Amusements.

ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—8:30—The Master Key.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—8:15—The Girl and the Wizard.
CIRCLE—8:15—In Hayti.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CRITERION—8:20—The Noble Spaniard.
DALY'S—8:15—The White Sister.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Inconstant George.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:30—Detective Sparkes.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—8:15—Such a Little Queen.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rose of Algeria.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—8:15—On the Eve.
IRVING—8:15—Ben Bluemaedel.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Widow's Might.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:15—The Revelers.
LYCEUM—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
MAJESTIC—8:15—A Citizen's Home.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Cavalleria and Pagliacci.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:15—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—8:15—Miss Innocence.
SAVOY—8:15—The Awakening of Helena Richie.
STUYVESANT—8:15—The Easiest Way.
WEBER'S—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—8:15—Billy.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 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.—East Moroccan tribes are said to have sent heavy reinforcements to the Riffs who are opposing the Spanish advance; dissensions regarding the conduct of the campaign are reported in the Council of State at Madrid. ==== The Nationalists, after making a strong fight against increased taxation on beer, spirits and tobacco, have failed to gain any concessions from the British government. ==== The International Maritime Law Congress adopted the convention regarding collisions and salvage, a clause of which contains compensation for saving human life. ==== William Watson, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, died in London. ==== King Manuel of Portugal will leave Lisbon on November 7 for Madrid, going from there to Cherbourg and thence to Portsmouth; he will be the guest of King Edward at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. ==== Two lives and property said to be worth $2,000,000 were lost in the prairie fire in Southern Alberta.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft arrived at Sacramento, Cal., and made another address on conservation of natural resources. ==== The Navy Department announced that Parsons turbine engines will be installed on the new 26,000-ton battleships. ==== Attorney General Wickersham ruled that a surgeon may legally command a naval hospital ship. ==== Assistant Secretary Reynolds will resign from the Treasury Department on November 1 to devote his entire time to the work of the Tariff Board. ==== The Moroccan envoys to the Hudson-Fulton celebration were received by Acting Secretary Adee at the State Department. ==== The Department of Agriculture reported the smallest cotton crop for many years, the condition being 58.5. ==== The Chenango County Grand Jury reported three indictments against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for alleged violation of the semi-monthly pay law. ==== Eight balloons started in a distance and time contest from St. Louis. ==== At the Hudson-Fulton celebration at Kingston the monument to Thomas Chambers, the town's first citizen, was unveiled.

CITY.—Stocks reacted after early strength. ==== Wilbur Wright flew to a point beyond Grant's tomb and back to Governor's Island in the morning, but while he was preparing to fly again in the afternoon a cylinder head on his machine burst, wrecking the upper plane and making further flights in New York at present impossible. ==== Charles M. Pratt announced the gift by himself and his sister, Mrs. E. B. Dane, of a $1,700,000 endowment to Pratt Institute. ==== Announcement was made of $235,962 in gifts to Columbia College. ==== President Parsons said he was determined to keep up the fight against fraudulent voting here. ==== Friends of Louis F. Haffen started a petition to nominate him as an independent candidate for the Presidency of The Bronx. ==== Otto T. Bannard called on all law-abiding citizens to watch the registration lists and report promptly any irregularities. ==== It was decided to complain to the New York and New England Synod against the action of the New York Presbytery in deciding to ordain the Rev. Archibald Black.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 56.

SERVANTS WHO RIDE.

