

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Among those booked to sail for Europe to-day are Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, T. J. Oakley Rhineland, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Oakley Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton, Miss Mary Parsons, who arrived in town yesterday from Lenox, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet.

Mrs. C. H. Strong has arrived in the city from Erie, Penn., and is with her daughter, Mrs. Regina Ronalds, at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who went abroad about six weeks ago, are booked to sail from England for New York to-day.

Miss Cornelia V. Robb, who has been the guest for a few days of Miss Elsie Curtis at York Harbor, Me., will return to town next week and go to Southampton, Long Island, with J. Hampton Robb, who is due to arrive from Europe on Friday.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who sailed from England for New York on Wednesday and is due here on Tuesday, will remain in the city for a few days before going on to Newport to spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, jr., who were the guests of Mrs. Wilson's aunt, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, in West Manchester, for a few days, have gone to Magnolia, Mass. Mrs. Wilson before her marriage to Mr. Wilson early last month was Miss Alice Borsland.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell arrived at Southampton, Long Island, yesterday for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Miss Webb will not return from their European trip until the end of September.

Lawrence L. Gillespie left town yesterday for Newport to spend the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, who arrived at the Plaza on Thursday, making the trip from their villa at Southampton, Long Island, in their motor, returned to their summer home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have gone on a cruise on the St. Lawrence, will not return to Newport until August.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough are at their country place, at North Bennington, Vt., for the summer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Lenox, July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Havemeyer, of New York, and Colonel and Mrs. Sidney M. Hedges, of Boston, are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Judson, who have been guests this week of Albert A. Sprague, in Pittsfield, have departed for Boston.

Mrs. Newman K. Perry entertained at lunch at her villa this afternoon.

Miss Helen Alexander and Miss Kitty Lawrence have gone to New York.

Mrs. Oscar Isagig gave a picnic at Clovercroft, in Stockbridge, to-day for her Sunday school class in the Congregational Church.

Mrs. William A. Read, Miss Read and Russell Read, of New York, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond will arrive at Elm Court to-morrow.

Joseph H. Choate returned to Naumkeag from New York to-day.

Walter Tuckerman, of Washington, has arrived at the Old Place to visit Miss Emily Tuckerman.

Mrs. George Belmont has opened her country place in Stockbridge. Mrs. William H. Draper, who has been visiting Mrs. Belmont, has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field have returned to High Lawn House.

Miss Hylda Jergenson, of New York, has joined Mr. and Mrs. John Jergenson at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dacey gave a dinner to-night at Tanglewood, complimentary to Count and Countess von Courcler, Munich, who are their guests. Those invited included Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Grand Foster, Edward Crowninshield, Miss Nora Islet and Frederick Schenck.

Robb De Peyster Titus has been invited to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Berkshire district.

Miss Sophia Furness will entertain at dinner on Saturday and Sunday evenings at Edgecomb.

James Barnes and J. Sniford Barnes, Jr., have returned to New York.

Miss Theodora Sedgwick is a guest of Arthur Sedgwick in Stockbridge.

Colonel Francis H. Appleton, Colonel M. Colver, George D. White, Milton C. Fage, John Broadway and W. S. Wiley, of Boston, are at the Hotel Aspinwall. A committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston made arrangements for the annual encampment of the company there in October.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Newport, July 8.—Leonard M. Thomas, a member of the Newport summer colony, has composed a waltz, which he has dedicated to his wife, who is Miss Blanche Gerlich. It is being played at the dinners and luncheons now being given here.

Commodore Arthur Curtis James and ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry had parties out for the yacht race to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglas, of New York, at present the guests of ex-Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, have left for the home of William D. King, on Narragansett avenue, for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, who are here on the steam yacht May are to take a cottage and remain for the summer.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan both entertained at luncheon to-day, while dinner parties were given the evening by Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Eliza Dyer.

