Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Rigoletto.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—8:20—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—Pain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—8:15—In Hayti.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—8:15—The Flag Lieutenant.
DALY'S—8:20—Billy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—8:20—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:30—Detective Sparks.
HACKETT—8:20—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—A Broken Idol.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:15—An American Widow.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Florist Shop.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—Girls.
LYCEUM—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—8:15—The Motor Girl.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Bridge.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Traviata.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—The Revelers.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—8—The Sins of Society.
STUYVESANT—8:10—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Dollar-Mark.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Blue Mouse.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909.

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; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Commander Peary sent a dispatch from Indian Harbor, Labrador, by way of Cape Ray, N. F., saying that he had reached the North Pole on April 6, and that the Roosevelt was safe. ==== Commander Peary's assertion that he had reached the pole was not discredited by scientists and explorers. ==== It was announced in Copenhagen that the King of Denmark and various scientific bodies would confer upon Dr. Cook the most signal honors in their power. ==== The Allan Line steamer Laurentian, bound from Boston to Glasgow, ran ashore near Cape Race and later broke in two; the passengers, numbering about sixty, were safely landed. ==== The International Air Navigation Exposition, at Frankfort, Germany, offered $30,000 in aviation prizes to be competed for the week beginning October 3. ==== Eleven thousand Spanish soldiers were ordered to Morocco to reinforce General Marina, and others are expected to follow. ==== Walter S. Bond, of New York, was reported to have broken the time record for climbing Mount Blanc, performing the feat in nine hours. ==== The banns for the marriage of Prince Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart were published at Dingwall, Scotland.

DOMESTIC.— Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior paid a visit to President Taft at Beverly, Mass. ==== The strike at McKee's Rocks was ended practically by the announcement of the manager of the Pressed Steel Car Company that the demands of the men would be granted, with the exception of an increase in wages, which is impossible at this time. ==== Appointments were made by the State Department under its reorganization of the division of Far Eastern affairs. ==== The torso of a young girl was found wrapped in a sack in a creek near Detroit; the head, arms and legs were not discovered. ==== Two men were drowned at Hampton Roads, the launch they occupied having fouled the propeller of the supply boat Panther. ==== James B. McGregor celebrated his 108th birthday at North Newport, N. H. ==== Captain Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., reported the discovery of the shallowest water in the northern Pacific Ocean.

CITY.—Justice Gaynor replied to the letter of Abraham Abraham, James McMahon and others, asking him to run for Mayor, and said he would accept an independent nomination. ==== More than sixteen thousand union laborers marched in the Labor Day parade. ==== T. J. Higgins and A. H. Murray were named as the principal candidates for the presidency of The Bronx, to be decided by the borough aldermen to-day. ==== There was a Labor Day celebration on Ward's Island, the hospital inmates taking part. ==== The Committee of One Hundred renewed its attack on Joseph A. Flannery by reviewing his connection with the Queensboro Bridge condemnation proceedings. ==== Joseph Eisinger, a church organist, was killed when an automobile turned turtle in Pelham Manor. ==== Dr. W. L. Felter said that Alfred Moseley believed the American educational system included too many women teachers. ==== Friends of Controller Metz made preparations to meet him down the bay on the Sirius and advance his boom for Mayor. ==== Three lone Minute Men harrangued a small Labor Day crowd in Union Square.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 52.

THE COST OF NOMINATIONS.

Those who are opposing the introduction into this state of the direct nominations system not so much on theoretical grounds as because of practical defects which the trial of the system in other states has brought to notice can find an argument of some weight in the statement of expenditures filed the other day by the defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia. The Democratic party in Virginia uses the primary to select nominees for state and local offices and for seats in the federal Senate and House of Representatives. In the contest last month for the nomination for Governor ex-Representative Harry St. George Tucker was defeated by Judge William H. Mann after a long and close fight, conducted with not a little acrimony. Each candidate was tempted, no doubt, to spend more money than he had intended to spend. Mr. Tucker reports that the campaign cost him about $16,000—$1,800 of which was charged against him as his share of the cost of the election. In many of the Southern States the cost of operating the election machinery at a primary is not met from the public treasury, but is thrown upon the candidates. Mr. Tucker could not have avoided paying out $1,800. But his voluntary expenditures for advertising, stationery, printing, postage and the support of a state headquarters were eight times that amount—in the neighborhood of $14,000.

