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ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BROADWAY—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Concert.
CASINO—8:15—The Girl and the Wizard.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CRITERION—8:15—Israel.
DALY'S—8:15—The Belle of Brittany.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—Inconstant George.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:15—The Harvest Moon.
HACKETT—8:15—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2—Hindoo Dances; 8:20—The Builder of Bridges.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Der Biberpelz.
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Dollar Princess.
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Drug Show.
MAJESTIC—8:15—Mr. Lode of Koal.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8—La Fille de Madame Angot.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—8:20—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
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ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 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.—Great anxiety was caused among the delegates to the convention of the Federation of Labor in Montreal by the announcement from Washington that a stay of proceedings had been refused in the cases of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. ==== A dispatch from Montreal says that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Soo corporation may enter the merger of the Dominion Steel and the Dominion Coal companies, the combined capital being raised to $150,000,000. ==== Advices from Kingston say that about fifty persons were drowned in the floods on the north coast and that the property loss will not be less than $1,250,000. ==== The Persian parliament was opened by the Shah at Teheran; the speech from the throne told of friendly relations with all foreign powers. ==== Lord Morley's plan for reform in the administration of India, admitting natives to a greater share in the government, became operative.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft, in a proclamation, formally set November 25 as a day of thanksgiving. ==== The special committee appointed by Postmaster General Hitchcock to investigate registration of letters in this city has begun its work. ==== Two treaties signed by Russia and Japan in Peking do not violate the policy of the "open door" in China, according to Washington dispatches. ==== The United States Supreme Court upheld the employers' liability law in the District of Columbia and other territories. ==== Fire breaking out again in the St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill., the shaft was resealed; hope for the three hundred buried miners was practically abandoned.

CITY.—Copper stocks were strong; others irregular. ==== Mrs. Eddy, by sending a letter to the First Church, stopped action on charges against Virgil O. Strickler, the first reader. ==== Thirteen Italians were arrested in Harlem, charged with counterfeiting. ==== Henry L. Stimson pointed to Oliver Spitzer, indicted with Bendernagel, as an important man in the sugar frauds case ==== The Apthorp heirs lost the decision in regard to the strip of land once occupied by Jauncey Lane, after litigation covering five years. ==== Lawyers questioned the legality of sealing divorce records, on the ground that it concealed a crime. ==== Arrangements were completed for the series of private séances to be given by Eusapia Paladino.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 48.

INDEMNITY FOR INJURIES.

Two statements were made a few days ago concerning the practical workings of the present system of granting indemnity to workmen who are injured in industrial pursuits which are so extraordinary that they would be received with incredulity were it not for the authoritative character of the men who made them. One, uttered by Mr. Whitney, the secretary of the Public Service Commission, was that one-eighth of all the employes on the local railroads in this city other than steam roads were injured more or less seriously every year. The other, made by Mr. Seth Low, was that of the $25,000,000 which is paid every year in this country for industrial insurance, only 26 per cent goes to the persons who are injured. In view of such facts, and especially the latter, it is not to be wondered at that employers and employes alike demand radical changes in the system.

A system which produces no better results than those cited by Mr. Low is worse than unsatisfactory. It is a travesty. The injured workman wants compensation for his injuries. That is all. He does not want his employer penalized just for the sake of punishment, unless in some exceptional cases. It is no consolation nor aid to him to have his employer mulcted if he does not get the money. So the employer of humane disposition does not object to indemnifying an employe who has been injured in his service. What he does object to is the enrichment of "ambulance chasers" and the shyster lawyers. And these are the considerations which often lead to the making of compromise settlements for comparatively small sums. Dr. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society, reports that these hurried settlements often pay injured employes inadequate sums, but he also testifies that because of lawyers' fees and the law's delay no better results are obtained when larger sums are sought through the courts. In one case a man accepts say $200 when he ought to get $1,000. In the other he sues for $1,000 and nominally gets it, but $800 of it goes for fees and costs of delay, and he really gets only $200.