Lispenard Stewart and Edward J. Bendwin have returned from New York and Lawrence L. Gillespie has arrived to spend the week end with Mr. Stewart and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coogan and family have arrived for the season and next week will probably see the arrival of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Colonel John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Golet and James J. Van Alen.

Miss Maude Wetmore has gone to Stockbridge, Mass., for a short visit.

Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburgh went to Narragansett Pier to-day.

Mrs. T. O. Richardson, of Boston, having returned from Europe, has returned here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller have opened their Newport house after an absence for the last two seasons.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, of New York, arrived this evening.

Mrs. McCoy, of Troy, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander S. Clark.

Forsythe Wickes, William Storms Wells, J. Raymond Wells, Charles P. H. Gilbert and James B. Haggin returned from New York this evening.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has also returned and Mrs. Richard Gambrell is back from Europe.

Henry Clews has joined his family for the week end and Egerton L. Wintrop has arrived for the summer.

Williams P. Burden is a guest of Mrs. F. S. Brugler; McKim Minturn, of New York, is visiting J. F. A. Clark, and James K. Kidder, of New York, is a guest of Pembroke Jones for the week end.

TO CHECK OPIUM SALES A MENACE TO AMERICA

London, July 8.—Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal Church in the Philippines, who has been a delegate to the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, is endeavoring to obtain the consent of the British government to the opium conference at The Hague, proposed by the United States.

The most delicate point in the agreement refers, according to the semi-official "Frankfurter Zeitung," to the understanding mutually on the defensive against the intervention by other powers in Manchuria, which still belongs to China.

The agreement, therefore, cannot be directed against China.

It is pointed out that America obtained a concession for the Aigun and Chin-chow Railroad from China, and the question is now raised here whether the agreement is intended to oppose America's unwilling intrusion in the Russo-Japanese sphere of influence.

If so, the agreement is taken to mean the closing of the open door.

Vienna, July 8.—Austrian diplomats are said to be displeased over the Russo-Japanese convention. It is feared that Russia will be relieved of all apprehensions in the Far East and therefore can devote herself to regaining her former pre-eminence in European politics and thus obstruct Austria's Balkan ambition.

The general view in high quarters here is that the agreement is chiefly directed against the United States.

U. S. ENVOYS AT BUENOS AYRES

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, July 8.—The United States transport Sumner, with the American delegation to the Pan-American Congress on board, arrived here to-day.

The delegates were received by Charles J. Sherrill, the American Minister, and Senator Forster, the Argentine Minister to Washington. The congress will open Tuesday next.

HIGHER PORTUGUESE TARIFF

Lisbon, July 8.—The government is preparing a general revision of the tariff. It will double the duties against countries which have no commercial treaties with Portugal and will increase them from 10 to 20 per cent against others.

A SOCIALIST SPEECH IN MADRID

Madrid, July 8.—Pablo Iglesias, the socialist Deputy to speak in the Cortes, made a violent speech regarding the Barcelona riots to-day. He said that Ferrer was innocent and that the Barcelona socialists affiliated with the International organization had brought on the disaster, but stop the war in Melilla. He said that if Ferrer returned, the former Conservative Minister, returned to power he would be assassinated.

PRESIDENT MONTT'S TRIP

Santiago de Chile, July 8.—President Montt, who has been suffering from angina pectoris, will go to Europe to recuperate and leave Elias Fernandez, vice-president, at the head of the government.

MRS. H. W. TAFT IN RUSSIA

Petersburg, July 7.—Mrs. Henry W. Taft, sister-in-law of the President, arrived here to-day.

have no patent on it." The discussion which followed threatened for a few moments to disrupt the meeting.

Old Nurse (to newly married couple after viewing the wedding presents)—Well, my dears, you ought to get 'em as a pawnbroker wouldn't be pleased to 'andle—Punch.

