Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Agents Wanted	1	11	4
Amusements	5	3	4-6
Antiques	4	8	6
Apartment Hotels	1	12	5
Automobiles	1	8	2-6
Automobiles	1	9	1-6
Bankers and Brokers	4	6	1
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	6	4-6
Business Chances	5	1	1
Carpet Cleaning	5	1	6
Country Board	4	7	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	11	5-7
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	11	6-7
Excursions	1	12	4-5
European Advertisements	5	7	5
Financial	4	6	5-6
Financial Meetings	4	6	6
Foreign Resorts	5	7	5
Help Wanted	1	11	4
Instruction	1	13	5-6
Laundries	5	1	2
Machinery, etc	4	8	7
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	3
Miscellaneous	4	8	4-7
Miscellaneous	5	1	1-2
Musical	4	8	5-6
Ocean Steamers	4	8	4-5
Professional Entertainers	4	8	6
Public Notices	5	1	2
Railroads	4	8	4
Real Estate	1	12	5-6
Remedies	4	8	7
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	4	8	4
Storage and Moving	5	1	2
Summer Resorts	4	7	5-6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	7	6
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	12	3-6
Unfurnished Houses to Let	1	12	5
Work Wanted	1	11	4-5

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1909.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Liberals are pressing work on the budget, and apparently are gaining votes among the masses on the programme for taxation of land owners; Lord Hugh Cecil is expected to win the contest for the representation of Oxford University. ==== Jean Dupuy, Minister of Commerce in France, is endeavoring to find means of avoiding a tariff war with America; French business circles are not pleased with the three months' notice of the expiration of the present agreement. ==== Fears of war between Turkey and Greece still exist, in spite of the action of the powers in sending warships to Crete to haul down the Greek flag. ==== An explosion on the Russian submarine Dragon caused the death of one man and injuries to fourteen, including an American engineer. ==== A dispatch from Fez says that the Sultan's troops have defeated Roghi's army, capturing his camp and his wives. ==== Strike breakers at Fort William, under protection of troops, loaded two Canadian Pacific steamers. ==== Twenty miners were killed in a mine in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico.

DOMESTIC.—It was announced at Beverly, Mass., that the full list of census supervisors indorsed by President Taft would be made public to-day. ==== Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, has ruled that wine can be made only from grapes, but manufacturers are of a different opinion, and Washington expects trouble before a final decision is reached. ==== The Controller of the Treasury decided that army officers do not require broughams and other vehicles similar in character. ==== Two presidents, José Domingo de Obaldia of Panama and General José Miguel Gomez of Cuba, may meet President Taft while the latter is in New Orleans. ==== The Republicans of Herkimer County unanimously indorsed Governor Hughes's direct primary plan. ==== Members of the Sutton board of inquiry met in closed session at Annapolis to consider the testimony presented before the recent hearing. ==== Eight persons were killed and fifty injured in the collision of two Denver & Rio Grande trains at Husted, Col.; it was said one of the train crews mistook their orders. ==== One person was killed and three others were hurt in an automobile accident at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. ==== Two persons were killed in a terrific electrical and rain storm which did large property damage in Chicago. ==== Plans of Governor Hughes for the coming months were announced at Albany.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== The Windsor Trust Company dismissed Sterling Birmingham, head of its loan department, because of the Joyce loan revelations. ==== Raphael Cascone, the self-confessed murderer, was buried with pomp. ==== Union Pacific common stock made a new high record. ==== The United States District Court decided that T. A. McIntyre's insurance of $90,698 32 should not be divided among creditors of his firm. ==== Two canoes were upset, one after the other, at the same spot off Manhattan Beach, four men being rescued. ==== A meeting of the Mercantile Exchange was called to consider basing quotations on actual sales or abolishing them. ==== The Committee of One Hundred issued a statement criticising the members of the Board of Estimate for going on their vacations instead of disposing of the transit problem. ==== Broken down by disappointment in love and failure to pass a Civil Service examination, the mind of Herbert E. Fleischner, a translator in the navy, became temporarily unhinged. ==== Surrogate Cohalan dismissed the grandnieces' contest of the will of Mrs. Louise B. Hughes, widow of the Second avenue railroad builder.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 64.

MISSOURI PROTESTS.

