Amusements.

AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Up and Down Broadway.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park; Dreamland, Luna Park.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Cheater.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Fireworks.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Girlies.

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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Troops are being sent to San Sebastian, where serious trouble is feared if the Catholics attempt to hold the prohibited demonstration on Sunday; Premier Canalejas announced that priests in the northern provinces were distributing arms. ==== Possibilities of trouble between Inspector Dew and the Canadian authorities were hinted at in dispatches from Quebec; uncensored messages were delivered to Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve. ==== Many British yachtsmen denounce the action of the handicapper at Cowes, which bars the American schooner Westward from races. ==== A Munich court dissolved the marriage of Felix Mottl, the musician. ==== It is reported that Turkey has purchased the obsolete battleships Brandenburg and Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm from the German government. ==== China announced her inability to accept the date proposed by the United States for the conference on the opium evil. ==== The International Peace Congress closed at Stockholm; the action of America regarding limitation of armaments was highly praised.

DOMESTIC.—Jacob L. Hamon, testifying before the committee investigating Indian land contracts at Muskogee, Okla., swore that he never offered a bribe to Senator Gore and never mentioned Vice-President Sherman, Senator Curtis and Representative McGuire to him. ==== The Canadian Pacific steamer Princess May, running between Skagway, Alaska, and Vancouver, B. C., struck the north reef of Sentinel Islet, near Juneau; all on board were saved. ==== The Pilgrims Monument at Provincetown, Mass., was formally dedicated; addresses were made by President Taft, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and others. ==== Miss Evelyn English Corwine, for whom there was a general alarm sent out by the New York police, was found to be in Newport, R. I., with friends. ==== It was announced that civil actions would be brought to recover moneys illegally paid by Schenectady County; several former county officials were indicted for misuse of county funds. ==== J. B. Swann, a Virginia polo player, was thrown from his pony and seriously injured in a game at Narragansett Pier. ==== Henry Yamagachi, a Japanese servant accused of murdering his employers on a ranch near Cazadero, Cal., was captured at the home of the owner of the ranch. ==== Two trainmen were killed when a sixty-two-car freight train ran away down Pocono Mountain, Pennsylvania.

CITY.—Stocks were higher. ==== The government, it was learned, has practically completed an investigation of an alleged pool in bundle wood, which it was said might lead to prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law. ==== The police began an investigation into the death of Mrs. Lillian McConville, who was found unconscious in the cellar of her home by her blind stepson. ==== John D. Ryan returned from Europe with optimistic reports of the copper outlook abroad. ==== The Mauretania arrived with her cabins full, showing that the homeward rush of travel had begun. ==== Friends of Borough President Grosser of Queens went to Albany to plead his case with Governor Hughes.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday. Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 67.

IN THE PILLORY.

The voters of Tennessee have decided not to make the courts of that state a mere annex to the executive department. Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, an ambitious and skilful machine politician, conceived the idea that the judiciary ought to be glad to register his ideas as to the guilt or innocence of persons who happened to get into difficulties with the criminal law. He had long used the pardoning power to empty the jails and the convict camps, but when his personal friends the Coopers were put to the humiliation of being indicted and tried for the murder of ex-Senator Carmack he went a step further and endeavored, according to the testimony of three judges of the Supreme Court, to influence them to set aside the verdict of the trial court, because, although he had determined in advance to pardon them if need be, he did not want to face the embarrassing political consequences of such an open affront to the moral sense of the community. When the judges delayed a decision on the appeal from the lower court, the Governor applied political pressure, abolishing, through his control of the Democratic State Committee, the special state convention at which they all intended to be candidates for renomination and informing them that they would have to take chances later in the state primary in which he himself would seek a third term indorsement. Three of them—a majority—sustained the conviction of Duncan B. Cooper, laid the facts before the people and announced that they would stand for reelection on an independent judiciary ticket.