FAVORS NAMING OF BRACKETT

Correspondent Thinks Senator Is Excellent Governorship Timber.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: If there is a sincere desire by the party to elect a Republican Governor this fall, a man who is clean, able, strong and popular must be nominated—a man who has an experienced, legislator and who has shown by his career that he has a broad sympathy with the people and their aspirations, a practical idealist, one who would be popular in the settlements and among the poor of the cities, who would draw the votes of the farmers and not be classed as too much of a silk stocking candidate.

If the party choose a man who from his social and political environment does not appeal to the great masses of uncared for people in the cities, as well as the country, and who cannot directly convey to them his sympathy and impress his independence of character upon them, we shall go down to defeat.

With the cost of living to the masses already so high that no workman can save a dollar, to add a direct tax to a living and tax the bread winner is certainly not going to win votes for the Republican party this fall. We must nominate a man who not only can explain and convince the people, but who can draw together and hold all the diverse Republican organizations and elements of the state.

Such a man is Senator Edgar T. Brackett, and if there is a sincere desire to elect a Republican Governor more of the elements of the state will support the nomination this fall, and the party will be disrupted. Discontent, dissatisfaction and even some spirit of revenge are in the air, and only a strong, magnetic, tactful man as candidate can avert the threatened storm.

WARREN C. SPALDING. New York, July 6, 1910.

SOME QUERIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: While it is difficult to discuss with any degree of patience the impudent conduct of the machine legislators at Albany, your admirable editorial in this morning's Tribune on Mr. Barnes suggests some pertinent queries.

Whence does he derive the authority to speak for the people and to advise and instruct the Legislature, and what right do Barnes, Woodruff and their cohorts have to themselves Republicans, while resenting and denouncing the honest and laudable efforts of such illustrious Republicans as Roosevelt, Hughes and Root to save the people of their native state from shameful betrayal?

Why do they so frantically oppose all attempts to investigate the Legislature if they have nothing to fear or to be ashamed of?

The day of reckoning may be deferred for a brief season, but cannot be put off indefinitely. The voters cannot fail to observe and measure the virtuous (?) indignation of Tammany's allies. The vicious few cannot forever prevail over the vast host of honest and patriotic citizens who alluded to will serve to show all thoughtful voters the proper course to steer.

JOHN D. KANE. Cranford, N. J. July 2, 1910.

FIGHTING AND MOLLYCODDLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: By all means let us have the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures in New York. We are becoming a nation of mollycoddles—a humiliating name for a people that black American mastered the white American and became the world's champion.

Let us cheer up! The worst is yet to come, when the little brown man of Japan turns the "Russian trick" on us because we have no merchant marine to back up our navy with scouts, auxiliary cruisers, transports or colliers. Some of our New Orleans and London bankers, and some of our captains of industry, have been so busy building up the merchant marine of foreign countries that they oppose a merchant marine for their own country. They may yet have to pay tribute of a good part of their fortunes to a foreign invader.

JOHN PLADWELL. Englewood, N. J. July 7, 1910.

MEDICINE AND METAPHYSICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is reported that the homeopathic physicians are now endorsing the patriotic plan of the allopathic for the creation of a national department of health; also that the principal opposition emanates from the patent medicine men.

Why should not all three systems join hands in the passage of the necessary laws and in the administration of the resultant department? The animosities of the past between allopathy and homeopathy have long since melted into fraternal relations. Practitioners of both systems frankly allow that patent medicines are useful in many cases and that they sometimes even help patients despaired of by the regular doctors.

As a result of modern scientific research it is ascertained that medicaments, by whomsoever prescribed, prepared or administered, possess in themselves no curative quality; they are simply vehicles of suggestion, the curative agent being the belief that the medicament possesses healing virtue. As this confidence wanes the remedy loses its influence, then its public use and ultimate success. Phrenocaine, another reigns in its stead. Phrenocaine was once in everybody's mouth—other "tines" now usurp its place of honor. To sum up, all medication, whether internal or external, depends for results on metaphysical processes.

