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New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—England's latest battleship, the Orion, was launched at Portsmouth; her gun power will be greater than that of any other vessel yet launched, and she will carry torpedoes of a new type. ═══ European powers welcome the change of the Montenegrin principality to a monarchy; Servia dislikes the move, but fears to make a protest. ═══ Many Americans, including the Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, attended the memorial service at St. Paul's for Florence Nightingale, who was buried with simple ceremonies in Hampshire. ═══ Dr. H. H. Crippen, wanted in London to answer for the murder of his wife, and Miss Leneve, who fled with him to Canada, sailed from Quebec for England in the custody of Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard. ═══ French museums will probably refuse to send exhibits to expositions unless fireproof buildings can be obtained. ═══ Lieutenant Vivaldi, of the Italian army, was killed when an aeroplane he was operating fell a distance of one thousand feet, near Rome. ═══ A fire at Buenos Ayres destroyed a great department at a loss of several million piastres. ═══ Emperor William and members of the imperial family arrived at Posen for the house warming of the new palace, built there at a cost of $1,338,000.

DOMESTIC.—The Congressional committee investigating Indian land affairs issued a statement at Sulphur, Okla., that there was no warrant for the use of the names of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Charles Curtis in connection with any improper relation with Indian contracts. ═══ Governor and Mrs. Hughes left Albany for a two weeks' vacation in the Adirondacks. ═══ It was reported in New Orleans that steamship companies there had received cable messages from Bluefields, saying that the revolution had ended and the Madriz and Estrada factions had agreed upon terms of peace; this report was denied by the agents of both sides in Washington. ═══ Ex-Assemblyman Hart said at Utica that the vote of the Republican State Committee which chose Mr. Sherman for temporary chairman of the convention was "cooked up." ═══ John Hays Hammond, in a speech before the Cuyahoga County League of Republican Clubs, praised the Taft administration and referred to the President as "the country's most sagacious Executive." ═══ It was announced at St. Albans, Vt., that the engineers of the Central Vermont Railway would receive an increase of wages averaging 20 per cent.

CITY.—Stocks were dull at small price changes. ═══ Clifford B. Harmon flew across the Sound in his aeroplane, leaving the aviation grounds in Garden City and landing in Greenwich, Conn. ═══ The surgeons discontinued tests of the blood of Mayor Gaynor, considering him to be "practically out of danger." ═══ Payment was made on all the checks of the Broad street curb market firm whose office was besieged on Friday by brokers demanding settlements. ═══ The government took the necessary step against the American Sugar Refining Company to protect itself against the statute of limitations in the matter of the alleged frauds regarding drawbacks. ═══ The independent cloak manufacturers offered to join in the plan to shut the factories as a result of the strike. ═══ Fire among cotton bales in the hold delayed the sailing of the Cunard liner Carmania. ═══ The pressure of high speed driving of automobiles, a doctor said, etched lines of trouble in a person's face.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 64.

THE POLITICAL REFEREE SYSTEM.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, who aided Representative John M. Morehead in his successful fight to oust the old officeholders and office-seekers' ring in that state, said in Washington the other day that one of the chief objects of that fight was to abolish the referee system in North Carolina politics. That system was the outgrowth of peculiar conditions in certain Southern states. In Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana the Republican organization had dwindled to a skeleton. It was controlled chiefly by men who sought to capitalize the federal patronage for their own benefit and whose political activities were aroused only when national conventions were at hand and delegates to those gatherings were to be elected. Scandals arose in the distribution of patronage, and inefficiency in office was encouraged by the recognition of the leaders in the nominal organizations in those states. President Roosevelt tried to improve conditions by disregarding the importunities of the party leaders and depending for recommendations on referees—men of good character not necessarily engaged in politics.

Where an active, responsible party organization cannot be maintained the referee system produces good results. But in Southern states where the party is properly organized and growing in numbers it is out of place. North Carolina is such a state. It cast 114,887 votes for Taft electors in 1908—45 per cent of the total vote—and three of the ten Congress districts were carried by Republican candidates. It is manifestly unfair to class North Carolina with other Southern states in which the Republican vote is only from 5 to 15 per cent of the total vote and where the organizations exist chiefly for the purpose of electing delegates to national conventions. In an address made at Greensboro in 1906 Mr. Taft urged the reorganization of the party in North Carolina on a non-office-seeking and office-brokerage basis, and the time now seems ripe for the conversion which he had in view. The recent state convention put the organization into the hands of new leaders, with broader views and an intention to make it subserve public rather than private interests. If that intention is realized the party will no longer need the assistance and guidance of receivers appointed to distribute federal appointments. Doubtless the referee system can be retained with advantage in the Gulf States, in which Republicanism is still dormant. But it is an anachronism in the rest of the South, which is becoming liberalized in politics and offers each year a better field for the development of a self-sustaining and responsible Republican organization.

