Amusements.

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

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New-York Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The French Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the government regarding the arrest of M. Rochette, but ordered an inquiry into the charge that M. Clemenceau had played into the hands of speculators. ═══ Growing pressure is being brought to bear on the State Department to stop the war in Nicaragua. ═══ Seven Cubans were arrested, charged with attempting to start an uprising against the government; arms, ammunition and dynamite were seized. ═══ The British Parliament will vote on the second reading of the women's suffrage bill to-day; the government, if the measure is passed, is expected to find no time for its appearance for final action. ═══ J. A. Drexel broke the British aeroplane record for height by ascending 2,493 feet at Bournemouth. ═══ The Vatican has protested against the Spanish bill prohibiting religious orders from entering Spain until the dispute between church and state is settled. ═══ Nineteen persons were killed in a train wreck on the Transcaspian Railway.

DOMESTIC.—William Loeb, Collector of the Port of New York, conferred with President Taft at Beverly, Mass. ═══ Three men were killed in a wreck on the New York Central road near Hudson, N. Y. ═══ In manœuvres off Provincetown, Mass., the submarine Bonita rammed the gunboat Castine; the latter was beached to prevent her sinking. ═══ The State Department at Washington received the text of the Manchurian treaty; the document will be published July 13. ═══ It was announced in Washington that President Taft was considering the appointment of Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor General, to the Supreme Court. ═══ James R. Garfield, in a speech at Cleveland, set forth the platform upon which Republican insurgents will enter the fall campaign in Ohio. ═══ The will of Chief Justice Fuller, filed in Chicago, leaves an estate of $1,000,000 to his direct heirs. ═══ Work was pushed rapidly on the Panama Canal during June; operations show a material advance over the preceding month.

CITY.—Most stocks higher. ═══ Controller Murray, it was reported, had tried to balk efforts to establish a chain of out-of-town banks, the deposits of which could be used for speculative purposes here. ═══ The preliminary injunction to prevent certain labor unions from interfering with work on the cathedral and the United States Academy at West Point was made permanent. ═══ A son of the late Police Sergeant Leonard leaped from the roof of a five story house and was killed. ═══ The author Theodore Stanton, son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, arrived from France. ═══ Marshal Henkel seized another big lot of ice cream cones that was on its way to Galveston. ═══ Ten horses were killed in an East Side stable fire.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Generally fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees at 3:50 p. m.; lowest, 73.

SUSPENSE.

The country is witnessing a remarkable illustration of the dramatic value and effectiveness of suspense in politics. That period of two months of self-imposed silence on general political conditions was correct and called for by the situation, yet if it had been devised by a dramatist to give a poignant interest to what was coming it could not have been surpassed as an expedient. Perhaps the Colonel hoped that in two months the public would have forgotten its desire to quiz him upon questions in controversy, the controversy itself having every appearance of entering already into its disappearing phase. But if he did he left out of consideration the effect of suspense in stimulating interest. Curiosity about his position was mild a few weeks ago compared to what the newspapers indicate to-day.

Suspense to be at its best must not be excessive. Too much must not be required of those who wait. Had the Colonel done the impossible and entered into a political hermitage on his arrival, denying himself to all callers of a political character and permitting not the faintest intimation of his communings upon political matters to reach the public, its attention, before the end of the two months, might have been diverted from its unanswered questions. But the opportunity to guess and speculate upon the riddle quickens interest in its impending solution. La Follette comes and goes away wreathed in smiles. What matters it if the Wisconsin Senator once prided himself upon his skill as an amateur actor? Here is a glimpse at the mystery. The most insurgent of all the insurgents! Smiling, too! And as full of compliments as the July atmosphere is full of humidity! Next the insurgents come in twos and threes, like the animals entering the ark in the college song. All depart in good humor. Here is infinite matter for speculation. The visiting list becomes a matter of national importance. The political connections of the guests have to be weighed with infinite care, for do they not afford an answer to the question regarding which the whole country is in suspense? Does one Senator Carter, who departs with the information that the Colonel is a "smoother" out of the situation, weigh against the enigmatic La Follette, who refers darkly to "fine fighting trim," backed as the latter is by a host of his own kidney?