If the foregoing be true, is it not clear that the medical men behind the legislative bars, inasmuch as they have at heart only the greatest welfare of the many millions of inhabitants of the United States, owe it to our country to invite the co-operation of the patent medicine men in creating and managing the proposed national department of health? That this can be done harmoniously and without loss of dignity is amply demonstrated by the discoveries of metaphysical processes.

New York, July 8, 1910. J. R. W.

SIGNS OF WEALTH.

From The Washington Herald. Porter Charlton, it is said, suffers from "confusional insanity," "exhaustive psychosis" and "hebephrenia." This suggests the suspicion that Charlton's annual income must run well up into six figures.

HISTORIC PRECEDENTS.

From The Chicago Evening Post. Before you begin to criticize aviation meets for not being more profitable, please kindly remember how many races for the America's Cup have been boring and inconclusive. The races, and some of aviation and yachting depend on the wind, and the wind is mighty unsarnt.

WELL DESCRIBED.

From The Rochester Herald. In Indianapolis is to have an ordinance forbidding the use of any other warning device on an automobile than the ordinary horn. It has been moved thereto, no doubt, by the invention of a horn with a noise maker which emits a sound somewhat resembling "hippos with a waltz" and "in his head." When this thing coughs timid persons almost have a fit.

DISQUETING.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser. They are talking about a "father's day" now, and is beginning to wonder whether his bill will be used as pay as a result.

NEURASTHENIA.

The recent affair at Reno settled many things. It settled the question about "coming back" in favor of cats. Only cats come back. It settled the championship. According to a distinguished member of the staff of our neighbor "The Times," Mr. John L. Sullivan, it settled the fate of prizefighting. "It will be the last," says Mr. Sullivan, an utterance that promises to rank with "Booze done it" as among the historic words of the ringside. And the color scheme of the recent event seems to have settled the exhibiting of moving pictures of "scraps," at least in a large part of the country. But the most important thing that it settled was neurasthenia.

"Our national disease" was hit harder than "Jeff" was. "Jeff" was about again in a few hours, his countenance looking like a scrambled egg, still able to think about investing the money that had just become his, but no application of ammonia and no sedulous attention of seconds has been sufficient to restore neurasthenia from its "groggy" condition. The damage to neurasthenia, one of the most delicate of diseases, is all due to the fact that it has become known that "Jeff" had neurasthenia when he entered the ring. Who will have neurasthenia after that? Why, it is almost as bad as if Johnson himself had had it.

Let us imagine some pale woman, propped up on a couch, with a trained nurse at each elbow and a physician in call, explaining to a sympathetic acquaintance that she is suffering from neurasthenia. The friend, duly touched by the polysyllabic nature of the complaint, is illuminated in a moment and exclaims, "Oh, yes, that was what Jeffries had at Reno!" The cure is immediate and complete. It is plainly a disease to be avoided in the future.

Three divisions of the Pension Bureau at Washington have just been consolidated into one. The work of the bureau is decreasing because the supply of claims outstanding is being rapidly exhausted. Without legislation further enlarging the list of pensionable or the rates of compensation now fixed, the annual cost of the pension system will decline very materially in the next five or ten years.

Chill's invitation for bids on her next new battleship is broad enough to include builders in the United States as well as those of Europe. Evidently there is a chance to repeat the recent success in negotiations with Argentina which kept the contract on this side of the Atlantic.

France is suffering from too much cold, wet weather. Why doesn't she cable to Professor Moore and ask for an exchange of commodities?

In spite of the many accidents which have happened at Rheims this year, some notable work is being done there. Farman's continuous flight of 144 miles over another course in 1909 has been unsurpassed until now. Oilslingers, who have travelled fourteen or fifteen miles further without alighting, is a new candidate for popular favor, and his performance is exceedingly creditable. The height attained by him, 4,540 feet, is compared in the press dispatches with that which Paulhan made at Los Angeles, 4,250 feet. Brookins claims to have gone up, 4,503 feet at Indianapolis last month. If his figures are correct the new record for altitude beats the next preceding one by a pretty small margin, but it beats it all the same.