Governor Patterson pardoned Cooper as soon as he heard of the court's action. He was absolutely defiant about it. He said—truly enough—that everybody who knew him knew that he would save Cooper from the law's clutches, without regard for anything the courts thought or did. Then he had an opposition judiciary ticket nominated by the regular Democratic organization and went on the stump to ask the voters to rebuke the judges who wanted to set aside their findings against his wishes. A notable feature of the campaign has been the refusal of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the Governor. They declined to speak in favor of his ticket on the ground that all the nominees on both tickets were Democrats and that it would injure their own chances next fall to mix in a domestic quarrel. They were wise in their day and generation, for the independent judiciary ticket has swept the state, winning even in West Tennessee, the organization stronghold.

Governor Patterson has been properly rebuked both for his scandalous misuse of the pardoning power and for his arrogant assault on the independence of the highest state court. He is the Democratic nominee for Governor, and it is hard to see how he can rally the independent Democrats to his aid in November. He and his newspaper organs have made unsparing war on them, and they are likely to retaliate by putting an anti-Patterson state ticket in the field, either separately or in co-operation with the Republicans. Thursday's vote points to Mr. Patterson's elimination from Tennessee politics. Few governors have abused their trust as grossly as he has or more richly deserved the condemnation of a self-respecting commonwealth.

SENATOR GORE'S CHARGES.

The gravity of the charges preferred by Senator Gore and the high standing of the men they seek to implicate certainly demand the most careful and thorough investigation, but in view of the sensational manner in which the charges have been presented it is just as well to subject them to some analysis even now. Otherwise, a wholly unwarranted impression, one by no means based upon the testimony of Mr. Gore, is almost certain to gain credence.

Mr. Gore testifies that one Jacob L. Hamon, of whose dependability he speaks somewhat slightingly, came to his office and offered him a bribe of $25,000 or $50,000 to withdraw or otherwise defeat Mr. Gore's own bill. Hamon, according to Mr. Gore, was acting in the interest of one J. F. McMurray, an attorney for the Indians who was pressing a claim for a $3,000,000 lawyer's fee. Hamon, according to the testimony, told Mr. Gore that Vice-President Sherman, Senator Curtis and Representative Bird McGuire were interested in the legislation. The Gore bill proposed that all contracts with the Indians should be subject to the approval of Congress. Finally, Representative Creager, also of Oklahoma, testifies that Hamon offered him "a substantial interest" in the McMurray contracts if he would withdraw his opposition to legislation which would facilitate them.

Senator Gore's testimony, in so far as it involves wrongdoing on the part of every one save Hamon, be it noted, deals only with the statements of Hamon. Mr. Gore does not profess of his own knowledge to know that Mr. Sherman, Mr. Curtis or Mr. McGuire was in any way interested in the McMurray claim, and of Hamon, who told him they were, he testified that he believed him truthful in most cases, but he thought he would "deviate a little on occasion."

Were it not for the partly confirmatory testimony of Representative Creager, Senator Gore's story would be decidedly weak. The last method which an intelligent lobbyist would have employed to defeat the Gore bill would have been to attempt to bribe Mr. Gore himself, and such a course would have been particularly unlikely had the lobbyist enjoyed the advice and common interest of such experienced legislators as Mr. Sherman, Mr. McGuire and others mentioned.

Furthermore, it is far from obvious that the defeat of the Gore bill would have cleared the way for the payment of McMurray's claim, for Representative McGuire had a bill pending which, while it permitted the Indians individually to make contracts for legal services, made the amount of compensation to be paid therefor subject to the approval of the President and the Secretary of the Interior. The only difference between the Gore and the McGuire bills was that Senator Gore would have reserved to Congress the right to approve the amount of compensation, which right, as has been said, Mr. McGuire would have delegated to the Executive. Inasmuch as President Taft had already indicated his belief that the McMurray fee was too large, the defeat of the Gore bill would hardly have benefited McMurray materially as long as the McGuire bill was pending, and it is questionable if the President's disapproval would not have been effective in the absence of any legislation, as the President and Secretary Ballinger had already twice rejected the McMurray claim.

As the testimony stands, therefore, the only man accused of wrongdoing by any one other than Hamon is Hamon himself, who is accused of attempting to bribe Senator Gore and Representative Creager, while if it is assumed that Hamon was gifted with even a ray of common sense the story of his conduct strains credulity.

A JINGO INDEED.