We think that "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" is amply justified in protesting against the classification of Missouri as a Southern state. It cites as an example of the persistence of a usage which was never accurate, and is now in all respects misleading, a recent press dispatch from Beverly, Mass., which said:

> From the so-called Solid South the President picked out North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri as debatable states, and will treat them on the same footing as Northern states, giving all the census jobs to Republicans.

Historically and politically Missouri has never been thoroughly Southern. It is true that slavery existed within her borders and that that fact established a bond of sympathy with the other slave states. Yet, even before the war, her people were more Western than Southern in feeling. It would certainly be extravagant, as "The Globe-Democrat" suggests, to describe Benton as a Southern statesman. His ideas, sympathies and policies were antagonistic to those of the South of Calhoun and Yancey. He was more of the type of Stephen A. Douglas, a product of the intensely democratic life of the states of the upper Mississippi Valley. Yet he represented the Missouri of the period of Jackson and Clay better than any other political leader. Missouri did not secede and was not coerced in any way into refusing to join the Southern Confederacy. Her people settled the question of secession among themselves, and it was only when a Governor who was conspiring to overthrow the popular verdict began to indulge in overt acts that force was used by General Lyon to drive him out of the state capital. Missouri never tried to declare neutrality as Kentucky did. She had a clear record of loyalty to the Union.

The old designation of Border States was appropriately used to differentiate Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri from the other slave states further south. Their population was divided in sympathy between the South and the North. Delaware was so isolated geographically that she never had the slightest chance to go over to the Southern cause. Her people accepted the situation with little or no dissent. Maryland was more loyal than secessionist, but the military power of the federal government probably turned the scale in favor of the Union. Kentucky was split in two and contributed almost as much strength to the South as to the North. Missouri's well developed Western spirit kept her after a fair test voluntarily in the Union. She was undoubtedly readier than either Maryland or Kentucky to give up slave labor for free labor.

The "Solid South" in a partisan sense was, of course, a later development. It came into existence after 1876 and lasted until 1896. Missouri was a factor in that consolidation. But she remained, except in politics, much more open to Middle Western than to Southern influences. She was never reactionary. As her two large cities grew and her commerce and industry expanded she naturally lost touch with the policies of the Solid South. She held fast to the shattered combination in 1896 and 1900, but broke away in 1904 and 1908. She will never re-enter a Solid South, because the South's solidity has vanished with the causes which contributed to solidification, and Missouri would, moreover, no longer be moved by the partisan influences which controlled her twenty years ago. She has found herself as a great Western commonwealth, following her earlier tendencies, and has dissociated herself completely from the old Solid South and what it stood for in economics and politics. The change ought to be recognized, and "The Globe-Democrat" is right in insisting that the world take notice of it and keep it in mind.

MORE WORK FOR REGENERATORS.

There seem to be other states than New York in which Democratic regeneration conferences are needed. To judge from the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention in Maryland it is highly desirable "to give a clearer meaning to the party name" in that commonwealth. The Democrats of Maryland appear to be absorbed with certain enterprises of local interest. One of them is to overcome the alleged danger of the "domination" of the 85 per cent white element of the population by the 15 per cent negro element by disfranchising the negroes as negroes while pretending to secure their disfranchisement on some other ground. Another is to amend the present distribution of representation in the two branches of the Legislature so as to give Baltimore City something like the share of power at Annapolis which it would enjoy were the legislative apportionment made according to population. The second project is an offshoot of the first, because, as the platform adopted last Wednesday frankly says, "the most serious obstacle in the "way of the adoption of said amendment [the "disfranchisement amendment] is the honest "fear in the minds of many patriotic citizens of "Baltimore that its adoption would not inure "to the general welfare of the people of the "whole state without the submission to the "people of an amendment to the organic law "of the state providing for Baltimore City "representation in the General Assembly of "Maryland in accordance with the theory upon "which republican institutions are founded."