It may be doubted whether the order to produce Dr. Cook as a witness in the suit brought by Mr. Francke will do much good. If it had been feasible to find the explorer when the complaint against Commander Peary was first presented a summons would probably have issued at that time. Mr. Francke must realize that his former employer is better qualified than any one else to reinforce his statements.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Through a decree of the Minister of Public Works opening the state trade and technical schools to both sexes alike, Austrian women will enjoy a greatly enlarged choice of occupation. Among the chief new trades and industries which they can now enter are artistic leather work and bookbinding, photography, watchmaking, engraving and ornamental woodworking, as well as some branches of the chemical and electrical trades. Hitherto women have been rigidly excluded from these trade schools, and those who desired to obtain such training were compelled either to go abroad or else attend expensive private institutions at home. But while the women are rejoicing at the new opportunities of work afforded them, their male relatives do not share their enthusiasm, pointing out that even under the old conditions out of every thousand wage earners in Austria 490 were women.

Marriage is a close corporation with only two stockholders, one of whom is preferred stock of other common. Occasionally there are minority stockholders. The preferred and the common stockholders are always engaged in a fight for control.

A correspondent of a French medical journal has discovered what he says is a simple and efficacious plan for scaring away burglars. It is simple enough. The scare consists of a phonograph. A popular air is inserted and the machine placed in readiness to play. It is kept silent by means of a string attached to the door.

As soon as the door is opened the music begins, and the intruder is met with either a concert or a classical piece. He will venture no further, for he will think a concert in progress, the discoverer believes. If the householder is awakened by the disturber all he has to do is to shut the door, when the music will at once cease. It is added that it is advisable to change the record before again retiring, so that if the thief should make an attempt later he may not hear the same piece again.

"Baseball is an awful game!" exclaimed Auntie, when she saw some of her nieces answer. "It is not generally considered so," her niece answered. "I returned auntie, re-adjusting her glasses and reading: 'Scoby brought two men in, but died himself. Any game that requires a game is a game!' she commented.—Buffalo Express.

On a hot night last week three men of the Salvation Army, one with a cornet and the others carrying hymn books, stationed themselves at Broadway and 7th street and exhorted people who passed to stop and sing with them. It seemed to be a difficult task, but after many appeals the crowd gathered and nearly all joined in the singing. Presently the leader said: "Now we want all the children to join in the next hymn. My Country, 'Tis of Thee," for they all know that." The cornet played a chord or two and then the hymn was sung with a vim and go that seemed to shake the leader. Some one in the group, who had been singing in the group, said: "I know all the national hymns." "Not yours, though," said a man who had been singing lustily, holding his cap in his hand. "I've been singing 'God Save the King.'" "And I," said another, younger man, "sang 'Hell Dir im Sieger Kranz'—it's a good song, but you

restless already existing in Manchuria. But any attempt practically to despoil the Chinese Empire of those provinces or to discriminate therein against the equal diplomatic, commercial and industrial privileges and liberties of all nations would surely meet with disaster and opposition.

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discover that there are feeble hearted folk in Tennessee, enjoying office by the grace of Democratic votes, who can not be made to understand that duty calls them at this juncture to sacrifice their all in behalf of the Patterson judicial ticket. The eight Democratic Representatives in Congress from Tennessee have curiously declined in a joint note to the chairman of the Democratic State Committee to make speeches for the Patterson Supreme Court candidates. They say in a most calculating and disloyal way:

As candidates for Congress we do not deem it wise or for the best interests of the Democracy to widen the breach in the party by discussing the factional issues involved in the August state election, thus injecting factionalism into the Congressional campaigns in the several districts and possibly endangering the success of Democratic Representatives in Congress from our state. We hope that Congressional interests may be kept free from state factionalism and, by preserving the integrity of the party, the Congressional office, furnish a basis for an early restoration of party harmony.

