Amusements.

AMERICAN—2—8—The Barnyard Romeo.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
LYRIC—8:15—The Chester.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Girlies.
PLAZA—2—8—The Mikado.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	7	Notice of Summons	11	4
Auction Sales	11	4	Real Estate	10	7
Bankers and Brokers	12	1	Real Estate for Sale or to Let	10	7
Bank Reports	12	6-7	Remedies	11	4
Board & Rooms	11	3	Resorts	5	6-7
Carpet Cleaning	11	3	Savings Banks	12	7
Dividend Notices	12	6	School Agencies	11	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	11	4	Special Notices	7	7
Excursions	11	5	Surrogates' Notices	11	5
Financial	12	6-7	The Turf	8	7
Foreclosure Sales	11	5	Time Tables	11	6-7
For Sale	11	5	Trinity Subscription Rates	7	7
Furn'd Rooms	11	4	Typewriting	11	4
Help Wanted	11	3	Unfurn'd Apartments	10	7
Instruction	11	5	Where to Dine	8	7
Lawyers	11	4	Work Wanted	11	3
Lost Bankbooks	11	4			
Marriages and Deaths	7	7			
Proposals	11	5			

New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910.

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; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russo-Japanese convention regarding Manchuria upholds the principles in the treaty of July 30, 1907, but arranges for improvement of the railway service, no competition, and communication with a view to maintaining conditions if a change in the status quo is threatened. ═══ Advices from Washington say that some South American nations are expected to denounce the action of the United States toward Nicaragua at the coming conference in Buenos Ayres. ═══ Skilful handling of aeroplanes in a heavy breeze was shown at Rheims, where President Fallières went to see the flights. ═══ Brazil has ordered the Armstrongs to build a 32,000-ton Dreadnought, carrying twelve 14-inch guns. ═══ Bitter debates on the question of Church and State in Spain are going on in both houses at Madrid. ═══ Sir Charles Hardinge, who was recently appointed Viceroy of India, has been made a peer. ═══ Russian dispatches received in Berlin say that organized bands are attacking Jews in Smolensk.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft at Beverly, Mass., began his real vacation, even his mail being denied him; his son Robert was exonerated for injuring an Italian while driving his automobile at Pride's Crossing, Mass., on June 27. ═══ The funeral of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller was held at Sorrento, Me., and was attended by a large number. ═══ The submarine Salmon left Provincetown, Mass., for Bermuda. ═══ One person was killed and a score were hurt by a cyclonic wind which blew down a circus tent at Watertown, S. D. ═══ Many cities and towns joined in the campaign against the exhibition of moving pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries prizefight. ═══ In the last fiscal year 1,502 merchant vessels were built in American ship yards; an increase of 140 over the previous year. ═══ The jury in the bleached flour case returned a verdict for the government at Kansas City. ═══ J. A. Maloy, a Chicago grocer, was indicted on charges of attempting to corrupt a juror in the recent trial of Lee O'Neill Browne, charged with bribery in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong after early weakness. ═══ Charles R. Heike resigned as secretary-treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company following his conviction for conspiracy in the underweighing frauds. ═══ Fire occurred on the excursion steamer Grand Republic, in the Narrows, but no life was lost. ═══ Mayor Gaynor said he would not interfere with the exhibition of the Reno fight pictures. ═══ The American Sugar Refining Company and Henry W. Taft denied Congressman Martin's statement regarding the acquisition of certain lands in the Philippines. ═══ The first gold importing movement since the end of 1907 started with engagements said to be between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. ═══ Preparations were completed for calling a strike of fifty thousand cloakmakers to-day. ═══ Heirs who were disinherited contested the will of an aged spinster who left the bulk of her estate to build a mausoleum in which her spirit might dwell. ═══ The keepers of the Central Park zoo had a hard fight with a lion while removing it from a cage. ═══ Fifteen thousand children of the Juvenile Street Cleaning League held an outing, and their parade was reviewed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 63.

THE COMMON SENSE WAY.