Reform is undoubtedly desirable, but it may not be easy to effect. The question is not simple. It is complicated with considerations of contributory negligence and of wilful malingering. The ideal to be aimed at is one in which adequate compensation will be granted in deserving cases as speedily as possible, and in which the injured employe will get substantially all that the employer pays. To attain that end is an undertaking which may well engage the earnest efforts of lawmakers and of sociologists.

LOOK FOR THE BENT WIRE.

Signora Paladino has evidently chosen the "psychological moment." The way has been prepared for her by "new thoughts" and "mental healings," by the gossip of alleged science, by the words and methods of religious cults, now grown familiar to the man in the street, until "psychic phenomena" are a matter of common discussion among those who would have difficulty telling you what the word psychic means. To the mysteries of the humble and material chafing dish, whose devotee a decade ago was an object of general worship, have succeeded in popularity as an evening diversion the mysteries of "levitated tables." Few houses are so conventional now as not to have had, since their owners returned from the country, their furniture hypnotized with greater or less success by some amateur possessor of unknown psychic forces.

Table tippings and spirit rappings are with us, and the public is once more approaching the mood in which it was when the Fox sisters first dispensed psychic phenomena to gaping and hysterical believers. There is no reason, therefore, why the Italian possessor of "unknown powers" should not have a prosperous season in this country. The reaction from cocksure skepticism favors her, and her serious treatment by the newspapers is in striking contrast to that which would have been received by anybody making similar pretensions a decade ago.

Those who are determined to be thrilled by tables floating in the air and other like "psychic phenomena" should bear in mind the psychic phenomenon of sugar. To be sure, sugar never became lighter than air, but it did become much lighter than sugar. The "psychic force" that accomplished this wonder was a profitable mystery for years, until some one found the bent wire. Look out for the bent wire when the force of gravity appears to be behaving with incredible levity.

MR. CANNON AND THE TEMPTER.

Speaker Cannon has a well earned reputation for homely humor and shrewd common sense. But unless accounts of his speech last Saturday night at Bloomington, Ill., do him great injustice, he is taking dangerous liberties with that reputation. The Speaker has always been supposed to know a hawk from a handsaw and to be able to distinguish between a sweet red apple and an unripe lemon. Yet the picture which he drew of himself rejecting an offer of the Presidency made by the Hon. Herman Ridder is likely to make people think that he couldn't tell a package of Treasury certificates, good for $75,000, from a neatly labelled roll of counterfeit currency. Mr. Cannon has certainly exaggerated the gravity of the temptation to which he was exposed and from which he fled with heroic determination. He had only to lift the brakes, he intimated, and let the House of Representatives vote on a proposition to put wood pulp and print paper on the free list, and Mr. Ridder would have thrown him the unanimous support of the American press and passed him triumphantly into the White House. Only because the Speaker was as adamant as St. Anthony, the Ridder contract was not closed and the course of our political history was not altered.

Mr. Cannon in the role of a sorely tempted champion of rectitude and virtue, telling Satan, with an option on 242 electoral votes, to get behind him, will not please the country nearly so well as he did in the more genial character of a maligned Beelzebub, in which he recently delighted us at Elgin, Ill. The Speaker's native humor has full play when he burlesques the idea of him spread by his opponents, and, showing himself in his early Illinois make-up, with the cigar between his teeth cocked at an imposing angle and the lapels of his statesman's frock coat thrown far back, thus labels himself for inspection: "This is Mr. "Cannon, the Beelzebub of Congress. "Gaze on this noble, manly form—me, "Beelzebub; me, the czar."

There is much virtue in humorous exaggeration, and when Mr. Cannon "Beelzebubs" he has his auditors with him, even though they know that he is not that mild, considerate and amenable "servant of the House" which he likes to think he is when he is making stump speeches. When he thus breathes out stage sulphur and brimstone on the hustings the voters are inclined to believe that he never breathes out real sulphur and brimstone in his judgment room at the Capitol. But the great Ridder renunciation isn't very convincing. The tempter must have got on Mr. Cannon's blind side when he convinced that ordinarily astute judge of political commodities that he had a real Presidency covered up in the basket.

INDIA'S NEW ERA.