It is certainly a grave defect in a nominating system if it compels a candidate to invest so large a sum in his canvass. In Virginia the suffrage is limited. The population of the state is probably now a little more than 2,000,000. The vote polled at the Presidential election of 1908 was 136,000—about one to every fifteen inhabitants, instead of one to every five inhabitants, the proportion in states where there is manhood suffrage. The Democratic vote in 1908 was 82,496, and the vote in the primary last month was 73,000. If it costs a candidate $16,000 to reach and interest 73,000 voters in Virginia, it might cost a candidate ten times as much to do the same in this state, where the Republican vote in 1908 was 859,533 and the Democratic vote 683,981. But such an expenditure would clearly be excessive, demoralizing and against the public interest.

It does not follow, of course, from Mr. Tucker's experience in Virginia that candidates under the primary system are always compelled to pay out excessive amounts. Governor Brown of Georgia, for instance, won the recent nomination against Hoke Smith without going on the stump. He merely wrote a few letters for the newspapers. The cost of a nomination depends on circumstances. It may come without opposition and at a nominal outlay under the direct system, and has so come in many cases in the Southern States. Under the convention system also the cost may be equally excessive. The old way encouraged a lavish expenditure for display at conventions, just as the new way tempts a candidate to indulge liberally in campaign literature and in appeals by mail or through advertising to individual voters.

The element of large expenditure is objectionable under any system, and it would be a mistake to change methods of nominations now without eliminating as far as possible the abuse of excessive cost. If we are to have direct nominations, the candidates should be limited to a modest maximum outlay and the state should defray the expense of the operation of the election machinery. If we are to keep the convention system, a similar limit should be imposed on candidates. It is requiring far too much of a man of moderate means to ask him to pay as large a sum as Mr. Tucker paid to make a canvass for a party nomination in a state with a voting population as small as Virginia's.

PEARY AND THE POLE.

The not quite unexpected has happened, and Commander Peary's announcement that he has reached the North Pole will be received with mingled emotions by his fellow countrymen. The enthusiasm and delight which it would otherwise have inspired will be modified by the fact that his title to the distinction of being the first to perform the feat is disputed by another American. If the claims of Dr. Cook should be verified, the whole world, while not withholding from him the highest honors, would deeply sympathize with the feelings of the naval officer whose ambition for nearly twenty years has been a single goal. If Fortune had bestowed her favors in exact proportion to the time and effort devoted by the rival explorers to the task, there can be no doubt who would have won the prize. Perhaps even yet it may be wise to wait until more is known about the actual achievements of both before attempting to decide which is entitled to the greater fame.

Although Commander Peary's report follows that of Dr. Cook after only a few days, something like a year apparently intervened between their reported discoveries. Dr. Cook went to the Arctic regions two years ago, and he claims to have made his campaign over the polar sea in the spring of 1908. Commander Peary did not get away until last summer, and his first opportunity to attempt the final stage of his journey could not have arrived until the early part of this year. Owing to a vexatious delay in supplying the new boilers which the Roosevelt needed in 1907 he deemed it unwise to leave home that season, fearing that after so late a start he could not force his way up to the north coast of Grant Land before the channel was closed by hard ice. It will be particularly tantalizing to him to learn how much the loss of a year may have cost him. If the contractor who furnished the Roosevelt with its new equipment had been more prompt, the two explorers might have started on even terms. Beyond Etah their routes differed for a considerable distance, but finally converged. Owing to the similarity of the general methods of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, especially in their reliance on dogs and sledges for transportation over the polar ice, there would have been an exciting race had they been able to leave the land behind them at practically the same time.

Whether Commander Peary will be ready to concede that he has been anticipated by another is a question which must already have arisen in thousands of minds, and he alone can answer it. The submission of all available data to scientific scrutiny by both men is imperative, and until that has been done the world is likely to reserve its judgment as to the final award of honors.

