Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:15—8:15—Strongheart.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:15—The Lily.
BIJOU—2:15—8:30—Welcome to Our City.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Up and Down Broadway.
CITY THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—Smith.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—8:20—Love Among the Lions.
GLOBE—8:15—The Echo.
HACKETT—8:15—Mother.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—Our Miss Gibbs.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Brass Bottle.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Madame X.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:15—8:15—Diplomacy.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:15—Miss Patsy.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Arcadians.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Bobby Burnit.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—A Matinee Idol.

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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 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.—It was announced at The Hague that as no appeal had been made from the award in the Newfoundland fisheries case it had become irrevocable. ==== Viscount Arasuke Sone, Privy Councillor and former Resident General in Corea, died in Tokio. ==== R. O. Marsh was relieved of his duties as secretary of the American Legation at Panama, according to an announcement from Washington; Charles Campbell, third secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, will succeed Mr. Marsh. Cardinal Gibbons announced that the next meeting of the Eucharistic congress on this continent would be held at New Orleans, probably in 1914. ==== Eight deaths from cholera were reported from Marienburg, Prussia, and one was reported from Barletta, Italy. ==== Herr Dolbrueck, Minister of the Interior, addressed a public meeting at Würtemberg, on the proposal to admit American frozen meat to Germany, saying there were important sanitary objections to the proposition. ==== The Estrada provisional government will be recognized at once by the United States, according to an announcement from the State Department in Washington. ==== By the will of Professor Goldwin Smith, probated at Toronto, $689,000 is bequeathed unconditionally to Cornell; the value of his estate is indicated as $832,859.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft entertained a party of Masons at Beverly, Mass. ==== Late election returns from Maine showed that the Democrats had carried both branches of the Legislature; practically complete returns for Governor gave Plaisted a plurality of 8,732. ==== Six Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee met in Chicago and issued a statement denouncing the recent action of the Democratic members of the committee in issuing a report to the newspapers, as wholly lawless. ==== Seven of the ten Chicago meat packers indicted by the federal grand jury appeared in court and gave $30,000 bail each. ==== Mrs. Louisa Klein, of Chicago, arrested in Philadelphia with $10,000 worth of jewels in her possession, told the police that she has been making a regular practice of smuggling jewelry from abroad to sell in this country. ==== Lucius Tuttle retired as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, and the directors at Boston elected Charles S. Mellen as acting president.

CITY.—Stocks were strong on increased buying. ==== A fire on the Brooklyn Bridge, due to a short circuit, tied up the train service during the rush period and compelled one hundred and fifty thousand persons to walk across the structure. ==== The Mercantile National Bank appealed to District Attorney Whitman regarding money lost through alleged false credit statements. ==== Governor Hughes came down from Albany and voted at the primary election. ==== Alleging an attempt to evade duty and undervaluation, Secret Service agents seized many cases of English woollens. ==== Mr. Roosevelt's editorial labors in town were interrupted by many visitors, but he had no statement for the reporters. ==== "Sheriff Bob" Chanler conferred with his lawyer, and Mme. Cavalieri and the former Mrs. Chanler took steps to protect their claims on his estate. ==== Twenty-three persons were bitten by a dog which ran wild in the streets of Bath Beach.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 63.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

To the argument that a subway by reason of its cost is a dubious investment the annual report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company supplies its regular refutation. That company operates both the subway and the Manhattan elevated railroads. For the year ended June 30, 1910, its gross earnings increased $2,463,254, of which gain the subway contributed $1,741,505 and the elevated lines $721,749. Operating expenses increased only $265,699. The company paid a dividend of 9 per cent on its capital stock and put aside a surplus of $2,932,147. Its earnings for the year amounted to nearly 18 per cent on its stock. Moreover, despite the discomforts of subway travel the people prefer it to travel on the elevated roads. Passengers carried in the subway during the year increased 30,531,969, or 12.81 per cent. On the elevated lines the gain was only 17,576,084, or 6.36 per cent. Another advantage that the subway enjoys is a very low percentage of operating cost to gross earnings, only 34 per cent as compared with 41½ per cent on the elevated division. This low cost is due in part to the heavy traffic of the subway, but it is probably also due to the protection from the elements which the track and equipment under ground enjoy.