Certain "patriotic citizens" of Baltimore, it seems, are ready to use the club of hostility to disfranchisement to compel the Democratic state machine to give Baltimore power in the Legislature of which it has been deprived in what that machine admits is a defiance of basic republican principles. It is all very well for the Democratic party in Maryland to devote itself to these interesting matters of household administration. But why has it absolutely no concern for larger issues, no inclination to cooperate with the Democratic organizations in other states in defining the attitude of the party in national affairs and thus clarifying the general meaning of Democracy? Congress labored for four months to pass a tariff law, in the consideration of which the Democratic party played a part certainly needing elucidation. The District of Columbia is imbedded in Maryland soil. Yet one would imagine from studying the proceedings of the Baltimore convention that nobody in Maryland knew that Congress had been in session and that the Payne tariff law had replaced the Dingley tariff law. It might perhaps have been embarrassing for the convention to take note of what had been happening at Washington. Maryland's two Democratic Senators were at odds on the policy to be followed by the party. Mr. Smith joined with Mr. Bailey in repudiating the last Democratic national platform and in advocating "revenue-protective" duties on raw materials—at least on raw materials which appealed to him as good subjects for such treatment. Mr. Rayner, who had helped to frame and pass the Wilson tariff bill in 1894, remained in sympathy with the doctrine then advocated by Mr. Cleveland and now advocated by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Rayner is a candidate for re-election, but Mr. Smith controlled the convention. Possibly it was found impracticable to construct a tariff declaration which would square the ideas of Mr. Smith with the ideas of Mr. Rayner. But the convention left the impression that it did not consider the ideas of either to be of the slightest public interest.

Again, Maryland is to elect a Legislature this fall to which the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution will be referred. Neither Senator and no Democratic Representative in Congress from Maryland voted against submitting that amendment. The Democratic party at large is pledged to work for its ratification. Yet the Baltimore platform makers were apparently in blissful ignorance of the special responsibility which is to devolve upon the next Legislature. They put that responsibility aside, if they knew about it, as of no consequence to the voters of the state. Officially, the Democratic party in Maryland is left without a policy or even a preference, so far as the issues of the tariff and income taxation are concerned. It has withdrawn into its shell and severed communication with the other units in the national organization. In so doing it has still further obscured the significance of the party name. We hope that some resuscitators and clarifiers will get to work in Baltimore. If they do not, an exploration party ought to be organized by Democrats outside who want more light on what up-to-date Democracy means.

HELPING IMMIGRANTS TO FIND HOMES.

At the opening of the National Irrigation Congress, in session at Spokane this week, the president, Mr. George E. Barstow, advanced a novel proposition. "Shall I be regarded as preaching paternalism," he asked, "when suggesting that "the duty of the national government may be "found in providing under proper safeguards a "fund to be used to make loans to enable this "frugal and thrifty class of people (immigrants) "to locate homes under government irrigation "plans?"

Perhaps the most serious consideration involved in Mr. Barstow's suggestion is not its paternalism, but the auspices under which the paternalism should be exercised. The dozen states in which national irrigation projects are under way or are contemplated will profit far more directly by the work than will the national government. Every addition to the arable area of the country will increase the amount of property from which by taxation the states will derive revenue. Indirectly, of course, the federal government will gain by the prosperity of the states, but if any financial assistance is to be extended to new settlers, would it not come with far greater propriety from the latter than from the former? Besides, in supplying information regarding desirable places for the choice of a home, the national government is doing quite as much for the immigrant as could be reasonably expected, if not more than any newcomer has a right to demand. There would be an obvious inconsistency, too, in offering an encouragement to foreigners which is not also extended to Americans who are now living in the East but are considering the expediency of seeking new homes in the West. It is to be inferred from Mr. Barstow's language that he would limit to the immigrant the benefits of the loans he has in view.

While it can hardly be affirmed that it is the duty of the state governments to adopt the policy outlined by Mr. Barstow, it is certainly their privilege to do so. Moreover, it is not unlikely that the first of them to provide such help as is recommended by the president of the Spokane congress would derive the largest advantage from the plans.

GOOD COUNSEL IN BOLIVIA.

There will be general and sincere satisfaction over the news of Thursday last from Bolivia and an earnest hope that its fine promise will be fulfilled. The new and constitutionally elected President, Mr. Villazon, was put into office in place of Mr. Montes, whose term of office had expired, and a new Minister for Foreign Affairs was appointed, in the person of General Pando.

