, filed for probate here to-day. Eliot Norton, the eldest son, and George Wigglesworth, of Newton, are named as executors. In the original will all literary matter and letters are left to his son Richard and his daughter Sarah, but in the third codicil Eliot is substituted for Richard. Rupert Norton receives the valuable autograph collection, and the residue of the estate is divided into twenty-four parts for the benefit of the children.

A NEW WHISTLER.

The Portrait Which His Executrix Wishes Suppressed.

A pretty little tempest in a teapot has lately been brewed in London by the discovery of a certain etching of Whistler's. It seems that when he was painting a portrait of Mr. Robert Barr, the novelist, in 1894, he also made an etching of that individual. Whistler was working at the time in a studio lent to him by Mr. Walter Sickert, and he gave to him the plate in question. It was lost to sight until the other day, when the owner put it in the hands of the Messrs. Baillie, who have announced that they will shortly publish an edition limited to forty-five impressions. The plate will then be destroyed. Whistler's executrix, Miss R. Birnie Philip, promptly writes to "The London Times," saying:

I have not seen the plate, nor have I seen the proof made from it, but knowing as I do what were Mr. Whistler's wishes in regard to the plates left by him, I must ask as his executrix to be allowed to protest against this publication.

Mr. Whistler left all his etching plates in my care, with instructions that the greater part of them were to be destroyed, and the remainder, which he had himself selected, given to a museum. No prints were to be taken, as Mr. Whistler considered that a plate required his personal supervision in order to obtain really beautiful impressions.

That Mr. Whistler's injunctions to me applied equally to the plate which it is now intended