HONEST GRAFT SYNDICATED.

The Committee of One Hundred's discoveries regarding the operations of a syndicate in condemned lands will not cause much surprise. In these days it was hardly to be supposed that so fruitful a field as condemnation proceedings afford would be left to the individual operator. There doubtless was a time when individual enterprise was rewarded for forestalling the city in the purchase of land, but that was in the day of small things. Then the local politicians, well informed regarding the city's intentions, were able to make a good thing out of the city's purchases, but now the syndicate has taken the bread out of their mouths. It operates in Kings, Queens, Manhattan and The Bronx, and even extends out into the rich Ashokan region. Thus does honest graft respond to the same tendencies toward organization found in the business world.

No doubt the change represents more than one tragedy. The syndicate in order to meet with so many successes must have ground the faces of its competitors. Rivals must have been ruthlessly crushed out. Superior information and superior pull must have driven the little honest grafters to the wall, for now the syndicate appears to control a large part of the whole industry. So far as the public is concerned the syndicate's methods seem to have been most thorough and effective. The Hunt's Point Park deal was one of its earliest and most famous operations, and from that example every one knew that honest graft had lost none of its vigor and energy from being operated on a monopolistic scale. No doubt, as the Committee of One Hundred concludes, there are millions in the enterprise of forestalling the city in the purchase of land.

The successful operation of the condemnation syndicate has required complaisant city officials and courts. The city officials have to acquiesce in the appointment of improper condemnation commissioners and appraisers, men who have a keener sense of "pull" than of land values, and the courts have to consent to appoint men of that character. Unless the public interest is more vigilantly protected in the future than it has been in the past, all sorts of honest graft syndicates will go on getting rich at the expense of the people.

THE STRAITS AND THE NAVIES.

The opening of the Turkish Straits to the navies of the world seems likely to be effected in the near future as a part of the general readjustment of affairs which is going on in Southeastern Europe. There appears to be no reason in equity why it should not be done, if the doing of it would be agreeable or acceptable to Turkey. It would be no more of an abrogation of treaty stipulations than was Austria-Hungary's seizure of the Servo-Turkish provinces or Bulgaria's seizure of Eastern Rumelia and erection of herself into a kingdom. Nor should we think that there would be even as much diplomatic opposition to it as there was to those performances. The causes which led to the closing of the straits no longer exist, and the very powers which were foremost in securing and maintaining that closure would now probably be foremost in moving for its abolition.

It will not, however, escape attention that the opening of the Dardanelles to the Russian navy will very materially alter the balance of naval power in the Mediterranean. That is a circumstance which may perhaps be of greatest weight in inclining Great Britain and France to assent to the opening; for they, with Russia, now undisguisedly form a Triple Entente as a counterbalance to the Triple Alliance. Great Britain has for some years inclined toward a massing of her naval strength in the North Sea and along her eastern coast, leaving the command of the Mediterranean more and more to her French ally. But the French navy in that sea is not in a satisfactorily efficient condition, while the two members of the Triple Alliance which front on the Mediterranean are greatly increasing their naval forces. Austria-Hungary, in particular, has entered upon a programme of formidable naval expansion, to an extent which seriously threatens to challenge the supremacy of France.

It is since the revelation of Austria-Hungary's plans that the proposal to open the straits has arisen, and it seems probable that the latter is a direct result of the former. Obviously the entrance of Russia into the Mediterranean would go far toward offsetting—indeed, it would probably much more than offset—all that Austria-Hungary is likely to do, and thus would retain for the Triple Entente assured naval dominance in those waters and leave the whole British fleet free for service elsewhere. Russia's navy now exists chiefly in the Black Sea. It there comprises eight effective battleships, of which six are modern vessels of great power. The entire Austro-Hungarian navy at present, it may be remarked, comprises only twelve battleships, of which only nine are modern vessels. What new vessels Russia is planning or actually building at Black Sea ports is not known, but we may expect that a large part of her work in rehabilitating her navy will be done there, particularly if the straits are opened. The new distribution will then be only two members of the Triple Alliance but all three members of the Triple Entente in the Mediterranean; one member of the alliance confined to the North and Baltic seas, and one member of the entente free to use all her force and another to use a large part of her force in the latter waters. Beyond question that will give a great strategic advantage to the three powers of the entente.