It is one of Mayor Gaynor's greatest qualifications for his present office that he is entirely free from the superstition that a special divinity hedges the transaction of the city's business. New York has had other open minded Mayors intent on conducting municipal affairs according to a rational method. But with hardly an exception they have been more or less affected by the delusion, fostered by the political class for its own benefit, that the municipality should not be expected to practise the thrift or stoop to the economics becoming in private enterprise. A too liberal allowance has been made for waste due to extravagant housekeeping and to the diversion of "easy money" into the pockets of persons whose maintenance in ease has been considered essential to the perpetuation of our domestic institutions.

Thus condemnation proceedings were long looked upon as necessary not alone in order to secure eligible sites for schools and other public buildings, but also in order to provide lucrative occupation for persons whose time would not be anything like so valuable if otherwise employed. The first thought of the city government in any great undertaking has usually been to officer the job so as to insure the greatest good to the greatest number of patriots near the source of power, and the last has been to complete it within a limit of expense comparing favorably with the limits likely to be set for a similar private enterprise.

The old system made so many hearts glad in the inner circle of statesmanship that the unnecessary tax laid on the outer circles was lost sight of. Mayor Gaynor simply asked why the city could not appoint a few men at modest yearly salaries to do work hitherto apportioned among hundreds of individuals whose compensation was sufficiently inflated to be measured by the minute. To ask such a question was to answer it for a Mayor not hampered by tradition. The city is now fairly on the road toward paying for condemnation proceedings not 40 or 50 per cent, but 2 or 3 per cent of what the land condemned is worth.

Similarly the Mayor has inquired why the city ought to be expected to pay enormous charges to outside counsel, designated by the Attorney General of the state, to collect back franchise taxes, when, if the Attorney General's regular salaried force is not large enough to look after such matters, the city Corporation Counsel can easily furnish employes competent to push the collection proceedings. The city has recently made out warrants of $48,000 and $35,000 for franchise work which it could have had done at a much smaller cost. Precedent sanctioned the extravagant methods, and until a Mayor came along who was not overpowered by precedent the extravagant method seemed to be the natural one. There are hundreds of ways in which the municipality has accustomed itself to overpaying for the services which it receives. What it needs most—and what it appears to have in Mr. Gaynor—is a Mayor who makes a habit of suggesting that a little common sense scrutiny of these transactions will uncover the cheaper and easier way.

POINDEXTER AND LA FOLLETTE.

How much safer is the La Follette smile than the Poindexter interview! The smile, as we pointed out at the time, is a document whose authenticity it is impossible to impugn. It may be carried boldly across the continent and worn conspicuously before Chautauqua audiences. But the Poindexter explicitness draws forth a denial in a few hours. Mr. Poindexter, had he kept his language safely enigmatic, might have taken with him to Washington from Sagamore Hill the most joyous countenance ever seen in the optimistic Northwest, and he might have exhibited it up and down the length and breadth of his state for the edification of a constituency that wants to be sure its conscience is in the right place. But to depart from that subtle method of conveying a little absent treatment to the electorate of Washington and resort to words—why, of course, Colonel Roosevelt could never have made him his candidate for Senator! The colonel is not in that business. There being four dozen states in the union, and heaven knows how many Congress districts in those states, the business is too vast and politically too complicated.

The colonel likes—that is probably too mild a word, but in climaxes as in tunes you mustn't begin too high—likes Mr. Poindexter as a Westerner, loves him as a Republican and adores him as a conservationist. And—Mr. Poindexter should learn to use and rely upon a little imagination in politics. He should stop off in Wisconsin and consult Senator La Follette on the art of wearing, exhibiting, filing away and preserving smiles.

ROOSEVELT AND DIRECT PRIMARIES.

It is evident from Colonel Roosevelt's article in "The Outlook" that having put his hand to the direct primaries plough he will not turn back. The scheme of direct primaries which Governor Hughes worked out commends itself to his mind as obviating the various defects which the Western systems have developed, and he thinks it should have been tested in the smaller constituencies of the state. Moreover, Colonel Roosevelt is not so shortsighted as Messrs. Barnes and Wadsworth, who believe that they have finally disposed of direct nominations, for he sees that the people will continue to insist upon their right to make their own nominations and to secure greater responsibility to themselves on the part of political organizations.