Nor is the story of last year an exception. Every year there has been the same advance. The subway has carried annually greater crowds and profits have steadily increased. Operating expenses have been notably low and their increase has not kept pace with the increase of gross earnings. The surplus has steadily grown. Nor is the end in sight. The 15 per cent on capital stock earned this year will be surpassed next year, and still more the following year. The carrying capacity of the subway is being increased. A few months ago the managers of the Interborough company estimated that 50 per cent would be added to it by the lengthening of platforms and the equipment of the cars with side doors. These changes will not add greatly to the amount of capital invested upon which interest or dividends will have to be earned. Nor will the addition of 50 per cent to the number of passengers carried increase proportionately the operating expenses, as the history of the subway up to the present time plainly indicates. Of course, what is true of one subway proves nothing regarding another that is only projected. Another line may not be so favorably situated with respect to traffic as the present one, or it may be constructed under less favorable conditions. But so far as it goes, the experience and the prospects of the present line are distinctly encouraging to capital considering investment in subways.

MAINE WENT.

Nobody will dispute the fact that Maine "went hell-bent" in an opposite direction from that in which the Republican party in that state was headed. It would have caused no great surprise if only the Democratic candidates for state offices had been elected. But very few Democrats in Maine expected to carry two of the four Congress districts and to capture the Legislature and a United States Senatorship. The decisiveness of the Democratic victory is obvious. Maine has turned temporarily to the Democratic party as an agency to accomplish results which it thought that the Republican party was derelict in not accomplishing.

So far as the state administration was concerned its overthrow this year was pretty clearly forecast in the elections of 1906 and 1908. In the former year the Republican plurality for Governor fell to 7,868 (it had been 26,800 in 1904), and in the latter year to 7,653, although for President Mr. Taft carried the state by a plurality of 31,584. Dissatisfaction with the prohibition amendment to the state constitution and with the methods used in enforcing the prohibition laws has been growing steadily. The Democratic candidates in 1906 and 1908 stood for a resubmission of the prohibition amendment. The Republican state administration opposed resubmission and also enacted a law taking the responsibility for enforcing prohibition out of the hands of the county authorities and intrusting it to a state commission. The Tribune said on September 16, 1908, commenting on the result of the Maine election of that year, that "the Republican party had been put on the defensive by declaring against resubmission." It pointed out that in Vermont, where a similar situation had existed, the Republican party had wisely yielded to a popular demand for a referendum on the issue of state-wide prohibition versus local option, and that the voters had substituted local option for prohibition. We added: "There seems to be no reason why a similar course should not be pursued in Maine, for there can be no harm in taking the judgment of the community on such questions at suitable intervals."

The Republican party in Maine preferred to "stand pat" on prohibition, denying the voters a chance to pass again on the question directly. They have now passed on it indirectly, not only electing an anti-prohibition Governor, but giving him a Legislature anti-prohibition in both branches. The extent of the reaction is shown in the capture of the Legislature, which has not been Democratic in both branches since before the war. But a revolution in the legislative branch was necessary to carry out the public will, and the voters accomplished that revolution. As ex-Governor Cobb tersely put it yesterday: "The people apparently wanted a change in laws and men and methods, and they made it."

Two Republican candidates for Congress were carried down in the defeat of the state organization, and the other two won by small pluralities. Governor Plaisted's plurality was about 8,500. The joint plurality of the Democratic candidates for Congress was 4,200. That difference suggests the greater pressure of local issues. National questions played a secondary part in the campaign, but it would be a mistake to say that they played no part. The loss of two seats in the House of Representatives is a warning to the Republican party that it must fight this year in many sections of the country against the drift of sentiment instead of with it. It cannot win by "standing pat." Its only chance lies in united action in support of a progressive policy. By New York Republicans especially the result in Maine should be taken as a notice to cut loose from the incubus of bossism, reaction and rule from the top and to go to the voters with a programme thoroughly in harmony with the increasing public demand for fuller popular rule and higher standards of government.