WHY HE SHOULD RETIRE.

We are asked by a correspondent whose letter we publish in another column to state what Speaker Cannon has done to make it advisable for other Republican Representatives in Congress, formerly his supporters, "to repudiate him"—to the extent of announcing that, if elected, they will not vote for his renomination in the Republican caucus. The Tribune, commenting last Friday on Representative Longworth's interview, said that his attitude was logical and that his protest against Mr. Cannon's efforts to force an irrelevant issue upon the voters was fully justified. We gladly give the reasons for that opinion.

We think that the revolt in the House of Representatives against the system of one-man rule in force there has the approval of a large majority of the voters of both parties. Neither party principle nor party regularity was involved in the issue raised, which was whether the Speaker should continue to appoint the Committee on Rules and serve as its chairman or whether the House itself should choose the committee, the Speaker being made ineligible for membership. That was a mere detail of parliamentary administration in the House. The Tribune has for some years past believed that the powers of the Speaker were excessive and were being used to discourage freedom of thought and action in the lower branch of Congress and to destroy its sense of responsibility to the voters. The Speaker, nominally the agent of the House, had in reality been converted into its master, and had become accustomed to thinking and acting in its behalf. Once elected, his authority was so unlimited as to give him absolute control of legislation. We considered that an unwholesome situation, and long before insurgency, as it is now known, was heard of in Washington we urged an amendment of the rules which, by making the committees elective instead of appointive, would restore a larger measure of responsible self-government.

Mr. Cannon and his supporters preferred to retain the old system, because it kept the control of the lower branch of Congress in the hands of the Speaker and a few of his lieutenants. When the demand for a freer system became strong enough to upset the autocratic order, Mr. Cannon attacked the Republicans who favored the change as traitors to the party. He confused loyalty to him and to the existing system with loyalty to the principles of Republicanism and to home sentiment, which had become weary of the Cannon autocracy and its fruits in the way of political leadership.

When the campaign for a new House opened and Representatives began to seek renomination, Mr. Cannon went on the stump in Kansas and elsewhere and assailed Republican supporters of the new order as traitors and Democrats, and asked for their defeat on the ground that they had restricted his powers as Speaker. Logically his assault put upon the candidates whose nomination he favored and on Representatives who had stood by him in the rules fight last March the burden of seeming to commit themselves to the Speaker's vindication in the next House and to a revival of the old regime. Few of his former supporters are so blind as not to realize that such a revival is both impracticable and undesirable. The House has shown a remarkable advance in legislative efficiency since the rules were amended and the country is thoroughly satisfied with the change and opposed to a relapse to old conditions. Many former supporters of Mr. Cannon have been defeated for renomination because of their association with what is popularly known as "Cannonism." Others who have won renominations feel that they would greatly weaken themselves if they should be forced into the attitude of asking their constituencies to re-elect them for the purpose of restoring the Speaker's autocracy. We think that Mr. Cannon ought to see that such an issue should be kept out of the Congressional campaign. His availability as a candidate for Speaker terminated when the system of which he was the representative was overthrown. The propriety of his withdrawal as a candidate for the speakership is obvious, since his continuance in the field unnecessarily encourages factionalism and injures the chances of Representatives whose friendship for him is now subjecting them to serious embarrassment.

MADNESS.

The particularly vicious slaughter by automobile on Pelham Parkway the other night had been preceded by innumerable similar incidents, though probably none more flagrant and revolting in cynical criminality, and has already been followed by several more occurrences of a tragic nature. Two men killed and three badly injured was the record of a single automobile smash-up on Friday night in the outskirts of this city, the result of law-breaking speed, while yesterday several men were seriously hurt and narrowly escaped death in their efforts to break the speed record on a motor racetrack. Other accidents to automobiles, all induced by reckless speeding, dot the day's news. Also the list of aeroplane tragedies lengthens daily, these largely being the result of attempts to break records or "do stunts" in midair.

