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# New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1909.

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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dr. Cook said that he would make no attempt to enter a controversy with Commander Peary until the latter had made public the details of his trip and the grounds for his charges. ==== Commander Peary sailed on board the Roosevelt from Battle Harbor for Sydney. ==== The Tribune's correspondent in London says that financiers expect higher money rates owing to the demands for capital from abroad. ==== The French army manœuvres show notable changes in organization, owing to the leadership of General Tremeau. ==== Mr. Balfour's speech at Birmingham is awaited with intense interest; a general election is predicted in November or January. ==== Official announcement was made at Tokio of the appointment of Y. Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to Austria, to succeed Baron Takahira at Washington. ==== Orville Wright made a new aeroplane record with a passenger aboard above the Tempelhof Field, in Berlin. ==== The Costa Rican Congress has refused the loan contract of the National City Bank, of New York, for funding its external and internal debt.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft visited St. Paul and Minneapolis, speaking in both cities. ==== The Emery claim, a long standing cause of friction between the United States and Nicaragua, was settled in Washington. ==== The latest bulletin from Governor Johnson's bedside, in Rochester, Minn., said he was better. ==== The transcontinental run from Philadelphia to Seattle came to an end when the first relay automobile was wrecked, killing the courier. ==== It was said in Washington that the demand for national bank currency is 100 per cent above normal. ==== Notice was sent from Washington to all collectors of customs that the new tariff tonnage tax takes effect on October 5. ==== Warrants were issued for three men, one the president of the Jury Commission, in Chicago, charging them with jury frauds. ==== A strike of streetcar men crippled the surface railroad service in Omaha and Council Bluffs. ==== Eighteen Missouri railroads announced that they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the federal court in Kansas City, Mo., in the Missouri rate cases. ==== Charges of malfeasance in office against Lawrence Gresser, President of the Borough of Queens, were filed to-day with Governor Hughes at Albany by William F. Rozelle, of Long Island City.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ==== Colonel George Harvey's collarbone was broken in an automobile accident at Manahawkin, N. J. ==== Mrs. Della M. Gilbert announced that she would start a new Christian Science church in opposition to Mrs. Eddy. ==== Henry L. Stimson seemed the probable choice of the fusion conference for Mayor. ==== Justice Gaynor was believed to be the choice of Tammany for Mayor. ==== "Joy riders" stole the machine of Edward Rice, a patron at the Manhattan Hotel, and, after attending the Coney Island Mardi Gras, crashed into a carriage in Ocean Boulevard, injuring the four occupants. ==== The Public Service Commission refused the application of Receiver Whitridge to run a trolley line over the Queensboro Bridge. ==== Prince Kuni and his suite were the guests of the Nippon Club at dinner. ==== There were no more arrests at the Gravesend track. ==== Collector Loeb found an old law which permitted him to have his men on the steamship piers to examine the baggage and receive declarations from incoming passengers. ==== The Cassidy-Gresser fight for control of the primaries in Queens was bitter.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 62.

## TRUST BUSTER'S QUEER PREDILECTION.

Some of the vociferous friends of Justice Gaynor are making gorgeous promises regarding what he will accomplish as Mayor. He will wreck the "Traction Trust" if he has to turn all the existing car lines into scrap iron. He will give the public adequate subways of their own. He will restore transfers. In short, he will work miracles for the strap-hanging masses of this town, and the way of the street railway transgressor will be hard. Doubtless, we shall hear much of this tenor during the coming campaign, for the judge groomed himself months ago as an anti-traction candidate—a New York Tom Johnson—at a time when the traction issue promised to be more vital than it is to-day. It was almost by inspiration that he arrayed himself on the irrational side of the five-cent fare to Coney Island agitation of a few years ago. The consequent riots fixed him securely in the popular mind as the sworn enemy of the street railway companies, and this impression he strengthened recently by a timely magazine article and an opportune harangue, inflammatory in their character but not remarkable either for their information or their originality.