MORE DISQUALIFIED DEMOCRATS.

"The Houston Post" has discovered a new kind of Democrat and a new test of Democracy. Amplifying its reasons for reading Major Hempbill, of "The Charleston News and Courier," out of the party, it brings against him the blasting charge that in addition to calling Mr. Bryan a faker he has heaped contumely on the frying pan, that most popular cooking utensil in every truly democratic and Democratic household. Says our outraged Texas contemporary:

> After his ejection, showing no trace of remorse for his conduct, the major made a vicious assault upon the frying pan, which in Democratic households is almost as sacred as the Declaration of Independence itself. It is the very censer from whose bosom is swung the inspiring fragrance of the party incense, and the apostate who attacks it is an enemy of liberty, union, the Constitution and the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils.

A Democrat may be pardoned, perhaps, for being a little hazy about such abstractions as the proper metallic basis for our currency or the taxability or non-taxability of raw materials, but when he repudiates the frying pan he gives concrete and self-convicting evidence of treason to Jeffersonian principles. He shows his heretical inclinations to the aristocratic and plutocratic gimcracks in cookery. The loyal and horny-handed Jacksonians of the Southwest have no use for such a backslider. Major Hemphill might long have attacked with impunity an idea or even a leader. But at last he has profaned a sacred party symbol.

There are many, of course, who would avoid the frying pan at any cost. That instrument of martyrdom has slain its thousands. But, if what "The Houston Post" says "goes," the refugees must formally abjure the ancient Democratic faith. They will be recognized henceforth only under the opprobious and outcast classification of "Anti-Frying Pan Democrats."

POLAR ETHICS.

That ethics might play a part in polar explorations probably was not dreamed of in the earlier days of the art, science, or whatever it may be called. It now seems possible, however, that in future the would-be discoverer of poles and the like will be compelled to take a course in polar ethics before he can secure his license. According to the statement of one of the physicians who accompanied a former expedition poleward, if the newspaper accounts may be relied upon, Dr. Cook, even if he did discover the North Pole, ought to be disciplined for "violating the ethics of polar expeditions" by using a portion of the route which another discoverer had laid out. It might be assumed that the real end to be desired was the discovery of the thing itself and that any suggestion from one expert to another would be in the best of form, but it now appears that when one man stakes out a route to 90 degrees north latitude any one else who uses part of it does so at his peril.

Another case wherein the ethical question involved two explorers may be recalled from the reports of Stanley's expedition into Africa partly for the purpose of rescuing Emin Pacha. Mr. Stanley, we are told, came upon Emin quietly smoking his pipe in front of his hut, cottage or palace, whichever it may have been, and in a burst of enthusiasm shouted that he had come for the purpose of rescuing him. The prior arrival insisted strongly that he didn't want to be rescued, and would prefer to remain where he was, but Stanley—still quoting from the report—told Emin Pacha that he had to be rescued anyway, whether he wanted to be or not, and so it was done. Manifestly, the ethics of rescue were violated in this instance.

All this would be superfluous were it not for the fact that the South Pole still remains to be found, even though Central Africa and Furthest North have already been or are soon to be properly charted and placed on the map. If the South Pole is to be discovered at all it should be discovered ethically. It is the last of its kind and is entitled to every possible consideration.

AN ATLANTIC CITY CRISIS.

The last few days have seen two somewhat startling incidents at Atlantic City, which promise to have farreaching results upon the contest over the enforcement of law at that place. We have explained how the local bosses and their followers were enabled to defy the laws of the state with impunity so long as recourse was had to the ordinary law courts. Conviction was impossible without indictment by a grand jury, and all efforts of the public prosecutor were vain in the presence of a grand jury which refused to find indictments, no matter how strong a case might be presented, and which, indeed, declared itself above the law. So long as the law-breaking ring could keep its grip on the local machinery its position seemed impregnable.