There may be those who regard these things as the regrettable but inevitable price of invention and progress. They are not. They are the penalty of madness. Of the hundreds of lives which are yearly sacrificed in automobile speeding not 1 per cent can be placed in the former category. The perpetrators or victims of the tragedies have contributed nothing to science or to mechanics or to progress in the use of self-propelled vehicles. They are not "improving the breed" of automobiles, but are simply abusing and discrediting a most interesting and serviceable device. We may not say that in the case of aeronauts, at least not so generally, for among these some of the most useful experimenters and inventors have come to grief. But in many if not most cases accidents have occurred not in the scientific experimentation which is still the supreme need of the new art of aviation, but in mere popular exhibitions of a more or less daredevil kind.

We repeat that these things are manifestations of a species of madness which seems to be increasingly prevalent throughout the world, and perhaps a little more in this country than elsewhere. There is a craze for speed, not for the profitable results thereof, but merely for its own sake. The man who is most intent on getting to his destination a fraction of a second quicker than any one else has ever done it is the man who will waste most time when he gets there. There is also a craze for instantly using every device which comes out, before it is perfected or even sufficiently tried to assure its safety, no matter whether it be an automobile or a patent medicine, an airship or a surgical operation. It is an unhappy and disastrous aberration of the human mind which seems to be contagious and to be confined by no limits of place, age or condition.

THE HESSIAN INCIDENT.

The impending visit to this country of a descendant of that Landgrave of Hesse who hired troops to George III for use against America in the Revolution recalls an incident which has long been ancient history and which may in this remote perspective be viewed without a trace of the not unnatural nor unjustifiable passion which it formerly and for a long time provoked.

It is of interest—purely academic and historic—to recall that the first application for hired troops was made not to Hesse but to Russia. As early as August, 1775, long before even Americans considered themselves anything more than protesting but still loyal subjects of King George, a request was made of Russia for the hiring of twenty thousand troops for service here, and it is not impossible, if indeed improbable, that, had it not been for the influence of Frederick the Great upon Catherine's inordinately vain minister, Panin, the request would have been granted. The second application was made to Holland, and although at the court there was for a moment some talk of granting it by sending hither the Scottish Brigade, the States General, because of the instinctive love of liberty and the consequent incipient sympathy with America which were there cherished, promptly and emphatically vetoed it. The third quest for troops was then made among the petty princelings of Germany, where traces of the demoralization of the Thirty Years' War still lingered and where mercenary soldiering was a common trade; and this time, in Hesse, it was successful.

If any reflective person were to doubt that the world is growing better in matters pertaining to the government of states and to the keeping of peace and the waging of war, his doubts should surely be promptly and finally dispelled by contrasting the ways and means of less than a century and a half ago and those of the present time. The negotiations which were then commonplace among the foremost nations, and the motives by which they were controlled and the acts which they purposed and, indeed, actually committed, would be impossible in our day; or if they were realized they would be regarded with general reprobation. In that view the Hessian incident of our Revolution may be profitably remembered as a point from which to measure the commendable and grateful progress of mankind.

DETROIT'S PROGRESS.

Detroit's gain in population since 1900 is the largest yet reported for any of the cities of its rank. The increase was 180,062, bringing the total up from 285,704 to 465,766. The percentage of gain was 63. In the preceding decade the percentage was only 38.7. The remarkable advance made by Detroit will carry it ahead of several rivals slightly outranking it in 1900. It stood thirteenth in the rating ten years ago. It will now pass New Orleans, Cincinnati and San Francisco and may overtake Buffalo.

The figures for Cincinnati have already been made public. Its population in 1910 is 364,463. New Orleans had 287,104 in 1900 and probably has about 350,000 now. San Francisco had 342,902 in 1900 and probably has now about 425,000. Buffalo, which had 352,387 in 1900, will have to gain 113,000 to keep even with Detroit. It gained 93,000 between 1890 and 1900 and ought to have gained about 125,000 in the last decade. But apparently it is not pushing ahead as fast as either of its lake neighbors and rivals, Cleveland and Detroit. Milwaukee, which was only 389 behind the latter in 1900, has now been hopelessly distanced. Its population increased in the ten years to 373,857, leaving it 91,909 behind. Urban growth seems to have been unusually irregular since 1900, and many changes in the ranking of the large cities are indicated by the totals so far announced.

A TEXAS CONVICT FARM.