The ex-President's espousal of the Hughes variety of direct primaries will be very disconcerting to those opponents of it who have been insisting that this variety would never be heard of again after the Governor ascended the Supreme bench. That plan, so its critics said, owed what support it had merely to the Governor's personality. Its friends accepted it solely because of their confidence in the Governor. With the Governor out of the way the Hinman-Green sort of direct primaries would be speedily forgotten. But here is Colonel Roosevelt, whose practical sense in politics is hardly open to question, declaring specifically for the Hughes kind of primaries as superior to all others. The expedients resorted to in the Hughes plan to avoid the defects disclosed in the West will, he thinks, avoid those defects, and especially does he commend the Hughes device to preserve, purify and strengthen party organization. If Mr. Barnes wants "to fight it out to the bitter end" it is a safe prediction that the people will give him all the fight he wants.

GOVERNOR FORT ON COMMUTATION RATES.

The controversy over the prospective increase of railroad commutation rates, which is probably of more interest and importance in New Jersey than elsewhere, reaches a new and perhaps decisive turn in Governor Fort's decision not to summon a special session of the Legislature. There has been a strong and widespread demand for such a session for the purpose of enacting a law giving the Public Utilities Commission power to fix rates, and it is indisputable that in the prospect of materially increased cost of transportation there is provocation for such a demand. The Governor, however, after mature deliberation, has decided that such action should not be taken at this time, for reasons which we think must prove convincing and conclusive.

With the Governor's observation that the question at issue ought to be disposed of judicially, and not by prejudice or partisan passion, all must heartily agree. Equally convincing is his argument that as perhaps 95 per cent of the traffic in question is interstate the Constitution vests its regulation in Congress, and thus in the federal Interstate Commerce Commission, which, indeed, now has the matter under consideration. It would be folly to call the Legislature together to do something which it had no constitutional power to do. Moreover, in so far as the rates in question are not interstate, but intrastate, and therefore under state jurisdiction, it must be conceded that they are best to be considered not by the Legislature in a hurried special session, but rather by the Public Utilities Commission through expert investigation. That will necessarily take some time, and when it is done the Legislature may be in regular session again.

One other point, at which the Governor merely hints, is worthy of emphasis. He strongly believes in investing the Public Utilities Commission with rate making power, and has urged such an enactment upon the Legislature at its last three regular sessions. But the Legislature has disagreed with him, and has refused to pass such a law, and there is no reason for supposing that the present Legislature has changed its mind and is now any more willing to pass such a law than it was last spring when it refused to do so. Moreover, those who are now clamoring for a special session to enact a rate making law are the very persons who last year refused to vote for candidates pledged to such an enactment, and instead elected legislators who were commonly believed to be opposed thereto. It is with ill grace that citizens who thus flouted his earnest recommendations now ask the Governor to rescue them from the results of their own action.

Governor Fort thinks that the railroads have acted hastily, and declares his belief that the proposed increase in rates is wrong. But he is convinced that a temperate and just exercise of his power as Chief Executive restrains him from calling a special session of the Legislature the only function of which would be to meddle with a matter which has already been committed to other and more competent jurisdiction. It is difficult to see how the people of New Jersey can fail to perceive that he has acted judiciously and judicially in making that decision.

A BREEZY CANDIDATE.

An engaging document is the letter of Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich announcing his candidacy for United States Senator from Connecticut. Mayor Thayer writes upon the anniversary of American independence "to "indulge the writer's own spirit of inde-"pendence" and make known his designs upon the seat now occupied by the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley. Some one wrote a letter to "The Norwich Bulletin," saying that no candidate was in the field for the Democratic nomination. "I therefore "step into this vacant space to fill a long "felt want," writes Mr. Thayer. He was inspired to do it by a recent close view of great men:

> You see, it is this way. The writer attended "Hamilton Day" at New Britain and saw the bird-man fly high. He also saw many high fliers there, Governors, ex-Governors and near-Governors, Senators and near-Senators, Congressmen and near-Congressmen, and Alexander Harbison. And after studying the statesmen for half a day he concluded that the great ones are, after all, mere men, even as you and I. He even flattered himself that if elected to the United States Senate he could send out, under frank, as many garden seeds, consular reports and punk speeches as any of them.