But New Jersey happens to be a state in which a good old-fashioned Court of Chancery exists in addition to the ordinary civil and criminal courts, and it happens to be a particularly comprehensive and powerful court. It does not have to wait for grand juries to indict or for petit juries to convict. Its writs are arbitrary and peremptory, and any one who tries to ignore or evade them may be summarily sent to jail for contempt. Appeal was made to Chancery for an injunction to stop the illegal nuisance of baseball playing on Sunday, and an order forbidding further playing until a hearing was had was issued. Those to whom it was addressed got out of town in time to evade service. But they soon were made to realize the gravity of their offence, and returned, protesting with voluble humility that they had not run away to escape service of the writs. Oh, no! They went to attend their grandmothers' funerals, or their grandchildren's baptisms, or something of the sort. Their reverence for the court is not surpassed by that of a devotee for his patron saint.

Anyway, illegal Sunday baseball is ended at Atlantic City for this year—thanks to the Court of Chancery. And now it is an interesting question, over which some lately law-defying bosses and their followers are believed to be sitting up o' nights in anxious trepidation, to what extent the same court may take a hand in the excise business. Even the Mayor concluded, though too late, that it was not quite the right thing to consign to the waste paper basket an official document from the Attorney General, and requested that functionary to send him another copy, which he would treat more respectfully. But the Attorney General properly declined to humor him in that way, and the sequel was the arrest of the Mayor for misdemeanor in failing to act upon the Attorney General's notification. Whether he will be convicted remains to be seen, but it seems not improbable that these two incidents and what may follow them will strongly tend toward bringing some of the law-breakers of Atlantic City to their senses, to the profit and satisfaction of the great majority of landlords and citizens of that popular and attractive place. For, of course, the proprietors of the great hotels there and the owners of land and houses know that it is to their interest to have the law obeyed.

If Bela Tokaji nominates Dr. Cook for Mayor some one else will have to put up Peary. Then the campaign will not lack animation.

Speaking of a bad spot in a road on which automobile races are to be held, a prominent professional motorist is reported as saying that "it is a very tough proposition to negotiate." The phrase is characteristic of current spoken and written English in this city. Yet a number of estimable gentlemen profess to think that simplification of spelling is the chief need!

A baseball pitcher fell dead on Sunday at the end of a game which his skill had won, an incident from which some strict Sabbatarians might draw an awful warning. But by a striking coincidence the same column of the newspaper contained a report of an exhorter falling dead the same day while addressing a religious meeting, so that the imputation of Providential dispensation may discreetly be held in abeyance.

"The Washington Post" calls on David B. Hill to take charge of the Democratic resuscitation and regeneration conference at Saratoga Springs. As a politician Mr. Hill prefers rest to trouble. Unlike the party which he once led, he seems to be quite satisfied to remain among the unresuscitated.

"Bigger and Better Boston" is evidently fast approaching. The city has now no more volunteer firemen.

Mention was recently made of the wholesale withdrawal of Chinese students from Japan. Now the Chinese government purposes to spend a part of the Boxer indemnity which our government returned to it in sending a number of students to this country, and we are told that nearly six hundred candidates entered the first competitive examinations which were held for such appointments. The prospect is that the "awakening" of China will thus be inspired and directed from America to a larger degree than from Japan.

Yesterday was a reminder that there is something more than mere "tall talk" in New York's boast of having—at times—the clearest air, the brightest sunshine and altogether the finest climate in the world.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"We will pay good wages to first class live stenographers who will allow our business to come before their sweethearts, theatres and pleasure parties; our hours are from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., but sometimes we work later; clock watchers are useless to us." This original announcement appeared in the London newspapers the other day. The firm advertising is that of a roller skating rink company. "I have found," said the manager, "that the average office employe measures time as a draper does his wares." With a lengthy experience of the idiosyncrasies of clerks of both sexes, he believed that the reason few of them ever improved their position could be traced to their real lack of interest in the work. With many of them their duties were mere mechanical operations. At last reports not a single reply had been received from a woman.

[John R. Bradley, who backed Cook, says that one reason Cook succeeded in reaching the Pole was that he had the right kind of outfit. One item was two barrels of gumdrops. An Esquimaux will travel thirty miles for a gumdrop. His sweet tooth is the sweetest in the world.—Tribune, September 5.]