What to do with the convict in order that he may be employed yet not interfere with the activities of workmen on the outside is still an unsettled problem. The labor unions are offended when the state enters into competition with them through its prisoners, overlooking the ridiculousness of the assumption that so small a proportion of the working population of the country as may be found in penal institutions could, under the most favorable conditions, manufacture a sufficient quantity of goods to make much difference to them. In many institutions, however, no effort is made to keep the prisoners employed on any form of labor much more competitive than breaking stone, a trade which up to the present has not become highly organized.

The State of Minnesota has solved the problem to the satisfaction of the farmers, at least, by keeping many of the convicts engaged in the manufacture of binding twine, with the result that that particular commodity is unquestionably lower in price in Minnesota. Just in what manner peace has been made by the state authorities with the labor unions is not divulged, but the probabilities are that agriculture is so overwhelmingly predominant in the state as to make the good will of the farmers more to be desired than that of any other class. Binding twine, too, is a product that is by the farmers believed to be especially subject to the will of the trusts, and this may have its influence in making the state's policy in the matter possible.

In the South the tendency toward the abolition of convict leases makes necessary the discovery of some other method of employment for the inmates of the institutions, both for economic reasons and because the refinement of cruelty incident to unemployed confinement is a relic of barbarism. A new bill signed by the Governor of Texas provides for the abolition of the leasing of state convicts to contractors and for their employment on farms owned by the state. As a result some thirty thousand acres of land will be added to the twenty-six thousand now owned by the state, and as the contracts of the two thousand convicts expire the men will be set to work at agriculture. It is hardly probable that the farmers will file such a protest as would probably result if the men were employed in some labor the workers in which were largely unionized, and it would be difficult to imagine any occupation more likely to prove beneficial to the men themselves. If Texas finds a happy solution of the convict labor problem it will have set a valuable example.

THE ENGLISH STAGE AND EMIGRATION.

A writer in a London dramatic paper discusses the causes of the dwindling support of travelling theatrical companies in the English provinces. First among them he places what he calls "suburban gardenitis"; in other words, the ever growing movement toward the country of the middle classes, which furnish the bulk of theatrical audiences the world over. These dwellers in the suburbs of the English provincial towns cannot be induced to budge from home in the evening, he avers, unless the attraction offered them be far above the average. In these towns themselves, he goes on, the local music hall furnishes all the entertainment the population appears to require. Moreover, cities like Liverpool and Manchester have their own theatres of rank and standing and will welcome only the greatest of metropolitan stars.

But far above all these causes of the dwindling support of English travelling companies this writer places emigration. He casts a longing glance toward this country, but suggests Canada as a profitable field for English managers. "Our audiences have moved thither," he exclaims; "let us follow them before the New York managers go out to find them."

It is a long way from London to Winnipeg, and this writer is not altogether correctly informed regarding American theatrical affairs or conditions in the Canadian field. But his suggestion that the effect of emigration is felt by English managers arrests attention. Opinion of Continental European managers on this subject would also be interesting.

As an instrument of destruction the automobile strenuously holds its own with the aeroplane. The tragedies of the last week suggest that it has entered into an ignoble competition with the later invention.

Why all this pother about the Kaiser's fifty-first palace? The Czar owns more than a thousand of them.

Wisconsin is the latest state in which the use of public drinking cups on railway trains has been prohibited. Their abolition by the railroads, which takes effect next month, is based on a rule of the State Board of Health. After a little time, no doubt, their patrons will become accustomed to the new practice, as has been the case in other states, and will provide their own cups when travelling—a highly sanitary practice, law or no law.

Speaking of Senator Joseph W. Bailey and his acclamation as candidate for the Presidency in the recent Democratic State Convention in Texas, "The Houston Post" says:

> The people have beheld him a Colossus in the Senate. His primacy in that august forum is not questioned by any competent authority. He is the most impressive figure of virile statesmanship in our national legislature, and the jealous scrutiny of his public acts by men who revile fails to reveal the slightest weakness in his armor.

The "competent authorities" who for twenty years have been studying Senator Bailey at close range in Washington will now have to revise their verdicts or hide their diminished heads.

Soon the "peril" about which they talk at intervals in England will take the form of an invasion of an army in airships, so often is the Channel being crossed.