But how does this professed traction company fighter set about to deliver the people out of the hands of the monopolists? By entering into an alliance with the representative of the traction interests in the political world. Justice Gaynor, who is going to drive Mr. Ryan out of business, becomes the candidate of Mr. Ryan's man Murphy. Nominated by Mr. Ryan's agent in politics, the judge is going to turn the "Traction Trust's" property into scrap iron! Justice Gaynor knows well the relations of the Tammany boss to the "Traction Trust" and Tammany's part in fastening the evils of the traction situation upon this town. In his harangue of a few months ago he told how the city had been betrayed to the traction looters by the corrupt officials and the vulgar bosses who were their tools and agents. Yet when he looks about for a partner in his political enterprise he fastens upon the very organization and the very bosses that are responsible for the evil he is about to attack. He would make no other alliance than one with Tammany and with Mr. Ryan's political agents. When he was under consideration by the fusion representatives he would not declare himself an anti-Tammany candidate. He wanted above everything else to be regular in the eyes of Mr. Ryan's organization. He wanted to be Tammany's candidate.

It is a singular association for a man whose friends ask us to believe that he is going to turn the properties of the "Traction Trust" into scrap iron.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

President Taft has made his eagerly looked for tariff speech and has declared himself in terms which will please the great majority of the American people, who are neither free traders nor extreme protectionists. With characteristic frankness Mr. Taft admits the defects of the Payne bill. With judicial care he weighs its merits and its faults and decides that, judged as a whole, it is good. He makes no pretence that it is an easy task to revise a tariff, nor does he minimize the difficulties which confront the conscientious legislator who seeks to ascertain the cost of production at home and abroad. He emphasizes that construction of the law providing for a tariff board which has been advanced in these columns and makes clear his expectation that the new board will devote itself to the task of ascertaining costs of production at home and abroad.

Discussing the tariff bill as a whole, Mr. Taft shows that the Payne tariff bill makes three times as many decreases as increases; that decreases have been made on articles entering into consumption to the amount of $5,000,000,000, mostly necessaries, and increases on articles entering into consumption to the amount of $851,000,000, of which $579,000,000 are luxuries. Concretely stated, therefore, the Payne bill, measured in terms of consumption, made decreases on commodities to the amount of $5,000,000,000 and increases on the necessaries of life to the amount of $272,000,000 only. In the light of this showing it was certainly unnecessary for the President to make any profound apology for his course in signing the bill or any excuses for those who voted for it.

Taking up the method of reasoning which was used by the "insurgents" in Congress, the comparison of imports under the various schedules of the old and the new law, Mr. Taft dismisses it as wholly misleading, saying, "Nothing could be more unjust in a protective tariff "which also contains revenue provisions."

To the extreme "stand-patter" Mr. Taft's discussion of the tariff bill will doubtless prove almost as unsatisfactory as it will to the free trader. His declaration that the wool schedule ought to have been reduced, that "it is the one "important defect in the present Payne tariff "bill and in the performance of the promise of "the platform to reduce rates to a difference "in the cost of production with reasonable "profit to the manufacturer," will afford as little solace to the injured feelings of the "range Senators" as to the woollen manufacturers of the East. His intimation that the schedules will have to be still further revised when his new Tariff Board shall have acquired the information he will demand of it will disquiet the heart of the extreme "stand-patter." But to the great majority of the voters, including not only Republicans but a large number of latter day Democrats, Mr. Taft's attitude will strongly commend itself.

Not least important was Mr. Taft's broad intimation that the next Presidential campaign would be fought out on tariff lines, that three years hence the Tariff Board would have acquired the information necessary to the consideration of the tariff on a more scientific basis than ever before, and that by that time the Republican party would be ready to go before the people with a definite proposition. Three years is a long period in politics, but there can be little doubt that if the question of revision of the tariff is then uppermost the people will regard the passage of the Payne bill and President Taft's frank discussion thereof as an earnest that the Republican party will make a sincere effort to fulfil the party pledge, whereas the debate and the votes on the Payne bill amply demonstrated that party pledges have no binding force with the members of the opposition.

## A NOTABLE ASTRONOMICAL FEAT.

As Halley's comet has been photographed at both the Lick and Yerkes observatories, institutions of the highest repute, there can be no further question as to its return after an absence of seventy-four years—an event to which astronomers all over the globe have been eagerly looking forward. Since Dr. Wolff, of Heidelberg, who first reported the comet, is said to have relied entirely on his camera in making the discovery, it is likely that no visual observation was made before that of S. W. Burnham, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches.