It was characteristic of a certain class of Indian agitators and conspirators that they should mark the eve of the new era in their country with a vicious and dastardly crime directed against the representative of their benefactor. It was, of course, known to the bomb throwers of Ahmedabad on Saturday that yesterday the new organization of the Indian Council was to go into effect, giving native Indians an important voice in the government of the country. Their knowledge probably moved them to select that date for the outrage, in the hope of causing abandonment or postponement of the great reforms and thus maintaining and increasing provocation to sedition. For to creatures of their type nothing is more hateful than reconciliation and mutual confidence between once contending parties.

It was also characteristic of the British policy toward India that this outrage was not permitted in the slightest degree to interfere with the plans of administrative reforms which had been made, any more than was the assassination a few months ago in London of Sir William Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca. The British government knows that the perpetrators of these deeds are not representative of the Indian people, and it rightly declines to let its benevolent designs toward that people be thwarted by their devilitry. Neither Lord Minto nor Lord Morley will be moved by such things, unless to a still more steadfast and vigorous prosecution of the policy to which they are committed.

The change which is now effected in Indian administration is the most important which has occurred since "John Company" sold out to the British crown. The fact is not to be ignored that many benevolently disposed persons who are familiar with conditions in the East regard it with apprehension and doubt its success. Their fear is that the admission of natives to the Viceroy's Council will destroy the prestige which Europeans now enjoy and will thus make it impossible for Great Britain longer to control the vast population of her Indian Empire. Yet there are others, probably a large majority, who think the reforms are as wise and prudent as they are generous. Certainly the outside world will heartily hope that such may prove to be the case. The only possible government in India at this time and for a long time to come is that of Great Britain, and humanity demands that it shall be raised to the highest possible degree of efficiency and success.

A WARNING TO LYNCHERS.

The assertion of the Supreme Court of its authority and dignity in imposing jail sentences on a sheriff, a jailer and others responsible in part for the lynching of a prisoner whose appeal the court had under consideration is welcome not only as a vindication of the nation's judicial power, but as a precedent which may lead other tribunals to take notice of similar affronts. The violence of a mob, abetted by the negligence of sheriffs or jailers in charge of prisoners, is constantly taking cases out of the hands of the courts and nullifying the processes of justice. If the courts, high and low, unite to punish for contempt those who lawlessly invade their jurisdiction and those who fail to use due diligence in checking that invasion, though under oath to keep prisoners in safe custody, there may be an end to incidents like those of last week in Cairo, Ill., which lower our self-respect and discredit our civilization.

The Supreme Court has seldom been called upon to punish contempt. Its processes have been generally respected. But the insane passion for mob violence which has been allowed to flourish in so many communities has no regard for traditions or jurisdictions, and when the occasion came it brushed aside the authority of the highest court just as recklessly as it has so often outraged the dignity of lower tribunals. The Supreme Court is not prepared, however, to sit passive under such an insult. It has hunted down and punished those who defied it. Would that the state courts had shown the same determination in visiting similar contempt with adequate penalties! The lynching habit will be abandoned when defiant mobs and half-hearted sheriffs are dealt with not only as disturbers of the peace, but as violators of judicial prerogatives.

EPICTETUS AND PINOCHLE.

The Progressive Democratic League, whose name is a strong recommendation, is alarmed at the activity of the so-called "Saratoga Chips" in behalf of the Democratic party in this state. The "Chips" are declared by the secretary of the league to be selfish politicians, and their coming meeting at the Manhattan Club he pronounces to be "inspired by the New York City traction interests." Accordingly he warns the public not to be beguiled by the reorganizers. "Let "me urge," he says, "all progressives and "income tax Democrats to exercise caution in affiliating with this new Democratic League. From now on William "J. Gaynor is the real leader of the Democratic party in the state, no matter "what the 'interests' may do or say to "the contrary."