Canada has not taken a census this year, but her Census Bureau reckons that her population last March was 7,489,781. On that basis it remains, as it has consistently been for the last century, considerably less than that of the single state of New York. Still, it is increasing more rapidly than for long before, the growth in the last nine years having been more than 2,118,000, against only a little more than 538,000 in the ten years preceding and 508,000 in the ten years before those. The greatest increase, relatively, in the history of the country was from 1851 to 1861, when the population rose from 1,842,000 to 3,090,000. That was the time of the rush for gold and the development of British Columbia into an organized colony, as these last nine years have been marked by the development of the wheat fields of the Northwest into great agricultural states.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Baltimore American" celebrated yesterday the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of its birth, and as a souvenir published a facsimile of the first issue of the four-page "Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," from which it sprang. An interesting feature of the little sheet, dated August 20, 1773, is an advertisement by George Washington offering for sale and lease twenty thousand acres of land in Virginia.

"Who was Barabbas, dad?"
"An umpire."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A man with a decidedly foreign air, who was accompanied by an elderly and a young woman, evidently his wife and daughter, was seen by an employe trying several doors of a large apartment store yesterday afternoon. The watchman approached the group and explained that the store was closed for the day. "Yes, I see," said the man, "and so are several others where we wanted to do some shopping. What's the matter—is this a holiday?" He was told that nearly all stores close their doors on Saturday afternoon in the hot season. This answer seemed to surprise the man, who said: "And they say the Americans are grasping and business crazy. This does not look like it, and some of our storekeepers in Europe might follow the example."

First Oklahoman—Howdy?
Second Oklahoman—Fine. What's doin'.?
First Oklahoman—Nothin' spashul. Whah you goin'?
Second Oklahoman—Jes' aroun' th' corner to rob an Injun. Join me?
First Oklahoman—Shuah!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Carlsbad letter calls attention to a remarkable concert which took place at the Spa on August 6, 1812, a programme of which is still preserved in the city archives at that place. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire which had laid waste Baden, and took place at the Saechsischer Saal. The only performers were Beethoven and Polledro, who played their own compositions. There were two pianoforte and two violin solos and several numbers in which both took part, says the writer. The account of the entertainment also mentions the fact that one of the interested listeners was a "tall elderly man, wearing a great blue coat, who sat perfectly erect throughout the performance, never looking anywhere but at the stage. This was Goethe." The amount realized for the fund was about $200. The letter ends with: "Beethoven at the piano for charity, and box receipts $200—98 years ago."

"A word to the wise is sufficient," quoted the Wise Guy. "I suppose that is why a lawyer will talk to the jury for half a day," added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A QUESTION ABOUT MR. CANNON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you please state in an editorial what the Hon. Joe G. Cannon has done that renders it advisable, aside from selfish reasons, for his associate members of Congress to repudiate him?

As I understand the situation Mr. Cannon has executed rigidly and reasonably impartially the rules adopted by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, but an unreasoning prejudice has grown up against him, chiefly brought about by newspapers, culminating in a demand made by Mr. Nicholas Longworth that he shall retire, and The New-York Tribune apparently sympathizes with this unjust sentiment and action.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is an old line Republican. He has always and under all conditions and circumstances been a square fighter, and no man will accuse him of having turned his party friends down for personal political gain. He was a Republican of the stanchest type when Mr. Nicholas Longworth was wearing swaddling clothes, and it grieves me to see a sound Republican like Cannon turned down to promote such interests as the Longworth type represents, and I do not believe the indorsement by The New-York Tribune of such action will tend to harmony in the party. AN OLD LINE REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 19, 1910.

APPROVES LONGWORTH'S STAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Every well-wisher of the Republican party, and every one who desires to see it succeed and in the ascendant in the next Congress, must be greatly pleased at the position of Mr. Longworth. Mr. Cannon has done great service to his party and to his country during the many years he has served in Congress. He has been honored by his fellow members to an extent almost beyond that of any of his predecessors.

He must know, perhaps better than any one else, how serious and widespread the opposition is to his candidacy for the speakership of the next Congress. He now has made his candidacy the principal issue in every Congress district throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Many a good man will go down to defeat simply because he will hesitate to frankly state his convictions and position, as has Mr. Longworth. In justice to these good men who have been so loyal and true to him in the past, he should not require this sacrifice.

Let Mr. Cannon say, as he has, that he desires to return to Congress if his constituents desire it, but that, in view of the manifest opposition, the position of danger in which it places many of his friends and the fear of a possible Democratic Congress, he fully realizing all this, and also in the knowledge that he has arrived at the age when a fight is not to his liking, now states fully and explicitly that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for Speaker of the next House. A statement like this can be made, and the political atmosphere would be cleared of the clouds that now overcast it. And it would give every member of Congress who is now seeking renomination and election a good chance of success. And more, it would place the grand old man back in the hearts and affections of the whole people.