The chief Republican competitors for the Senatorship were among the high fliers present:

> Here was Bulkeley, just out of the Republican machine shop, his exterior as polished and shining as the propeller blades of the aeroplane, but his carburetor was plainly out of working order, and his spark plug skipping, and I am telling you true, it is the dismal swamp for Bulkeley.
>
> "McLean, the greatest spieler of the bunch," was there, too. His "Roraback "airship is in fine working order, but "where will it land? Just consider the "candidacy of the undersigned seriously, "and McLean will land high up in the "treetops, with the view of Bulkeley in "the swamp as a consolation prize. The "time has come for new methods and "new men." In Connecticut there is needed, says this candidate somewhat more soberly, more democracy and "we "must have it even if we draw "upon the Republicans to obtain it." A new alignment is in progress, he says, and he hails the insurgents. In his own election in Norwich "democracy won, "not the Democratic party, and the Re-"publican party suffered defeat, not Re-"publicans." He promises to make the "gamest race ever, and may the devil take the hindmost."

It is all very breezy, and yet not without sufficient touch of moral earnestness to save Mr. Thayer from being a mere funny man. His letter ought to interest Connecticut in his personality. Why need the announcement of candidacies be portentously solemn? Perhaps the fact that the honor of being the Democratic candidate is an empty one makes Norwich's Mayor so gay. Yet so melancholy is politics that we wonder how so unconventional a candidate as this one ever rose to be Mayor of a city.

A LOST LANDMARK.

The reconstruction of New York has been going on so steadily and for so many years that it requires a fairly piquant incident to provoke remark. Even then the observer indulges in only momentary reflection. Marlowe's "topless towers" have become matters of course in this city, so that the Singer Building was only a nine days' wonder and the Metropolitan Life's shaft of snowy white astonished us for scarcely that period. The demolition of a ten or twelve year old skyscraper in Wall Street the other day, to make room for an edifice of many times its inches, provided only a mild and passing sensation. Yet there is a building now being razed uptown, modest in height and quite without any historical or sentimental associations, on the disappearance of which there is an inclination to muse with some seriousness.

It is the building at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and 42d street, which was occupied on its lower floors by banking and other business firms, and was given over upstairs to apartments. It dated from the early or middle '80's, when it was designed by McKim, Mead & White. That firm was then laying the foundations of its ultimately wide repute and was doing comparatively little work on a large scale. When it obtained the opportunity of putting up this structure the modern type of "commercial building" was only beginning to get itself developed, and, in any case, these three architects did not know what it meant to be "commercial." They designed a bank building and apartment house, but they made it a Florentine palace. They made it, with its lower stories of rusticated stone and its upper stories of red brick and terra-cotta, relieved by tactful decorative touches in the same material, one of the finest monuments ever produced in American architecture. The site was difficult, being much longer on the street than on the avenue. They had to adjust their scheme to what was really no more than a slice of land. But they kept their roof line down, they beautifully worked out the proportions of their design, and, in short, nothing that they have ever done since has surpassed this building in the art of being "just right." Its purpose was perfectly fulfilled and it was good to look upon, good in its dignity, in its elegance and in its savor of style. And now it is gone forever!

Gone, but not without having left a lasting influence, not without having stamped itself upon the memory of every student of our art. This building had, as we have said, no historical associations, but perhaps it is to be credited, after all, with a certain historical significance. It was a new thing twenty-odd years ago, wonderfully new and inspiring. It showed how truly monumental and beautiful a business building and apartment house might be made, and, in addition to the example it set in that field, it recalled American architects to a distinguished ideal of refinement and taste. Vividly proclaiming the charm of the Italian Renaissance, it pointed the way to the adaptation of that charm to American conditions, and, above all, while it gave impetus to a new movement, it also taught the precious lesson of restraint.

We have travelled far since those days, and much of our travelling has been to good purpose. We can spare the building that is now going down in clouds of dust because the country is dotted over with buildings of a kindred strength and beauty. But, as we bid it farewell, we remember, too, the innumerable buildings, parasangs high, which show no trace of its wholesome influence. In all our large cities may still be found buildings like the one which reminded a certain witty architect of a wrestling match, because, quoth he, "It's Greek on the first story, Graeco-"Roman on the second, and catch-as-"catch-can the rest of the way up." American architecture is infinitely richer than it once was, but it isn't altogether out of the woods yet. So, while we resign ourselves to the loss of this landmark, we are bound to cherish its memory, to recognize the part that it played in an extraordinary development, and to see that its example is followed.