My heart leaps up when I behold
A gumdrop in a store;
So was it when my life began,
So is it now that one brave man
Has reached the Polar regions cold
Like none before;
For, without gumdrops, who can say
That Cook could ere have found the polar way?

The Esquimau leaps up to earn
A gumdrop for his pay;
His tooth's so sweet he travels miles
O'er frightful ice with cheerful smiles,
And asks for nothing in return
But that all day;
What marvel that with piles and piles
Of gumdrops, Cook could reach the pole?
Why, that's the thing that did it, on my soul!
—Gertrude McKenzie.

Basing his statement on a series of experiments with the latest pattern of military firearm, Dr. Fessler, of Dresden, says in a recent number of "Der Militaer Artzt" that in the next great war the mortality from gunshot wounds will be "frightfully large." He describes one kind of military rifle the missile from which will "not go straight, but will be deflected by the slightest resistance after it strikes the body and will continue on, making a wound at an angle with the one through which it entered the body." The "wounding capacity of the new weapon is many times greater than that of the rifles now in use," and this, he says, "makes it a tangible argument in favor of peace."

Cynicus—It is impossible for a woman to keep a secret.

Henpeckke—I don't know about that; my wife and I were engaged for several weeks before she said anything to me about it.—Philadelphia Record.

The Duchess of Bedford, in "British Birds," gives some remarkable instances of longevity among birds in her own collection. A Barbary dove which has been in the duchess's possession for fifteen years was left her by an old woman who also owned it for fifteen years and who always said it was an old bird when it was given to her. A Chinese goose has been in the possession of the family for fifty-seven years. A pintail drake which the duchess bought twenty years ago, when it was an adult bird, still survives. The bird was taken from the nest in 1852 and died in 1900. "It was chained by the leg to a small hutch," says the duchess, "and lived forty-eight years under these miserable conditions."

"Losin' yoh temper don' pay," said Uncle Eben. "In a heap o' cases it don' do no mo' dan put you to de expense of hirin' a lawyer to show you whah you's wrong."—Washington Star.

When the first International Congress for the Suppression of Street Noises is called to order in Berlin in June, 1910, there will be representatives, according to a statement made by Mr. Hordengreen, of the Society for the Betterment of London, from the United States, England, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark. "By that time," says one of the New York society, "the objects of the organization will have become better known, and we will have outlived the ridicule with which the noise fighters are now looked upon." At the London conference, where the question as to where to hold the first congress was determined, it was also agreed that the second meeting of the kind be held in New York in 1912, under the direction of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice.

"Talk is cheap," quoted the moralizer.
"Huh!" rejoined the demoralizer. "You just wait till your wife begins to explain why she needs the money."—Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have been abroad since the early spring, have sailed from England for New York on board the Mauretania, and shortly after their arrival here will go to their country place in the Wheatley Hills, Long Island, to spend the fall. Mr. Whitney recently has been entertaining a number of friends at Holwick Hall, in England, the party including Reginald Rogers, Philip M. Lydig, Louis F. H. Betts, Charles Carroll and Antonio de Navarro. Mr. Betts will return to New York about September 22. Among others arriving in New York this week are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Marjorie Gould, who are due to-day; Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who are coming in to-morrow or Thursday; Mrs. Marcus Daly, Mrs. Joseph Stickney and Robert Bacon and his son.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, who returned to London from the Continent last week, have started for a tour of the English lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee have returned to Highland Falls, N. Y., from J. Pierpont Morgan's country home at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will arrive in Lenox from Bar Harbor on Thursday, to remain throughout the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice have returned to town from Narragansett Pier and intend to sail for Europe within the next few days.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson after the Hudson-Fulton celebration will go to Hot Springs, Va., to remain for the greater part of the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker will arrive from Europe at the end of next month and will spend November with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, at Tuxedo. Mr. and Mrs. Loew are still at their summer home at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Mrs. James Henry Smith and her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, the fiancée of Dom Miguel of Braganza, are in Paris for a few days and are staying at the Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, who have been travelling in the White Mountains, have returned to their summer home at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen will not return to New York from England until the end of November. They are now at Rushton Hall, the country home of James J. Van Alen in England.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb will return to town from their country place in Westchester County early next month.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 6.—Robert Dubois and Miss Elizabeth Choate won the mixed tennis doubles in the tournament at Mrs. L. B. Bangs's, in Stockbridge.