CHARLES S. STOCKTON.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1910.

A PROPOSAL FOR GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Allow me to say that it behooves the Republican party to cut loose speedily from the group of men who control its state committee, and to go forward on the line of the party's high traditions. It is useless to waste time bandying words with these people in the vain hope of effecting a compromise, for they are incorrigibly attached to the machine system and are fighting for their political lives.

Moreover, those who stand for a direct primary law and the elimination of boss politics ought not to be doing homage to the sworn enemies of this proposed reform, but, fully assured that their position is right and just, they should assert those principles plainly, manfully and independently and let the consequences take care of themselves.

The men who assume to be in high authority in the Republican organization stand to-day discredited by the rank and file of the party, and would be repudiated by such voters were they to appeal to their suffrages, the power exercised by these politicians being gained and perpetuated by chicanery and mutual back scratching and not by the service of worthy leadership. Hence, their influence is not so deep nor wide as one might be led to believe from their loud and impertinent utterances.

What would be lost by ignoring them would be made up by votes gained from other sources outside the Republican fold, provided a high class candidate of the progressive type should be chosen for the office of Governor, one who could be depended upon to maintain the dignity, administrative ability and purity which it knows under Governor Hughes.

Of the names which have been proposed as Republican candidates for Governor I would suggest that of the Hon. Seth Low as the most eligible. Experienced, able, distinguished, he would, if nominated, draw largely from the independent vote, and if elected would adorn the high office of Governor of the State of New York.

CHARLES A. INGRAHAM.

Cambridge, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1910.

A PLEA AGAINST JUGGERNAUT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Nothing is more humiliating to our American pride than the haughty self-sufficiency with which this arrogant newcomer the automobile dashes over all our highways and through and about our cities and villages, endangering and often recklessly destroying human life! What, if possible, is yet more strange, is the quiet—we may even say almost cowardly—acquiescence of the people, young and old, great and small, to this almost unmitigated scourge! The legal limit of speed for the auto—twenty miles an hour—is more often than otherwise exceeded, and even more than forty miles is no uncommon speed.

Strangely enough, many even of our "wise ones" insist that "nothing can be done" to check or regulate this great evil. But something can be done. Let our legislators pass a law that the wheels of every auto, before it goes into service, shall be so geared as to make dangerous or unsafe speed impossible. Let them provide, also, competent and reliable commissioners, who shall see that that law is faithfully enforced and complied with and due penalties affixed to its violation, and the present frightful state of things would soon become "non est."

If such a law should be declared unconstitutional, "we, the people," could soon fix that by so amending the constitution as to guarantee to every law-abiding citizen the privilege of walking the streets in safety from marauders, whether pickpockets, fiends or automobiles.

C. A. S. TEMPLE.

Lebanon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1910.

AND NEW YORK'S HORSE CARS.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Professor Heilprecht says that streetcars were in use in the year 500 B. C. That's nothing. Some of the cars used on the Rochester and Sodus Bay line are of even greater antiquity.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Summer is on the wane from a social point of view, and the season at Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton and other seaside resorts is now within a measurable distance of its close, while at Saratoga the racing will be over in a few days. According to many, it is the swan song of racing at Saratoga, and it is perhaps just on this account that the crowd of well known persons at the springs has been larger this August than for many a year. Soon the racing set of New York society will take its flight from Saratoga, and its place will be taken by the political element, now already flocking thither for the political convention.

Bar Harbor will be en fête this week in connection with its annual horse show, which opens on Tuesday and lasts until Friday. It is always made the occasion of much hospitality, and the most important entertainments of the season are usually set for horse show week, when the various country houses, villas and summer homes are filled with guests and the bay is crowded with yachts. Bar Harbor is the paradise, indeed, of the horse, which reigns there supreme; for it is the only summer resort of any importance which persists in barring automobiles of any shape or form. With the horse show over many will begin to leave for the mountains, and especially for the Berkshires, among them the Austrian Ambassador and the Baroness von Hengelmüller and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who will spend September at Lenox.