The insurgents, products of the intensely popular kind of politics that prevails in the West, surpass their rivals in their perception of the dramatic, and have accordingly filled the public eye to overflowing for the past fortnight. These rivals will surely not be slow to profit by the example set them. The visiting list will soon take on another complexion or be better balanced. Speculation, flagging at the excess of insurgents, will be awakened to new activities. The suspense will be as great or greater than ever, and it will not be diminished by the occasional authenticated news about the Colonel's intentions to make speeches for this or that candidate or for direct primaries, conservation or something else he has at heart. The suspense gives no indication of failing to be perfectly sustained throughout the whole two months. The interest in his doings is even more flattering to the Colonel than was the tremendous popular reception that met him upon his arrival, for no one expects to be surprised when the "close" season for politics is over, confidence in his practical good sense being widely diffused.

MR. LOEB AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The report from Beverly that the President called Mr. Loeb there to urge him to become an active candidate for the nomination for Governor and promised the support of the federal administration if he would make the race affords an interesting field for hot weather speculation, but it should not be taken too seriously until it has been confirmed by definite authority. That Mr. Loeb went to Beverly to seek the support of the President is an assertion wide of the mark. Mr. Loeb went to Beverly at the request of the President, and without pretending to speak for Mr. Loeb we venture to say that he arrived in Beverly armed with a firm determination to put aside any suggestion that he aspire to the place from which Governor Hughes will soon withdraw.

It is, of course, possible that the Collector of the Port has yielded to the genial encouragement of President Taft, and it is certain that were he to make the race he would have the cordial support of his close friend and former principal, Colonel Roosevelt. That the ex-President has ever urged Mr. Loeb to seek such preferment we gravely doubt. In view of the intimate relations which exist between Mr. Roosevelt and the man who served him so long and faithfully as secretary, there is probably no one, other than Mr. Loeb himself, who realizes so keenly the financial sacrifice which election to the Governorship would involve, a financial sacrifice which the Collector could ill afford. Governor Hughes leaves office a much poorer man than he entered it, and as secretary to the President Mr. Loeb had a similar experience.

As Collector of the Port Mr. Loeb has made a highly creditable record, which gratifies his many friends perhaps even more than it does himself. He has demonstrated an executive ability and a firmness of purpose which he has doubtless long possessed, but which heretofore have been appreciated only by his personal friends. That demonstration has placed him in line for preferment in the commercial and essentially more profitable world, and while a return to Albany to occupy the Governor's mansion, in the grounds of which he played as a boy, would inevitably bring with it more than ordinary gratification, we shall still be disposed, in the absence of pretty conclusive evidence, to accept only with a large measure of allowance the reports that he is to become a candidate for the nomination.

THE SENATE LEADERSHIP.

Both parties in the United States Senate will have to find new leaders after March 3 next. One of the striking incidents of the last session of Congress was the announcement that Senators Nelson W. Aldrich and Eugene Hale would both decline to stand for re-election. Their present terms end on March 3, 1911, at which time Mr. Aldrich will have served twenty-nine and a half years and Mr. Hale thirty years. These two Senators shared with William B. Allison up to the time of the latter's death, in 1908, the responsibilities of the majority leadership. Mr. Allison was the dean of the Senate, and besides being chairman of the Committee on Appropriations was chairman of the Republican caucus and of the Republican steering committee. Mr. Hale was his chief assistant on the Appropriations Committee and relieved him of much of the arduous work involved in the preparation and passage of the supply bills. Mr. Aldrich was chairman of the Finance Committee, and had more to do than any one else with shaping tariff, financial and railroad legislation and defining the attitude of the majority on the political issues on which the two parties were at variance. After Mr. Allison's death Mr. Hale assumed sole charge of the appropriation bills and Mr. Aldrich's leadership in the rest of the legislative field became complete and unchallenged.