NICARAGUAN REHABILITATION.

General Estrada's plans for the rehabilitation of Nicaragua are now set forth with more detail and circumstance than they were at first, and consequently may be more confidently judged. They also create a decidedly more favorable impression. The bald proposal to defer the date of the Presidential election twice as far as was at first promised was disquieting. Now we are told that a constitutional convention is to be called within the next few weeks and that to it will be remitted the whole question of the time and manner of the election. That puts the matter in a very different light and commands for it an approval which the first suggestion could scarcely have gained. In thus promptly taking the nation into his confidence and submitting his title to the Presidency to it for approval or rejection General Estrada discreetly avoids even the appearance or the suspicion of a would-be dictatorship.

The proposals concerning relations with this country are of special interest. There are some serious accounts between the two countries which need to be settled at any early date. This can probably be done—it certainly ought to be done—through the ordinary processes of diplomacy. General Estrada's suggestion is that this country should send to Nicaragua a "high commissioner." It is not clear that a step of this sort in necessary—that an ordinary minister, such as we have hitherto accredited to that and similar countries, could not do all that needs to be done. But if for any reason it should be deemed desirable to send a special envoy under a special title, whether "high commissioner" or some other, it is to be hoped that it will be clear that he is invested with diplomatic functions and no others. We cannot believe that there is need of his exercising any administrative or executive authority or treating Nicaragua as in any sense a protectorate of the United States, or as anything other than an independent sovereign state.

The reorganization of Nicaragua's finances is necessary, and General Estrada's plan for it is probably workable and potentially efficient. There is need of much discretion in any "scaling down" of the country's indebtedness, for while it is highly undesirable to allow and to pay false and extortionate claims, it is lamentable to the point of disaster for any country to repudiate any just obligations. There is no suggestion that this country or an agent appointed from it should supervise the fiscal reforms, and we should hope that none would be made. This country is never unwilling to be of service to its neighbors, but it does not wish to become needlessly responsible for their affairs, and in the present case any such responsibility would surely be unnecessary. Nicaragua is not lacking in men of ability and integrity who can straighten out her accounts and set her house in order.

THE BEEF TRUST INDICTMENTS.

The importance of indictments like those just obtained against the Chicago packers, popularly identified as members of the Beef Trust, lies in their being an effort to punish the individuals who are alleged to be responsible for a combination in restraint of trade, rather than the corporation through which they operate, or, as the judge put it to the grand jury, not to "indict a mere alias," but the real offenders. The process of indicting and causing the dissolution of corporations has not produced the results expected of it. Generally the dissolved concern has merely changed its "alias." Forbidden as a pool, it became a trust. Proscribed as a trust, it became a holding company. The holding company device falling under the ban, lawyers are already casting about for some new "alias." The tendency toward combination may have been somewhat checked by various court decisions against individual combinations, but the process has been far from reversed.

The new tack which the government appears to be taking may be more successful if verdicts of guilty, followed by prison sentences against proved monopolists, can be obtained. Hitherto the belief has been generally held by prosecuting officers that while juries were ready to indict and find guilty an "alias" they would balk at finding the real offenders guilty. It has not yet been conclusively shown just what the attitude of the jury is toward the adage "Guilt is always personal." In selecting the Beef Trust for a test the government has chosen the most unpopular trust, whether deservedly so or not we do not pretend to say. Mr. James R. Garfield, who does not incline toward leniency with the corporations, after a long inquiry classed it with the good ones. A Chicago jury may or may not agree with him.

CLUBS FOR THUGS.

The free and indiscriminate use of clubs by the police has not been regarded with approval by the people of this city, and will not and should not be. Years ago it prevailed to a scandalous extent. In the direction or restraint of entirely orderly throngs of people, such as spectators at a parade or other public gathering, policemen used to strike with their clubs when simply pressing back with their hands would have been sufficient, if even that would have been needed. The disuse of clubs has been a marked and welcome reform of the enlightened administrations of recent years.