The simple fact that these changes were effected in a peaceful and orderly manner, according to legal prescription, ought to be regarded as a matter of course, though in view of the disturbances which have occurred in some Latin American states at such times, and also of the loud threats which were made a few days before of violent resistance to the seating of Mr. Villazon, it may appropriately arouse feelings of relief and gratification. The supreme significance of the incident, however, lies in the attitudes of the retiring and the succeeding presidents and ministers toward Argentina's award in the Peruvian boundary dispute. Mr. Montes and his Foreign Minister not only refused to accept that award, but they expressed their refusal in terms so offensive to Argentina as to cause a suspension of diplomatic relations and danger of war. Mr. Villazon and General Pando, on the contrary, are in favor of loyal acquiescence in that award.

It was because of his inclination to keep the national faith unbroken that threats were made that Mr. Villazon would forcibly be excluded from the Presidency. It was a most illuminating exposition of the character of the opposition to him that it was ready, or professed to be ready, to trample upon the national constitution rather than have courtesy and good faith observed toward a neighbor nation. The success of such an opposition would have been ominous for Bolivia. Its defeat and the triumph of constitutionalism at home and good faith abroad must be hailed as full of good promise.

BIGGER GUNS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

According to a dispatch from The Tribune's Washington bureau, the wisdom of employing 14-inch guns on battleships is again being considered by the Navy Department. It has been definitely decided not to install them on the Wyoming and the Arkansas, bids for which will be opened this week, but it is reported that the propriety of adopting them for the vessels to be authorized by Congress next winter is receiving Mr. Meyer's careful attention.

Whatever course the Secretary may eventually deem the best to recommend, there is a pretty well authenticated rumor that England will place on her next battleships guns of greater calibre than she has used on the Dreadnoughts now in commission or likely soon to be. "Engineering," a London weekly which seems to enjoy exceptional facilities for getting information about British war vessels and their armament, recently remarked that "the next "step will be to increase the bore of naval "guns to 13 or 13½ inches." "Cassier's Magazine," another periodical of high standing, says this month: "There seems no reason to doubt "that the British naval authorities are satisfied "with experimental tests which have been made "with the new 13.5-inch gun."

Imitation of the policy of foreign countries is not always advisable, but the example of the power which has taught the world more important lessons in naval development than has any other nation not only inspires peculiar respect, but invites inquiry into the considerations which have suggested a departure from precedent. Apparently the use of bigger guns than those on the seven or eight Dreadnoughts now practically finished is merely a new application of the principle embodied in the one-calibre gun battleship. Its purpose is probably to increase the damage which can be wrought at long range. Whether this result can be effected by merely enlarging the bore, but not adding to the length of a gun—the plan which it is said the British Admiralty will follow—is a question for experts to answer, but whatever arguments can be offered in behalf of a change from 12 to 13½ inches can be urged with almost equal force in favor of a change from 12 to 14 inches.

It is gratifying to know that before Secretary Meyer will find it necessary to finish his annual report to the President he will probably have obtained additional light on the questions he is now considering from tests of a new gun built by the Midvale company. The readiness of that company to make a novel experiment with ordnance is by no means the first manifestation of enterprise for which it deserves credit. The Midvale company surprised the government a few years ago by entering into competition with the older manufacturers of armor plate and by underbidding its rivals by about $100 a ton. Its product more than met the requirements of the Navy Department. If its new venture should yield results comparable with those of the other, they may not be without influence on government policy.

LESSONS OF FIRE AND PLAGUE.

The costly catastrophe at Monticello, in which the major part of that rural residence town and summer resort was destroyed by fire, and the action which is being taken by the state authorities toward securing better sanitary conditions at places of summer resort attract renewed attention to the need of radical improvement in our methods of suburban and rural building and drainage. The fire in Sullivan County was only one of many such which have recently occurred. In this very year a number of large summer hotels in various places have been burned, and several villages and towns have been destroyed, while for years the "autumnal typhoid" of this and other cities has been correctly charged to the account of rural resorts to which the city people went in August for recreation and health, and from which they returned in September laden with germs of disease.