The weakness for high power touring cars developed by city officials who like to vary the dull routine of department work with a little relaxation on the boulevards or week-end spins beyond the city's confines has attracted the scrutiny of the Allied Real Estate Interests, an organization addicted to the pernicious habit of inquiring into the cost of the modest luxuries which our fagged-out municipal functionaries allow themselves. Representatives of the Allied Interests have gone over the city's motor car rolling stock and find that there are 103 machines required for official use. Their original cost was $253,366, and the city's annual bill for operation and repair comes to about $190,000—nearly 80 per cent on the investment. It may be that it would cost the heads of departments $443,000 a year to cover the same ground in the streetcars, in the subway or on the elevated roads. Low power motor cars would probably be more economical for ordinary official use than horse-drawn conveyances. But the investigators have been struck by the prevalence and popularity of the costly type of touring car, built for long distance excursions. It will be remembered that only last summer an official in the Controller's office, having occasion to visit the site of the new Ashokan reservoir, took a touring car trip through northern New Jersey and up across Orange and Ulster counties, incidentally depositing some members of his family at a convenient summer resort on the route selected. A cheaper low power car for localized use would not have served for that long but pleasantly enlivened 'cross-country journey. We do not know why a railroad train might not have served and been much more economical. But presumably the dignity of the traveller had to be maintained, and if the city has business in the Catskills, at Albany or in the Adirondacks its representatives nowadays maintain that they must be provided with the equipment to get there in a state comporting with the size of our budget and our debt limit. Commissioner O'Brien, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity seems to be especially prepared to travel becomingly in alien jurisdictions. According to the report of the investigators, he has a new model car costing $4,000, "with three "extra tires, a trunk rack and two large search-"lights." The car costs $3,601 59 a year for maintenance. Mr. O'Brien does not hesitate to turn day into night on the city's urgent service, and his second searchlight may prove a wise precaution as the nights grow longer.

It is to be regretted that Mr. McGowan, when officiating as Mayor in Mr. McClellan's absence last summer, vetoed a commendable resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen, which provided for the identification through conspicuous lettering of the municipality's various automobiles. Had that ordinance gone into operation it could easily have been determined which department was doing the most extensive overtime inspection, and credit could have been awarded where credit was due. Mr. McGowan took the irrational position that the good results of inspection tours would be jeoparded if the work were done too openly and conspicuously. He said that too much publicity might be unpleasant for the functionaries who spent the greatest number of hours on the trail of duty. If he was right, the Allied Real Estate Interests are wrong in insinuating that too much gasolene is being burned up and too many tires are being worn out by the city's vigilantes. They need the machines, just as the average Tammany officeholder needs his salary and the contractors who sell at exorbitant prices to the city government need their profits. Tammany rule is based on the idea that those engaged in the business of ruling are entitled to something in the way of perquisites and luxuries. It means touring cars and unearned salaries to some and fat contracts and commissions to others. The public plays the role of the bystander who gapes at the machine as it goes by, but foolishly pays for the car, the fuel, the wear and tear and the salaries of the chauffeur and the passenger.

TAMMANY AND ELECTION FRAUDS.

Of Mr. Parsons's charge that his bills perfecting the registration and primary laws were defeated as the result of a deal between Tammany and certain Republican leaders no explicit proof has yet been submitted, and it is therefore proper for the present to withhold judgment. There were plenty of indications, however, of a bipartisan understanding in the state Legislature last winter, as a result of which many desirable measures received little consideration. But whether Mr. Parsons's bills were beaten as the result of a deal or not, grave discredit for their defeat rests upon the Republican majority in the Legislature. We have more than once condemned it for its unsatisfactory record, and the slaughter of the measures for the purification of elections in this city is only another count in the indictment.

No excuse can be made in palliation of their defeat. They were reasonable measures, involving no hardship for the voter. None of them proposed any such change in the registration methods as that entailed by the law requiring persons to sign the rolls on registering and again on voting. Against the law it was urged that it would involve delay and inconvenience to the voters, but on actual test it worked expeditiously and to the general satisfaction. No delay was caused and no complaint was heard on Election Day of the unreasonableness of the requirement. If that law had been beaten in Albany when it was proposed some justification might have been alleged for its defeat; for on its face it might have been supposed to be unpopular. But Mr. Parsons's bills of this year merely improved that law in minor particulars and would have involved no requirement against which there could have been complaint among honest voters. The original law neglected to require a comparison of the voter's signature on registering with that on voting. One of Mr. Parsons's defeated measures remedied this defect.