The club, even the formidable nightstick, has its indispensable uses, however, and it would be as unfortunate to ignore and abandon it as to exaggerate it into abuse. And we must confess that we have much sympathy with the policy, which is now announced, of not only permitting but of actually ordering such application of clubs as may be necessary for the restraint and the suppression of the criminal gangs which infest some parts of the city and which are a standing menace to life and property. The "car barn gang" is mentioned as typical. We are told that its members have assaulted and disabled more than a dozen policemen in the last three months, injuring four of them so badly that they had to be sent to the hospital. There have been many other such gangs in this city. There are several of them to-day.

It does not seem reasonable to expect policemen to deal with them without weapons. Bludgeons, slungshots, knives, pistols and the like cannot be fitly met with naked hands. Nor does it seem humane or just to require policemen to make martyrs of themselves by trying to deal with those ruffians without suitable tools. It is not a pleasant sight to see a man, even a professional rowdy and criminal, battered into unconsciousness with a club. But it is still less pleasant to see a policeman, the servant of the people and the guardian of law and order, pounded and kicked to a pulp by a gang of habitual lawbreakers, whose only hatred of him arises from his faithful performance of duty. We cannot be too strict in our requirements of integrity and efficiency in policemen, but we should be equally ready to give them the necessary means for performing their duty, and—as in all other dangerous trades—the means of self-defence and protection against the unavoidable perils of a dangerous occupation.

We have no desire to have even a single person, no matter how disorderly and criminal, clubbed. But still less do we desire to have honest and faithful policemen sacrificed, and least of all are we willing to have streets in this city infested, terrorized and largely controlled by gangs of professional criminals. We should rather see a dozen gang members' heads broken than one policeman's, and we should rather see every member of a gang clubbed into submission, if there was no other way of doing it, than to see a single block on a single street of this city unsafe for honest people to traverse, day or night.

RETURNING TOURISTS.

Travellers returned home are of three kinds—those who have nothing to tell, those who talk a great deal but say nothing really worth while, and those who are better, more entertaining and informing companions for their travels. A separate group should perhaps be made out of a subdivision of the second category, those, namely, who tell things that are not so. America has suffered for many years from the strabismus of this class of visitors, and still suffers from them occasionally; but so does Europe, and in increasing measure, be it added at once and in all justice.

The tourist with nothing to relate usually hides behind the highly proper sentiment that he is "glad to be home again," but that is no answer to the questions put to him. Or he will briefly dismiss the matter by declaring that he cannot describe it, and "you must see it for yourself." He who talks fluently but adds nothing to our store of knowledge mostly deals in non-essential generalities and superficialities concerning hotels and material comforts, and, if he be a she, the lack of "style" of foreign women. When pressed this class of tourists may draw some such comparisons as that the Black Forest looks very much like the Catskills and that the Dolomites are not "a patch" on the Yellowstone. The interesting traveller, finally, adds to our information and pleasure by sharing with us the riches of observation in his memory. Unfortunately it is not always he who writes our books of travel.

It may well be that in the coming Utopia as some picture it, when we shall all be employes of the state, and the state no doubt will bear the expense of our touring trips, examinations will be held to test our fitness for foreign travel. Nay, more, a government so watchful for our highest good will perhaps divide us into the three groups here roughly outlined, and send the first two out in charge of properly qualified guardians and tutors, while awarding to the third the privilege of roaming at will, unless, indeed, its members should be appointed to the thankless task and noble duty of shepherding the other two. It is hard work to fit some tourists for their tours.

The fisheries controversy is settled at last. Yesterday saw the expiration of the time allotted for the taking of appeals against the verdict of the tribunal at The Hague, and as no appeal was taken by either side the award now stands irrevocable. It was not to be expected that there would be any appeal, for the award was, on the whole, so reasonable and equitable as to be commended to the favor of both sides. Perhaps this circumstance is indicated by the comparative lack of comment upon it. We cannot recall another international dispute of comparable importance and duration the final disposition of which has been received with so much complacency. It would not do to attribute that circumstance to lack of interest or to apathy, and we must therefore assume it to be due to the general satisfaction with which the award is received. Dissatisfaction would be amply vocal. Satisfaction sometimes neglects to express even so much as pleasure and thanksgiving, but, all the same, those sentiments are deeply felt.

