

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Gaspar Griswold Bacon, son of the American Ambassador to France and Mrs. Robert Bacon, will have his brother, Robert L. Bacon, for his best man on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Priscilla Toland on Saturday at White Marsh, Penna.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, July 12.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, who were married in New York Monday, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. and Mrs. Fred Gerken, the Misses Florence and Irene Gerken and Fred Gerken, Jr., arrived in Lenox to-day. They are on the way to Manchester, Vt.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane has notified George G. Volson, treasurer of Trinity School, that she will give the furnishings for the recreation rooms.

Mrs. Oscar Isagil, with her daughters, Mrs. Oscar Isagil, Mrs. John Isagil and Miss Nora Isagil, have gone on a motor trip to the North Shore.

Mrs. Charles Van Nostrand and Howell Van Nostrand have gone to New London, Conn., to visit their parents.

Mrs. Oscar Isagil is the heaviest taxpayer in the Stockbridge colony. She is taxed \$2,500.

William D. Sloan, Esq., is expected to arrive in New York to-day.

Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Spotswood Schenck, of New York, are guests at the Mueschling King cottage.

Mrs. and Mrs. E. N. Ellis are staying for the summer in the Stokes villa.

Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, who will remain in their villa for a few weeks previous to going to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason have returned to Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller are in their villa on West Lake Road.

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crossed the danger. Keep away from hills and bodies of water. The danger of trees as a refuge has been sufficiently pointed out. The oak is the tree that is struck oftenest.

"My diamond tiara has been stolen!" exclaimed the star. "How much was it?" "About \$10,000," she replied. "That's up to you to replace the star," it ought to be worth at least a column."—Philadelphia Record.

Writing about the first anniversary of the birth of the Princess Juliana of Holland, a woman who was in Amsterdam on the day of the celebration says: "It was a sight worth going a long way to witness. The people, 'the common people,' the men and women who count for most in any country, were gathered in great numbers before the modest building which is called the royal palace. At the central part of the palace, and they bowed and smiled in response to the cheers which went up—not for them, but for the baby, which the Queen was holding against the window at the right of the group."

"You will never be able to make her believe that he is a liar." "I believe that he once told her she was beautiful."—Houston Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan are at Bernardsville, N. J., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin have returned to town from Lenox, where they were the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton will leave their country place, at Sterlington, Vt., at the end of this month and go to Rockport, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bowditch are at Pointe à Pic, P. Q., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull have arrived in town and are at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, who are now at Clapboard Ridge Farm, their place at Greenwich, Conn., will go to Lenox next month, where they will be the guests of Mrs. John Sloan.

Mrs. Edward R. Thomas has gone to The Rocks, the Townsend camp in the Adirondacks, which she has taken for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure have taken a villa at Nantucket for the month of August.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM TUXEDO.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Tuxedo Park, July 12.—Many attractive entertainments have been arranged for the summer, and it is expected that the season will be unusually lively and prolonged.

The yacht club will hold a series of week-end races, and the tennis club will have its usual singles, mixed doubles and doubles tournaments weekly, for handsome cups.

The golf club will hold the usual championship contests, which, together with the aquatic sports on Wee Wah Lake, will keep a large number at the Tuxedo Club during July and August.

Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt returned from abroad to-day, and are spending a few days with A. T. French at Tuxedo. They will go from here to Newport.

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given his machine a thorough examination before his last flight and failed to discover anything wrong. His fate will nevertheless emphasize the wisdom of invariably testing every part of an airplane, whether it be an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, before making an ascent. In new sports the growing popularity of aerial sports the lesson cannot be learned too well.

Ex-Secretary Garfield appears to have come away from Oyster Bay filled with insurgent zeal. But then Senator Carter came away a stouter regular than ever. Representative Bennet, who voted consistently with the regular organization in the House, came away a "Roosevelt man," and even Speaker Wadsworth came away with a smile that rivalled that of Senator La Follette. Wonderful man, the colonel!