It may be that in memory of the illustrious Empress who gave to the world the word a Japanese is entitled to be a Jingo when he will. Certainly that assumed right has often been exercised in recent years, with, let us concede, no greater unreason than in other lands. But before the display of the bumptious quality is permitted to inflame minds to resentment and reprisals in other countries it will be well to analyze it and weigh its real purport and disposition.

A Japanese historian, Mr. Yosahuri, is quoted as declaring that a war between Japan and America is inevitable at the time when Japan's lease of the South Manchurian Railroad expires, since America will then support China in her demand for the restoration of that railroad and the adjacent territory to her, in accordance with the terms of the lease. Therefore Mr. Yosahuri urges an immediate increase of Japanese armaments.

Now, the terms of that lease do provide for such restoration to China. We think that it is quite probable that China will in due time demand the fulfilment of those terms. We also expect that if it be necessary the United States will sympathize with China in that demand and will give her its diplomatic support. This country has a habit of looking for the faithful fulfilment of international undertakings.

But how or why should that make war between Japan and America inevitable? Only if Japan repudiated the compact and refused to fulfil its undisputed terms. Mr. Yosahuri's prediction is therefore in effect an announcement that Japan means to break faith and violate a treaty. He practically says that when the time for it comes China will demand the fulfilment of the lease and America will back her in it, that Japan will repudiate the lease and refuse its fulfilment, and that therefore there will be war.

We could not easily imagine an enemy of Japan's making a more offensive aspersion upon the character and integrity of that country than that which is thus necessarily implied in the words of this "Jingo" historian, and we cannot for a moment believe that it will be approved by the thoughtful and responsible men of that empire. The faithful performance of all her undertakings has hitherto been one of the glories of Japan. It is inconceivable that she would repudiate that most creditable record and cynically proclaim to the world that she purposes to go to war rather than to keep faith.

THE PROVINCETOWN MEMORIAL.

One of the most obvious and most pertinent comments upon the commemoration of yesterday at Provincetown is an expression of wonder at its not having been made long ago. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the inclination which too widely prevails among Americans to glory in present greatness rather than to celebrate the achievements of the past. When a Dewey comes home from Manila we welcome him with mighty pomp. In a Hudson-Fulton celebration we pay attention to the past, but still more to the exploitation of present greatness. But for the making of memorials of the past which are memorials and nothing more, with nothing of current utilitarianism to commend them to practical enterprise, we are too prone to show indifference if not actual reluctance.

But it is well that Provincetown is at last made the site of a stately memorial, since in fact in historic interest there are few places more worthy of that distinction. Plymouth must, indeed, enjoy the fame of being the site of the first permanent New England settlement. But at Provincetown was made the first landing, and in harbor there, within the shelter of Long Point, was made in the Mayflower's cabin that famous compact which has been not altogether extravagantly eulogized as the first written constitution, in the making of which, said Bancroft, humanity recovered its rights and instituted government on the basis of equal laws enacted by all the people for the general good.

It was appropriate that among the many who yesterday thronged the quaint Cape Cod town were conspicuous the President of the United States and the ex-president of Harvard University. The one was the representative of the whole continental union which has grown chiefly from the seed which was implanted nearly three centuries ago in New England's seemingly inhospitable soil; the other, of the first great institution of learning and of humane culture which was established upon the North American Continent. In that representation was suggested the outcome of that desperate Mayflower venture. The contrast between the one solitary cockleshell craft of the Pilgrims and the mighty armament which yesterday thundered salutes in those historic waters is no more marked than that between the little commonwealth of John Carver's time and that of William H. Taft's—the all but immeasurable achievements which lie between November 11, 1620, and August 5, 1910.

"STUPID ARRESTS."

Mayor Gaynor has a clear case against the police for making stupid and unnecessary arrests. Arrests of boys throwing a rubber ball in the street, and for dancing on a building platform, and of men for "talking in a loud and boisterous manner," and for drinking beer out of a can, and for disputing with a woman in a hallway plainly fall in the class of stupid and unnecessary arrests. It would be interesting to know how large a proportion of the arrests made by the police are for such trivial causes as these, how many persons arraigned before the magistrates have to be discharged because they have committed no offences and owe their arrest merely to police stupidity. The Mayor's experiences in the night court suggest that there must be an enormous number.