One device of the Tammany "floater" is to represent himself as voting in New York for the first time. Thus there is no possibility in his case of looking up his previous record as a voter. To meet such cases one of Mr. Parsons's bills required "first voters" to give more details by which to identify them than are required of other voters. That was reasonable, would have affected only a small minority of the electorate and could not have been the cause of complaint on the part of any honest citizen. A third bill provided that registration records should be left in charge of the Board of Elections. They certainly should be kept in honest and impartial custody. The fourth and fifth bills provided for an official ballot at primary elections and the extension of the "signature law" to such elections. However Tammany secured the defeat of these reasonable and necessary measures, their fate serves notice on the public of Tammany's intentions in the coming election. Its purposes are not altered out of deference to the character and record of its candidate. This was shown by its stuffing the Independence League primary ballot boxes while preparing to nominate the foe of McKane.

DR. COOK'S PRESENT ATTITUDE.

Dr. Cook's consent to place his records before American scientific societies simultaneously with their submission to the University of Copenhagen, though possibly not insuring the prompt rendering of a satisfactory verdict in this country, at least removes one obstacle in the way of attaining that result. His previous hesitation was natural, for there is propriety in reciprocating the courtesies of the foreigners who first honored him. If it was embarrassing to ask for release from a pledge, that objection is said to have been met by the action of the president of the American Geographical Society in making the request himself in the name of his organization. If that report is premature, Mr. Huntington or some one else occupying an equally representative position may easily take such a step.

It is not improbable, however, that any commission which aims to make a thorough investigation of Dr. Cook's work will want his instruments as well as a memorandum of his latitude observations. The latter can be easily duplicated, but not the former. Who, then, shall have the first opportunity of examining Dr. Cook's sextant, artificial horizon and chronometer? They cannot be in more than one place at a time. This difficulty may have been foreseen by Dr. Cook, for he is said to have consented to the "simultaneous announcement" of their verdicts by the Danish experts and by his fellow countrymen who may yet be invited to consider both his and Commander Peary's proofs. Such an arrangement would give general satisfaction.

RUSSIAN PARTICULARISM.

Russia under the constitutional and parliamentary system is confronted with particularist problems similar to those which have vexed Germany and still more Austria-Hungary, involving the duties, rights and privileges of the various parts of the composite and heterogeneous empire. Under the old regime of absolute autocracy such questions were not of course permitted to rise. The Czar was sovereign of All the Russias and his rule was equal and unchallengeable over all the tribes and nations. But with constitutionalism there have arisen vigorous claims for the rights of men, not only as individuals, but also as members of various races and adherents of various creeds.

In every case these local claims are distasteful to and are resisted by the imperial government, which resolutely aims at the complete Russianization of all parts of the empire. Thus in Central Asia the Turkomans are asking for maintenance of their local customs and of the Mohammedan sacred law, to which the government has responded by taking the pasture land of the nomadic Kirghizes for apportionment among immigrant agriculturists, with the result that a wholesale migration of the Kirghizes to China is threatened. In Armenia a demand for maintenance of historic local and ecclesiastical rights has provoked wholesale arrests of leading men on charges of seditious conspiracy. In Georgia and the Caucasus repression of local aspirations is driving many peasants to remove to Turkey. In the Ukraine the publication of papers and books in the common language of the people, Little Russian, has indeed at last been permitted, but many schools have been closed for teaching in Ukrainian instead of Russian. Among the White Russians, the Letts, the Lithuanians and the Esthonians repressive measures against national aspirations are being applied, while of course in Poland and Finland such repression has long been a cardinal principle of administrative policy.

The case of Finland is essentially different from that of any other region, because that country is constitutionally not a part of Russia at all. But Russian efforts are now vigorously and incessantly directed toward annexing and assimilating it. It is proposed that the parliament at Helsingfors shall be abolished and that instead Finland shall send representatives to the Douma and the Douma shall thenceforth legislate for Finland in common with the rest of the empire. Now, under the Finnish constitution such a change can be made only by the Finnish people themselves through their national parliament. But the Russian government proposes that the question shall not be submitted to the Finns at all, but shall be disposed of by the Russian Douma alone!

It is easy to understand and to sympathize with the desire for unification of the empire. That desire is legitimate. But it is doubtful if it is to be realized by coercive acts which provoke resentment and antagonism among the various racial elements. Bismarck's wise and successful policy in Germany was to seek harmony and unity by granting local rights and privileges to the fullest possible extent, and Francis Joseph has held his polyglot realm together by a policy of concession and conciliation. It would seem that a course similar to theirs might be the most profitable for the Russian government to pursue.

A NAVY'S DUAL FUNCTION.

The participation of the naval squadrons of a number of the great powers in the Hudson-Fulton celebration, the fraternizing of the officers and men of the several nations represented and numerous incidents attending the occasion must furnish to all save those who will not see renewed evidence of the fact that the modern navy has a dual function, and that "dogs of war" may be and often are harbingers of peace.

No more striking evidence of the dual function of the modern navy has been afforded than in the case of Japan and the circumnavigating cruise of the American fleet. The conflicting sentiments aroused in Japan by President Roosevelt's contribution to the peace of Portsmouth—the sincere gratitude of the Emperor and the Elder Statesmen, who realized that financial conditions made peace desirable, and the indignation of an unenlightened public that anathematized the American Executive and mobbed its own peace commissioners—are so recent as to be within the recollection of all. In spite of the efforts of the Japanese government the indignation of the plain people was not assuaged, and the conflict between Americans and Japanese in California augmented it. Mr. Roosevelt conceived the idea of sending the American fleet around the world. The Japanese statesmen extended a cordial invitation to the fleet to visit their ports. That the appearance of so powerful and efficient a naval force must have had a sedative effect on the resentment of the plain people can hardly be doubted. That it rendered easier the course of those Japanese statesmen who were themselves seeking to check Japanese emigration to this country is tacitly admitted, and that the visit of the fleet went far to promote friendship is equally true. Every American naval officer speaks with enthusiasm of the cordiality of the reception given by the Japanese, of the extensive display of American flags in the Japanese ports, of their pleasant personal experiences in that land where courtesy is an art; and now, as a still further manifestation of the friendship so promoted, it is learned that the officers and men of the American fleet have voluntarily subscribed some $2,000 for the purpose of sending an appropriate souvenir to their gracious hosts.

So, too, in the case of China, while there was no occasion for friction between that country and this, the visit of the American fleet made for more cordial personal relations, as is shown by the purpose of the second squadron to send to the Chinese navy a fitting memento of its visit. Nor is it rash to predict that the memories which the officers and men of the squadrons that are now this country's guests will take away with them must have a more than passing effect in promoting and maintaining sentiments of friendliness and peace.

FRENCH BUDGET PROBLEMS.

There is a budget question in France, too, as well as in Great Britain, and although it is not the subject of anything like so much controversy it involves something like a conflict, or at least a difference of opinion, between the two houses of Parliament, and some details corresponding to those with which Mr. Lloyd-George is striving to deal. As in Great Britain, so in France there is a large deficit, of about $40,000,000, to be met in some way with an increase of revenue, and increased revenue naturally means increased taxation. As France already has a fairly high tariff on imports, which it does not seem expedient to increase, the new revenues must apparently be secured through some domestic imposts.

One of these is an income tax. The former Minister of Finance, Mr. Caillaux, framed a bill providing for such a tax, which after much discussion and amendment was passed by the Chamber of Deputies and was sent to the Senate. There it has been held, and while the Senate is not likely at present to kill it there is little hope that it will pass. Instead it will be held without action until after a new Chamber of Deputies is elected next May. The question of the income tax will figure largely in the campaign, and if the new Chamber thus chosen favors the pending bill the Senate will then pass it; but if not, will kill it. Thus the Senate is exercising a suspensory veto until a popular referendum can be had, precisely as some want the Peers to do in Great Britain.

Increased death duties are looked to for revenue by the present Finance Minister, Mr. Cochery. There is now a graduated scale of duties, ranging from 1 per cent on estates of not more than $400 to 5 per cent on those of more than $10,000,000, which go to the nearest possible heirs. Beneficiaries not in the direct line of succession or not related to the decedent pay more, in an increasing scale, until legatees removed six degrees in relationship or unrelated must pay 15 per cent on the smallest bequests and 20.5 per cent on the largest, so that on an estate of $12,000,000 which was left to remote relatives or non-relatives the state would collect $2,460,000. Mr. Cochery proposes to increase all these rates, raising the lowest from 1 to 1.5 per cent and the others at an increasing ratio until the highest is raised from 20.5 to 26 per cent, and he would make the highest rates apply not only to the sixth degree of relationship, but to the fourth degree and all beyond.