It will take the Republican majority in the Senate some time to readjust itself to the conditions created by the disappearance of these two controlling figures. No successor to either Mr. Aldrich or Mr. Hale is yet in sight. The majority leadership will therefore become once more co-operative in character, no single Senator assuming guidance except in matters connected with the work of the committee of which he happens to be the chairman. Both parties in the Senate have alternated between the systems of loose control and close control. When there have been many Senators with equal claims to leadership power has been diffused. Groups have governed rather than individuals. But when a group obtaining pretty firm control in party affairs has been able to perpetuate itself, admitting no newcomers into the circle of authority, that authority has finally become lodged in the hands of one man, or at most of two or three men. Thus, Mr. Aldrich inherited the power exercised through a period of fifteen or twenty years by a group consisting of Senators Sherman, Morrill, Allison, Hoar, Hale, Platt, of Connecticut, and Spooner, of which he early became an influential member. Politically he was the residuary legatee of the whole coterie, because its membership was never replenished from the outside, thus creating a divisible interest. In the same way Mr. Gorman exercised leadership on the minority side as the survivor of a company of great figures and vigorous personalities which had made Democracy a vital force in politics and legislation.

Time may bring in another development of that sort on both sides of the Senate. Mr. Money, the titular Democratic leader, retires to private life next March. His authority in party affairs has been merely nominal, and the Democratic minority will have to begin at the beginning if it wants to build up a sense of party cohesiveness and solidarity. One-man leadership has few attractions for the Democrats in the Senate, for they are too much engaged in factional discords to welcome a control which would make for unification. It may be that the Senators who are to share the burdens of majority leadership after March 3 next will also form a narrowing group, out of which will eventually come another single leader. But capacity for single-handed leadership must be possessed in an exceptional degree before a body like the Senate, in which all members are supposed to enjoy equality, can be persuaded to recognize it.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The Pan-American Congress which begins to-day in the stately capital of Argentina commands first attention perhaps on historic and sentimental grounds. It is held in conjunction and sympathy with and forms a substantial part of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Argentine and, indeed, of general South American independence. Those of us who recall our own celebration of our "year of a hundred years" in 1876 can appreciate what this year means to South American states and the sentiments which to-day prevail in Buenos Ayres. Nor is the exultation merely over the event of a century back, but equally over the achievements of that century; whereof an index is found in the fact that the Argentine capital, in which this present gathering is held, is a larger and more splendid city than that in which our centenary was commemorated.

It is deserving of grateful observation, also, that the dominant note of the congress is distinctly irenic. Peace prevails throughout all the American states to-day, save for a domestic and local disturbance in one of the least of them, and possible causes of war have been eliminated to a greater degree, probably, than in any other continent. For the last score of years the South American countries have been notably given to the cultivation of peace, and those who to-day look to the world's horizon for rising war clouds look to another quarter than that. We believe that this peaceful disposition is largely to be credited to the influence of the various Pan-American congresses, and it may be reasonably hoped that this year's gathering will materially promote and confirm the work of its predecessors.

The specific attitude and standing of the United States in the congress are cause for sincere satisfaction. This country has never sought to dominate such conventions, but has been content to enter them as an equal among equals, cultivating confidence rather than apprehension and friendship rather than fear. In recent years it has to a noteworthy degree overcome the tendency to aloofness which racial contrasts and traditions were once supposed to cause, and has attained a welcome degree of political and social intimacy with its Southern neighbors. The work thus finely done by Secretary Root has been successfully maintained by Secretary Knox, despite some unfounded if not malicious carping, and this country to-day enters the international council at Buenos Ayres as a friend among friends, ready and able to engage in deliberations and enactments for the common good.

A BAD GUESS.

"The Nashville American," the eulogist and prophet of the Patterson dispensation in Tennessee, made an unhappy guess last Saturday when it predicted that Senator Robert L. Taylor would surely appear on the stump to advocate the election of the nominees for the state Supreme Court put in the field by Governor Patterson in order to defeat the three Democratic incumbents who recently put him to the embarrassment of having to issue a pardon to Colonel Duncan B. Cooper. Said "The American," which has been denouncing as "Bezonians" the Democrats in Tennessee who oppose the Patterson judiciary ticket on the ground that judicial offices should not be treated as ordinary political commodities:

> They even tried to induce Bob Taylor to join the tuck-tail brigade after his oratorical gun was loaded, cocked and primed. Robert will be found fighting with the straight Democracy and not hiding behind the log.