But in common with all persons who are appointing the Mayor-elect leader of the Democracy or promoting him to the highest office in the country, including Colonel Harry Walker, Colonel Bryan's admirer, who is one of the greatest President makers extant, the secretary of the league forgets that Mr. Gaynor is under contract not to be a Democrat for the next four years. They have only to turn to his rhapsody on being informed of his nomination to learn that "for now these "many years, even with the persistency "of Cato calling for the destruction of "Carthage," he has taught that national politics and political parties have no place in municipal affairs. The Mayor-elect is the only simon-pure non-partisan in this city, being so firm in his faith that he believes it requires unanimous nominations for city offices. For a man with such convictions to assume the leadership of a party while holding the office of Mayor is wholly unthinkable. It would be as easy to conceive of Cato piloting the army of Hannibal across the Alps into Italy.

No, however desirable it is that the Democratic party should secure the wisdom and respectability of Epictetus in its management, that is not to be. This city has exclusive rights to Epictetus for the next four years. But Brooklyn has another candidate for leader of the Democracy in the state. Mr. McCooey, the new boss of the borough which is just beginning to come into its own, has in a week alienated his followers from the excesses of poker and won them over to the moderation of pinochle. What moral reformation comparable to this have the "Saratoga Chips" accomplished in their months of elevated endeavor? Given the requisite authority, what might not such a man do to turn the Democratic party into the paths of righteousness? Denied Epictetus, why should not the Democracy turn to pinochle for its moral reconstruction?

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

"The old oaken bucket" shows itself badly in a government sanitary report. The Department of Agriculture has been investigating the condition of some rural water supplies in the State of Minnesota, not universally nor very extensively, but, we presume, in a reasonably representative manner. The report covers seventy-nine farms. Of these fifty-nine, or nearly 75 per cent, had water supplies which were or had been polluted. In twenty-three cases, or nearly 30 per cent, there were records of typhoid fever. In eleven cases it would have been impossible to make the wells secure against contamination, or even reasonably safe.

That is a shocking showing, but we have no doubt that it could be duplicated in almost every other state. Indeed, in many states the average condition of wells is probably worse than in Minnesota. Especially is this so in the older and more thickly populated regions where primitive methods of water supply and of sewage disposal still prevail, and where in consequence a well is often half well and half cesspool in one. That is why typhoid fever is still a common disease and is most common in "healthful" rural communities. All the pure air that ever blew over woods and meadows could not counteract the effects of sewage in the well.

The average well is merely a hole in the ground, three or four feet in diameter and from a dozen to a hundred or more feet deep, lined with rough stone work without cement, through which water may freely percolate at any time. The usual assumption is that water enters from a spring at the bottom, but it is obvious that it may enter through any stratum throughout the entire depth of the well, or, in most cases, from the surface of the ground. It is therefore perfectly easy for sewage from a cesspool or vault, or surface drainage from a barnyard, to flow into a well even from a distance of many rods, according to the "lay of the land" and the character and inclination of the strata, and to make the sparkling contents of "the moss covered bucket" rank poison. There is, no doubt, much convenience as well as sometimes sentiment and romance in the old wells, but the sanitary indictment against them is so strong that the question of their abolition directly and forcibly concerns the public health.

The Hon. Champ Clark has been telling the Democrats of Chicago that the next House of Representatives will be as Democratic as was the House of Representatives elected in 1874. Hope springs eternal in the Missouri breast. We trust that Mr. Clark has not yet parcelled out all the choice committee appointments which he will be called on to make as the next Speaker. Or has he merely decided to surrender the power of appointment to a committee on committees, named by the House itself? Mr. Clark illustrates most delightfully the lengths to which thinking "in the fourth dimension" can be carried in politics.

It looks as if the Milk Trust had never studied very carefully the saddening experience of the Ice Trust. That experience ought to serve as a deterrent example.

It is something of a novelty for an automobilist to complain that a horse-drawn vehicle ran against his car while the latter was travelling slowly, but such things are possible. In the present case it is said that the offending vehicle carried no lights at night. If so, that circumstance aggravated the offence. The law of New Jersey requiring all vehicles to show lights at night is an eminently reasonable and desirable one, which applies to horse drawn vehicles as well as to automobiles, and it should be strictly enforced.

Maybe the furniture which Signora Paladino moves around is simply sensitive to "M. A. M." Now is the time for all good psychical researchers to get together on the same platform.