Panama has an opportunity to-day to reaffirm the conviction that she has passed the revolutionary stage and permanently entered the era of orderly and progressive constitutionalism.

In staying away from yesterday's meeting of the Ballinger investigation committee and preventing a quorum the minority again proves its settled purpose to play politics. The public is entitled to a determination of this question by the whole committee, and that the minority seems resolved to make impossible.

Democrats are likely to make "Remember Maine" the watchword of their campaign.

Germany used aerial scouts for the purpose of reconnoissance last week while her army manœuvres were in progress, and France is making similar tests this week. In one instance an observer was fooled into reporting bogus fortifications, but the mistake reflects not so much on the utility of the vehicle in which he did his spying as on his sharpness of observation. Since then a French aviator has been able to bring back to camp in half an hour information which could have been obtained by cavalry only by a march requiring a much longer time. One of the most interesting of recent experiments was made in England two or three days ago and was designed to disclose something as to the feasibility of driving off an aggressive airship. It will not do to fire directly at the pilot or engine of an airship except in actual warfare. At Whitland, therefore, an aerial target, a box kite, was towed by an aeroplane at an elevation of several thousand feet. While the result of firing from a howitzer at long range is said to have been indecisive, the plan is ingenious and deserves extensive trial. Perhaps the bomb dropper is not such a menace to the navies of the world as has been supposed.

Trouble is brewing in the county of Mr. William L. Ward. Thus is the king row "on the checkerboard" threatened in several spots.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The infirmity of a woman who arrived a few days ago on a train which made only a few stops between Buffalo and New York made her conspicuous on the journey and decidedly unpopular. She was quite deaf and was accompanied by a companion who knew the names of the points along the Hudson, and, pointing them out, made explanatory remarks which were audible all over the car. Presently she opened a book and began to read to the deaf woman in the same stentorian tones, to the evident annoyance of some of the other passengers. The reading had gone on for nearly an hour, when a man from the furthest point of the car approached, and, raising his cap, said: "Might I ask you to read the last chapter again, the man next to me is slightly deaf and didn't get it all." A pack of cards was produced and silent solitaire took up the time of the two women until the Grand Central terminus was reached.

THE MUSIC MASTER.

I've taught quite a lot of music pupils in my time;
Some played the deuce, some played—that's all—a few could play in time.
Some learned to say "Herr Wagner," but would keep me on the rack
By the horribleness of the way they said "Sebastian Bach!"

Now, one of these Americans was full of much surprises,
The way she practised faithfully on finger exercises.
I loved her for her faithful work—but what an awful shock
It was to hear her say the master's name like beer—"John Bach!"

One little boy was schön! He didn't call George Cohan "swell."
And I gave him deutsche Lieder, and he played them very well.
I really thought I'd found Pepito Arriola's match
Till he spoke about Der Meister—and he called him "Mr. Batch!"

They called him "Bach" to rhyme with "gash," and "Bach" to rhyme with "chalk";
They called him "Bach" to rhyme with "gosh," I never heard such talk!
I thought I'd find some pupils in America, but Ach, mein Gott!
How can a fellow play who can't pronounce it "Bach"?

—Toledo Blade.

Two young men, one a junior and the other a senior in the same college, had charge of a summer camp at which there were twenty-one boys. Among other things provided for entertainment and instruction was a "city government," and the rotation in office was so arranged that each boy could have his day of authority. For infraction of the law arrest, trial and punishment followed. "Our boys were not all goody-goodies," one of the camp masters said, "and when we got ready to come away the records showed that twenty of the boys had been arrested, some of them several times. The one exception, a fine, manly lad, was pestered and laughed at by his camp mates because of his goodness, and in sheer desperation broke a rule. We broke camp that evening, but the twenty-first boy was tried and sentenced to be 'sent home.' The finding was recorded and he was happy—he had joined the bad boys."