A team of army mules at Fort Totten ran away and injured the driver. Possibly there is no knowing where this spirit of insurrection will end.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" published yesterday an editorial entitled "As to Borough Autonomy." Has Brooklyn's confidence in itself as the dominant factor in the local equation been so clouded that it is willing to consider relapsing into the dull security of the "autonomous" state? Has the good old issue of "autonomy" got the neurasthenia out of its system sufficiently to "come back."

"Man's inhumanity to man" is as nothing compared with woman's cruelty to the less favored sex. An Illinois sloop frigate has boarded a suburban train and compelled two hundred unfortunate men to listen to an address on woman suffrage.

WANTS SUBWAY AIR STIRRED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Repeated appeals to the Public Service Commission and to the Mayor in regard to the matter of installing electric fans in the subway cars have not elicited any answer.

The fact is suggestive. It is just possible that what has aptly been dubbed "germophobia" has carried some persons to needless if not actually mischievous extremes.

Even Emperor William seems to have some difficulty in avoiding being placed in the attitude of indorsing insurgents. The Berlin Foreign Office announces officially that the Kaiser did not indorse Madrid.

The celebration of the bicentenary of the capture of Viborg by Peter the Great has suggested to some zealous Russians the putting forward of a claim to Russian possession of Finland on that ground; which will strike most people as going a long way back.

Reports concerning the Australian attitude toward the Japanese indicate that John Bull may have as difficult a problem to deal with as Uncle Sam found in the San Francisco schools.

The cruiser Boston is to go to the auction block. It was one of the crack ships of "the new navy" when the new navy was really new. It was on exhibition at the naval review in Hampton Roads in 1893 and fought in the battle of Manila Bay in 1898.

At a recent meeting of one of the branches of the Vienna Medical Society Professor Schlesinger introduced a "show man," who swallowed in the presence of the assembled students according to the report "a soup plate full of large stones and pebbles and followed them with two handfuls of shoe nails. The nails were allowed to slide down one at a time, head first. When this feat had been accomplished the man declared himself ready to swallow a lamp chimney and a live adder, but the physicians refused to allow him to try."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

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The route described in last Sunday's Tribune is certainly better, as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough, for it ends at Seventh Avenue, immediately above the new Pennsylvania Railroad depot—a spot likely to be very crowded in a few years.

A route is needed to carry the downtown traffic to Harlem and beyond. Well, Broadway is likely to attract most of the big business houses in the near future, so the route certainly ought to be on the West Side; the best would seem to be a continuation of Manhattan avenue south as far as the Museum of Natural History; thence diagonally to the middle of Ninth and Tenth avenues to avoid both the museum and the Pennsylvania Railroad depot; thence south to Hudson street. This would be cheaper and would open up a region likely to be much more crowded than "Gaynor avenue" is intended to relieve.

You have often said a diagonal street is wanted. One that would serve a great need and relieve at least three crowded streets would be one running from the 22d street ferries, in front of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot (where it could form a plaza), through Herald Square, in front of the Grand Central Station (at 40th street), thence to the river, or, if desired, to the Queensboro Bridge. This would connect the two great stations, the principal ferry point, the steamship lines and possibly the bridge. Could there be a more cause of congestion? JOSEPH H. CALDWELL, New York, July 12, 1910.

THE PERILS OF AVIATION.

In less than two years at least eleven persons have lost their lives by falls from aeroplanes. The list of such deaths, of London, recalls that at the first Peace Conference, in 1899, the representatives of all the participating nations, save Great Britain, Italy and Japan, signed a convention prohibiting for five years the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other similar methods. At the second conference, in 1907, when it was proposed to renew the prohibition till the next Peace Conference, a remarkable change in international opinion was manifested. Twenty-seven nations, including Great Britain, ratified the convention; seventeen, including France, Germany and Russia, abstained. "It would seem," says the "Journal," "that either humanitarian ideas are declining or that the abating powers had not clearly before them the horrors which unrestricted aerial warfare would involve for innocent private subjects, and it may be hoped that at the next Peace Conference the advance of man's control over the air and the consequent advance of the airship as an instrument of war will induce unanimity upon a proposal to renew the existing convention."