It is estimated that from increased death duties $8,000,000 additional revenue will be secured. Other items will be $13,000,000 from tobacco, $5,000,000 from alcohol, $7,000,000 from absinthe and bitters, $2,000,000 from stamp duties and $200,000 from publicans' licenses. There will also be a tax on automobiles, and the tax on advertising signs which are lighted at night will be doubled. In this way it is hoped to make the budget balance. The new taxes will not be welcome to those who pay them, but none of them is regarded as odious and none of them marks any radical new departure from existing methods of taxation, as do some of those which Mr. Lloyd-George proposes in the United Kingdom. The task of getting the budget adopted is likely to be much easier in France, therefore, than on the other side of the Channel, and it will involve immeasurably less political disturbance.

"It is," says Controller Metz, "no disgrace to be beaten by Tammany Hall." No? But what is it to be elected by that organization?

That was a strange and wonderful craft which made a trip up the Hudson and back yesterday forenoon, yet it was no more a wonder to our eyes than was the Clermont to those of a century ago or than the Half Moon to the aborigines of Hudson's time.

When the Hansbrough irrigation bill was passed it was expected that the sale of public lands would yield about $2,500,000 a year, or $25,000,000 in ten years. As a matter of fact, it has yielded $42,000,000 in six years, all of which has been invested in irrigation work. Certainly the conservationists have no ground to complain that they have been dealt with parsimoniously.

The "little town elections" in Connecticut yesterday did not command the interest of a Presidential election, yet they were the direct successors of the town meetings which were the school in which the American people learned practical self-government.

The "Theocratic" candidate for Governor of Massachusetts demonstrated the possession of good "staying qualities" on Sunday when he talked for twelve hours, with only twenty-five minutes' intermission, on Boston Common, but he did not break the record nor even approximate it. The twenty-eight-hour performance of De Cosmos in the British Columbia Legislature, with no intermission whatever, still stands and is likely long to stand supreme.

Professor Whitney, of the Agricultural Department, is confident that soils do not wear out, and that any apparent wearing out is due to defective soil treatment. If he is right there is still a great future in store for the low priced Eastern farm lands which have mistakenly been considered exhausted.

The story which is sent from Fez to Paris about the death of El Roghi is most grewsome and horrible, yet it is well within the bounds of probable truth. We must certainly deplore such deeds. In the present case, however, we cannot charge the Shereefian monarch with anything more than a particularly ruthless application of the law of retribution—"an eye for an eye, life for life." For, horrible as the fate of the Roghi was, it was almost exactly identical with that which he himself was wont to administer to entirely blameless victims of his wrath. We cannot justly regard the reported doings at Fez as one whit more abominable than those which only a few years ago were done by both Turkey and Russia in their respective parts of Armenia or than those which were still more recently done under official and "Christian" sanction at Kishineff and elsewhere. Nor, indeed, does the recollection of some of our own "lynching bees" permit us to be overcensorious of cruel passions anywhere. The deeds themselves must be condemned in the strongest way, but they must be condemned as strongly in America as in Russia or Morocco.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Surely "the world do move." Here's Chicago putting rubber soles on its noisy milk pedlers who clatter up back stairs at 2 a. m., to the rout of Morpheus and the discomfort of tenants. Now, if somebody will invent noiseless milk wagons, non-rattling cans and a few more things of the kind, a dozen quiet-loving and sleep-needing home suburbs of New York will gladly build him a monument.

Teacher—Now, Willie, you describe the North Pole as nearly as you can from hearsay.
Willie—I—I don't want to, ma'am.
Teacher—Don't want to? Why not?
Willie—All I've heard about it is what pa said, and ma said if he kept on talkin' that way she'd take me and run away over to grandma's.—Boston Herald.