Arriving in motors are Mr. and Mrs. W. Stanley Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Post, Mrs. Norman L. Munro, Henry Munro, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Goodspeed, T. Pearson Goodspeed, Schuyler Goodspeed and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Taintor, of New York.

Mrs. Neilson Potter, Mrs. Joseph Marc and Miss Leontine Marc will arrive to-morrow from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bulkley Hubbell, Ethan Allen and Horace B. R. Allen have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. M. Taussig, of Portsmouth, N. H., are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Fox and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Rounds, of New Rochelle, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

There was a brilliant dance at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Richmond, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ledger and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sloane, of Hartford; Wallace L. Pierce and Vassar Pierce, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Parker, of New York, arrived at the hotel to-night.

Frank T. Keating won the Labor Day golf handicap. Playing were Robert W. Paterson, Lindsay Fairfax, Samuel Russell, S. Packman Shaw, S. P. Shaw, jr., J. C. Peabody, Malcolm D. Sloane, Robert Sedgwick, jr., Henry Sedgwick, A. A. Stull and Major K. T. Tate.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Wendel and Mrs. John C. Gray, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, motored to Boston to-day.

William Phillips, of Washington, and John F. Curtis, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, in Stockbridge.

The Labor Day hunt was a great success. The meet was at the forks of the Richmond Road. Riding with Frederic Bull, master of the hounds, were Miss Vera G. Bloodgood, Miss Heloise Meyers, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Chester G. Burden, assistant master of the hounds; R. J. Flick, Harold Sideway, George Gilder, Newbold Morris, Herbert Shaw and Malcolm Sloane.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 6.—A dinner dance at Crossways, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, who are in Newport for the horse show, took place here to-night. The Colonial house was beautiful with floral and other decorations, and the grounds were trimmed with garlands of electric lights. There were about ninety dinner guests, and two orchestras played during the dinner hour and for the general dancing that followed. Many other guests arrived for the dance after dinner, a feature of which was a cotillion led by Elisha Dyer and Mrs. Fish. The favors were pretty, including little gilt mirrors, with a picture of Crossways.

A large luncheon party was given this afternoon by Miss Annie Leary in honor of her guest, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, of Lenox. The luncheon table was trimmed with American Beauty roses.

Peter Gerry gave a luncheon on board the steam yacht Electra, and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson also gave a luncheon. A clambake was given at the Newport Clambake Club to-day by Moncure Robinson in honor of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. James B. Haggin gave a luncheon at Arleigh for a party of thirty-two.

Dinners were given last night by Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Clarence Pell, while Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained the horse show judges at Sandy Point Farm with a stag dinner.

Mrs. Loomis, Miss Julia Loomis, Alfred Loomis and Harold Stokes, who have been the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, will leave this week for a trip to Sag Harbor on the flagship Aloha.

Ogden L. Mills returned from Boston to-day for a short visit.

Beeckman Lorillard has joined Mrs. Lorillard, as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Miss D. Greene, of Philadelphia, and Miss Lois Moyes, of Canada, are guests of Mrs. Barger Wallach.

Anthony J. Drexel, jr., of Philadelphia, is the guest of Clarence W. Dolan. Francis Roche is the guest of Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr. Theodore Roosevent Pell, of Thompson, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor. Alexander Philips, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thacher.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Miss May Sutton, Miss D. Greene, Miss Lois Moyes, A. J. Drexel, jr., Ernest Iselin, Francis Roche, Alexander Philips, F. Murray Forbes, C. P. Richardson, William H. Moore, Miss E. M. Ragsdale, Miss Adele H. Bull, F. B. Hoffman, jr., Arthur Johns, Homer Barrett and Beeckman Lorillard.