De Stale—Why did the Department of Agriculture get out a cookbook? "Gumbusta—I don't know; it certainly belongs to the Department of the Interior." Judge.

The French statistics of population for the year 1909 were published last month, and show, according to "Le Temps," of Paris, an excess of 32,424 births over the deaths, the latter numbering 756,545. In 1908 the excess of births amounted to 46,441. The growth of population in France during the years 1901-06 was 18,109,966; in 1906 it fell to 7; in the following years to 5 and 4. During 1907-09 the excess of births over deaths was 149,600. Germany, 121 in England, 113 in Austria, and 106 in Italy. During the year 1909 there were in France 207,951 marriages and 12,874 divorces. The total population is given at 49,382,246.

The Berlin "Tollak Anzeiger" has been looking out for statistics of danger from lightning, and has found that that of Prussia is five times greater in the country than in the city, in Prussia at least. "When overtaken by a thunderstorm in the country," the paper continues, "keep on going steadily. Both running and standing still in-

affairs, and the measure went over until next session.

Mr. Garfield's assertion that the Alaska bill "might turn the wealth of Alaska over to the favored few" is in effect a declaration that it is unsafe to trust the President of the United States, and that it is wiser to intrust the disposition of Alaska's vast natural resources to a thinly distributed and largely floating population than to the supervision of a commission chosen by the Chief Executive. Possibly, in view of Mr. Garfield's attitude in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, that is his opinion. But the indications are that the ex-Secretary has been seriously misled by the wild and extravagant statements of the very insurgents whom he so enthusiastically praises.

ADMIRAL CAPPS'S RESIGNATION.

The announcement of the resignation of Washington Lee Capps as chief constructor of the navy must be gratifying to all who are interested in the welfare of that arm of the military establishment. This is not because he was unskilled in the performance of his regular duties, but because he was so staunch and doubtless sincere an advocate of views diametrically opposed to those of the Secretary of the Navy that his resignation had to be attended with friction seriously detrimental to the welfare of the service. Paymaster General Rogers and Chief Constructor Capps have from the first frankly and vigorously opposed the Meyer-Swift scheme of navy reorganization. They could see no merit in a policy which largely subordinated the staff to the line, and when the committees of Congress had the problem under consideration they said so, freely presenting their arguments in opposition. Without committing itself definitely to the Meyer programme, Congress granted the Secretary all the authority necessary to carry it into effect tentatively, and that has been done.

But neither Paymaster General Rogers nor Chief Constructor Capps could do just himself to the new order. Perhaps it is a tribute to the strength of their convictions that they could not, but however that may be, there is force in the contention of Secretary Meyer that, with a year in which to demonstrate the correctness of his judgment and the utility of his plan, it was essential that he should have the cordial support of every bureau chief, which is precisely what neither the chief constructor nor the paymaster general was able to render. Incidentally, the resignation of these men—not from the navy, but from their respective bureaus—increases the measure of Mr. Meyer's responsibility. It gives him the fullest opportunity to demonstrate the merit of his scheme of reorganization. As for Messrs. Capps and Rogers, it must be generally agreeable to the country to know that Congress has recently enacted legislation which saves them from hardship and that the only loss they suffer is loss of power.

FINISHING THE FLAG.

A recent remark by ex-Governor Murphy of New Jersey in an address to the people of that state contains a reminder concerning this union of states and its national flag which is obvious and yet which, despite—perhaps because of—that fact, may seem surprising to many persons. It is to the effect that the Taft administration and the present Congress have "added the last two stars to the 'American flag in giving statehood to the 'only two remaining territories, Arizona and New Mexico.' An exaggeration of technical accuracy might require it to be said that they have provided for the addition of those two stars, for, of course, they will not really be placed in the canton of the flag until next year; in substance the remark is right.