At the same moment Senator Taylor was giving out a statement in Washington announcing his determination not to take the stump and regretting that "the Democracy of Tennessee is rushing madly to destruction through its bitter dissensions." Senator Taylor and the Democratic Representatives in Congress fear that the interests of the national party will be sacrificed by the factional fight over the judgeships. But the Pattersonians retort that losing a few seats in Congress is a mere bagatelle compared with vindicating Governor Patterson's right to discipline refractory Supreme Court judges, who knew in advance that he had declared Colonel Cooper innocent and yet had the temerity to hold that the colonel had been regularly and justly convicted. The Senator would better get behind a whole barricade of logs before the editor of "The American" takes a shot at him.

A DIFFERENCE.

Without assuming to prejudge or to meddle in a case which has been submitted to legal determination, we may properly observe that there is a radical difference between the actual drainage system of this city and that which is proposed for the communities of the Bronx Valley which does not seem to be sufficiently recognized in the contentions of the Westchester County authorities in reply to the remonstrances of this city against their pollution of New York waters.

When New York protests against the fouling of its waters with Bronx Valley sewage the reply is that New York itself is already fouling them with its own sewage and that this city ought to "cleanse and doctor its own filth" before asking other places to do so with theirs. That reply overlooks the fact that New York is fouling its own waters and those of no one else, and that its objection is to having those waters fouled by other communities which have no frontage thereon and no natural drainage therein. It is doubtless a detestable habit for a man to throw his garbage into his own front yard, but it gives his neighbors no title to throw their garbage there also. Each community should dispose of its own sewage, and each is entitled to the guardianship of its own waters.

As for the theory that New York itself should cease pouring crude sewage into the harbor, we cordially subscribe to it. Indeed, we may claim to have been among the foremost to suggest it, at a time when to do so was to incur jeopardy of a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*.

Our contention has consistently been, for many years, that crude sewage should not be poured into river, lake or ocean. The sewage and the water are both too valuable separately to be spoiled and wasted by mixing them. In this era of conservation it will be particularly fitting to conserve our waters in a state of purity for their natural uses, which are by far their most precious uses, and also to conserve for the refertilization of the land the vast masses of matter which are now worse than wasted.

The refusal of the Danbury strikers to pay the damages assessed against them by the courts raises anew the question of the propriety of exempting any one class of corporations from the equal operations of the anti-trust law. If a trust composed of sugar refiners or oil refiners pays the penalty of lawbreaking, why should not a trust composed of hatters do the same?

Champ Clark says he wants to see the Democrats win. If he is in earnest, he can assure the party's success by going abroad and keeping his mouth shut for about four months.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Clark can hardly be expected to welcome party success if it is to be achieved only at the cost of such self-suppression. The Constitution itself deprecates the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments, even on politicians.

The torpedo boat Bagley is being fitted out for the use of Representative Butler Ames in kite experiments. It is to be hoped Mr. Ames will prove more successful in flying a kite than he has proved in flying a Senatorial boom.

At a political rally in Georgia last Saturday supporters of "Little Joe" Brown came to blows with supporters of Hoke Smith. This encounter argues a long and earnest contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It looked two years ago as if Mr. Smith had been counted out in the arena of Georgia politics. Now he is courageously helping to solve the problem whether or not the have-beens can "come back."

If Mr. Loeb wasn't called to Beverly in order that he might be urged to run for Governor he was probably sent for to render an account of Colonel Roosevelt's interviews with prominent insurgents, with the regular Senator from Montana—or for some other purpose.

In deciding to place the new home of the Department of Justice on the Mall in Washington it looks as though the new Art Commission were determined to get the Attorney General into hot water. Not only is the Mall, by reason of its low position, one of the hottest spots in the national capital, but when the Potomac goes on a rampage it is one of the wettest.

Recent weather reports from Washington recall an oldtime cartoon representing his satanic majesty seated on a cake of ice before the White House, wielding a palm leaf with one hand and mopping his brow with the other, as he remarked with emphasis that he was going home to cool off.