Newport, too, will be very gay, the principal feature of the week being the tableaus vivans on Tuesday night in the theatre of the Newport Casino for the benefit of the Italian Children's Home in Broome street, New York. The living pictures have been to a great extent arranged by Prince Troubetskoy and by Henry Clews, jr., and among those taking part therein will be Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who will impersonate Queen Marie Antoinette; Mrs. Robert Goelet, who is to appear as the Queen of Sheba, and her sister, Mrs. Craig Biddle, who is to figure as Helen of Troy. Mrs. Leonard Thomas is to pose as Emma, Lady Hamilton, from the painting by Romney, Mrs. Kenneth Castleman will be seen as Charlotte Corday and Mrs. Payne Whitney will be a gypsy queen. Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs will impersonate Beatrice d'Este, and others who will pose are Mrs. Reginald G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Miss Mildred Sherman and Miss Rose Grosvenor.

Bishop William C. Doane will officiate at the wedding on Saturday next of his granddaughter, Miss Terry Gardiner, to Roy Pier at the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Terry Gardiner, at Northeast Harbor, Me.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Frances Gordon Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, of No. 14 West 37th street, to Allen Gouverneur Wellman, an assistant on the staff of District Attorney Whitman, a graduate of the Harvard class of '05 and a son of Francis L. Wellman.

Another engagement announced yesterday, from Boston, was that of Miss Katherine Warren to John Eliot Thayer, jr., who is still at Harvard, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Eliot Thayer. His father is the twin brother of Bayard Thayer, and one of his cousins, Miss Cornelia Thayer, is the wife of Count Moltke, the Danish Minister at Washington. Miss Warren is a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Dennis Warren, of Boston, and is, through her, a granddaughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Still another engagement made known yesterday was that of Charles Wagstaff Bateson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Bateson, of West 48th street, and a graduate of Columbia, class of '02, to Miss Charlotte Briscoe, of Virginia.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Lady Dorothy Walpole, Sir Alfred Cripps, K. C., who was Attorney General of Edward VII when Prince of Wales, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, with their family, are due to arrive here this week from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne on landing will go to their place at Bernardsville, N. J., for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor are still abroad and are booked to sail for New York at the end of September. Their villa at Newport is being occupied during their absence by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens and Alfred Mitchell Innes, counsellor of the British Embassy in America, have arrived from Europe.

J. Pierpont Morgan is still at Bar Harbor on board his steam yacht Corsair. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, will arrive there at the end of the week to inspect the property which he has purchased for them at Great Head, about six miles distant from Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness are at Block Island on board their houseboat Pioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have left here for Bar Harbor to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

Duncan Cryder is spending the week end at the Meadow Club, Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who are now at Aix-les-Bains, are booked to sail for New York on Saturday next.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Greer have returned to town from a visit of several weeks to Europe.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt is touring in Montana and visiting the Glacier Park with Henry Fairfield Osborn and his daughter, Miss Osborn.

J. Don Cameron, who was Secretary of War under the Presidency of General Grant and for twenty years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has arrived in town and is staying for a few days at the Holland House.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston Satterthwaite have been touring through New England in their automobile, and are now at the new Profile House in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee and Miss Evelyn Witherbee have left here for Newport to stay with Lispenard Stewart for a few days before sailing for Europe.

The Spanish Minister to the United States, Señor Juan de Riano and Madame de Riano, are spending the month of August at the Balsams, at Dixville Notch, N. H.

Lawrence L. Gillespie, whose marriage to Miss Irene Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, is set for September 8, will give his bachelor dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday, August 31.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 20.—Duke Francis Joseph of Bavaria had another busy day in the summer colony here to-day. This morning he was present at the national tennis tournament; this afternoon he visited the Newport Golf Club, and to-night he was the guest of honor at a dinner and dance given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, his hostess, at her summer home, Ochre Court.

Mrs. Goelet's affair was one of the most brilliant that has taken place here this season. The dinner, at which there were fifty or more guests, was served on the terrace by moon and candle light, while the villa and grounds were elaborately decorated with electric lights. A large number of guests came in for the dancing and cotillon, which was led by Lord Rocksavage, of England.

Other dinner parties were numerous this evening and all of the guests afterward went to Mrs. Goelet's dance. Included in the entertainers were Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, who had as their guest of honor the Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Henry Walters returned to-day from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Harry Oelrichs is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas.

Charles De Loosey Oelrichs has returned from a New York visit.