The parents' answer to the debate that is raging as to whether city boys are better than country boys, or *vice versa*, all depends on where the parent happens to live. The distinction between the good boys of one place and the bad boys of the other is very like the distinction Samuel Rogers drew between children and nephews, "God sends children and the devil sends nephews."

Will the diet of Boston result in a new protestantism?

If ministers hold that lynch law comes from the failure of the state to punish crime, as some Illinois ministers declared in palliation of the Cairo brutalities, why do not they set themselves to bringing about a reform in judicial methods which would make conviction less difficult? The break-down of law is not to be cured by breaking it further down.

It looks as if Senator Aldrich's predictions of last summer that there would be less undervaluation and undercollection under the Payne law than under the Dingley law would be fully realized.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The expression "as crooked as Pearl street" is a familiar one, but the term "straight as Republican Alley" is hardly known outside of real estate circles. It is frequently used by real estate brokers in describing their honesty of purpose. Republican Alley is no mythical thoroughfare. It extends from about the middle of the north side of Reade street, between Lafayette street and Broadway. It forms an "L," and its two dimensions make a perfect right angle.

"Have you got any of this new kind of whiskey that won't make a man drunk?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, give me a quart of the other kind."—Tit-Bits.

The new Polizeipräsident (head of the police department) of Berlin, Dr. Traugott von Jagow, has been spoken of since his appointment as successor to Von Stubenrauch as "a German Sherlock Holmes," a title to which a Frankfurt paper says he can lay no claim. "He is a member of an old noble family, and until called to the police filled a judicial post in Potsdam. He is forty-five years old, a lover of outdoor sport and a member of the Emperor's social set."

A SWEET DREAM.

Some day I'm going to lead a life of economic care,
To realize a future that is generously fair;
Relieved from all the envy and the struggle and the stress,
I'll revel in the popular idea of success.
I'll have the dollars coming in a swift and steady flow,
Sped by their own momentum, whether times are swift or slow;
And then when ease is permanent and profits are precise
I'll calmly cross my legs and smile and pass around advice.
I'll join the gleeful chorus, as it sounds in sweet accord:
"To be good is to be happy." "Virtue is its own reward."
"A penny saved is equal to a penny earned, you see—
And the way to save your pennies is to send them round to me."
I'll outline plans to better our conditions here below—
Though I won't drop any tips on how the market's going to go.
I'll cultivate a waist line—life will be serene and nice
When I can cross my legs and smile and pass around advice.
—Washington Star.

In its account of the induction of Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Professor Moore into their places on the faculty of the University of Berlin, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "The undecorated Aula witnessed a celebration which in its simplicity was almost American. An illustrious audience before the cathedra included the Emperor, the Empress, the American Ambassador, and the whole faculty, and behind these the great throng of students of both sexes." The rector, in his address, gave a sketch of the two visiting professors, and referring to Dr. Wheeler said that he had been a student at Leipsic, Jena and Heidelberg. "Professor Wheeler reminds one of Gladstone, and delivered his discourse with a 'Western twang,' which did not, however, conceal his good German," adds the "Tageblatt."

Her—Do you believe that a word to the wise is sufficient?
Him—Well, it depends on the word.—Chicago News.

Cleveland has ambitions to get into New York's class. It has started to raise salaries, and, as it proper, gives the Mayor's office the first boost. Mayor Baehr, when he succeeds Tom L. Johnson, on January 1, will begin to draw $10,000 a year, an increase of $4,000 over the former figure. Strange to relate, a Democratic Council granted the increase after a Republican had been chosen to fill Johnson's chair.

"You can't get something for nothing."
"Oh, I don't know," replied the boy. "How about the toothache?"—Detroit Free Press.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOGIC OF DIRECT PRIMARIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It certainly is a source of satisfaction to the thinking voter to read an editorial like that in this morning's Tribune on the direct primary situation in this state. Your logic is good, and such words from a paper that has the high standing of The Tribune cannot fail to have its weight.

A. J. MACELROY.

Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1909.