The needless annoyance of citizens in subjecting them to the indignity of groundless arrest is reason enough for the Mayor's indignation. But, moreover, to secure efficiency in the force it is requisite that the officers should not waste their time in haling prisoners to court unnecessarily. To make an arrest, convey the prisoner to the station house, then to the court and wait for his arraignment and discharge take the patrolman off his beat for two or three hours. When that three hours is a sheer waste of time that might be prevented by the exercise of ordinary common sense it is to the interest of those charged with the administration of the department to instil a little sense into the force.

Perhaps police commissioners have not sufficiently informed themselves of what goes on in the magistrates' courts. To understand what sort of work patrolmen are doing the department should know exactly what sort of cases they present against those whom they arraign. It should have the means to inform itself when officers make stupid and needless arrests, and it should discipline them when it seems necessary to do so to stop the practice. Now that the Mayor has called attention to what happened at the night court some adequate system may be adopted to keep the department fully informed as to the sort of arrests patrolmen make and enable it to hold its men responsible for stupidity.

ALIEN PROCESSES OF JUSTICE.

The announcement that Mexico will henceforth modify her prison system in some respects so as to conform with that of this and other countries is gratifying as an indication of progress toward uniformity of practice in the administration of justice in all civilized lands. Each nation is of course entitled to its individuality in this and other matters, and that individuality is to be respected by the world; and the fact is to be recognized that there are several distinct systems of law and jurisprudence which differ radically one from another. Yet with the increase of intimacy among the nations and with the development of a coherent and efficient code of international law it should be practicable, and it certainly would be desirable, to establish in some respects a considerable degree of uniformity in juridical proceedings.

The present Mexican case is precisely in point. We are told that the custom of secluding prisoners from intercourse or communication with friends or counsel is to be abandoned, at least in the case of foreigners, and that hereafter alien prisoners are to be permitted to communicate with friends, and particularly with the official representatives of their own governments, unless in some exceptional case in which such intercourse would defeat the ends of justice. That reform, we believe, will promote the accurate administration of justice and will notably abate the suspicion and resentment which have hitherto been provoked by the old *incommunicado* system. With the utmost faith and credit which this country might give to the juridical acts of its neighbor, it could scarcely be expected to regard with entire complacence and confidence the performance of those acts behind closed and barred doors.

Every country has a right to its own laws and to its own methods of enforcing them, within the limits of common humanity. But so has every country a right to assurance of just treatment of its citizens when they come under the jurisdiction of a foreign court, and that assurance is not to be had without the privilege of watching the proceedings and of hearing the prisoner's side of the case as well as his accuser's side. In taking this step Mexico is placing herself in line with the best practice of the world, and is thus doing herself credit and confirming her status in the confidence and respect of her neighbors.

It is the height of ingratitude for the Payne tariff law to make such an excellent showing just after Senator Cummins had said it wouldn't.

The student who undertook to show his contempt for his alma mater by lighting his cigar with his diploma should have kept it. He may need it some day to prove that he once had sense enough to get one.

Up to the present time the army manœuvres at Pine Plains have been handicapped by no such prolonged spell of cold and rain as was experienced in New England last year during the conflict between the Reds and the Blues. Variability of weather conditions is a part of the fortune of war, whether real or assumed.

The death of one of the brothers Kinet, Belgian aviators, follows within three weeks that of another. Does this class of sport require and develop a spirit of recklessness which nothing can suppress?

Scandal in connection with Indian legislation recalls the fact that the great place made vacant by the death of Orville Hitchcock Platt, Senator from Connecticut, has never been filled.

Bernard N. Baker, president of the forthcoming conservation congress, is coming to New York to consult with Mr. Roosevelt. Good! We had observed that Mr. Baker greatly needed another injection of the Roosevelt brand of hard common sense.

One reason why Minnesota is pushing to the front in population faster than any of the other upper Mississippi states is that it has three cities, each an important distributing point and a centre of trade and industry. St. Paul gained 51,679 inhabitants between 1900 and 1910. The percentage of increase was 31, against a percentage of only 22.4 between 1890 and 1900. Minneapolis will probably do as well. The Twin Cities have now about 450,000 inhabitants and are the largest centres of population west of Chicago, St. Louis alone excepted.

Probably Pennsylvania regrets that the ex-President did not make his trip through that state at least ten months before the census was taken.

At the opening of the current year it is said that the American Bell Telephone Company had 5,142,692 instruments in use. A correspondent of "The London Times" asserts that at that time in twenty European countries combined not more than one-half as many (2,583,000) were in service. England's quota is said to have been 602,209. In many instances foreign telephones, like the telegraphs, are managed by the postal authorities, and more than one European government has deemed it worth while to investigate the methods which are employed in the United States. Major W. A. J. O'Meara, engineer in chief of the British Postoffice, who crossed the Atlantic for the purpose, has made an elaborate report on his observations. He has much to say about the simplicity of the administrative methods of the Bell company, the wonderful technical advances which it has promoted and the inherent superiority of the telephone over the telegraph for long distance communication in the saving of time. To these advantages is unquestionably due in a large measure the wonderful expansion of the telephone business in this country. Perhaps, also, something may be attributed to the lively appreciation of their privileges by Americans.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fact that New York is for the time being the greatest cotton port of the world is attracting a lot of attention. But the cotton here has all been bought by men who are in need of it, and it is here under circumstances which call for its prompt handling and shipment. At one shipping point 110,000 bales are awaiting stowage room. But New York does not depend on cotton to make it the greatest port of the hemisphere. The present flurry in cotton is, in fact, merely a side issue, something out of the ordinary routine.

A poetic nature and a faith in future clover crops are alike shown by a Michigan man, who has leased a lot of land for school purposes for a period of ninety-nine years, the only rental being one clover blossom a year, which is to be picked on the lot and given to himself or his heirs.—Youth's Companion.

Buttermilk is having a boom in Chicago, having, according to report, displaced even ice cream soda and mint juleps. The new fad has the indorsement of physicians, and "buttermilk from our own churn" is a common placard at drug store soda fountains. A tablet has been devised which makes buttermilk by placing it in unskimmed milk, for use by families; but that cannot take the place of churning, as it does not eliminate the butter fats, the absence of which is held to be the secret of buttermilk's beneficial effects.

With regard to a Bristol man who was fined for kissing a domestic servant who lived next door to him, it was pleaded in defence that he had seen thirty-two years' service in India, had had two sunstrokes and had injured his head by falling sixty feet over a precipice. Another yard and he would have been positively offensive to the attractive domestic.—London Globe.

There are other ways of getting out of jail besides writing poetry. A "lifer" in the Minnesota penitentiary has just been released on parole on account of his horticultural achievements. He produced a lemon weighing forty ounces in the garden of the prison, according to a St. Paul dispatch, and has some more ripening which will weigh about three pounds each. Fancy Luther Burbank finding a rival in a Minnesota penitentiary who finds that it pays to hand out large sized lemons!

Kansas City needs more shooting galleries. A woman, shooting at a burglar, put a bullet in the knee of a policeman who was chasing the burglar. The policeman, trying to return the fire of the unknown person, who, he thought was trying to assist the burglar, shot an undertaker in the jaw. The burglar got away, and after awhile the frightened population crawled out of their hiding places.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Chicago is trying to eliminate the "hello" in telephone conversation by having the operators at private switchboards give the name of the concern the first thing in answering a call. An improvement in the service has already been noted and much of the wrangling over "Who is this?" has been done away with. It seems a simple matter, but the telephone people say it is not easy to bring the establishment of connections down to a businesslike and time saving basis.

Said a former native of Mich.,
"How I'd dearly love to fich,
In the old home brook
And have mother cook
My catch and serve in a dich."
—Chicago News.

As if infantile paralysis were not strong enough, "The Springfield Union" sends out the horrendous warning that "anterior poliomyelitis" is a nation-wide disease, and says there are five hundred cases in New York City, with one hundred in Washington and several in other places, even Springfield having ninety cases.