John Barker, the town marshal of Harrisonville, Kan., avers that he overheard the following conversation between two little girls who are not yet old enough to go to school: "What makes a horse act naughty when he sees an auto?" one asked. "It's this way," replied the other. "Horses is used to seein' other horses pullin' rigs, and they don't know what to think of 'em goin' along without a horse. I guess if you was to see a pair of pants walkin' down the street without a man in 'em you'd be scared, too."

THE WAIL OF THE "FAN."

I want to see the Pirate play;
I want to see the Tiger crew
Beat up Hans Wagner and his help
The way they did up old St. Loo.
But still I do not want to stand
Eight hours on the public street,
And push and fight
And kick and bite
And kill myself to get a seat.

I do not want to leave my bed
Before the stars have ceased to shine,
That I may not be forced to spend
All morning standing in the line.
Nor do I want my neighbor's weight
Implanted firmly on my feet,
And give up skin
From knee to shin
And suffer pain to get a seat.

I want to see the game, of course,
If I can keep my self-respect.
I have no wish to pampered be—
Upholstered chairs I don't expect.
A little room is all I ask,
A little comfort, I repeat;
But I won't fight
And kick and bite
And tear my clothes to get a seat.
—Detroit Free Press.

"The Chicago Daily News" says that on a Montana railroad the conductor and brakeman differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name Eurella. Passengers are often startled upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell: "You're a liar! You're a liar!" And then from the brakeman at the other end of the car: "You really are! You really are!"

"How do you know those people are sincere lovers of music?"
"By the fact," replied Miss Cayenne, "that they compelled their youngest boy to stop trying to learn to play the piano."—Washington Star.

The story brought by Dr. Stout and his engineers from Brazil that quinine is often served there as the last course of a dinner has been pronounced "a dream" by a member of the Brazilian colony of New York. But medicine at dinner, he said, is not unknown here. "I often dine with a newly wed couple, and whenever the young wife serves a dish prepared by herself a tablet, containing a drug which is supposed to aid digestion, is served with it. Of course, it is all done in fun, but we are always glad to help the little joke along by taking the tablet."

"I scraped an acquaintance with Jones to-day."
"Yes. And he says your methods need honing."
—Cleveland Leader.

FROM AN ENTERPRISING CONTEMPORARY

From The Buffalo Evening News.

The New-York Tribune marked the Hudson-Fulton celebration by issuing a mammoth number, 104 pages in extent, covering the whole field of the celebration itself, the history and development of the city from its settlement, the traditions of the Hudson and the many interesting associations of the Fulton-Livingston period. The special number is in four sections, admirably illustrated, and inclosed in an illuminated cover presenting an ideal of the discovery of the Hudson and the application of steam to navigation by Fulton. In many ways The Tribune's enterprise and its abundant resources in historical and illustrative material are most commendably shown.

ANOTHER BLOW AT DR. COOK.

From The Providence Journal.

Dr. Cook is a Democrat, but the Massachusetts Democratic Convention has declared against imperialism, which must be taken as a severe blow at the annexation of Bradley Land, which he discovered in the remote regions of the Arctic.

GOUT DEFINED.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"What is gout?" asks a correspondent. Well, it is an infliction if inherited, but is often a source of pride when acquired.

AN EXCEPTION TO A GOOD RULE.

From The Albany Journal.

Speaking of soft answers, "Oh, slush!" would hardly be effective to turn away wrath.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

William K. Vanderbilt, who has been abroad for several months, is due to arrive in New York to-day on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, who are still at their country place at Sayville, Long Island, will open their house in Madison avenue about the middle of the month.

Among the debutantes of the winter, in addition to those previously mentioned in this column, will be Miss Eleanor Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, and Miss Beatrice Flagg, daughter of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, jr., will leave their country place at Babylon, Long Island, this week and go to Hot Springs, Va., to remain until the end of the month.

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones, who spent the summer abroad, have returned to New York and are at their home in East 11th street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane will pass the fall at their country place at Lenox. They spent the summer at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, who has been abroad all summer, is booked to sail from England for New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have left Lenox for their country home at Noroton, Conn., where they will pass the fall.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have sailed from France for New York and are due here at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest left town yesterday for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris are the guests of Mrs. Charles Henry Coster at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly have left town for Briarcliff, N. Y., where they will spend the remainder of the month.