"And you are experienced in compounding prescriptions?" asks the druggist of the applicant.

"Sure!" is the jaunty response. "I can mix juleps, gin rickeys, sherry flips, plain and old fashioned toddies, twenty kinds of cocktails, all the bracers there are and"——

"Great Scott! Where did you learn pharmacy?"

"In Kansas, in a prohibition county."—Life.

A year or so ago New Yorkers were startled to learn from some vigilant food inspectors that children on the East Side had been consuming large quantities of paraffine disguised as chocolate candy. Philadelphia has gone that one better—or worse. The chemist for the State Food Department has found that much of the cheap brick ice cream sold in the Quaker City is "preserved" with liberal quantities of furniture glue.

Young Sport—I'd like to buy a poker outfit.

Old Dealer—Yes, sir. How many $20 gold pieces do you want?—Cleveland Leader.

In the campaign of 1894, when General William C. Oates, who died last Friday, defeated Reuben L. Kolb for Governor of Alabama, a man who now lives in New York and who tells the story was present at a meeting of planters where crops and politics were under discussion. One man in the party said: "I know we're going to have a crop this fall and there may be doubt about some of it, but I'll gamble on Oates." The politico-agricultural prophetic pun did good service for Oates till the day of election.

"And you really, truly mean it when you say I am worth my weight in gold?" asks the beauteous young creature who is listening to the adoring speech of the gallant bank cashier.

"Every cent of it," he declares earnestly; "but you will have to accept a clearing house certificate for all but twenty dollars of it."—Leslie's Weekly.

DIRECT PRIMARIES AND 'JUNTA'

Correspondent Quotes Authority in Support of the Withheld Legislation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is to be hoped that the fulminations proceeding from the leaders of the "old guard" to the effect that the movement for a direct primary law is of a Populistic nature, and that such an enactment would substitute "mob rule" for representative government, will fall on deaf ears, or, rather, upon discriminating ears. To decry the granting to each citizen of a full and free voice in the selecting of the men who shall be their agents in managing the affairs of government is to insult every self-respecting citizen and to display an inexcusable ignorance of the fact that advancing conditions of civilization have ever gone hand in hand with the expressed and untrammelled will of the people. Our own country owes its prosperity and political greatness to this mighty force of popular conviction.

The influence of popular sentiment and conviction upon public affairs has been probably never more eloquently and convincingly set forth than in an address by George Bancroft on "The People in Art, Government and Religion," given at Williams College in 1835. I transcribe a few passages:

"If reason is a universal faculty, universal decision is the nearest criterion of truth. The common mind winnows opinions; it is the sieve which separates error from certainty. . . .

"The best government rests on the people and not on the few, on persons and not on property, on the free development of public opinion and not on authority.

"The public happiness is the true object of legislation and can be secured only by the masses of mankind, themselves awakened to a knowledge and care of their own interests. . . . The world can advance only through the culture of the moral and intellectual powers of the people. To accomplish this end by means of the people themselves is the highest purpose of government."

The members of the Albany junta have neglected to place themselves by able and disinterested public service in the light of the people's approval, depending for their tenure of office for the most part upon political manipulation. For the advanced legislation which the state has profited by under the administration of Governor Hughes these men deserve no credit, for the enactments were passed under compulsion at the behest of the people and in the teeth of their determined opposition. Is it not humiliating to reflect that these politicians by sharp practice have secured control of the state committee and threaten to manage the state convention in their own private political interests?

CHARLES A. INGRAHAM.
Cambridge, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1910.

MAINE'S VOTE AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: All the papers which are so solicitous about the "dear consumer" through the efforts of the importers and the foreign trade societies are shouting "Look at Maine! See the protest there against the Payne tariff! The iniquitous tariff is doomed!"

They are quite right. Being a Maine man myself, I know what I am talking about. It is the tariff indeed. But—with a difference. They don't know anything down there about "insurgency," and all that, and care less. What is it to them? But they do care for their bread and butter.