Dissatisfied Lodger—And I know something about apartments, Mrs. Pincher. You don't suppose I've lived in them twenty years for nothing, do you?
Mrs. Pincher—I'd shouldn't be at all surprised.—The Tatler.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WORLD'S FAIR ASPIRATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the Mayor's world's fair committee is deliberating whether to recommend or disapprove a world's fair in New York in 1913 New Orleans is hustling to secure the Panama exposition in 1915. A "World's Panama Exposition Company," headed by the Governor of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans, is actively at work distributing maps and printed matter issued by the New Orleans Progressive Union.

A little of this spirit would be helpful in the New York committee if it is to be productive of any results.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, Aug. 5, 1910.

HAS PLAN TO UTILIZE SEWAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For over forty years the writer has studied the subject of the utilization of town sewage, which has been a matter of great public interest on several occasions. Several causes are tending to diminish the supply of fertilizers. The horse is being supplanted by the automobile. The supply of guano is greatly diminished, so that to persons having the future welfare of the country at heart the prospect is becoming alarming.

In the use of sewage as a fertilizer the great advantage would be the retention of the ammonia and other elements required in the growth of farm truck. In country towns and villages in England the tenants have an ash pit, and sewage is mixed with ashes, making an excellent fertilizer. Now, why should the ashes in this country be considered waste material and either dumped into the rivers or used in filling in vacant lots, when by mixing them with the sewage a valuable fertilizer can be formed?

Why not convey the sewage by conduits or pipes to the neighboring country? Tanks or reservoirs several acres square, with concrete block floors, laid in cement about five feet deep, should be constructed, with iron gutters surrounding them. The sewage could flow into the gutters and over the edge and mix with the ashes, which could fill the tank to a depth of about two feet. After the ashes have become thoroughly saturated the contents of the tank could be carted away while another one is being filled. By this means all the fertilizing properties of the sewage would be retained and the ashes would make the soil lighter and easier to till.

WILLIAM TWEEDDALE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1910.

HE IS FOR BENNET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I sincerely trust that the leaders of the Republican party will nominate William S. Bennet for Governor.

Mr. Bennet is beloved by the people at large for his sterling qualities. He is honest and fearless for the right. As a Congressman he has a spotless record; he is in touch with the laboring classes, he is a friend of the persecuted Jew, and the churches of the Empire State will stand by him as they have stood by Charles E. Hughes.

I have known William S. Bennet for over ten years as a clean, honorable gentleman and one who will reflect credit on the great State of New York. J. J. MUNRO.

Brooklyn, Aug. 3, 1910.

LEE STATUE MATTER RECURRENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The conclusion of the government "that there is no provision of law by which the statue of General Robert E. Lee in Confederate uniform can be removed from Statuary Hall in the Capitol," does not close the question. Congress can make a "provision of law."

Why has the military uniform of General Lee been preferred to a citizen's garb, unless it is to reassert the heresy for which he fought? Why has not Virginia preferred any one of its great national sons—Henry, Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, Scott, Thomas?

The presence, in the very eye and at the very altar of the government, of a military statue of the leader of secession is a national stultification before the world, a reversal of history, unconstitutional, illegal, immoral and disloyal in spirit. In the language of the brave Senator Heyburn, "Take it away!" It calls up only a dreadful past and speaks future discord. So will say the national encampment of the G. A. R., unless it shall be "queered" beforehand by timid officeholders and truckling politicians.

WILLIAM HEMSTREET,
Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 18th Mo., U. S. Vols.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1910.

TEMPTATION TOO STRONG.

During the last five years more than $28,000,000 has been embezzled from banks and trust companies in the United States. In the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., the number of banker convicts exceeds every other class of prisoners except burglars and mail robbers.—Hartford Times.

WILL TEXAS ADMIT THIS CLAIM?

Texas is marketing her new cotton crop, Alabama is now busily picking cotton, and in about four weeks we will be pretty apt to hear of North Carolina's first bale. The season in North Carolina is rather later than usual, but North Carolina, many will be surprised to know, holds the record of the greatest average yield an acre, not even excepting Texas.—Wilmington Star.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Attention of people who think the old Yankee names are dying out is called to a news item stating that Joseph Sklodzuze has been committed to a Camden jail by Justice Cenekowski on a charge of theft from Maxim Tchork. The old strain is in Jersey yet.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HOW ABOUT NEW YORK?