W. Hude Neilson, who has been at the St. Regis for a few days, has returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant have arrived in town from Litchfield, Conn., and are at their house in East 52d street for the winter.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney returned to town yesterday from Newport, where she was the guest over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Oct. 4.—Mrs. William L. Dayton gave a large bridge party and afternoon reception in the Curtis Hotel to-day. The party was from 3 to 5 o'clock, after which those invited for tea were received. Mrs. Dayton was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Robert Stockton, and at the tea table by Mrs. George Merrill, of Washington. The bridge prize winners were Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. J. Clarence Post, Mrs. C. C. Chapman and Miss Anna B. Shaw. Those who played bridge included Mrs. John H. Alexandre, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Mrs. J. T. Pultz, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. R. J. Beck, C. C. Chapman, Chandler Robbins, Miss Helen Parish, Miss Amy L. Varnum, Miss Kate Norwood, Miss Ethel Brooks, Mrs. T. Clay Dugan, Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw and Mrs. Edwards Spencer.

Mrs. William H. Westcote, who had been in Lenox since June, went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Robert L. Fowler, Miss Margaret Norwood and Lewis M. Norwood have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Haskins, Mrs. E. J. Haskins and the Misses Haskins arrived by motor to-day at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Thayer and Miss Cunningham, of Boston, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Misses E. H. and M. M. Deland, who resided at the Hotel Aspinwall for the summer, returned to New York to-day.

Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and Miss Dittenhoefer, who were guests at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff have closed Glenburnie Villa and returned to town.

Mrs. Charles S. Rackemann and Miss Grace S. Parker have arrived in Stockbridge from Boston.

W. A. Magee and H. H. Perkins, of Pittsburg, are motoring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Bayard Barnes and Miss M. I. Andrews, of New Haven, Conn., are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Warren Delano, jr., and Mrs. Fred A. Delano, of New York, are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. John A. Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hemingway, Mrs. Fannie E. C. Low and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jackson are motoring in the Berkshires.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Oct. 4.—Suydam Cutting, of New York, is the guest of E. Pennington Pearson, at his home on Ochre Point.

Thomas Dunn and family have returned to their cottage here after their summer sojourn in New Hampshire.

Francis French is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Amos Tuck French.

Leonard M. Thomas, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to his home in Philadelphia.

Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. William H. Sands, Blair Fairchild, Hugh D. Auchincloss and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull have gone to New York.

Miss Morgan, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, has returned to New York.

Lady Herbert, who had been the guest of her father, R. T. Wilson, left for New York to-day.

Mr. Alexander S. Clarke went to New York today for a visit.

Mrs. Le Roy King has closed her season and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott will close their season to-morrow.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin has planned to go to New York to-morrow.

DEGREE FOR AMBASSADOR REID.

Tribute to Attitude of English Cotton Workers in Time of Civil War.

Manchester, Oct. 4.—To mark the opening of the John Morley chemical laboratories, presented to Victoria University of Manchester by Andrew Carnegie, Lord Morley, chancellor of the university, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, and on the chancellors of several colonial and German universities. In conferring the honor Lord Morley spoke of the benefits of education. He was frequently interrupted by suffragettes.

Ambassador Reid, in replying, expressed his pleasure at standing among the cotton mills of Lancashire within reach and hearing of the cotton operatives, who, in the great crisis of his country's history, although suffering themselves, threw the weight of their sympathy and influence on the side of freedom. Their action, he said, would never be forgotten by America.

KING MANUEL'S ENGLISH VISIT.

Plans for His Entertainment at Windsor and London.

Lisbon, Oct. 4.—King Manuel, with his suite, will leave here on November 7 for Madrid, where he will stay for several days. From that city he will travel incognito to Cherbourg, whence he will sail on board the Victoria and Albert for Portsmouth. On arrival there he will be met by thhe Prince of Wales, who will escort him to Windsor Castle, where his majesty expects to arrive on his twentieth birthday, November 15. The festivities at Windsor will include a dinner and a great hunt. Afterward King Manuel will go to London, where he will stay at Buckingham Palace for four days. Later he is to go to Paris and stay there incognito for about a week.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GOES TO PADUA.