This astronomer, who was long connected with the Lick observatory, but has of late been a member of the Yerkes observatory staff, is famous for the keenness of his eyesight. It has enabled him to separate twin points of light where other star gazers could perceive only one. He has discovered more double stars than any other man in America, and he probably is without an equal elsewhere in the special class of work to which he has devoted himself. Both he and his country are to be congratulated upon a feat of exceptional difficulty. When Halley's comet last reappeared it was seen 102 days before its closest approach to the sun. On this occasion it was "picked up" seven or eight months in advance of the computed time of its "perihelion passage."

Mr. Burnham had at his disposal the most powerful refracting telescope in the world. In the last three-quarters of a century there have been wonderful gains in the equipment of astronomical observatories. When Halley's comet disappeared, in 1836, no one could have foreseen what improvements in optical apparatus would be effected by Alvan Clark & Sons. With anything having a smaller light gathering capacity than the 40-inch glass constructed by that celebrated firm Mr. Burnham might have been obliged to wait a little longer for his latest triumph.

## STATISTICS OF THE FOURTH.

Despite the effective efforts for a "safe and sane" celebration which were made in some communities, the slaughter roll of the Fourth of July this year was longer than ever before. According to "The Journal of the American Medical Association," 215 persons were killed by fireworks or firearms or other explosions, an increase of 52 over 1908 and 57 over 1907. Of these 37 were literally burned to death, while 125, less fortunate, perished in the agonies of tetanus. More than 80 per cent of these deaths from tetanus were due to blank cartridges, chiefly in toy pistols. In the seven years in which the association has compiled these ghastly statistics 794 deaths from tetanus have occurred from the use of those mischievous devices. Next in the production of tetanus comes the giant firecracker.

We have referred to the efforts of some places to stop this infernal work. Three cities thus made themselves notable. Washington had a prohibitory ordinance, and suffered no casualties whatever. Cleveland also tried prohibition, and had only four slight injuries. Chicago had a merely restrictive law, which reduced the usual number of casualties by more than one-half. But the rest of the State of Illinois, having no check on explosives, surpassed all other states in the number of grave disasters. The example of these three cities affords a ray of hope amid the general gloom of the year's record. It shows that it is quite feasible to put an end to this yearly torture and slaughter in the abused name of patriotism, and that it is best done by absolute prohibition of such devices as toy pistols and blank cartridges—which are practically loaded with tetanus germs.

There remains to be made, with all possible earnestness, the suggestion that now, right away, is the time for action if the good example of those three cities is to be extended next year and if the United States is to be rescued from what has become a grave national reproach and an impeachment of our humanity and common sense. It would be futile paltering to wait until a few days before next Fourth of July and then try to stop the mischief. The only rational course is to enact ordinances or state laws at the earliest possible date, as far as possible in advance of the need of their application, so that makers of and dealers in explosives will have fair warning and they and the public will be prepared for a Fourth of July without the usual murderous racket. The publication of such statistics as those which we have quoted should mark the signing of the death warrant of the toy pistol and all its death dealing kin.

## "ENTERTAINING" MR. TAFT.

Public sympathy is already with the President in the ordeal of hospitality he is about to undergo at the hands of reception committees throughout the length of his thirteen thousand mile trip, but it is probable that there are few who realize the full measure of compassion which should be felt for the Chief Executive. Some light may be thrown on the character of the trials in store for him, however, by the news from St. Louis that a committee of Missourians and Arkansans is planning for the entertainment of the President "a joy ride on a swamp."

When, last autumn, Mr. Taft reached Fargo, N. D., he found prepared for his entertainment a gigantic barbecue, with half a hundred half-cooked oxen smoking over the embers. When he was required to pose in the act of taking a prodigious bite out of a huge sandwich from which the almost raw beef hung pendulously on either side, while, to the glare of a dozen flashlights, as many cameras were focussed on him, he thought that the limit of Western hospitality and entertainment had been reached. But he counted without his host. The worst was yet to come, and now, in the language of the Arkansans, "It has came."

There is need of drainage in the St. Francis Valley of Arkansas. The residents of the valley have grown weary of their annual crops of mosquitoes and malaria. They are anxious to accept "Uncle Jimmie" Wilson's advice and "go in for diversified farming." Incidentally, they want Uncle Sam to pay the drainage bill. Therefore they have planned the "joy ride." The Arkansas version of the Missouri motto, "Show me," reads, "Show him," and they desire to show the President, to exhibit to him all the natural beauties of Blytheville and Big Creek, of Marked Tree and Paragould, in all six million as fertile acres, they declare, as ever lay under water. It will cost $6,000,000 to drain the water off, and the residents of the valley believe the proposed "joy ride" over the swamp will prove all sufficient to convince the President that it should be drained at any cost. Probably it will.

## MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.

The British Prime Minister at Birmingham, as described by our London correspondent in his illuminating special cable letter yesterday, finely vindicated his reputation for both tact and tactics and also for straightforward confidence in the people and courage in committing his cause to their judgment. His speech had been looked for as a reply to that of Lord Rosebery at Glasgow a week before, but it proved to be no such thing. It was an explanation and a defence of and a plea for that epoch making budget which Mr. Lloyd-George introduced last spring and which Mr. Asquith himself remodelled and reintroduced last month, and it was a declaration that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues "stand pat" upon their latest financial proposals, but it was in no real sense a reply or an attempt at a reply to the vigorous attacks of the former leader of Mr. Asquith's party.

In choosing this course Mr. Asquith undoubtedly disappointed the extremists on both sides, including at least two of his fellow ministers, but he acted with both partisan shrewdness and patriotic wisdom. Many Unionists had hoped that he would make some radical utterances against the Peers, or against land owners and capitalists, which would further alarm Englishmen and arouse them against what its critics call the "penal" budget, while the Hotspurs of radicalism and socialism hoped that he would commit himself in terms to their unconcealed warfare against the Peers and against the existing system of property ownership. He was too wise and too wary to be led into such courses, or to join controversial issues with such a past master of debate as the great Scottish peer. The time and place for such fighting will be at the hustings during the electoral campaign which now looms large upon the near horizon. For the present as the responsible Prime Minister Mr. Asquith confines himself to his best Parliamentary manner, even when addressing an acclaiming multitude in the very stronghold of his political opponents.

It will, however, not escape notice that by implication, if not by direct declaration, Mr. Asquith practically associated himself with the extreme policy of those Radical colleagues of his whom Lord Rosebery described as socialists, and who, indeed, in some respects answer pretty closely to that name. He did not, it is true, cry "Down with the Lords!" but he did make it clear that he stood with Mr. Churchill in insisting that if the Peers exercised their power of a suspensory veto on this occasion there would be an appeal to the country for abolition of that power on any occasion—substantially, for abolition of the House of Lords as a legislative body. Also he committed himself to Mr. Lloyd-George's land tax scheme without in any way disclaiming approval of that Radical statesman's avowed policy of making this tax a stepping stone to the nationalization of all land. Thus, through the very restraint and conservatism of his utterances, Mr. Asquith emphasized the intensity of the issues between the two parties and made it more clear than ever before that this dispute over the budget involves one of the greatest constitutional crises which the United Kingdom has known in our time.

## LESSONS IN AEROPLANE DESIGN.

What was probably the most important revelation made during the recent aeronautic contests at Rheims is mentioned by an engineering correspondent of "The London Times," namely, that power alone does not dominate speed. Blériot used an engine having double the capacity of Curtiss's, and yet he was beaten in the race for the international cup. It seems that, viewed from one side, the planes of the French machine while in flight form a larger angle with the horizontal than do those of the American aeroplane.

The difference was probably not conspicuous, but the effect is perfectly intelligible, and that it was not foreseen is rather strange. The greater the slant of the surfaces of a heavier-than-air machine as it advances the greater must be the atmospheric resistance encountered. It has also been observed, however, as might have been expected, that a machine whose planes are nearly level will not carry as much of a load as one in which they form a larger angle with the horizon. Apparently, extreme speed and considerable lifting power cannot be attained simultaneously. Hence, in planning a military aeroplane, it may be prudent to consider whether it will be used for the delivery of dispatches or for the transportation of an extra officer or two. It is possible, of course, that by a shifting of ballast forward or backward the same machine can be made to perform both duties, but not at the same time. If it should be feasible to secure the double service from a single aeroplane a saving in cost would be effected. Even though this desirable result may not be at present attainable, perhaps only a trifling modification of design in the future will make it so.

The lesson that something besides the power of an airship motor may promote speed is probably not the only one to be learned from this year's competitions at Rheims, Brescia, Frankfort and elsewhere in Europe. Never before has the opportunity been given for an instructive study of the extraordinary variety of aeroplanes produced in the last eighteen months. It would be wonderful if both inventors and military authorities did not profit in many ways by the revelations of the current season.