THE SHAME OF ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to express my profound satisfaction with your editorial on "The Shame of Illinois," which is by far the best I have seen on the abominable outrage on law and order which took place at Cairo.

Your characterization of it as tending to degrade and dehumanize those who took part in it as participants and applauding spectators is right to the point. The local authorities were contemptibly weak that they did not promptly attempt the suppression of the riot in its incipiency. They should have called on the Governor for sufficient military force, including a battery of artillery, which should have been trained on the mob and effectively served, and if the result had been the killing and wounding of half its number it would have been a magnificent vindication of the majesty of law and the honor of the state which was outraged.

The voice of the whole nation should be raised in indignant condemnation of this infamy.

J. R. D. L.

New York, Nov. 15, 1909.

PAID A DOLLAR FOR THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with some interest your notice of reduction in the price to one cent and hope your enterprise may be rewarded with a large increase in your circulation. I am proud to say that I often talked with the founder of The Tribune, the late Horace Greeley, and have been a reader of the paper for more than sixty years, and doubt very much if you have another reader now living who paid one dollar for a copy of the paper in the Cariboo gold mines of British Columbia in the year 1862.

D. A. EDGAR.

St. George, Staten Island, Nov. 12, 1909.

CRIMINAL LAW REFORM URGED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of the celebrated murder trial just concluded in France, much discussion and adverse criticism has been indulged in on this side of the Atlantic, and from some editorials in our local papers one would be led to believe that the French administration of criminal law should be condemned as outrageous and unjust.

As a matter of fact, the French criminal law and its administration protect the innocent more fully than here in the State of New York.

The French method is direct, while ours is the opposite. A suspected person here is arrested and immediately taken to Police Headquarters, where the chief of detectives and his aids administer the so-called "third degree," which is nothing less than a rigid and brutal examination, a star chamber proceeding, where the unfortunate victim is helpless, being without counsel and ignorant of his constitutional privileges. Let us reform our laws and its administration before condemning the French method.

The judges in France, as in most European countries, are appointed and have tenure of office for life, and if our judges were likewise appointed our judicial administration would be elevated, as it should be, and our people would have more respect for the law and also would develop our moral sense. Now we see the laws openly violated and totally disregarded, especially in reference to Sunday liquor selling, and it follows that the evasion or violation of even one law inevitably produces disregard for law generally. In France laws are surely more respected and not broken so often. But when the law is violated, punishment follows promptly and surely, as in England and in most European countries, and with celerity unknown to us in New York.

From the point of view of a layman who has served as a petit and grand juror, much reform is needed in our method of criminal administration. We cannot and should not adopt any European system, but we can and should improve our own. A person accused should have the benefit of proper advice and his examination should be conducted not at Police Headquarters, but by a lawyer especially designated by the prosecutor and officer of the county; and if indicted, the trial should take place within a week after the arrest. On those lines much is expected from our newly elected District Attorney, and those who know him best say New York will not be disappointed.

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New Brighton, Staten Island, Nov. 13.

CURED EVERY TIME.

From The Houston Post.

The New-York Tribune tells of a young Pennsylvanian who is to undergo a cerebral operation in order to regulate his brain so he will not appropriate other people's horses. Years ago this malady was prevalent in Texas and the frontiersmen used to cure it by attaching a rope to the victim's neck and swinging him from a tree until the vertebræ parted, and, when necessary, shooting several holes through his diaphragm. These operations were entirely successful.

OUR EXPANSIVE PRESIDENT.

From The Buffalo Express.

It has been discovered that President Taft's name appears in the directories of Augusta, Ga.; Beverly, Mass.; Washington and Cincinnati. We knew that he was a large man, but we did not know that he covered so much ground as that.

CHAUFFEURS AND OWNERS.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

The Auto Drivers' Protective Association starts out with an extremely valuable public purpose. "From the inside" it proposes to work consistently for the abatement of reckless driving. It will make strong its hold upon all drivers, first, by coupling with its punitory purpose various valuable benefits, and, second, by drawing its membership not only from professional chauffeurs, but from wealthy automobile owners as well. A democratic movement of this sort might not be possible in many industries, but the unmistakable freemasonry which exists between men who handle the driving wheel of a motor ought to form a bond strong enough for the formation of an effective organization. The Auto Drivers' Protective Association should make a distinct place for itself in Chicago and in the state at large. There is a big job waiting for it.