We have been so accustomed to occasional changes in the flag's constellation that it is naturally somewhat startling to think that the flag is now about to be finished and thereafter will be subject to no further alteration. Every schoolboy can remember some changes, while men of little past middle life can recall a score. The impending change, which will make the final and complete number of stars forty-eight, will be the twenty-third and will thus put the flag in the twenty-fourth form which it has known since the first model was made; or, perhaps the twenty-ninth if we take account of the different methods of arranging the stars. Reckoning, however, only the numerical changes, it is to be remembered that the flag at first had thirteen stars and thirteen stripes; next fifteen stars and fifteen stripes; then twenty stars and thirteen stripes; then, the latter number remaining constant, the former number increased to twenty-one, to twenty-three, by ones to twenty-six, to twenty-eight, by ones to thirty-eight, to forty-three, and by ones to the present forty-six, from which it will probably rise at one step to the final and finished forty-eight.

HIS OWN REPUTATION.

Mr. James R. Garfield, in a speech at Cleveland before the "progressive" Republican organization of his state, praised the Republican insurgents and then proceeded, unconsciously, of course, to prove the danger of following them and accepting their representations. "Insurgent Senators prevented the passage of the Alaska bill, which in its original form might have turned over 'the untold wealth of Alaska to a favored few,'" declared Mr. Garfield, and by that statement he refuted his own arguments; for the assertion is incorrect, and obviously Mr. Garfield himself has been misled by the insurgents whom he holds in such high regard. No measure has been more seriously misrepresented than the Alaska bill, an administration measure worthy of the support of every sincere legislator.

Under the Alaska bill in its original form there would be no more danger of turning the untold wealth of Alaska over to a favored few than under any other form of legislation which could be devised, whereas there would be far less danger than there is under the existing statutes. The theory of the Alaska bill that because of the very largely transient population of Alaska—the fact that most of the voters of the district are men who are there for a short time, and are bent on making their fortunes and returning to the United States—the best form of government, the one which would go furthest to prevent the very thing which Mr. Garfield fears, would be one not dissimilar to that of the Philippines. Consequently, the bill was so drafted as to vest the balance of power in the President, who was authorized to appoint a majority of a commission to be placed in control of Alaskan affairs.

The chief opponent of the bill was Delegate Wickersham, who is a candidate for reelection, and, therefore, feels under the necessity of making a valiant stand for home rule in Alaska—and this despite the fact that he is on record as having declared his conviction that because of the transient character of the population a popular form of government was dangerous to the welfare of the district. Senator Beveridge and a few other insurgents found, or believed they found, an element of popularity in the cry that the bill proposed to rob the people of Alaska of control of their own

look. Three states have failed to take any action on the amendment. The Legislature of Connecticut, in session a year ago, decided to pass the problem along to the Legislature of 1911. The legislatures of New Jersey and Ohio, in session this year, allowed the amendment to slumber in committee.

Two more states will have a chance to vote in 1910. The Legislature of Vermont meets in regular session in October, and the Legislature of Texas has been summoned to meet in an extraordinary session this month. The year 1910 will therefore end without decisive action to reflect the nation's attitude toward the amendment. Thirteen states will have to vote against it to defeat it, and eight have already manifested more or less serious opposition. It is true that the negative verdict of one year may be converted into an affirmative verdict the next year. But on the other hand, popular interest in the amendment may dissipate. Its fate will probably be determined by the progress it makes next winter, when nearly all the legislatures which meet biennially will be in session. The West will then be heard from, and the fervor or lack of fervor which it exhibits will give a satisfactory line on the amendment's prospects.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Governor Harmon has set an admirable example in calling to account the local officers who failed to use due diligence to protect a prisoner lynched the other day by a mob in Newark, Ohio. The Mayor of Newark has been suspended from office, and the Sheriff of Licking County, from whose custody the rioters took their victim, will also be disciplined. Ohio seems fortunately to have statutes under which the city and county officers cannot be challenged. Making sheriffs and mayors suffer for failure to do their plain duty in such an emergency will have a tendency to overcome a hesitancy on their part to offend the "best citizens" who now and then assemble in front of a jail, demand the surrender of a prisoner and then proceed to pass upon his case as judge, jury and executioner. Since these "best citizens" have votes, elective local officers have too often cowardly put self-interest above their official oaths. If they are convinced that they will be punished for not resisting mob violence, they will be more inclined to take chances in executing their duty. A lynching mob is usually as craven as it is hysterical, and a stout show of resistance is generally enough to take all the stomach for fight out of it.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The German Foreign Office issued a strong denial of the report that any interference in America's policy regarding the Panama Canal was contemplated. The Hon. Charles S. Rolls, third son of Lord Llangattock, was killed by a fall of his horse at Bournemouth before many spectators. The House of Commons, by a vote of 230 to 190, passed the second reading of the bill granting women voters; the measure was referred to a committee of the whole, which means that it will probably be dropped. Sessions of the Pan-American conference began at Buenos Ayres. Prince John George of Saxony and the Duchess, with two other members of the royal family, were in the airship Paravel IV at Dresden. The town of Campbellton and the village of Richwood, in New Brunswick, were destroyed by fire, leaving 2,200 persons homeless; two perished in the flames; the loss is estimated at \$2,500,000. One of the conspirators arrested in Cuba says that he was organized by a speculator in order to depress prices on the Bourse, and that there was no serious intention to begin a revolt against the government.