Boston does well to prohibit the employment of children in excessively dangerous trades. It is bad enough to have anybody engaged in such work, though unfortunately it is at present apparently unavoidable. But at least we may debar therefrom those who because of tender years are most susceptible to the injurious conditions and to whom these are most certainly deadly.

The authoritative report which has just been made on vivisection in England is an impressive repudiation and rebuke of the reckless accusations of wholesale and wanton torture which well meaning but misled fanatics have lately been making.

Dr. Osler repeats in one detail the prophecy which Pasteur made in general many years ago. He declares that tuberculosis will certainly be stamped out. Pasteur confidently declared that all germ diseases would be eliminated from the world. The progress of the last generation supports the reasonableness of the forecast.

Darwin J. Meserole, president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Brooklyn, is said to be, according to rumors in that borough to-day, a formidable candidate for the Republican leadership of Kings County to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff. It is said that Mr. Meserole has the backing of Representative William M. Calder, Naval Officer Kracke and Collector Loeb. Furthermore, the rumor has it that President Taft would like to see Mr. Meserole take command of the Republican forces in Brooklyn, which at present are badly demoralized and in sad need of good generalship. Mr. Meserole is a lawyer, having offices at No. 44 Court street.—The New York Evening Sun.

Which being interpreted means that it is an error to think that Darwin J. Meserole, a lawyer, of No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn, and Darwin R. James, jr., president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, are one and the same person. They are not.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Among those who went to the old-fashioned circus which "showed" in the lot at 155th street and Eighth avenue recently was a man who said he went for a double purpose. He wanted to be a boy once more, and he wanted to show his two grandchildren the sort of entertainment which fascinated him when he was of their age. The children enjoyed the show, but he did not recognize the circus of his boyhood. "It was old-fashioned enough," he said, "in the eyes of the majority, but it was new fangled to me, for a one-ringed circus was all I had ever seen, while this had three and several platforms. It was not the circus of my boyhood days, with its street parade, menagerie, sideshows and lemonade, any more than the 'oldtime minstrel show' that I went to see recently was like the Christies and the Bockleys. They were both intended to show our grandchildren what once pleased us, but they were badly executed counterfeits."

AFTER OLIVER.

My sense of sight is very keen,
My sense of hearing weak.
One time I saw a mountain pass,
But could not hear its peak.
—Oliver Herford.

Why, Ollie, that you failed in this
Is not so very queer.
To hear its peak you should, you know,
Have had a mountaineer.
—Boston Transcript.

But, if I saw a mountain pass,
My eye I'd never drop;
I'd keep it turned upon the height,
And see the mountain's top.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

I didn't see the mountain pass,
Nor hear its peak, by George;
But, when it comes to storing stuff,
I saw the mountain gorge!
—Exchange.

The mountain, peaked at this,
Frowned dark while Ollie guyed;
A cloud o'erspread its lofty brow,
And then the mountain sighed.
—Transcript.

If Ollie could not hear its peak,
Or song of any bird,
Of lambs, or cows upon its slope,
Be sure the mountain herd.
—Tips and Tales.

An Austrian medallist received an order lately to make for the Vatican a portrait medal of Pope Pius X, which, if satisfactory, was to be struck in gold, silver and base metals, and the medals of various degrees of intrinsic value were to be sold to visitors as souvenirs. When the work was delivered the Pope thought the portrait so good that he found a new and, he said, a better use for it. It will be the decoration for a new order, and will be awarded by the Pontiff for "extraordinary service to the Church." It will be known as the "Pius Order." Around the portrait are the words: "Pius X. Pont. Max. 1903." The reverse will show the papal tiara and the crossed keys.

The Teacher (reading)—"Then the girl warrior faced the mocking foe and unsheathed her deadly weapon." What does that mean, children? Well, Elsie?

Elsie—Please, ma'am, I think it means she stuck out her tongue.—Tit-Bits.