BALLOT REFORM.

From The Troy Press (Dem.).

The straight ticket circle is an enemy of good government, and makes voting blindly for a whole ticket much easier than exercising wise discrimination at the polls. Governor Hughes favors ballot reform, and many of his machine enemies in the Legislature have been left at home for the good of the state. Why not a reformed ballot next winter, in time for use in the great Governorship contest the following fall? The time is ripe to make legislation conform with good government

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—The President had an unusually busy day to-day, receiving numerous visitors, including the special envoys from Turkey. He attended a funeral in the afternoon. He finished the day by entertaining at dinner in honor of the Turkish envoys.

According to rumors current at the White House to-day, E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina, who declined the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner, will be appointed First Assistant Postmaster General to succeed Charles P. Grandfield, whom President Taft has appointed postmaster of Washington.

The President pressed a button at the White House to-day starting the machinery of the National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash., and sent Howard Elliott, president of the show, the following telegram: "Heartiest congratulations to the promoters of the second National Apple Show and best wishes for its success."

The Supreme Court vacancy was discussed at the White House to-day by President Taft, Associate Justice Day, who was acompanied by his son; District Attorney Day, of the Cleveland district, and Associate Justice Harlan. The President has under consideration a long list of names of prominent lawyers from various sections of the country.

The proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law was the subject discussed at a conference this morning by the President, Senator Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad.

Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad and son of James J. Hill, and John F. Carroll, general counsel of the Burlington road, were also callers at the executive offices this morning.

The President this afternoon, accompanied by his military aid, Captain Butt, was an honorary pallbearer, in company with Mr. Justice Day, the Postmaster General, Senator Cullom and others, at the funeral of Raymond Patterson, Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune."

The President was also invited to attend the annual dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn, in Brooklyn, on December 21, by Representative Calder. Mr. Taft could not give a definite answer, but said that if he found it possible to leave Washington at that time he would be glad to be present.

A committee composed of the Rev. James L. White, A. A. Hines, George C. F. Rogers, Mrs. J. M. Layton, all of Washington, and the Rev. W. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning to request that he recommend in his annual message the reimbursement of the depositors of the old Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company and the creation of a home for aged and infirm negro people out of the undistributed assets, amounting to $320,618, now in the Treasury.

Among the President's callers to-day were Senator Bailey, Representatives Parsons, Dwight, Calder, Needham, Foster and Gillett.

The President's guests at dinner this evening included his excellency, Zia Pacha, Colonel Aziz Bey, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the admiral of the navy, the chargé d'affaires of Turkey, the second secretary of the Turkish Embassy, the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; the Assistant Secretary of State, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the chief clerk of the Department of State, Colonel Spencer Cosby, Lieutenant Commander Leigh C. Palmer and Captain A. W. Butt.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches entertained at dinner to-night Captain Leonardi, the commander of the Italian ship Etruria, which arrived here to-day, and two other officers of the vessel. There were no other guests except the members of the embassy staff.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff entertained at dinner to-night in compliment to the Ambassador to Germany and Mr. David Jayne Hill, who arrived in Washington this afternoon. Other guests were the Danish Minister and Countess Moltke, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, Miss Mabel Boardman, the Italian counsellor and Marchesa di Montagliari, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Basil Miles, Baron Brandenstein, and the German counsellor, Count von Wedel. Baron Brandenstein, of New York, is a guest at the German Embassy.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce are entertaining for a day or two the former president of Harvard and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot.

The Greek Minister has again postponed his return to Washington, and will not reach here for a week or two. He made a prolonged visit in New York, and is now in Boston.

Mrs. H. W. Kennard, wife of the British second secretary, entertained a number of guests at luncheon to-day to meet Miss Freshfield and Miss Paul, of England, who are house guests at the British Embassy.

The Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Preusschen von und zu Liebenstein returned to Washington to-day, and have again taken an apartment at the Highlands for the winter. They arrived in New York several weeks ago, after spending the summer abroad, and have made a number of visits since then.

The Portuguese Minister, who has made his legation home at the Shoreham Hotel since his appointment here in 1902, has leased the residence No. 2017 Massachusetts avenue and has taken possession. The house is in the vicinity of Du Pont and Sheridan circles, and he has as neighbors Thomas F. Walsh, Larz Anderson, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend and Mrs. Samuel Spencer. He is a bachelor, and one of the most popular hosts of the diplomatic corps.

A. C. Horstmann, German attaché, who was recently appointed to the embassy here, has leased a residence in N street for the winter.

Count Torok, attaché of the Austrian Embassy, who went abroad in July, will not return to the embassy here, but will be given a new post.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Edmund K. Webster and Miss Frances Webster, wife and daughter of Major Webster, U. S. A. (retired), entertained at one of the largest teas of the fall this afternoon, inviting their guests to meet Miss Alice Boutell, a débutante of this season and daughter of Representative and Mrs. Boutell. Assisting Mrs. Webster and her daughter were Mrs. J. W. Davidson, Mrs. Curtis Hoppin, Mrs. Roger Boutell, Mrs. Walker Williams, Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, Miss Caroline Williams and Miss Lucy Laluck.

Miss Mary Wallace Mason, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Beverley Randolph Mason, whose engagement to Philip Halsey Patchin was recently announced, will be married to Mr. Patchin in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church on Wednesday afternoon, December 29. The Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, Bishop of Atlanta and uncle of Miss Mason, will officiate. A reception at Gunston Hall, the Washington home of Professor and Mrs. Mason, will follow the ceremony.

Mrs. P. F. Hodges, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hodges, U. S. A., who is entertaining Mrs. Goethals, wife of Colonel Goethals, gave a tea in her honor this afternoon. Mrs. George L. Gillespie, wife of Major General Gillespie, and Mrs. William P. Hall, wife of Brigadier General Hall, presided at the tea table, and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, Mrs. William J. Barden, Mrs. W. J. Pettus, Mrs. George D. Ruggles and Miss Ruggles further assisted in the hospitality.

Mrs. William F. Dennis, whose future home will be in New York, entertained informally at Stoneleigh Court this afternoon.

The former Minister to China and Mrs. John W. Foster opened their house tonight for the first fall meeting of the Archæological Society, when several hundred persons, including several ambassadors and foreign ministers, were guests.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster will entertain at a tea on Thursday afternoon for the Chinese commissioners, who arrived in Washington to-day.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Eleanor Whitridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, will be married this afternoon in Grace Church to Charles Edward Greenough. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Carl Reiland, and a reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge, No. 16 East 11th street.

Another wedding to-day will be that of Miss Natalie Clews, daughter of Mrs. John Henry Clews, to George Russell Peabody. The ceremony will be performed at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, and a reception will follow at the Plaza.

Miss Fannie Dwight, daughter of Daniel A. Dwight, of Boston, will be married to Grenville Clarke, son of Louis Crawford Clarke, of this city, on November 27, in the First Unitarian Church, in Boston.

Mrs. Charles Henry Coster and Miss Helen Coster will return to town to-day from Tuxedo for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze have arrived in town for the winter, and are at their house in East 57th street.

Schuyler Parsons has taken an apartment at Sherry's for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., have returned to town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, jr., who arrived from Europe on Saturday, have opened their house in East 38th street for the winter. Mrs. James A. Burden also returned from abroad on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Clews have taken apartments at the Plaza, where they will remain until their new home, at Fifth avenue and 85th street, is completed.

Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon will give a reception on November 30 to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Montgomery Langdon. A dinner will follow, after which Mrs. Langdon will take her daughter and a party of young people to the Junior Cotillion.

Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and her daughter, Miss Clara Hyde, will return to town from Greenwich, Conn., at the end of next week.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 15.—Mrs. Frederick Pearson and her daughter, Miss Effie Pearson, closed their season to-day and started for New York for the winter.

Miss Fannie Foster departed for Boston for the winter to-day.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock,