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AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—The Lily.
BIJOU—2:15—8:20—Welcome to Our City.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CITY THEATRE—2—8:15—The Third Degree.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:50—The Little Damozel.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—Smith.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—Anti-Matrimony.
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HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Lillie's Nightmare.
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KNICKERBOCKER — 2:15 — 8:10 — Our Miss Gibbs.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—Decorating Clementine.
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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:15—8:15—Diplomacy.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 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.—George Chavez, a young Peruvian aviator, crossed the Alps in a monoplane, rising at Brieg, in Switzerland, to a height of 7,200 feet, and descending at Domo d'Ossola, in Italy; in attempting to land he broke both legs and sustained other injuries. ═══ It was announced in Lima that the Peruvian debt had quadrupled since 1907 and that there is a deficit annually. ═══ Dispatches from Bogota, Colombia, announce that there has been a rupture between Colombia and Venezuela. ═══ There were thirty deaths and fifty cases of cholera reported from Naples. ═══ The French government crop report, made public in Paris, indicates that France will have to import more than 82,000,000 bushels of wheat. ═══ The Pope, in a letter made public in Rome, expressed indignation at the recent utterances on the Catholic Church by Mayor Nathan of the Italian capital.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft spent an interesting day in Cincinnati, visiting educational institutions. ═══ William Barnes, jr., and Timothy L. Woodruff arrived at Saratoga Springs, where the Republican State Convention will be held next week. ═══ General Charles R. Brayton, the blind leader of the Rhode Island Republicans, and the Rhode Island member of the National Republican Committee, died at Providence. ═══ Delegates to the state convention favoring Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman were elected by the 3d Oneida Assembly District Republican convention. ═══ The Illinois Republican State Convention adopted a platform heartily indorsing President Taft and his administration; Speaker Cannon delivered an address in defence of the tariff. ═══ The Senatorial sub-committee inquiring into the Lorimer bribery charges announced at Chicago that it would begin examining witnesses on Monday.

CITY.—Stocks were dull at unimportant price changes. ═══ Progressive leaders and Mr. Roosevelt, their victory assured, planned preliminary convention details. ═══ Henry B. Seaman, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, resigned, complaining of interference; Acting Chairman McCarroll said his resignation was not voluntary, and announced that Mr. Seaman had been suspended. ═══ Democratic leaders predicted that Mayor Gaynor would be nominated for Governor at Rochester. ═══ Congressman Malby told the graft hunters of a $500 campaign contribution, and explained that it was not tainted money; then Yale, Allds, "Jimmie" Rogers and "Archie" Baxter explained dealings in "Trans" stock. ═══ Brooklyn detectives locked up an old man who "looked like Santa Claus" on a charge of burglary.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees at 1:50 p. m.; lowest, 56 at 6 a. m.

COURT OF APPEALS VACANCIES.

The Tribune has purposely refrained until now from expressing any opinion about the renomination of Judge Irving G. Vann, of the Court of Appeals, because it felt that the first suggestion of his renomination by both parties should come from a Democratic source. Such Democratic journals as "The Albany Argus," "The Brooklyn Eagle" and "The New York Times" having urged the Democratic State Convention to recognize the principle of retaining useful judges on the bench without regard to their party affiliations, The Tribune feels free to express the hope that the two parties will get together and nominate a single ticket for the two vacancies in the Court of Appeals, one of the candidates of both parties to be Judge Vann and the other some Democratic lawyer, if a suitable one is found on whom both conventions can unite. The naming of a Democrat by the Republican convention would carry the principle of non-partisanship in judicial nominations further than it has ever been carried before in state elections, for hitherto when either has chosen a member of the other party as its candidate for the Court of Appeals that candidate has been already upon the bench either by appointment or by election. But while no precedent requires the nomination of a Democrat this year, it would be an appropriate and desirable extension of the practice of filling the bench of the highest court in the state with the least possible regard to partisanship.