It sounds all but ridiculous to speak of preventing widows, yet that was what was discussed at the National Conference of Charities and Correction held recently in St. Louis. The persistency with which the subject kept coming up is noted in "The Survey": "It was in a way the keynote of the meeting, for every problem of dependence, of education, of crime, of health, is infinitely sharpened when it falls on a woman's shoulders. Did the boys run wild for lack of a father's stern hand; did the girls fall into evil ways because the mothers were away at work; did scanty women's wages mean meagre meals and a rickety baby; were all the children sent to work early at the first futureless task that offered wages; did the mother break down from the double hazard of self-support and homemaking; did she contract tuberculosis in an unsanitary factory; did she go insane from worry; did she crowd lodgers into her home?—if any one of a score of such things happened, the question was not 'Why did it happen?' but 'Why was she a widow?' So the workers in charity demanded of industry an answer as to why it has put upon society a charge for pensions such as no government has ever borne from war."

"I was pinched for being too optimistic."
"Aw, come off."
"Fact. I thought the stock I was selling would be worth something some day."—Washington Herald.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANOTHER DIVORCE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice that at last a novel has appeared in defence of divorce—"The Forsaken," by Ivan Trepoff, whoever he may be. This was to be expected, since every twelfth marriage now ends in divorce. But why do not the critics get after this book and tear it to pieces, and show its errors and inconsistencies?

I see that Judge W. D. Ellis, of Georgia, is presenting a more drastic bill to restrict this evil, for the Legislature of that state to pass. Good! Now, why not make it a penal offence to advocate divorce, as does "The Forsaken"?

H. STANLEY CUMMINGS.

Perth Amboy, N. J., July 11, 1910.

SANE FOURTH AND PRIZEFIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: No sooner has the pleasure been realized of a "sane Fourth" than there comes along, as if from an evil spirit world, another sorrow to keep one's thoughts in mourning. Do we save the little hands and faces of the children from the dangerous pistols and powder, and shall not a still stronger effort be exercised to save their sensitive and impressionable young minds from the degrading influence of ugly prizefight pictures?

A nation of mollycoddles, says a Tribune correspondent? Surely, so it would be if such an unseemly thing as prizefighting were tolerated and continued. Ask the parents of the growing generation whether their boys need be taught to fight or whether it is not their daily endeavor to help them suppress and moderate an overdue combativeness, that their coming manhood may be worthy of a good name and a sound and calm judgment.

MARY LODGE.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1910.

NO ANGELIC TAUTOLOGY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue for July 6 you comment aptly upon the expectation of Champ Clark, who sought to cheer Tammany on the Fourth of July as a Congressional messenger of so-called "glad tidings of great joy" for next November. Why is it that putative statesmen, and even ministers of the Gospel, fall often to verify their notations of Holy Writ? There was no angelic tautology spoken to the shepherds of Bethlehem in St. Luke ii, 10, which reads, "good tidings."

Dr. Luke was evidently a Greek scholar, as well as "the beloved physician" whom St. Paul named in his letter to the Colossians, and his graphic narrative of the Nativity is not marred by such a suggestion of syntax as "glad" joy. HOOSIER.

Marion, Ind., July 8, 1910.

JOHN WANAMAKER 72 YEARS OLD.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, July 11.—John Wanamaker was seventy-two years old to-day. Looking the picture of health he was at his desk in his business establishment at 8:45 o'clock this morning, his usual hour for beginning his day's business duties. The morning's mail brought him a large number of congratulatory letters and cards.

RETURN OF LADY FITZPATRICK.

Lady Corinne Fitzpatrick, of Ottawa, who has been visiting The Hague, arrived here yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam. She went abroad with her husband, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of Canada, who was a delegate to the special tribunal at The Hague in connection with the settlement of the fisheries question.

OCTAVE CHANUTE IMPROVING.

Paris, July 11.—Octave Chanute, the Chicago engineer, who was brought here a few days ago from Carlsbad suffering from bronchial pneumonia, is showing steady improvement. He is being treated at the American Hospital.

A SMALL DOSE DOWN THERE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

New York man killed himself in an attempt to drink seventeen glasses of whiskey. We shudder to think of the contemptuous paragraphs about to appear in the Texas papers.

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

It will be easy for Arizona and New Mexico if they will only study the career of Oklahoma and then act differently.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL CITIES.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The automobile that smokes is now a lawbreaker—in New York City. Seventy members of the sanitary squad have been assigned to enforce the new ordinance by arresting owners or chauffeurs of smoky machines. The multiplication of motor cars has made the smoke question an acute issue.