Commander Peary and Dr. Cook were accidentally burned at the stake at the Bakers and Confectioners' Exposition. If their dispute as to who first discovered the North Pole is too greatly prolonged the same incident may occur again—and not accidentally.

In the account of Orville Wright's manœuvres over Berlin it is asserted that his aeroplane described "sweeping curves, which were often at an acute angle." Those Buckeye State inventors are so wonderfully clever that they may have devised an original geometrical figure—a curve containing angles. Still, it is possible that the writer of the dispatch here quoted merely meant to say that the machine, when making a turn, frequently tilted over appreciably.

That Ohio clergyman who has taken the clock out of his church on the ground that it disturbs a preacher and makes him shorten his sermons evidently never attended the lectures of the college president who used to warn his theological students that "the Holy Ghost always refuses to work after the first twenty minutes."

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, opening the campaign in that state, urged his hearers to vote for the proposed constitutional amendment "in order that Maryland should be governed by "the honor and intelligence of its best citizen-"ship," quite overlooking the fact that the adoption of the amendment would prove conclusively that Maryland was governed by quite the reverse.

The great trouble with the pie industry, as conducted at the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, was that the market was too limited. On the supposition that the pies which were sold for $125 each were purchased for 10 cents, there was a reasonable profit—about 124,990 per cent—but a demand for only two pies a week was hardly enough to keep the guards who supplied them out of the poorhouse.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler is said to be desirous of the nomination for the Assembly in the 2d Dutchess District. If he gets it we advise him not to ask his opponent "ten questions," or he may meet the same fate as in 1908.

Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a circular letter calling attention to the project of holding an American exhibition in Berlin next year under the auspices of a committee of business men of the United States, and expressing the hope that the opportunity of extending the export trade of this country will be utilized. While in many industries it is almost hopeless for the manufacturers of the United States to compete with their German rivals, that fact should not discourage participation in the coming show. It emphasizes, rather, the wisdom of choosing those things in which America especially excels and exhibiting only the best of their kind.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"On our tours in Europe," an American writes from Japan, "we saw many wayside altars, crude, artistic and queer. In Bavaria and Austria we came to some before which special offerings were made. In this line we always fancied a little shrine in Bohemia, where only women came to worship, and one in Italy where tiny children stopped to pray. Here in Japan, however, we found a shrine which, because of its peculiarity, interested us more. It resembled a little house about three feet wide and as many high, with a peaked roof and its front wall taken out. It stood in a shaded part of a park. Attached to bamboo rods across the front were many slips of paper on which sufferers from toothache had written their prayers and promises to do acts of charity and kindness if the pain which brought them there disappeared. We were told that at least one toothache altar might be found in any Japanese town."

"Prisoner," said "the court" sternly, "are you guilty or not guilty?"
"Now, jedge," answered the defendant confidentially, "we's bof been th'oo dis here kin' o' business befo'. An' you knows jes' as well as I does dar ain' no use o' me tryin' to answer dat kind of a question tell de trial's over an' I finds out whether I's been lucky or not."—Washington Star.

Chicago's Board of Aldermen is considering an ordinance providing for the examination and licensing of drivers of public automobiles. Recent fatal accidents in which taxicabs have figured have moved the city authorities to restrictive measures, and an assistant corporation counsel has prepared an ordinance for the aldermen. "To-day," says Assistant Corporation Counsel Hayes, "all a man has to do to have the legal right to drive an automobile in the streets of Chicago is to mail $1 to Springfield, and his license will come back no matter if he is blind and deaf and paralyzed. Since the passage of the motor vehicle act of 1907 the city has no right to license or control automobiles used for private purposes only, but that law specifically reserves to the city the right to license and regulate automobiles offered for hire—that is, for common carrier purposes."

Hank Stubbs—Don't see how them summer folks up to Culver's could hev staid their hull two weeks?
Bige Miller—I do; paid their board money in advance.—Boston Herald.

Several months ago Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, tried an experiment. He visited a clairvoyant and asked her to tell him the exact latitude and longitude of Commander Peary. She seemed somewhat hazy on the longitude, but after urgings declared with some positiveness that his latitude at that moment was "90 degrees or better." Mr. Bridgman laughed and explained that 90 degrees was as far as latitude went. After the announcement that Dr. Cook had reached the pole Mr. Bridgman thought he would visit the clairvoyant again, just to see what she would say. Her first exclamation when she recognized the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club was: "None of those Peary questions!" And she absolutely refused to project her astral body in the direction of the North Pole.