Lloyd Warren, of New York, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. William Starr Miller.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw arrived on Saturday to make an inspection of her estate here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Berger, of New York, are making a short stay here.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Richard B. Leake, jr., and Mrs. Richard B. Leake, of Albany, guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz; Alexander Keogh, visiting A. Gordon Norrie; Robert D. Wrenn and Kenneth P. Budd, of New York, guests of J. Gordon Douglass; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Peters, Ellis Postlethwaite, of New York, who is visiting F. C. Havemeyer; Clinton Gray, a guest of his sister, Mrs. Reynolds Hitt; Miss Burrough, Lydig Hoyt, Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Delano, of New York, guests of Mrs. Edward T. Potter; John H. Perkins, J. H. Masson, Charles Havemeyer Jackson and R. M. Parker, of New York, who are being entertained by H. O. Havemeyer, jr.; Frederick Winthrop, of Hamilton, Mass., a guest of R. L. Agassiz; P. Douglass, Philip Wadsworth, of Boston, a guest of Amor Hollingsworth; W. Graham Bowdoin of Baltimore, who is visiting Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Breese, of Southampton, Long Island.

The first 1911 rental was announced today. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have again leased Edward J. Berwind's cottage in Bellevue Court.

Colonel John Jacob Astor with a party of guests sailed to-day on the steam yacht Noma for a cruise to Bar Harbor.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Aug. 20.—Miss Clementina Furniss has arrived in New York on the Adriatic, and will reach Edgecomb on Monday.

Henry T. Stetson, of New York, has registered at the Red Lion Inn.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Henderson and the Misses Henderson are motoring in the Berkshires.

George A. Heyl, Miss Heyl and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jackson are at the Curtis Hotel.

Horace W. Robbins, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott P. Robbins, of Pelham Manor, and Mr. and Mrs. George Cook and John Cook, of New York, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colt, Miss Carmen, E. M. Martinez, Miss May Weatherbee, Charles Crane and Thomas Plunkett are making a motor run into Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, of Boston, are motoring in the Berkshires.

Miss Constance Folsom has gone to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Waldbridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Haydock, jr., of New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Gerstley and Miss Ruth Gerstley, of Philadelphia; F. A. Moore and William B. Jennings, of Larchmont, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hopkins and Mrs. W. G. Berlin, arrived at the Curtis Hotel this morning on the way to Waterbury, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, motoring with Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Borswaine, of Mount Kisco, are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wells and M. C. Hewitt, of New York, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Miss Harriet K. Welles returned to the Curtis Hotel to-day from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom gave a picnic at Lake Mahkeenac to-day, the occasion being Mr. Folsom's birthday and also the anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, the son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Folsom. To-night Mrs. Churchill Satterlee and Mr. and Mrs. Folsom gave a dinner at Sunnybank.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster entertained at luncheon at Bellefontaine to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons attended the entertainment at Interlaken last night given by the fresh air children at St. Helen's Home, which Mr. Parsons maintains as a memorial to a daughter.

Mrs. Charles McBurney has returned to Stockbridge from Islesboro, Me. Dr. McBurney is deep sea fishing off Buzzard's Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom.

Paul Tuckerman has arrived in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield have returned from Nantucket.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop arrived to-night to visit Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mr. Winthrop's mother.

CALLED BY MAINE UNIVERSITY

Presidency Offered to Dr. Robert J. Aley, of Indianapolis.

Portland, Me., Aug. 20.—The presidency of the University of Maine was offered to Dr. Robert J. Aley, of Indianapolis, State Superintendent of Instruction, by vote of the trustees at a special meeting in this city to-day. The resignation of President George Emery Fellows, tendered last June, goes into effect on September 1.

Dr. Robert Judson Aley is an authority on geometry, algebra and mathematics in general. He was born in Coal City, Ind., in 1863, and was educated at Valparaiso College and Indiana University. From 1888 to 1891 he was professor of mathematics at Indiana University. He was on the faculty of Leland Stanford Junior University from 1894 to 1895 and has been editor-in-chief of an educational publication. He is the author of a number of books.

GOVERNOR OFF ON VACATION

With Mrs. Hughes, He Goes to the Adirondacks for Two Weeks.

Albany, Aug. 20.—Governor and Mrs. Hughes left here to-day for the Tahawus Club, at Newcomb, Essex County, in the Adirondacks, where they will spend a vacation of two weeks. Major Crossett, the Governor's military secretary, accompanied them as far as North Creek, the end of the railroad line. Newcomb is a three hours' journey by automobile from North Creek.

BISHOP OF LONDON AT MONTREAL

Halifax, Aug. 20.—A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who will address the Anglican Church Congress in Halifax early in September, has arrived at Montreal on the steamer Empress of Britain.

Another passenger on the Empress of Britain was Monsignor Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, who will attend the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal next month.