Judge Vann richly deserves the benefit of that practice which has in the past led Democratic conventions to nominate Republican judges and Republican conventions to nominate Democratic judges, and which has kept on the bench the Democratic judges Chief Judge Cullen and Judge Willard Bartlett and brought about the re-election of the Republican judges William E. Werner and the late Edward T. Bartlett. He is a jurist of ripe experience and rare ability. Though approaching the age of retirement under the Constitution, he is in robust health and in the full possession of his powers, and he is capable of giving to the public in the years that remain before he reaches seventy the best service of his long judicial career. The argument that an exception to the practice of both parties of renominating judges of the Court of Appeals should be made in the case of Judge Vann because, if re-elected, he will not be able to serve out a full term is only the excuse of spoilsmen who wish to treat the office held by Judge Vann as the spoils of politics.

MYOPIA.

The attitude of the Democratic newspapers in this city in giving moral aid and comfort to the "old guard" in the fight for the control of the Republican State Convention by persistently maligning Colonel Roosevelt is naturally perplexing to the broader minded Democratic newspapers in other cities, which cannot understand why because of disagreements on other points credit should be denied to Colonel Roosevelt for the great public service which he is doing here in trying to overthrow bossism and restore the control of party machinery to the voters. Democratic newspapers like "The World," "The Times" and "The Evening Post" have long denounced the corrupt combination existing between the bosses and corporations seeking legislative favors. But when the first really promising opportunity in a generation has been offered to crush the boss system and to put the voters on top in politics they devote most of their energy not to overthrowing the enemy but to attacking the leadership under which the fight for honesty and freedom in politics is being made.

So perverse a view does not appeal to outside Democratic newspapers like "The Philadelphia Record" and "The Baltimore Sun," which, though differing from Colonel Roosevelt on many issues, do not blind themselves to the fact that in making his present fight against the New York "old guard" he has put all good citizens in his debt. We published yesterday this extract from the editorial columns of "The Philadelphia Record":

> In fighting this crowd [the "old guard"] Mr. Roosevelt is rendering a public service, and he has the heartiest sympathy of every man in the country who is on the side of honest and efficient government for the people and against the management of politics for the replenishment of campaign funds and the enrichment of individuals. The indications of the primaries are that Mr. Roosevelt will succeed, and if the convention shall elect him temporary chairman he will sound a keynote that will drive the beasts of prey back into the jungle. Mr. Roosevelt's first political experience was in fighting the bosses and the machine. To his credit be it said, he is as ready to fight the Republican gang as Tammany Hall. His success will be a triumph of good citizenship.

We append to-day a similarly candid and honorable judgment from "The Baltimore Sun," which says:

> But without regard to the dramatic and spectacular effects which he has cleverly and effectively introduced in the struggle, without regard to our admiration or dislike of the man and his methods, without reference to whether his motives are good or bad or his ultimate purposes high or low, the war which he is waging on the corrupt New York machine is one which appeals to the sympathies of all decent men everywhere. The fight which he is leading in New York is a fight for the supremacy of the people, for the overthrow of a corrupt combination of bosses, for the establishment of a clean, straightforward and honest system of public administration in place of the crooked reign of crooked men.

The real issue involved in the fight for the control of the Saratoga convention is more clearly appreciated by these outside newspapers than it is by their Democratic contemporaries here. The latter have been misled by personal animosities into seeming to prefer the success of the "old guard" to a victory for honesty and popular rights under Colonel Roosevelt's leadership. They will have only themselves to blame if they have shortsightedly debarred themselves from sharing the credit for a notable triumph for decency and righteousness now practically assured.

A UNIVERSAL BRITISH STRIKE.

The United Kingdom is now confronted with the menace of a universal strike, or at least with a strike as nearly universal as organized labor under socialist direction can make it. That is the prospect which inspires the disquiet and anxiety to which our London correspondent has referred. The shipyards strike, the chainmakers' strike, the disturbances in the cotton trade and on the railways are all troublesome. But what arouses most serious thought is the threat that to these will be added strikes in every trade and occupation in which labor unions exist. The fulfilment of that threat would paralyze the industry and trade of the kingdom and gravely affect that of the whole empire.