Gentleman (looking for rooms)—Did you say a music teacher occupies the next apartment? That cannot be very pleasant.
Landlady (eagerly)—Oh, that's nothing. He has eleven children, and they make so much noise you can't hear the piano.—Harper's Bazar.

At the recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in Chicago, Dr. L. Enos Day, of the Chicago meat inspection staff, in an address on infectious diseases, pointed out "the widespread menace of septicæmia from infected meat." Medical practice has given the name of "meat poisoning" to this infection to distinguish it from ptomaine poisoning, the effects of which are similar. A victim of this infection may die of the illness or may only be affected to the degree of a partly poisoned system. Next to tuberculosis, Dr. Day said, he considered septicæmia the most dangerous disease the meat inspector had to guard against.

The Powder Manufacturer—Fancy old Tom, of all people, going into the gunpowder shed with a lighted candle. I should have thought that that would be the last thing he'd do.
The Workman—Which, properly speakin', it were, sir.—Tit-Bits.

# About People and Social Incidents

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York is full of visitors who have arrived here to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, which begins on Saturday next. Hotels are crowded, and, although the autumn season has only just begun, tables at the smart restaurants are already at a premium, while the fashionable clubs are the scenes of an amount of life and animation altogether unusual at this time of the year. Grand Admiral von Koster, the ranking officer of the German navy and the representative of the Kaiser at the celebration, is already here; so, too, is the Marquis Ducarne, commander of the Italian squadron of cruisers and representative of King Victor Emmanuel, while Captain Colenbrander, the delegate of Queen Wilhelmina, is over at the Brooklyn navy yard, where his cruiser Utrecht is being put in readiness for the naval review. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been staying with Colonel Robert M. Thompson at Southampton, Long Island, and a number of entertainments have been given in his honor. Other guests of Colonel Thompson are Prince and Princess Kuni, of Japan, for whom General Leonard Wood will give a luncheon, followed by a reception, at Governor's Island on Wednesday. On Saturday they become the guests of the Hudson-Fulton Commission, and, as scions of the reigning house of Japan, will outrank all other distinguished foreigners present. King Edward's representative, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, is due here with his squadron of British cruisers on Friday, as is also Admiral Le Pord, of the French navy, with his three battleships. Others already in town include Sir Frederick Pollock, who is staying with friends at Hempstead, Long Island; the Duke of Newcastle, who has returned from Maine and who is making his headquarters as usual at the Metropolitan Club; Jonkheer J. Loudon, the Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, and his American wife, and Count Massiglia, the newly appointed envoy of Italy to Mexico, who spent a number of years in New York as consul general.

One of the most important affairs of the Hudson-Fulton celebration from a social point of view will be the lawn party and garden fete given on the afternoon of Saturday week in the grounds of Columbia University under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the United States Naval Academy and of the naval committee of the commission. The several hundred officers of the foreign men of war and of the American battleships and the army officers will be in attendance in uniform. The patronesses comprise Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. James A. Burden and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, William Curtis Demorest, Herbert L. Satterlee and Captain John W. Miller.

Mineola will be the rendezvous of all the Long Island set in New York society on Thursday next in connection with the open air horse show and county fair, and, as usual, will be made the occasion of gay house parties at the various country seats and villas of the district. On Saturday the Whippany River dog show will be held at Morristown, N. J., but it is feared that the attendance will be in a measure affected by the great naval pageant which takes place on that day on the Hudson River, inaugurating the official programme of festivities.

Morristown, however, is manifesting a good deal of independence in this connection, for it has set its annual horse show, the twelfth of the series, for Wednesday week—that is to say, in the very thick of the celebration. The boxes will be auctioned off to-morrow, and, judging by the applications, the exhibition will prove a considerable success in spite of rival attractions. Among those who are giving prizes are H. McK. Twombly, Woodbury G. Langdon, Grant B. Schley, Alfred R. Whitney, Samuel V. Hoffman, Frank K. Sturgis and George Macculloch Miller.