DOMESTIC.

Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, was a caller on President Taft; the general political situation was discussed. President Taft was hopeful of success in the issue at the polls in the coming election. The Interstate Commerce Commission gave a hearing on the proposed increases of commutation rates on railroads running out of New York, which both sides of the case were presented. The text of the new Russo-Japanese treaty, maintaining the status quo in Manchuria, was made public. The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that it had heard of a collision between a work train and an interurban electric car carrying excursionists, near Ortonville, Mich.

CITY.

Stocks closed lower. Mr. Roosevelt received many visitors in his editorial office, including the Gaekwar, Speaker Wadsworth and Gifford Pinchot. It was pointed out that recent developments indicated that the old guard opposition to the public opinion organization would fade away before the September convention. Two men were sentenced to prison and another man fined for a conspiracy to defraud. James J. Hill in an interview declared that business could not go right when hampered with politics. A man had not left his home for nearly a year in thirty-one years died after making a vain attempt to speak. Three men were indicted on the charge of "murder" based on a case involving a railway. Clark Williams, the State Controller, said that the state was losing \$1,000,000 a year by the traffic in cancelled stock transfer stamps. Many men were landed from boats at the Havermeier & Elder sugar refineries, in Williamsburg, where the employees are on strike. The Public Service Commission issued a certificate to the Manhattan Bridge street line.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for today: Showers and thunderstorms. The weather favorable to-day. Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

Georgia's acceptance of the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution is foreshadowed by the passage in the state Senate of a resolution of ratification. The Legislature of Georgia was in session a year ago when the amendment was submitted to the states by Congress. The lower branch voted overwhelmingly to ratify, but the Senate postponed action on the ground that there would not be time enough to give the question full consideration. The House resolution having reached the Senate only a few days before the session was to end by limitation. Now that the Senate has fallen in line with the House of Representatives, the latter body may be counted on to reaffirm its action of last year. There has been no change in the membership of either body, Georgia having biennial even year elections, but annual legislative sessions.

If Georgia ratifies the amendment it will be able to boast the support of eight states. Alabama approved it in 1909, and this year it has been accepted by the legislatures of South Carolina, Maryland and Kentucky, convened in regular session, and the legislatures of Illinois, Oklahoma and Mississippi, called to gather to consider emergency measures. Since Arizona and New Mexico will soon come into the Union, increasing the number of the states to forty-eight, the amendment will fall unless it receives favorable consideration in thirty-six states. It has now, even with Georgia's reinforcement, only less than a quarter of the votes needed.

While the legislatures of seven states have so far given it their approval, the legislatures of eight states have rejected it or failed to act on it, which has the same practical effect as rejection. In Rhode Island it was defeated by a unanimous vote in each branch of the legislature. Both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature also rejected it. In Virginia the Senate voted to ratify and the House of Delegates to refuse ratification. There was a parallel situation in the New York Legislature. The Senate approved the amendment, but it failed to pass the Assembly. In Louisiana the lower branch strongly favored ratification, but the Senate dodged the issue by insisting on the submission of the question to the voters at the state election of 1912. The Legislature adjourned with the two houses in dead-

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