No wonder that the Governor is aggrieved and his newspaper ally, "The Nashville American," begins to talk of Bezonians and Bezonianism. With the tragic emphasis of Ancient Pistol it exclaims:

He that is not for us is against us. Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die! If friend of Democracy, say so, and do not let the influence of silence to thy enemies.

Times must be out of joint in Tennessee when its eight Democratic Representatives see nothing but "factionalism" in the great movement led by Governor Patterson for the subjection of the state judiciary. If he were not so confirmed an issuer of indulgences these eight recalcitrants could hardly have a hope for earthly pardon.

"ALL OR NONE."

The apparently authentic explanation of the latest and most absurd of the Shonts proposals is that the Interborough directors—over the prostrate form of Mr. Shonts, so to speak—have definitely adopted an "all or none" policy; that is to say, if there is to be competition they will build no more lines. But the public may be pardoned if it has doubts whether there is really anything alternative about the Interborough's attitude. It remembers very well that rather than build subways the company entered into a competition with the bankrupt Metropolitan Street Railway lines, and that in order to insure that there should be no new subways the combination paid Mr. John B. McDonald, the subway builder, \$50,000 a year to do nothing.

When did it abandon its position in favor of preventing subway building? Last year, when it made a preposterous offer of some two-track additions to its present system? Or when it suggested spreading a road over both Lexington and Third avenues, the best two remaining East Side routes for an independent north and south system? Or when it asked for terms upon an extension to a very profitable road practically as favorable as those obtained from the city for one that was a hazardous experiment? Or now, when it makes the most impossible proposal of all? Was it seriously expected that any of these offers would be accepted? The policy of the Interborough may be "all or none," but it looks very much as if it were just plain "none."

THE ETHICS OF "SQUEALING."

The interesting expression of opinion is imputed to an important public officer of this city, and seems not to be denied but rather acknowledged by him, that "a squealer" is worse than the man that takes the money. That, being interpreted, means that the man who admits bribery is worse than the man who commits bribery; in other words, that confession is worse than crime; from which we must earnestly dissent.

"Squealing," "peaching on a pal," or whatever it may be called in the chaotic idiom of those who practise moral crookedness, is no doubt much detested; particularly by its victims. The professional informer is sometimes a useful, perhaps even an indispensable, but never an admirable being. Between him and the man who repents and confesses a fault for the purpose of atoning for it or checking its further commission there is, however, a vast difference in favor of the latter. The law of the land recognizes that fact, and popular sentiment generally approves it.

It is a monstrous doctrine that confession of crime is worse than the crime itself, and that having done wrong a man should do further wrong to conceal the first deed. We have heard it enunciated before in various forms by cynical apologists for rascality, but probably never from a source which made it appear so crudely offensive as the present. That a man intimately associated with the work of directing the instruction of youth should cherish and publicly proclaim such a sentiment is astounding, and amply justifies the Mayor's inquiry concerning his fitness to remain in his place.

WHAT STATUS QUO IN MANCHURIA?

Russia and Japan have at last signed their new Manchurian treaty, and its details will presently be disclosed to the world. In advance of such complete publication two of the general characteristics of the instrument are made known. One of these is that the treaty makes closer relations between the two signatory powers. That seems to be and should be entirely unobjectionable. Indeed, we should regard it, generally speaking, as commendable. It is desirable to have closer, more friendly and more confident relations established between those and between any two powers in the world, so long as they are not hostile in their intent to us or to any other nation.

The other fact which is made to appear is that the treaty is intended to maintain the status quo in Manchuria. It will be of general interest to see precisely what that means. It might mean a perpetuation of the present exclusive control of those Chinese provinces by the two alien powers. It might mean a continued monopoly of travel and transportation in all directions by the existing Russian and Japanese railroads and the prohibition of the construction of any new lines.

Our impression is that such a