In addition to all the official entertainments organized in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, there will be much hospitality of a more private character. Luncheons, dinners, receptions and suppers, as well as dances galore, are being arranged for the foreign visitors, while the leading clubs are not only extending all their courtesies to the guests from abroad, but are giving banquets in their honor. The Colony Club, of which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is president, has, at the suggestion of Seth Low, chairman of the reception committee of the Hudson-Fulton commission, extended the privileges of membership to the wives and daughters of all official visitors to New York during the celebration. The clubs, moreover, will be adorned with flags and bunting by day and with electric light devices by night, and the festive character of the exterior will be in keeping with the hospitality within.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have on several occasions been booked to sail, and whose names have even appeared on the passenger lists as having arrived from Europe, are now on the ocean, homeward bound, and will reach New York in time to take in the festivities. The widowed Duchesse de Chaulnes, formerly Miss Theodora Shonts, and her little boy, the present Duc de Chaulnes, are also expected here at the end of the week, and will spend the winter in the United States.

At Tuxedo the debutantes of next winter are beginning to gather, and it is now becoming possible to form some idea of the impending season's crop of buds. It will include, among others, Miss Elfrida Mortimer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer; Miss Edith Mortimer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer; Miss Anita Ingersoll, daughter of Mrs. Robert T. Varnum; Miss Ursula Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hunter Brown; Miss Kathryn Motley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton G. Motley; Miss Katherine Chapin and Miss Dorothy Hyde.

J. Borden Harriman, who has been abroad for about five weeks, returned to New York yesterday on the St. Louis. Archibald and Quentin Roosevelt also arrived by the same steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, who returned from Europe last week, have gone to Tuxedo to spend part of the fall.

Commodore and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, who spent the summer at their place on Dark Island, in the St. Lawrence River, have returned to their country place at Oakdale, Long Island, for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Polk are at Woodmere, Long Island, for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward will pass the fall at their country place at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster returned to town yesterday from the New England coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, at Millbrook, N. Y., have taken the Haven cottage at Tuxedo for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will close Forest Hill, their house in Cleveland, early next month and go to Tarrytown to remain until December.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Milbank have gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a few weeks' stay.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will return to town from Lenox on November 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer will close their Newport season on Wednesday and return to town.

## NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Bright, cool weather, with social affairs, including the Cravath-Baldwin wedding on Wednesday, the Gay-Gallatin wedding to-day and the week-end attractions, kept Tuxedo Park lively throughout the week. The autumn season has now opened, and nearly all of the cottagers have returned and opened their houses. There will be a series of autumn attractions arranged for October by the entertainment committee at the Tuxedo Club, and week-end parties and dinners will be given by nearly all the colonists.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander and the Misses Alexander, who were at Newport and Bar Harbor this season, have returned to their cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have returned from abroad and opened their large house.

Other late cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Spencer, Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonnell Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, the Rev. and Mrs. William Fitzsimon, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ogden, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglass.

Mr. and Mrs. Clermont Clarkson are spending the autumn in the Stokes cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton are in the small Loomis cottage.

At the clubhouse for the autumn are Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingalls, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet.

Other arrivals this week were Mr. and Mrs. Austin R. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brooke, Carlisle Norwood, R. W. Gay, Alexander Forbes, Miss Forbes, G. Willett Vannest, John Rutherfurd, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Drayton, C. R. Scott, J. W. Lapsley and O. J. Brand.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 18.—Lord Claud Hamilton, who arrived yesterday at the Hotel Aspinwall, has gone to Stockbridge to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, who gave a dinner for their guest to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould motored to-day from the Hotel Aspinwall to Boston.

Arriving at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Weir, Dr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bunnell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Elliot and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Knickerbocker.

George Westinghouse arrived to-night at Erskine Park from Pittsburg.

Mrs. Henry Trowbridge and Miss Katherine Trowbridge, of New Haven, have arrived at Heaton Hall in Stockbridge.

Miss M. Theresa Smith, of New York, is a guest of Miss Kohlsaat in Stockbridge.

At an indoor putting match at Heaton Hall Miss Minnie B. Tilden, of Brooklyn, and G. W. Kirkpatrick, of New York, won the prizes offered by Montgomery Ward, of Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Smith, of Larchmont, N. Y., have arrived in Stockbridge.

A tennis tournament for children was played at Naumkeag, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, in Stockbridge, to-day. The prizes were offered by Miss Mabel Choate.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Suydam, of Elmhurst, Long Island, who have been at Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge, have returned to town.

Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, have arrived at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge.