This threat is the most important outcome of the recent annual trade union congress at Sheffield. In former years British trade unionism was supposed to be and largely was antagonistic to socialism, and was regarded as an impregnable bulwark against the serious invasion of the kingdom by the latter. But now the socialists have captured the unions and at this year's congress they had nearly everything their own way. Accordingly Mr. Ben Tillett introduced a resolution looking to a national confederation of all trades, with the avowed object of being able to order a universal strike. Mr. Tillett pointed out that when a strike was ordered against one trade the employers of other trades stood by and aided that which was the victim of the strike. The only way to cope with that condition was, therefore, to order a general strike in all the trades at once. This was put to a vote, and was carried by a vote of 1,055,000 to 445,000. By a still larger majority another resolution, explicitly declaring for national amalgamation of all unions and then for concerted action by them in the form of a universal strike, whenever one of them had a dispute with employers, was adopted.

That was last week. This week there are open threats that the policy thus foreshadowed will be at once carried out. It is in vain that sober minded trade unionists protest that such a policy will react against its authors. "When we are so well organized," said one, "that we can paralyze the industries of this country, those who set out to do it will be the first to be paralyzed." The socialist leaders are determined to come to conclusions with the government which they hate. Whether they will succeed at this juncture is problematic, but if they do not they will certainly continue to agitate and to organize for precisely such a strike, to be ordered at the first opportune moment.

STILL UNEXPLAINED.

"The Hartford Times" tries to meet our recent statement that Judge Simeon E. Baldwin is asking support in Connecticut as an old line Democrat of the school of Tilden and Seymour, while standing on a platform whose declarations conflict at many points with old-fashioned Democracy, by saying that, although the old doctrine has been "recast," the substance of it is still there, and for that reason the New Haven platform has the judge's approval. What we cannot understand is how Judge Baldwin reconciles his speech of acceptance to the Democratic State Convention with the resolution favoring the ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution which the convention adopted. The nominee told the delegates that the present balance between the nation and the states ought to be jealously preserved. "It is our first business," he declares, "to keep "what we have got—got under the Con-"stitution of the United States." Yet the convention had already recommended granting Connecticut's consent to an enlargement of the nation's power to tax incomes, by removing the present restriction of apportionment among the states according to population. How does that consist with a state's keeping "what it has got" under the federal Constitution?

We notice that "The Richmond Times-Dispatch" enthusiastically commends Judge Baldwin's stand for the exact maintenance of the present balance between the states and the nation. It says that his doctrine is as sound for Virginia as it is for Connecticut. The Virginia Legislature at its last session showed that it stood shoulder to shoulder with Judge Baldwin. It rejected the income tax amendment, on the ground that that amendment extended federal rights at the expense of the rights of the states. But the Connecticut platform on which Judge Baldwin stands favors doing what the Virginia Legislature refused to do. "The Times-Dispatch" approves the views of the Connecticut candidate, but has no sympathy whatever with the views expressed in the Connecticut convention. In that it is entirely consistent and logical. How far will Judge Baldwin be able to get as an anti-ratification candidate making a pro-ratification canvass?

THE LAST OF HIS KIND.

General Charles R. Brayton, who died yesterday, enjoyed the questionable eminence of being the dean of the now decadent order of political bosses in the United States. He was seventy years old and had been blind for nearly a decade. But he never lost the grip on Rhode Island politics which he established nearly thirty years ago. He sought no public office after he lost the postmastership of Providence, in 1880, but gave his whole time to directing legislation at the state Capitol and to controlling Republican state conventions. Circumstances favored the rule of a power behind the throne, for Rhode Island until this year elected state officers with only ornamental functions. General Brayton didn't care much who was Governor, for the Governor had no veto and practically no appointive power and served for only one year. The Legislature was the governing body, and representation in it was so unequally apportioned that the general was enabled to return a majority in one or both houses with a minimum of personal effort. He set up an office at the Capitol, where he received daily reports from the legislators, and what he said was generally written into law.