Now, it may not be practicable to make all country hotels and houses non-combustible, or to apply to them such laws for protection against fire as prevail in large cities. The losses each year from rural and semi-rural fires are, however, so large and the cost of lumber in these days is so great that the practicability of generally introducing some safer method of construction may well be considered. The development of cement and concrete building is one of the striking features of our time, while with all its enormous magnitude the clay industry—brick, tile and terra cotta—is scarcely more than in its infancy. In this part of the country the resources of clay and also of stone suitable for building are so vast as to be about as nearly inexhaustible as any such natural resources could be, and it does seem as if inventive ingenuity should in some way make it possible to utilize them cheaply enough to make them available for general use. It may well be considered whether even rural villages should not enforce building codes which would make them something better than collections of firetraps, and especially whether summer hotels, housing hundreds of guests each, should any longer be built like so many wooden packing boxes.

The desired improvement in sanitation should surely be effected with little difficulty. It involves not a single problem which has not been satisfactorily solved in a manner quite practicable for general adoption. Typhoid fever and the so-called malarial fevers are the chief and almost the only serious ailments which occur at summer resorts, and science has indicated certain and not difficult means of avoiding them. If malaria could be banished from the Isthmus of Suez, where once 80 per cent of the people were stricken with it, and could be reduced to a small fraction of its former prevalence at Panama, it would be absurd to say that it could not be suppressed in New York and New Jersey. As for typhoid, it is even more easily to be dealt with. There is no longer any excuse for the old, filthy and dangerous methods of sewage disposal. The large city, the town, the rural village, the isolated farmhouse, can each get rid of its sewage with entire freedom from danger of offensiveness, and at a moderate expense. We have reached a time when for a community to pour its sewage into the nearest brook or river is scarcely less discreditable than for it to depend upon buzzards and swine as scavengers in the streets, and when for the rural resident to deposit sewage in an open vault or cesspool adjacent to a well is about at par with the old habit of casting bones and scraps upon the floor beneath the dining table, while in its probable effect upon health it is incomparably worse.

It is time for us to realize that danger from fire is as great in the country as in the city—if not, indeed, greater—and that there is need of as much protection against it in the one place as in the other. It is high time for us to realize that all our talk about pure country air and the crystal water from the "old oaken bucket" is a delusion and a snare unless the laws of decency and cleanliness and health are obeyed. The typhoid bacillus is no respecter of places, but may lurk in the mossy well or the mountain spring just as much as in the city hydrant. Happily, it is as practicable to guard against the plague in the one place as in the other.

The Democratic party has no longer any authoritative leadership or creed. In one state a Democrat is a free trader, in another a protectionist. In one state he advocates prohibition, in another he attacks it. In many places it has come to pass that a party platform is binding or not according to the pleasure of the individual.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

This frank confession of a leading Southern Democratic newspaper ought to suggest to the Saratoga regenerators in this state the idea of extending their uplift enterprise, taking the whole national Democracy as a patient to work on.

We hope that the invading Red army will not alarm the Bostonians as much as did the Flying Dutchman Spanish fleets of 1898.

Maybe Mr. Conners's best plan would be to serve a writ of injunction on the Saratoga reorganizers on the plea that this, being an off year in state politics, is a closed season for making and unmaking state chairmen.

Dr. Hemphill, of "The Charleston News and Courier," will try hereafter to restrain the spirit of irony. He published not long ago the following paragraph:

> Anybody with any sense at all must see that a tariff law which will provide some millions more revenue than did the old one has been a revision downward.

Some Southern contemporaries who think that the doctor is a little heterodox in his Jeffersonianism seized on the deliverance as a proof that "The News and Courier" was saying a good word for the Payne tariff law. They wasted a great deal of space and energy showing that, although downward revision ought to increase the revenues by encouraging importations, yet an increase of revenues might also be consistent with higher duties on articles which the country was obliged to import in fixed quantities. The doctor has listened to these learned dissertations with weariness and now confesses:

> We trust we have learned the lesson. No more shall we try to argue by implication, or be ironical, or reach conclusions by methods of negation and elimination.

The joke is possibly on the obtuse commentators who couldn't appreciate a subtle inversion. Yet, when a delicate piece of irony has to be labelled and explained the censorious might insist that the joke is on the practitioner of irony as well as on the victims of his unintended mystification.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Another record has been broken," says the Paris correspondent of a German paper. "This time the size of a painting will stand for the new record. Until now it has been supposed that the Tintoretto 'Paradise' in the palace of the Doges, in Venice, which covers a space equal to 154 square metres, was the largest work of that kind in existence. Malo-Nord's creation for the Paris courthouse will have a surface space of about three hundred square metres and will undoubtedly be the largest decorative painting in the world."