Miss Ellen King, of Washington, who has been at the Van Rensselaer villa in Stockbridge, closed the cottage to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robb DePeyster Tytus gave the riders of the Berkshire Hunt a breakfast this morning following a run of the hunt in the Tyringham Valley.

A. Henry Vesey, who has been in Europe, joined Mrs. Vesey at Orchard Hill villa in Stockbridge to-day.

Dinners were given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Preston Watson is visiting John Sloane at Wyndhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson gave a luncheon to-day.

William A. Hutchinson is a guest of Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 18.—Two social affairs in honor of the German naval officers who are here with the cruiser squadron which is to represent Germany at the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York were the chief features of the day. A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark this afternoon at Gray Craig, at which there was a representative gathering of German officers, United States army and navy officers and summer residents. The other affair was a dinner and dance given by Mrs. Clermont L. Best and her daughter, and this was also attended by a large gathering.

On the whole, there was considerable entertaining to-day. There was a large luncheon party at the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club, entertained by Major Edmund J. Curley in honor of George B. De Forest. Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth gave her farewell dinner to-night. Mrs. R. I. Gammell, E. C. Knight, jr., Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. C. W. Dolan, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman and Mrs. James P. Kernochan also gave dinners. The Clambake Club gave one of its regular bakes to-day, and R. V. Mattison, jr., celebrated his birthday this evening by giving a dinner at Bushy Park, the home of his parents.

Norman Whitehouse and Austen Gray have returned from visits in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott have decided to remain in Newport until November. They are to sail for Europe on December 8.

Mrs. E. W. Roy, of New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, at Gray Craig.

The governors of the Newport Casino held a meeting this morning and elected the following officers: President, George Peabody Wetmore; vice-president, George R. Fearing; secretary, George L. Rives; treasurer, William Watts Sherman; acting treasurer, Frank K. Sturgis; executive committee, Egerton L. Winthrop, H. A. C. Taylor and H. McK. Twombly.

Registered at the Casino to-day were D. Le Roy Dresser, Comte G. de Ganaey, of Paris; Douglass Gibbons, Frederick H. Allen, who is a guest of Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Charles E. Sands and John H. McCafferty, of New York, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson is the guest of her father, Atherton Blight.

Orme Wilson is a guest of R. T. Wilson. Lady Herbert returned this evening.

## OPENING OF HARVARD HOUSE.

### Ambassador Reid to Preside at the Ceremony on October 6.

London, Sept. 11.—The first public ceremony which will be undertaken by Ambassador Reid, on his return to England, will be the opening of the Harvard House, in Stratford-on-Avon. The date has been fixed by the ambassador himself for October 6, in order that the ceremony may be coincident with the installation of Dr. Lowell as the new president of Harvard University.

The Harvard House was the home of Katherine Rogers, the mother of John Harvard, and from its threshold she went out to be married to Robert Harvard, of Southwark. From this union sprang the founder of Harvard University.

It is chiefly to Miss Marie Corelli, the novelist, that the gift of Harvard House to America is due. She had long cherished the idea that the Stratford-on-Avon dwelling where John Harvard's mother lived, and where he himself must often have stayed in childhood, should belong to the university. Miss Corelli was strongly supported in her scheme by Edward Morris, of Chicago, who bought the house and intrusted to Miss Corelli its repair, and also its furnishing in the style of the period. The work concluded, Mr. Morris presented the house to Harvard University. It was accepted, and is to be held in perpetuity under a body of trustees.

The house is perhaps the most beautiful old sixteenth century building existing in Stratford-on-Avon. Miss Corelli has removed all modern fittings and allowed the house to show itself as it was in the days of John Harvard. No new material has been put into the building, but the old timbers have been fully disclosed and carefully preserved. It is a far more perfect specimen of a sixteenth century abode than Shakespeare's birthplace.

After the opening ceremony by Ambassador Reid the house will be open to the public and will be available to travelling Americans for use as a resting place in Stratford.

On the day of the opening Miss Corelli will entertain the ambassador and some hundred friends at luncheon at her residence, Mason Croft. A feature of the occasion will be the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mme. Ada Crossley.

## VASSAR REACHES ITS LIMIT.

### Students Now Number One Thousand, Maximum Set by Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Dr. J. M. Taylor, president of Vassar, announced to-day that the registration showed that the limit of students set by the trustees—one thousand—had been reached. The largest freshman class in the history of the college has been enrolled, 330 having so far entered.