OH, YES—IN PHILADELPHIA.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New York corporation says that if the city will build $70,000,000 worth of new subways it will operate them and give the city half the profits, provided the city will pay all the losses. Such a proposal could have been made nowhere else than in Gotham, where the heads-I-win, tails-you-lose game is ever popular.

AS THE CONSUMER SEES IT.

From The Albany Journal.

It is printed as a remarkable fact that a Wisconsin cow earns $28 a month. In view of the high price of butter and cheese, that doesn't seem so much.

OH, DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING!

From The Detroit Free Press.

A Cincinnati woman says that kissing kills thousands. H'm! Not a bad way to die.

CAN WORRY ALONG WITHOUT IT.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

New York does not need the advertising and New York is already too busy and too crowded to court the inconvenience and effort necessary to make an exposition a success. The world's fair business has been overdone in this country, and New York would gain nothing by having a world's fair in 1913 or in any other year.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Among those due to arrive from Europe to-day on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie are Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who has been abroad since last December; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard. Mrs. Vanderbilt will be at the St. Regis for a few days before going to Newport to spend the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard also will go to Newport, while Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin will depart for Bar Harbor, to remain until the end of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin are at their country place, at Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt have gone to Ipswich, Mass., to spend the season.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, who has been ill in London for the last few days, is much improved, and expects to be out again in a few days. She and Colonel Thompson are at the Ritz.

Justice and Mrs. James W. Gerard, who went abroad ten days ago, are in London, making their headquarters at the Ritz.

Mr. and Mrs. George Powell Benjamin are at Elberon, N. J., for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robeson Sargent were the guests over the week end at Beverly Farms, Mass., of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson.

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk will go to the White Mountains from Hot Springs, Va., at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner have left London for Paris to remain a short time.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 11.—The music season at the Casino opened this morning and there was a large gathering for the first concert despite the extremely hot weather, the glass showing 93 in the shade.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening. They have planned to go abroad on July 19.

Mrs. Harry S. Lehr and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham also gave dinners this evening.

Miss Annie Lyman is expected back from abroad in a short time.

Lawrence L. Gillespie and Henry Clews have returned to New York.

Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, who spent Sunday at the New Cliffs, left here to-day, presumably for Beverly.

Thomas Slidell has taken apartments at the Berkeley for the summer.

Mrs. Philip Van Volkenburgh departed for a short New York visit to-day.

Craig Biddle has returned from Reno.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglas have taken possession of Clover Patch.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Widener have joined Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

T. C. du Pont and family, of Wilmington, Del., and a party of guests arrived to-day on the steam yacht Teck.

David L. Haight, of New York, is a guest of captain Lloyd Phœnix on the yacht Intrepid.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney returned from Long Island to-day.

C. E. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, is a guest of E. J. Berwind, and James M. Waterbury, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, has sublet the Morrell cottage, on Ochre Point, from Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown have taken possession of Kingscote.

Registered at the Casino to-day were A. Eugene Gallatin, Augustus Jay, Elisha Dyer, George Baker and James Brown.

Miss Edith Deacon is expected on Friday to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

John R. Drexel has returned from Philadelphia.

Miss Morgan, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, has gone to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have gone to Cape Cod.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff have returned from a visit in New Hampshire.

Miss Freda Paine has returned from New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 11.—There were changes in officers at the annual meeting of Trinity parish to-day. George W. Folsom was chosen treasurer in place of Edward MacDonald, and William F. G. Clifford was elected clerk. The wardens elected are Captain John S. Barnes and Leonard C. Peters; vestrymen, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, George H. Morgan, Charles Lanier, William D. Sloane, William G. Clifford, Edward MacDonald, John E. Parsons and George W. Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin, who were with Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris at Brookhurst, have gone to New York.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests included Mrs. Meredith Howland, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crafts and Miss Crafts, of New York, are at the Curtis Hotel.

During a thunderstorm on Sunday night lightning struck and killed two of Charles Astor Bristed's hunters on his estate, Lakeside, in Stockbridge.