Schiaparelli, whose death occurred this week, was the first astronomer to observe the delicate markings on Mars which have been called canals. Of late the chief differences of opinion concerning them have related to their nature, but for a time their reality was in question. Practically no doubt is now entertained regarding the existence of these lines. How remarkable a feat was their discovery, however, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that it was effected with a comparatively small telescope, one having an aperture of only eight inches.

Carrigan corroborates Dr. Cook's story about Mount McKinley. Now, who will act as sponsor for Carrigan?

From a recent consular report it appears that the number of applications made in England last year for the revocation of patents was fifty-five. In twenty-seven cases proceedings were abandoned by the petitioners. Eleven requests for revocation were denied and only five granted. Final action on the remaining applications had not been taken at the close of the year. On the whole, these figures must be considered rather reassuring to American holders of English patents who have been anxious about the working of the new British law.

Such is the rank of Mr. George Westinghouse as an inventor, a manufacturer and an electrical engineer that anything he may say about modern traction methods is sure to attract attention, and hence The Tribune took pleasure in printing on Sunday a liberal portion of the address on the subject which will be read in London later in the month. One of the recommendations made in this address is that in order to facilitate the interchange of rolling stock between connecting lines a uniform method of supplying the electric current to trains should be adopted. Just now three distinct systems are in use. A third rail is employed by the New York Central and the Long Island roads, and the Pennsylvania has adopted it for its tunnel service. With the so-called three-phase system, installed on one or two Italian roads and in the Simplon tunnel, two overhead wires are required. With a one-phase current, which is in use on the New Haven road, a single overhead wire suffices. As each of these systems has ardent advocates, the prospect of an agreement on any one, at least in the near future, can hardly be considered promising.

It may be legal to yell "Scab!" at a free and independent working person, but there is good authority for the belief that some things which are lawful are not expedient.

Our neighbor "The World" gave Chief Justice Fuller credit for helping in the decisions in the insular cases to fasten "imperialism" upon the country. As Mr. Fuller sided with the minority of the court in denying the power of Congress to lay a tariff on products imported from the insular dependencies "The World" improperly classifies him with those who were supposed to want to usher in the era of the proconsul and the man on horseback. As a distinguished and earnest "anti-imperialist" it plainly owes an apology to the memory of a sympathetic associate.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The American Institute of Homœopathy, which is about to hold its annual session at Pasadena, Cal., has adopted as its slogan, "Eradication of tuberculosis in one generation," and is pledging its members to work to that end. "If every case of tuberculosis was brought to the attention of a physician in its incipiency and intelligent treatment applied tuberculosis would entirely disappear in one generation," said Dr. J. P. Cobb, chairman of the committee on general medicine. "German physicians do not hesitate to assert this, and American doctors are beginning to believe it. At our meeting every effort will be made to make of each doctor in attendance a missionary to educate the public to the importance of early treatment of the disease."

Physician—And would you like to be a doctor, Jack?

Mother (while Jack is still hesitating)—No, no! The dear boy couldn't kill a fly!—Punch.

NEW YORK'S FUTURE.

[Will New York never be finished?—Boston Herald.]

It never will; it never will;
A thousand years from now,
When Boston's done and bottled up,
On New York's radiant brow
The crown of building still will shine
To make the town more fair,
And every day will add a gem
To gleam in beauty there.

W. J. LAMPTON.

"Pa, what makes the cost of living so high?"

"The cost of living so high, my son."—Puck.

A vigorous protest against the multiplication of statues in Boston is made by Archibald M. Howe, of Cambridge, in a letter to "The Transcript." He declares that "Boston, the Athens of America, is raising statues to all sorts of characters and for reasons based on power in politics and other unsound plans. We must have a stop to this, lest our Athens fall. Mayor Fitzgerald is said to recommend a one hundred foot statue of Columbus somewhere." Mr. Howe's objection is inspired by the announcement of a proposed memorial to Edward Everett Hale. He asks, "Why should Edward Everett's statue go to another place and his nephew, Edward Everett Hale, be memorialized by statue?" and adds: "Mr. Hale was not an image worshipper, he was not in love with form, but with the spirit. He would, I think, prefer to have any money raised used for the charities he so much loved to help."

"Jack, dear, mamma has invited us to spend your vacation with her, and you know we haven't a trunk."