Venice, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Miss Carow, who have been visiting here, left Venice this afternoon for Padua, where they visited the university and the cathedral.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The engagement is announced today of Miss Jeanne, sister of Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, to Viscount Perrot de Chazelle, who was ordnance officer to the Duke d'Aumale and a former captain in the French army.

WEDDING OF MISS WANAMAKER.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Miss Fernanda Wanamaker, daughter of Rodman Wanamaker and granddaughter of John Wanamaker, was married this afternoon to Count Arthur de Heeren, son of Count Heeren, of Paris and Biarritz, in the presence of a distinguished audience. There were two ceremonies. The first was at the Catholic Church of St. Philippe du Roule, with full orchestral accompaniment. This was followed by a Protestant marriage service at the home of the bride, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, where the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, of Philadelphia, officiated. Henry White, the American Ambassador, and the Marquis del Muni, the Spanish Ambassador, acted as witnesses.

After their honeymoon, which will be passed in Italy, the couple will live in Paris.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR OLD GUARD'S GUEST.

A breakfast was given yesterday at the Old Guard headquarters for Admiral Edward Hobart Seymour, commander of the English flagship, and his staff. Major S. Ellis Briggs, of the Old Guard, made an appropriate speech in response to the toasts. Sherry furnished the breakfast.

FISHERIES CASE FILED.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The State Department today, through Chandler P. Anderson, of the fisheries division of that department, filed with the British Embassy here the government's case in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy. The American case proper consists of one printed volume of medium size, with two other volumes of testimony. This record, together with that of Great Britain, will immediately be submitted to the international trbunal at The Hague.

OVERTON DICKINSON IMPROVING.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—Secretary Dickinson arrived from Washington last night. His eldest son, Overton Dickinson, has been dangerously ill with heart disease at Belle Meade, but is now improving. Mrs. Dickinson reached here last night from Seattle.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM, FOR BREMEN.
George V. Cartwright.
Howard L. Clark.
Mrs. J. B. Duer.
Mrs. L. W. Lewis.
Mrs. Edmond Weil.
Mrs. John F. Vollmer.
Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Holcomb.

THE POTSDAM, FOR ROTTERDAM.
Miss May Alden.
Mrs. J. H. O. Bunge.
John M. Contant.
Mrs. John L. Conway.
Baron J. W. J. van Haersolte.
Miss Mary E. Robinson.

AIDED BY GERMAN EMPEROR.

Professor Learned, of U. of P., Returns from Delving in Teutonic Archives.

Marion D. Learned, professor of Germanic languages and literature at the University of Pennsylvania, who went abroad several months ago to calendar sources of American history from German archives, arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam on the steamer Noordam. On his arrival in Berlin he met the German Emperor, who advised him where to go to find much of the matter in search of which he went abroad. Professor Learned said yesterday that it was largely due to the assistance of the Emperor that he was able to fill the twenty books of notes which he brought back with him.

Professor Learned said he found many interesting documents as far back as 1505. One document which he found was part of the correspondence between Frederick the Great and his minister in London, relating to the Revolutionary War in America. The letter from Frederick advised his representatives in London to greet American representatives with a handshake and a smile, but to refrain from talking politics.

AMBASSADOR STRAUS RECEIVED.

Audience with the Sultan—Claims for Damages at Adana.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—Oscar S. Straus, the American Ambassador to Turkey, was received today by the Sultan. The ambassador said that it was the desire of the President of the United States to cultivate the existing ties of friendship between his country and Turkey. He referred to the auspicious beginning of the constitutional government.

The German Ambassador has presented to the Porte a claim for losses suffered by Germans during the disturbances at Adana. The French and Italian ambassadors also are about to present claims.

PREMIUM ON MANLY CHARACTER.

N. Y. U. Receives Prize Fund To Be Awarded Secondarily on Scholastic Ability.