"He is a mechanical sort of freak."
"How is that?"
"When his wife steps on his foot he shuts his mouth."—Houston Post.

Former Governor Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota, who has been elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was Minnesota's executive from 1901 to 1905. Since he left Knox College as a young man he has been engaged in the steamboat business and is at the head of the Van Sant & Musser Transportation Company and several allied corporations. He was born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1844. In the Civil War he was for three years a private and a corporal in Company A of the 9th Illinois Cavalry. He was department commander of the Grand Army in Minnesota in 1894.

"Don't you think envy is a terrible thing?" said the earnest girl.
"No," answered Miss Cayenne. "Not if it's the envy of some one else for something you possess."—Washington Star.

British naval officers have a way of keeping young subalterns from overindulgence in strong drink. They place a limit on what the underlings may have and punish them when they so far forget themselves as to take a glass or two beyond the maximum. Recently, for exceeding the limit laid down for his wine, Lieutenant J. H. F. Carey, of the battleship Goliath, was sentenced at a court martial to loss of six months' seniority, dismissal from his ship and a severe reprimand. Owing to Lieutenant Carey's consumption of wine and spirits, it was testified, his captain had limited him to three glasses each of wine, spirits and beer a day. On July 22 he exceeded this by thirteen and a half glasses of spirits, eight of port and four of beer. Hence the severe sentence.

"What are the seats of the scornful?"
"Didn't you ever have a friend pass you perched up in a fine automobile?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"New honors are to come to the name of Nikisch," writes an American from Dresden. "This time it will be Frau Amalie, wife of Arthur Nikisch, who will come prominently before the public. She is diligently at work on an operetta, which will soon be completed, for which she is writing also the libretto. As to the music, it will be of the genuine Vienna type, and the topical songs, of which there will be a number, will not be interpolated, but fit nicely into the work. Inasmuch as this is the first time that a woman comes before the public as the writer and composer of a work of this kind, it naturally has the attention of the musical world."

"I think that man intends to do something desperate, and that he is deliberately trying to arrange it so that he will have little trouble in showing, if it shall become necessary to do so, that he is insane."
"What has caused you to form such an opinion?"
"When he was taken into court yesterday for exceeding the speed limit he admitted right away that his automobile was going forty miles an hour at the time the policeman called on him to stop."—Chicago Record Herald.

Dr. Walther Wever has been advanced by Emperor William to the post of German Consul General at Naples. For several years Dr. Wever was stationed in Chicago as German Imperial Consul General. He left there a year or so ago to become chargé d'affaires at Hayti. In promoting interest in Teutonic literature, language and art in Chicago Dr. Wever, who is a Heidelberg man, obtained the active co-operation of both the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. He wrought with such success that he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Chicago, being the first consul to be so honored.

"This is an age of invention," remarked the bumptious philosopher.
"Then," said his friend, "maybe you can concoct a new excuse for me to give my wife for not going home to dinner to-night."
Whereat the punctured philosopher flatly subsided.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The long distance cruise of the New York Yacht Club, despite the battering of the boats by the gales which they encountered on their way up from Newport to Bar Harbor, has been brought to a successful conclusion. The fleet, under its commodore, Arthur Curtiss James, reached Mount Desert yesterday after the most eventful, not to say adventurous, cruise in years, and to-day many of the yacht owners and their guests are leaving early in the afternoon by special train for New York, where they will arrive to-morrow morning, while others will make their way back to Newport, to Dark Harbor, to Saratoga, to the Adirondacks or to wherever their families are happening to be spending the summer. To hostesses the fact that the cruise is at an end comes as a great relief, for it always interferes with their entertainments by withdrawing hundreds of the men of their set from their accustomed haunts.