"We might ask our landlord to let us take this flat with us."—Life.

London has beaten New York in one feature of up-to-dateness. It has the first "telewriter" exchange in the world, which was recently opened. The "telewriter," it should be explained, is a device for writing by wire. One subscriber to the service calls the number of another through a telephone attachment on the new machine and then sits down and writes what he wants to say, the message appearing on a roll of paper at the other end of the line. So far London has only forty subscribers to the new system, confined to a small section of the business centre, but before long it is hoped to extend the wires all over the city and to make the service as general as the telephone.

Scribbler—That English journalist who was over here last year is very eccentric.

Scrawler—In what way?

Scribbler—He went back and wrote a book about America, in which he actually said one or two nice things about the country.—Philadelphia Record.

DOESN'T CHEER FOR OSBORNE

Dr. Conway Links Name of Candidate with Democratic Failure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems probable now that Cayuga County will present the name of Thomas M. Osborne as a Democratic candidate for Governor. It may be thought by some that it is in questionable taste for me to make any statement unfavorable to the candidacy of a fellow townsman. My answer is that I am a Democrat, deeply interested in the success of the party; that many members of my party do not know Mr. Osborne, except as he has become prominent in connection with the movement which had its beginning in what is known as the "Saratoga Conference"; that I have received many requests for information as to his record as a Democrat, and that the party and its leaders ought to have the fullest information attainable as to any man who presents himself as a candidate for Governor.

What is his political record? I have in my possession a letter written to me by Mr. Osborne while I was serving my second term as a member of the Democratic State Committee (October 12, 1909), in which he definitely and very positively declares that he has left the Democratic party. I quote from that letter as follows:

> Your circular letter (state committeeman's) received. I am much interested in the success of the Democrats in the local campaign, but I do not see how I can consistently contribute in any way to the success of the party beyond that. The Democratic party has been the one of my choice, but I have parted from it with great reluctance.

He is thus clearly revealed, not only against the Democratic Presidential nominee, but also against the Democratic gubernatorial nominee of that year; and only a few years previous to that time, as you may know, he ran as a "rump" candidate for Lieutenant Governor against the regular Democratic nominee for that office.

That a man should change his political views should not be urged against him; but when such a change is coincident with a favorable opportunity to obtain a nomination upon a ticket which seems to be reasonably sure of winning one may be justified in asking whether the change is not the result of the opportunity.

When Mr. Osborne began prominently to reform the Democratic party the comment by Democrats in his own city was as follows: "'Tom' is out for the nomination." whether events have justified this criticism it is for others to say, but I believe it is not unfair to suggest that the claim for entire disinterestedness in this movement would have a better justification if the principal mover in it did not appear as claimant for the principal reward. It is a good thing for a man to be better than his party, but if he is so much better than his party that he has never been able to support any of them for office it may be fairly doubted whether he will command an efficient support when he himself becomes a candidate.

In this connection it is proper to state that after Mr. Osborne was defeated for Mayor of Auburn the last time he ran for that office, when he had complete control of the party machinery and organization, with his own paper, which naturally supported him and his views devotedly, in a campaign in which he took a prominent part (1909), the Democratic party suffered the severest defeat in all its history in this city.

I have written this letter entirely from a sense of duty as a Democrat, believing that it is better to know beforehand the conditions the party will have to face should Mr. Osborne be nominated. I say frankly that the nomination of Mr. Osborne will, in my opinion, endanger the possibilities of Democratic success.

M. P. CONWAY.

Auburn, N. Y., July 4, 1910.

THE VERACITY OF FIGURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please correct the erroneous figures of John Jerome Rooney in to-day's "Times," which were:

Stockings of lowest class (under $1) pay under Dingley law..... 68.39 per cent
Stockings of lowest class (under $1) pay under Payne-Aldrich law.... 89.75 per cent

The first calculation is based on a cost of 93½ cents a dozen, at 50 cents plus 15 per cent. No other cost would give that percentage.

The second must be, on the same cost a dozen, 70 cents, and the percentage is 74.86, not 89.75.

JOHN D. CUTTER.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1910.

MOVING PICTURES OF FIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is a credit to our country that, with the exception of the little state of Nevada, none of our states or territories was willing to allow the late brutal prizefight to take place within its jurisdiction. It is, however, a little surprising that so many seem willing to allow a reproduction of this brutal fight in moving picture shows.