The Payne tariff makes a vast difference to the wood cutters of Maine, who have always been stalwart Republicans, on the question of wood pulp and lumber, and yesterday we heard from them. We shall hear more from the West where they produce hides, barley, etc., which have been likewise cut out.

"It is our victory!" the free traders shout. In reality, it is their defeat. The Republicans should set this thing on what it stands—not be deluded by supposable issues which have nothing to do with the matter. GEORGE C. SINCLAIR.
Fairfield, Conn., Sept. 13, 1910.

JUST LIKE "TIM."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At breakfast this morning I remarked: "The Republicans have lost Maine." My wife, who had been looking at the pictures in The Tribune, said: "It served them right; they had no business to nominate such a looking man, with his hair parted in the middle. He don't look as if he was any more fit for office than Timothy L. Woodruff." C. W. R.
New York, Sept. 13, 1910.

HERE'S A DISAGREEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I sincerely doubt whether "Music Lover," who criticised the municipal concerts a short while ago in these columns, warrants the appellation he gave himself. Why does he name Nevin and Gottschalk as representing the "sanest and best of American composition in music"? Why does he neglect other Americans and call for works of Gottschalk, a third-rate composer (although an excellent pianist), whose works were so vapid that they are hardly ever heard to-day?

Wake up, "Music Lover," and take a peep into some of the scores of the moderns and perhaps you will become a little broad-minded musically. I have heard several works of first class American composers at these concerts.

HENRY S. GERSTLE.
New York, Sept. 12, 1910.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Nearly all those who own four-in-hands in the Berkshires will be out to-day for the annual coaching parade at Lenox, organized by Miss Kate Cary, which will meet in front of the Lenox Club this morning. The drive will be to Erskine Park, the estate of Mrs. George Westinghouse, thence back to Lenox via the Stockbridge road to Miss Cary's villa. Among those who will have coaches in line are Miss Cary, Miss Cornelia Barnes, Harris Fahnestock and Harley T. Procter.

From Tuxedo comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, to John Rutherfurd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, of this city. Miss Mortimer was a debutante of last winter, and a large dance was given for her by her parents at their villa at Tuxedo during the Christmas holidays. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Henry G. Chapman and a grandniece of Colonel William Jay. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre and her daughters, Miss M. Civlise and Miss Anna Alexandre, who came to town a week ago for the wedding of Miss Helen Lispenard Alexandre, another daughter of Mrs. Alexandre, to Bayard C. Hoppin, on Saturday, have returned to Spring Lawn, their villa at Lenox.

Captain and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow will leave town to-day for Westbury, Long Island.

Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk will return from the White Mountains on Saturday and go to Lawrence, Long Island, for the fall.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll has arrived in town from Newport for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Glover, who arrived in town a few days ago from their country place at Fairfield, Conn., have been staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston Delafield have returned to town from Westhampton Beach, Long Island. They will spend the winter as last year at No. 33 West 12th street.

Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn have gone to Bretton Woods for a short stay. On their return they will go to their country place at Garrison, N. Y., to spend the fall.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., has returned to Paris from Munich.

Mrs. C. Sidney Haight, who spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Lenox, will leave there on Monday to join Captain Haight, U. S. A., in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin are the guests of Mrs. Benjamin's aunt, Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck at Valley Head, Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn, who had been at the St. Regis for a few days, left town yesterday for Hot Springs, Va.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 13.—Mrs. J. A. Colton, of Paris, is a guest of Mrs. W. C. Miller at the Hotel Aspinwall. Miss A. E. Little is visiting Mrs. Henry S. Deshon at the same hotel.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day were Mr. and Mrs. James D. Layng, jr., Mrs. Benjamin B. Kirkland, Miss Jane Stewart Wilson, Miss Gerson, Miss Virginia Gerson, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Gardner, the Misses Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Carlisle, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Frost and the Misses Frost, of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Singer and Daniel Singer, of New York, are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Morrell, Arthur Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ashford, Miss Ashford, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holmes and N. J. Holmes, of New Rochelle, N. Y., are at the Hotel Wendell, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. William E. S. Griswold will drive Mrs. John Sloane's coach in the coaching parade to-morrow. Others who will drive are Giraud Foster, Miss Kate Cary, Harris Fahnestock, Harley T. Procter, Spencer O. Shotter, Frank K. Sturgis and Miss Cornelia Barnes.