Providence, having about one-half the population of Rhode Island, will have one-quarter of the representatives in the Legislature. They have such quaint ways of figuring in New England.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan jr., arrived in the city yesterday from East Island, and are sailing for Europe to-day on the Baltic.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton have left the city for their country place at Ipswich, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris will sail for Europe on Wednesday on board the Mauretania, to remain abroad about four weeks.

Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker has left Lenox for the Green Mountains.

Lady Granard arrived yesterday on board the Mauretania with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and her grandmother, Mrs. Maturin Livingston. They proceeded, on board Colonel John Jacob Astor's yacht, the Noma, to Newport, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, who was on the dock to receive them. The Earl of Granard is detained in Europe for the present by his duties as Master of the Horse to the King and as special ambassador to a number of the European courts to announce the accession to the throne of George V.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Frances Scoville, daughter of Courteney Sceville, of Kansas City, Mo., to John Clinton Gray, jr., son of Judge John Clinton Gray. Miss Scoville is a sister of Mrs. Louis S. Treadwell, of Albany, with whom she makes her home. Mr. Gray is a graduate of Harvard, class 1897, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, the University and other New York clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Polk are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their place at Lawrence, Long Island.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly left town yesterday in their automobile for Newport. They were at the St. Regis while in town.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, jr., are at Magnolia, Mass., for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Magee Ellsworth are at the Profile House, Bretton Woods, N. H.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney will return from Europe at the end of the month and go to Bretton Woods for a few weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre have gone to Saratoga, where they have a cottage at the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff have arrived at Narragansett Pier in their automobile. They are on their way to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer sailed for Europe on Thursday, to remain abroad for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets have returned to their country place at New Marlborough, Mass., from their motor trip through the White Mountains. They were married in this city last April. Mrs. Willets was Miss Gladys A. Bloodgood.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Cornelia Barnes, Miss Kate Cary, George W. Folsom and L. H. Peters are the bench committee of the Lenox dog show. Robert Sedgwick, jr., of New York, will be one of the judges and Henry Hollister Pease, the president of the club, will offer a cup.

Mrs. Ernest Warrin entertained at bridge this afternoon in her Stockbridge villa. The prize winners were Mrs. James R. Walker, Miss Virginia Field, Miss Amy Hamilton and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs.

Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow and Elmer Winslow started to-day for Brookline from the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Caroline Morgan will leave for Bar Harbor to-morrow.

Mrs. George H. Morgan, who has been at the seashore, is expected to arrive at Ventfort Hall early next week.

Mrs. M. S. Belzhoover, who has been at the Curtis Hotel for a month, has returned to New York.

A masquerade ball was given at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, to-night, for the benefit of a local fresh air fund. One hundred costumed dancers unmasked at 10 o'clock. Miss Vera Butler, Miss Marie Smith, Mrs. Charles H. Wright and Mrs. Charles W. Power arranged the affair.

Franklin Murphy, the Misses Murphy, of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McMillan Welch and Mrs. Dykeman, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Ida Hughes Hopper, of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Griffin at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

A. Edward Ellis, of Concord, Mass., is a guest of Miss Humstone at the Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wintringham, W. F. Wintringham, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Kennedy, Miss Margaret Kennedy and Mrs. Edward G. Ives, of New York, are at the Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Weller and Miss Emily Weller are at the Wendell, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Brown gave a dinner to-night at their villa for Miss Elizabeth Sutton, of South Africa, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robb De Peyster Tytus.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 5.—There were more dinners in the Newport colony this evening than for some time. Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Willard Brown, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Henry Clews are included on the list of hosts.

Many of the dinner guests were attracted later by Countess Thanara de Swirsky, of Russia, who appeared in a ballet sketch of "Tanagra," at the Casino theatre. The entertainment was given under the patronage of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. John J. Mason, Miss Flora Wilson, Elliott Gregory and Prince Troubskoy, of Russia, who is at present in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, who have arranged a dinner for the evening of August 17, and who planned to take their guests later to the tennis players' ball, on Thursday night, broke all records for arranging a quick entertainment. On two hours' notice they arranged and gave a large dinner, followed by dancing at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and their daughter, Countess of Granard, of England, with Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, who have just returned from abroad, arrived this evening. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Phipps. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and their guests will remain for the rest of the season.