We presume that all of the sixteen thousand who witnessed this fight were men of middle age or mature years, but in the exhibitions in moving picture shows there will be audiences of many times sixteen thousand, we might say of many hundred times that number, and for the most part they will comprise the boys and girls and the young people of the land.

Since the night of this barbarous fight many people have lost their lives through race fights and brawls, and can we imagine, in addition to the corrupt, tainting and brutalizing influences which such exhibitions will put into the minds of the young, how much the race prejudice will be increased and aggravated?

As representing the Christian Endeavor societies of Manhattan and The Bronx, I have written to Mayor Gaynor, requesting him to put a stop to all such picture shows in our city. Many people feel strongly that our Mayor should do this. I trust that our enlightened press will also advocate such action.

In our rapidly increasing population, and with the marvellous increase in the number of these moving picture shows, everything which appeals to the baser nature, everything which tends to stimulate a passion for brutality, cruelty or prejudice, ought to be suppressed and prevented. I make this appeal in the interests of the young and the innocent, whom The Tribune is ever trying to help.

MALCOLM R. BIRNIE,
Good Citizenship Committee, New York Christian Endeavor Union.

New York, July 5, 1910.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will spend very little time at Newport this year. They went there on Tuesday, but will remain only until this afternoon, when they return to their country place on Long Island and to stay until the end of next week, when they will sail for Europe, to be gone an indefinite time.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have arrived in town from Lenox and are at the St. Regis. They will leave here tomorrow and return by auto to Elm Court, their villa in the Berkshires.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly, who spent the week end and the Fourth at Bar Harbor as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, will arrive in town to-day and will be at the St. Regis. They will remain only a short time, and then go on to Newport to pass the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness have arrived in town, to remain for a few days, and are at the St. Regis.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., has returned to the city from Newport, where she spent the week end and the Fourth.

Lispenard Stewart has arrived in town from Newport, and will be here until tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Thorndike have gone to Bar Harbor for the season.

Arthur B. Twombly has arrived in town and is at the St. Regis, where Mrs. Twombly will join him in a few days. They will remain in the city only until the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman P. Tappé are at their country place at Highwood, N. J., where they entertained a house party over the Fourth.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 6.—A luncheon was given to-day by Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, in honor of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, of the same city. Mrs. Biddle had among her guests Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter and Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Mrs. Lehr and Miss Charlotte Pell entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who arrived with their family on Tuesday evening, have left their children here and gone to Long Island for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney visited the Casino to-day and an impromptu reception was tendered them by many friends.

John J. Wysong is ill at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglass, of New York, who spent a greater portion of last summer here, are at present the guests of ex-Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, are to remain here, and Mrs. Fosdick will have as her guests her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum.

Charles Dupont, of New York, is the guest of William Watts Sherman.

Hugh D. Auchincloss has gone to Maine for a short fishing trip.

Mrs. Auchincloss, who has been visiting in Boston, has returned here.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Louis McCarthy Little, U. S. M. C.; the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, who is a guest of Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Miller.

James V. Parker has arrived at his cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thatcher, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney arrived to-night.

Mrs. James B. Haggin has returned from New York.

The Rev. George C. Houghton, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. Titus Zabriskie. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis, who have been visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor, have concluded their visit. Miss Sybil Hommer, of New Jersey, has returned to her home after a visit to Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned to New York to-night.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Elizabeth N. Cutting, Miss Ruth H. Cutting and C. S. Cutting, of New York, arrived to-day at the Curtis Hotel by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elkins and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pearson, who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall, started to-day for Poland Springs, Me.

Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren entertained at tea to-day at the Peters cottage for her guest, Miss Frances Ogden, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, of New York, are at their cottage, Careswell, in the Berkshire Hills.

Joseph H. Choate went to New York to-day.

Dr. L. Bolton Bangs and Nesbit Bangs departed to-day for North Creek, N. Y., for an outing in the Adirondacks.

Miss Virginia Field has gone to Durham, N. H.

Mrs. James Lowndes has leased another villa adjoining her cottage. She expects to entertain extensively and her own cottage was not ample for the purpose.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer has arrived at Fairview villa, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morse Rummell have leased the Hoffman cottage, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis will depart to-morrow for their Newport cottage, where they will spend two months.

Miss Barbara Burr, who has been a guest of Miss Rosamond Dixey, has gone to Boston.

Miss Norwood, Miss Kate Norwood and Louis P. Norwood have arrived at the Curtis Hotel for the season.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. DeWitt Mallary, and Miss Mallary, who have been visiting Mrs. George Westinghouse, have gone to Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Hoguet have returned to New York after a visit with Mrs. John A. McCreery.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and their guest, Henry T. Sloane, have gone to New York to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sloane's aunt, Mrs. Margaret Bromley. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field will not give their house warming this week because of the death of Mrs. Bromley.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Colgate, of New York, are in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Thomas Reilly, of Paris, are motoring in the Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Logan, of New York, are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell A. Hibbs, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, have gone to Boston.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Barker, of Washington, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Corning, in Williamstown, for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church are entertaining in Great Barrington Charles Warren Church, of New York, and Miss Catherine Harper, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Church will give a dance at Bonny Bank for their guests to-morrow night.

Charles Draper, of New York, has been a guest of his mother, Mrs. William H. Draper, in Stockbridge.

MRS. GORMAN'S BEQUESTS

Widow of Maryland Senator Divides $1,000,000 Among Her Children.

Washington, July 6.—Mrs. Ada Gorman Magness, whose musician husband served a term of imprisonment for desertion from the navy to go on his wedding tour, will receive only the income from her one-sixth share in the $1,000,000 estate of her mother, Hannah D. Gorman, widow of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland. The National Savings and Trust Company is to hold her portion of the estate during her lifetime, and should she leave a child or children the estate is to go to them. In the failure of issue the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Magness are to distribute the share among them.

The will, which is dated May, 1910, provides bequests of $1,000 each for Kate Smith Blizzard and Haddie Smith, granddaughters of Mrs. Gorman. The real estate is to be held by Arthur P. Gorman, jr., and Wilton J. Lambert in trust for ten years, during which time the income is to be divided equally among the six children of Senator Gorman, Ada Gorman Magness, Haddie Gorman Gambrill, Daisy Gorman Johnson, Arthur P. Gorman, jr., Bessie Gorman Lambert and May Gorman Hills. At the expiration of the trust the property may be sold and the proceeds distributed equally among the six children.

All the household effects, silverware, jewelry, horses and carriages are given absolutely to the children. The entire remaining estate, including stocks and bonds, is to be distributed equally among the six children of the Senator and Mrs. Kate Marriott, a daughter of Mrs. Gorman by a former marriage. Arthur P. Gorman, jr., and Wilton J. Lambert are named as executors.

ESTATE OF R. W. GILDER.

The value of the estate in New York left by Richard Watson Gilder, who died on November 18, 1909, according to the appraisal filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, was $37,001.67. From this there is deducted $19,675.87 for debts, and other deductions for funeral expenses, expenses of administration, etc., leaving a net total estate of $14,198.95, all personal property.

Mr. Gilder left his estate, Belleview, at Bordentown, N. J., to his son, Rodman de Kay Gilder, and the remainder of his property to his widow, Helen de Kay Gilder.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU MONUMENT.

Paris, July 6.—A colossal monument to Waldeck-Rousseau, former Premier of France, erected in the Tuileries Gardens by public subscription was unveiled with imposing ceremonies to-day. President Fallières, Prime Minister Briand and M. Milleran, Minister of Public Works and Posts, made speeches.

AMERICAN PAVILION OPENED.

Buenos Ayres, July 6.—The American pavilion of the coming agricultural exposition was opened to-day in the presence of a great crowd by the American Minister, Charles H. Sherill. Many members of the diplomatic corps and government officials were present at the ceremony.

THE WHITE HOUSE COW.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The President's new cow, Pauline, is a gift from United States Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin. Pauline is a Holstein and not a La Follette insurgent. Senator Stephenson guarantees that she will supply from twenty-five to twenty-six pounds of butter a week for the White House. Gertrude, another member of the Senator's cow family, has the world's record for butter production.

ROCKEFELLER IN CLEVELAND

Wife with Him at Forest Hill, Health Greatly Improved.

Cleveland, July 6.—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by Mrs. Rockefeller and a retinue of servants, arrived here to-day to sp