Senator and Mrs. J. Gamble, of South Dakota, are motoring in the Berkshire Hills.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure have Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin, of Roslyn, Long Island, as their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Tucker Burr, who have been here for the week end, departed to-day for Boston. Carleton Burr and Mrs. James J. Minot, jr., accompanied them.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Dennisten, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., who are on an automobile trip through the Berkshires, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. William A. Read, with Miss Caroline H. Read and Russell B. Read, returned to-day to Purchase, N. Y. Mrs. Joseph W. Burden and Miss Lelia Burden accompanied them.

Dr. Henry van Dyke has leased a villa in Great Barrington, and will arrive on Friday.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, who have been in Wellesley with Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell, will open their villa, Pine Needles, on the 19th.

Miss Antoinette W. Martin will go to Bar Harbor on Friday for the midsummer.

Miss Sophia Furniss and Mrs. John Zimmerman will leave here soon for a month at Bar Harbor.

BUENOS AYRES CONFERENCE

John Barrett Talks of Meeting Beginning To-day.

Washington, July 11.—Whether the International Union of American Republics will continue to exist or be regarded as having served its purpose will be largely determined by the fourth International Conference of American Republics, which meets to-morrow in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, according to the opinion of John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics.

"If the conference adopts conventions and resolutions working for the actual good of each and all of the American nations," said Mr. Barrett to-day, "and these are actually ratified by the different governments, the conference will demonstrate to the world its value, as well as the solidarity of Pan-American purposes and interests. If it fails Pan-Americans will suffer a serious setback."

Mr. Barrett asserted that the Buenos Ayres conference is the most important gathering bearing upon the commercial and political relations of the United States with the twenty South American countries, and that it "is second only in world importance to the great Peace Congress at The Hague."

Mr. Barrett stated further that there was no ground for a recent report that a combination at the conference would be formed against the United States, or that there would be any attack upon its Latin-American policies.

"The attitude of the State Department," he said, "in recognizing the individual and co-operative importance of the various Latin-American republics is more likely to excite favorable commendation than unfavorable criticism."

Buenos Ayres, July 11.—The fourth Pan-American conference will convene here to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the opening session Dr. V. de la Plaza, the Foreign Minister, will deliver the address of welcome, and Henry White, former American Ambassador to France, who is one of the delegates from the United States, will reply in behalf of the delegates.

The Argentine representatives met to-day and mapped out a programme, outlining the various questions which will come up for discussion. By the unanimous vote of the delegations Antonio Bermejo, president of the Supreme Court of Argentina, has been elected president of the conference, while Epifanio Portela, the Argentine Minister at Washington, has been designated secretary general.

Minister Portela gave a dinner to-night in honor of Henry White and Lewis Nixon.

M. DRUNOT TO LECTURE HERE.

Paris, July 11.—Vice-Rector Liard, of the University of Paris, announces that an arrangement has been concluded with Columbia University for an exchange of professors. Ferdinand Drunot, professor of history and the French language, has been chosen to lecture at Columbia next winter.

NEW SPANISH ENVOY TO FRANCE.

Madrid, July 11.—J. Perez-Caballero, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Armijo and Moret y Prendergast cabinets and formerly Spanish Ambassador at the Quirinal, was appointed to-day to succeed Fernando de Leon y Castillo, Marquis del Muni, as Ambassador to France. The marquis has held the diplomatic post at Paris since November, 1897.

LEAVES FARMS TO CARDINAL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, July 11.—By the will of Mary Virginia Crawford, admitted to probate to-day, Cardinal Gibbons receives two large farms near Townsend, Del., the proceeds from which he is requested to apply for the benefit of poor Catholic churches in Maryland and Delaware.

UNANSWERABLE.

From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A woman lawyer, who had exhausted every other resource during the trial of a case, ended up by crying. That is an argument that no male attorney ever has been able to answer.

RUSHING CANAL WORK

Steady Progress Being Made on the Panama Isthmus.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 11.—They are making the dirt fly at Panama. A cable dispatch received to-day by the Isthmian Canal Commission from the chief engineer on the isthmus shows that steady progress is being made in the construction of the great ditch which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The total excavation for last month was 2,619,609 cub