Registered at the Casino to-day were George Brooke, jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. L. J. Magill, and Miss Julia Berwind, of Philadelphia, a guest of Edward J. Berwind; H. A. Curtis, Lydig Hoyt, Samuel J. Wagstaff, Alexander Morten, Miss Josephine Crosby, a guest of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman; Carl Lumholtz, of New York, and Duncan Elliot, U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have started on an automobile trip to New Hampshire.

Lydig Hoyt, of New York, is the guest of A. Gordon Norrie.

Lawrence L. Gillespie has returned from New York for the week end.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Harry Payne Whitney, Henry Walters, Colonel Astor and Commodore Arthur Curtiss James will take out large parties on their yachts for the Astor and King cup races.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe have returned from a visit in New York.

George R. Preston has returned to New York after a visit with Charles F. Hoffman.

J. H. Mahony and William B. Bristow have returned from New York.

Forbes Morgan, of New York, and W. A. Richardson, of Boston, are the guests of Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden have returned from Philadelphia.

William H. Sands arrived to-night from New York.

Mrs. Eugene Hale, jr., and Roderick Terry, jr., are guests of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Dudley G. Gautier is guest of Lispenard Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks.

William Storrs Wells, J. E. A. Clark and Willard Brown returned from New York this evening.

CLOSE OF PEACE CONGRESS

Sessions at Stockholm End—America's Action Applauded.

Stockholm, Aug. 5.—The International Peace Congress, which has been in session since August 1, closed to-day. The delegates were enthusiastic over the success of the deliberations. Among the six hundred persons who attended the sessions were a score of American representatives, and for the first time in the history of peace congresses the Russian societies were represented.

The action of the American Congress authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study the question of limitation of armaments was applauded repeatedly when references were made to it in the speeches, and a resolution was carried by acclamation urging all governments to follow the American lead.

Resolutions urging the application of the principles of justice and right to the Finns, the Russian Jews, the Armenians and the Cretans were adopted.

The congress also passed a resolution to request the United States to convoke a diplomatic conference with the object of proclaiming the inviolability of private property at sea. The next congress will meet in Rome in 1911.

FRIENDSHIP OF REPUBLICS

Cordial Speeches Made at Dinner at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5.—The dinner given last night in honor of the delegates by the American delegation to the Pan-American congress was marked by warm expressions of the friendship of the American republics. Henry White, former Ambassador to Italy and France, the chief American delegate; Dr. Victorine de la Plaza, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Peruvian delegate, Señor Eulogio Larrabure y Unanue; Senator Gastoa da Cunha, the Brazilian delegate; Señor Salado, the Mexican representative; Señor Cruchaga, the Chilian envoy; Señor Guiraldez, the Mayor of Buenos Ayres, and Charles H. Sherrill, the American Minister, were the leading speakers.

In his address Mr. Sherrill recalled the phrase of Señor Saenz Pena, President-elect of Argentina, "America stands for humanity"; saying that these words meant that Pan-Americanism implied no weakening of the ties of friendship which bind America and Europe. The phrase, he added, contained no criticism of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Sherrill closed with a reference to Pan-Americanism as the ideal toward which the nations of the Western Hemisphere were struggling.

NORWAY'S MINISTER HERE.

Christiania, Aug. 5.—H. H. Bryn, counsellor of the Norwegian Legation at Paris, was to-day appointed Minister from Norway at Washington. He succeeds Ove Gude, who died suddenly at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on July 1, 1910.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The State Department has not been formally advised of the appointment of Mr. Bryn as Minister of Norway to the United States. Huntington Wilson, acting secretary, said to-day, however, that the name of Mr. Bryn had been presented informally to the department a few days ago.

EFFORT TO AID LIBERIA

Minister Goes to Paris to Arrange Loan to the Republic.

London, Aug. 5.—The Liberian Minister, J. Crommelin, has gone to Paris to try to ar