Quite a large contingent of the men who arrived yesterday at Bar Harbor on board the fleet of the New York Yacht Club will remain there throughout the coming week for the annual horse show and for all the festivities which have been organized in connection therewith. The show opens on Tuesday and will be the rendezvous of society at this popular Maine seaside resort until the end of the week, constituting, indeed, the chief feature of the Bar Harbor season, which comes to an end on Labor Day. It is hardly necessary to add that General Edward de V. Morrell, of Philadelphia, is again in charge of the affair, assisted by several well known New York clubmen who for years have been making their summer headquarters at Bar Harbor. Dances, dinners and luncheons crowd the programme for the week, and among those whose names figure on the calendar for entertainments of one sort or another are Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, W. Butler Duncan, Henry F. Dimock, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Charles E. Fellew, Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Mrs. Clement Newbold. Among the foreign diplomats staying at Bar Harbor are the Dutch Minister, Jonkheer Van Loudon and his American wife; Norway's Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Skybak; the Swedish Minister and several members of the German Embassy, whose chief, Count Bernstorff, sailed the other day for Europe.

Tennis, which has been all the rage for the last week at Newport, in connection with the national tournament, will, after the ball at the Casino on Friday night, make way for the polo tournament, which will be transferred from Narragansett Pier to the fields of the Westchester County Club, and Devereux Milburn, as well as Lawrence and James A. Waterbury, of the victorious Meadow Brook team, have already arrived at Newport, where they are receiving a considerable amount of attention. The tennis ball promises to be a great success. Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman are among the patronesses, as well as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who gives a large dinner on that evening at Crossways, afterward taking her guests to the ball. The executive committee is composed of Henry A. C. Taylor, Egerton L. Winthrop, Austen Gray, Robert Walton Goelet and Elisha Dyer. One of the features of the season at Newport, however, will be the fancy dress ball of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm on Friday week, and men as well as women at Newport are busily engaged in discussing and designing costumes for the affair.

At Saratoga the season is at its height, and this onetime leading summer resort of the United States is enjoying the best summer in years. The town is full of visitors, the hotels filled to overflowing and the racing an altogether unexpected success, thanks largely to the energy of the president of the association, Richard T. Wilson, jr., assisted by Frank and Thomas Hitchcock, jr. New York society is extensively represented at the Springs, among those now there being Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. George C. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, who are at the Bishop bungalow; Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Harry Page, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, who is staying with her mother, Mrs. Henry Baldwin Hyde, at the latter's villa, in North Broadway; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bishop and Captain and Mrs. Warren C. Beach.

Up in the Adirondacks, too, the season is now in full swing, and each day brings new arrivals to the camps and mountain lodges that line the shores of the lakes. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have just arrived at their picturesque Japanese villa, on the Upper St. Regis, and D. O. Mills, with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and her son, Ogden M. Reid, are at her camp, Wild Air, near by. Anson Phelps Stokes, the commodore of the St. Regis Yacht Club, is organizing races and regattas almost daily. Others established in the vicinity are Miss Catherine Cameron, who has among her guests Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, Prince Henri de Croy, of Brussels, who is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stuart; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Trowbridge and Mrs. George Fales Baker.

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who is now at her country place, Wanakawin, Weatogue, Conn., leaves there on Wednesday with her son, Geoffrey Dodge, on a trip round the world. They will go by way of Vancouver to Japan, thence to China, Java, Corea, India, Egypt, Greece and Italy, and will later visit France. During Mrs. Dodge's absence Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will have charge of the junior cotillions, a set of subscription dances for debutantes organized by Mrs. Dodge. The dances will be held as usual at Sherry's, the dates being Tuesdays, November 30, January 3 and February 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee and Miss Evelyn Witherbee will go to Newport on Wednesday to be the guests for a short time of Lispenard Stewart, who will give a number of dinners in their honor.

Mrs. Joseph K. Bowen, of Baymeath, Hull's Cove, near Bar Harbor, will give a reception on Friday at her villa for Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, whose engagement to John De Koven Bowen has just been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will leave Sandy Point Farm, Newport, at the end of the month, and go to the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, in the North Woods, for a short stay.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has arrived in London and is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

J. Harry Alexandre has returned to Saratoga, with Miss Virginia and Miss Mary Alexandre, and reopened his cottage at the United States Hotel.