Mrs. Naomi Rudd West, of New York, has bought a hundred acres of land in Tyringham from Robb De Peyster Tytus.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chandler, of New York, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Clementina Furniss has issued cards for a dinner Friday night at Edgecomb Villa.

Miss Goodman will entertain at luncheon Friday at Yokun.

Mrs. James A. Wright, Miss Grace Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Smith, Miss Gladys Hinckley, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Knotts, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Melville H. Hudson, the Misses Hudson and Mr. E. Thomas are at the Curtis Hotel.

Philip Curtis, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, has gone to New York.

Miss Kate Cary gave a dinner to-night at Butternut Cottage.

Mrs. William B. O. Field entertained at High Lawn House at luncheon to-day.

Miss Heloise Meyer gave a dinner of sixteen covers to-night at Overlee.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blake and Gerald Sturgis, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake, have gone to Boston.

Mrs. Edgar Hendricks, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, of Manchester, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield. Judge Henry Strong, of Chicago, who has been at the Maplewood, has gone to Buffalo.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 13.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever at Sandy Point Farm, his Portsmouth home, has so far improved that he is now able to take solid food, and his physician, Dr. H. L. Knapp, expects that his patient will be able to sit up within a short time.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who is also suffering from the same disease, is still quite ill, but her physicians are greatly encouraged over her condition.

Miss Edna Barger, daughter of Samuel F. Barger and a sister of Mrs. Barger Wallach, was reported to-day as suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia. Nathaniel Thayer is also reported as being ill at his summer home.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Miss Muriel Astor and brother, Vincent Astor, sailed for New York on the yacht Noma to-night.

Miss Annie Leary to-day began a series of afternoon at homes at her summer cottage, Park Gate. There was a large gathering of the summer residents, and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones assisted the hostess in pouring tea.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have returned from a short stay in New York, gave a large dinner party at Quattrefoil this evening.

Registered at the Casino to-day were James Arthur and R. G. Russell, of Scotland; E. L. Winthrop, jr., and Richard Peters, of New York, and J. D. Rodgers, of Washington.

Charles Carroll and H. L. Kingsland, of New York, have ended their visit with James J. Van Alen and returned to their homes.

Mrs. Peter Bruguière has closed her season and returned to New York.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard will not close their season this year until the middle of the coming month.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry have gone to New York for a short visit.

Miss Mary Appleton is visiting in New York.

Mrs. William T. Bull is to go to New York for the winter at the end of the present month. Dudley Place, Mrs. Bull's Newport home, will not be closed, as she intends to use it from time to time.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, Sept. 13.—Ideal autumn weather and the attractive social affairs arranged by the several committees, are bringing the colonists back this week, and Tuxedo promises to be very gay throughout the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander arrived to-day from abroad, opening their cottage for the autumn.

The announcement by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer of the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, to John Rutherfurd, of New York and Newport, created great interest to-day in the colony, where both the young people are favorites. Mr. Rutherfurd is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, of New York, and Miss Mortimer is a granddaughter of Colonel William Jay, of coaching fame, and sister of Miss Eleanor J. Mortimer. Richard Mortimer, jr., and Stanley G. Mortimer. As yet no date has been fixed for the wedding, but it will probably be one of the autumn affairs at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech will return from Bar Harbor this week to the Juilliard cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis will open their house for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Spencer, who were at Watch Hill, have returned, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tower arrived from Newport. Other arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Charles E. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet and Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and mother, Mrs. Francis O. French, who have been making a brief visit at Tuxedo, are enjoying an automobile tour through the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton have gone abroad for a few weeks in Switzerland, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas are at Northeast Harbor. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Borland arrived at the club to-day. Others who registered to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah M. Hayden, John Elliott, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Miss Marion Ashmore, Miss E. London and Perry Thompson.

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