ITEMS FROM BAR HARBOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 6.—Mayor George B. McClellan of New York, who has been spending his vacation at Grindstone Inn, Winter Harbor, departed to-day for New York.

The last golf match of the summer for the club medal was held at the Kebo Valley Club to-day.

Rufus L. Patterson, of New York, returned on Sunday to Geranium Cottage after a week's business trip to the city.

BALLINGER SEES TAFT.

No Opportunity to Talk with President Yesterday.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 6.—Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department came to Beverly this afternoon with three portfolios filled with reports regarding the Cunningham coal land entry cases in Alaska, which have been the subject of serious charges preferred by Louis R. Glavis, an inspector of the field division, against higher officials of the General Land Office and the Interior Department. Mr. Ballinger intended also to take up with the President the controversy between the Interior Department and the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture, headed by Gifford Pinchot.

The President had accepted an invitation to attend and present the cups at the horse and gymkhana show of the Myopia Hunt Club this afternoon, however, and, while Secretary Ballinger had luncheon with him at the club and spent the greater part of the afternoon in the throng about the President on the crowded horse show grounds, there was no opportunity to discuss official matters. Mr. Ballinger will remain in Boston for two days more, seeing the President there to-morrow and in Beverly again on Wednesday. It is expected that the questions in controversy will be settled before Mr. Ballinger returns to Washington, on Thursday or Friday.

"I have three or four matters to take up with the President," said the Secretary this afternoon, "but will take probably two days to dispose of them."

Mr. Ballinger would not discuss the Pinchot controversy or the Glavis charges.

The Secretary repeated what he said in Washington after a hasty perusal of several reports which had been called for by the President following the presentation of the Glavis charges, to the effect that the Interior Department had nothing to fear from the closest scrutiny of the conduct of any of its officials.

"We are anxious to learn all we can and to do the right thing," it was suggested to Secretary Ballinger.

"You will have the opportunity of telling the right thing," replied the Secretary. "Just at this time there is nothing that I can say."

The President enjoyed a regular Labor Day holiday. He motored over to the Myopia club at Hamilton early this morning, and remained on the grounds until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He then returned to his cottage at Woodberry Point, and after a quick change of clothing started out with Mrs. Taft for the usual afternoon automobile spin over the north shore roads.

In the golf game this morning the President and Secretary Meyer of the Navy were matched in a foursome against Governor Eben S. Draper and Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Frothingham of Massachusetts. The President and Mr. Meyer lost.

SHELL PRACTICE IN A CHOPPY SEA.

Battleship Fleet Has Ideal Weather for Manœuvring.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—With a northeast wind of twenty miles an hour kicking up a choppy sea, the Atlantic battleship and cruiser fleet had highly favorable conditions to-day for their rough water battle practice work, but unfortunately one of the target boats having been penetrated by shells, became waterlogged and had to be brought in for repairs. The little craft was completely submerged, with nothing but the improvised masts projecting above water.

The day was an ideal one and the ships continued their manœuvres and target work under radiant skies with a temperature down to 66. Though all government work on land was suspended for the Labor Day celebration, 15,000 men making up the crews of the twenty ships now constituting the Schroeder fleet were hard at work.

The battleship Missouri, which arrived from Boston on Saturday, joined the fleet to-day. This was the first test of the Missouri's guns under severe conditions.

CELEBRATES HIS 108TH BIRTHDAY.

North Newport, N. H., Sept. 6.—James Bellows McGregor celebrated his 108th birthday at his home, The Maples, here to-day. It is believed that he is the oldest Free Mason in the world, having joined the order in 1827.

HOURS IN HAPPYLAND.

More Stories of Children Benefited by Fresh Air Fund.

Many pathetic little incidents are naively told to the attendants at the Fresh Air homes by the children whose confidence is won by the kindness with which they are received. They come to regard the attendants as their best friends, and they do not hesitate to tell all their troubles and difficulties to the willing listeners. The following is a story which was told to one, as recorded in a letter recently received:

Among the incidents in the lives of some of our Fresh Air children that I have heard one has made such an impression that I pass it on to you. Last Christmas Eve, at about 11 o'clock, while the wind was whistling about Times Square, a little newsboy named "Charlie