Miss Helen Coster, daughter of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, is the guest of Miss Emily Sloane, daughter of Henry T. Sloane, at Dark Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens and Miss Mary Stevens, of Lawrence, Long Island, have gone to Bar Harbor, Me., for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter, who spent some time at Newport, have returned to their country place at Harrison, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Cape Cod.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, who recently returned from Europe, have taken possession of Pinehurst, their country place at Springfield Centre, N. Y.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 14.—To-day was the busiest day for the cottagers this season. The Elms, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, in Bellevue avenue, was the chief gathering place of the summer visitors to-night. Mrs. Berwind entertained with her second dance of the season. Dinner guests were present from all parts of the cottage colony. The lower floor of the villa was decorated with flowers and palms, while the terrace on the west side proved an excellent place for promenading. The music for the dancing was furnished by Mullally's orchestra from the Casino, which occupied a special stand that had been erected in the large white and gold ballroom.

Mrs. Barger Wallach gave a dinner at Berger's for forty guests in honor of her daughter, Miss Jeanie Wallach. Others who gave dinners to-night were Mrs. H. F. Webster, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Major Edmund J. Curley, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth and Mrs. William Storrs Wells. Mrs. Clarence Bull, Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert and Oliver Gould Jennings were luncheon entertainers to-day.

The Newport Clambake Club held its third bake of the season after the annual meeting of the club at noon, at which Charles M. Oelrichs was elected president, taking the place of the late Center Hitchcock. The other officers elected were Frederick H. Paine, secretary; Walter S. Andrews, treasurer; William R. Hunter, R. Livingston Beeckman, Maximilian Agassiz and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, executive committee.

Week-end guests this week are numerous, there being a large number of arrivals to-day. William Rockefeller, of New York, is a guest of James Stillman; F. L. Churchill, of Rochester, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin; Norman Dilman, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. H. Gilbert; H. P. Perry, of New York, is a guest of James B. Haggin; John H. McCafferty, of New York, is being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr.; Theron M. Campbell, of New York, is a guest of Condé Nast; C. G. Winslow, F. S. Goodwin and L. M. S. Webster, of Boston, are visiting George F. Fearing, jr.; Robert Winthrop, of Paris, is a guest of his brother, Egerton L. Winthrop; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Rives are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings; Henry S. Sturgis, of Flushing, Long Island, is visiting Dr. John Ridlon; Mr. and Mrs. K. Chadbourne, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry; Miss Siler, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. George McFadden; Dennie M. Hare, of New York, is a guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt; Lawrence Dalley and John Kuhlke, of New York, are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. William Murray. Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dalley are also guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murray.

R. P. Perkins, of New York, is also a Newport guest, and Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, of New York, and Miss Eleanor Sears, of Boston, who are spending the summer at Narragansett Pier, were visitors here to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Godley, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, have returned to Englewood, N. J.

Colonel C. L. F. Robinson has returned from his cruise with the New York Yacht Club fleet.

Nearly all of the week-end guests with Charles E. Sands, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Paul Morton, Kenneth Castleman, Louis McCarthy Little and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Sauser registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. Barger Wallach has arranged for a luncheon for eighty at Berger's on next Tuesday in honor of her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop have arrived to spend the remainder of the summer.

Charles E. Sands is a guest of his sister, Miss Anna Sands.

Miss G. H. Libby, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Herrick.

Henry Clews, Norman Whitehouse and De Lancey Kane Jay returned from New York this evening. Mrs. Henry Spies Kip and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins also arrived.

Ralph N. Ellis is visiting his father, John W. Ellis, and Albert Z Gray joined his wife at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's to-day.

Miss Mary A. S. Wright, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradin Hamilton have gone to Fort Williams, Ontario, to visit Dr. and Mrs. William H. Hamilton.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Joshua Rhodes, Miss Rhodes, Miss Mary Rhodes, Miss Young and Mrs. Charles Woodward, of Pittsburg, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

A tennis tournament will be played at the Stockbridge Country Club. Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Newman K. Perry and Miss Brownell are the committee of arrangements.

Miss Mary Weyman has returned to Stockbridge from the Long Island shore resorts.

Howard B. Smithers, of New York, and Gerald Fountaine, of Scarsdale, N. Y., are at the Red Lion Inn.

Miss Helen C. Simms, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Simms, of Brooklyn, to-day won the Heaton Hall tennis trophy.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin, of Albany, are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts, accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Frothingham and staff, will be guests of Senator Proctor, in Stockbridge, September 8. The Governor will speak at the Laurel