In the larger states such a monopolization of political power was rarely accomplished, even when the boss system was in its finest flower. There was usually a coterie of bosses, with a chief in somewhat precarious control. In New York Thomas C. Platt lasted longer than the average state boss, but he suffered dethronement while still active in politics. Matthew S. Quay, in Pennsylvania, held on until his death, though his rule was often threatened. But these bosses were Senators and influential in national politics. General Brayton's participation in national politics was almost nil. His position resembled more that of John Kelly and Richard Croker in New York City politics, or of Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn. He was the silent manipulator and underground worker dictating from the outside what his creatures in office should do. We are happily getting beyond that parochial era in politics. The leader of to-day must now come out in the open and let the voters see what he stands for or lose his power. Rhode Island has taken some steps recently toward modernizing its political system and ending one-man rule. General Brayton died before their effect could be tested. He represented his class, therefore, to the end and practically to its end. The repetition of a career like his is now an impossibility in any state.

THE DIFFICULTY OF ECONOMY.

The city administration is finding out how difficult it is to keep down budgets. A resolution having been passed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its last meeting to the effect that the budget for 1911 should not exceed the budget of 1910, Controller Prendergast shows that there are mandatory increases in the city's expenditures for the coming year amounting to $7,000,000 and that the only way in view of these to keep the budget total down to the $163,130,270 37 of last year is to apply a horizontal cut of about 10 per cent to the allowances of thirty-four other departments and activities of the city. This cut of 10 per cent is in the figures of last year—that is to say, it is proposed that these departments shall receive about 10 per cent less next year than they spent in 1910. From the estimate already submitted of the amounts required for 1911, estimates made with more than usual care and under pressure to be economical, the cut must be much greater, probably nearly 20 per cent. The growth of those estimates and the $7,000,000 increase in mandatory expenditures, of which $3,000,000 is due to the cost of debt carrying, illustrate the difficulty of economy, at least as measured by budget totals.

Much sympathy will be felt with the Board of Estimate in its determination not to let the budget of an economical administration exceed the budget of an extravagant one. Its firmness is to be commended, though in view of the large mandatory increases it is probable that the public would tolerate some advance in the budget's total and regard it as inevitable. The suggestion of a horizontal cut of 10 per cent in all departments seems arbitrary. There are some of the city's activities that are steadily and necessarily growing, and to restrict unduly and arbitrarily the provision made for them might prove to be a dubious economy. Reduction in the appropriations for such departments as those of Health, Charities and Correction are examples of what we mean. Their consequences should be carefully considered before the knife is used.

NOTES ON BOY CULTURE.

Not since a resident of New Jersey discovered that boys ought to be segregated and kept in an adjacent—but not too adjacent—house, where they may create the necessary boyish disturbance unnoticed, has anything really enlightening in the matter of rearing that necessary but often uncomfortable and frequently dangerous animal been presented. And inasmuch as the boy crop, in spite of race suicide, dry weather, sunspots and measles, is likely to be a large one for some years to come, any light upon the subject of caring for it is welcome.

New York's supervisor of recreation, it is said, is about to make certain recommendations, among which will be that of providing a number of woodsheds on the playgrounds as part of the equipment. He believes this will prove to be of great value to the boys, as in these woodsheds will not be found that instrument of torture to growing youth known as the wood saw and the inevitable pile of knotty sticks waiting to be wrestled with, but instead tools which will enable the boy to do carpentry work and perform other creative tasks which are quite generally admitted to be pleasant to the growing boy if he can be convinced that they are not meant for work at all, but are really recreation. In this, as in everything else, much depends upon the manner of presentation.

The idea that the woodshed is a good thing for boys is not, however, original with the supervisor of recreation. If he will look into the records carefully he will discover that many a prosperous business man and useful citizen had experiences in the New England woodshed which gave him a new outlook upon life. It should be added that in most instances the young man's father was along when the lessons were learned. While admitting the value of the woodshed, as suggested by the supervisor, as a means to a desirable end, the man brought up under the old regime will be inclined to question whether without the time-honored methods and some non-convert to the doctrine of moral suasion to expound them the fullest possible benefits can be hoped for from the plan.

We hope it is true that the "old guard" dies but never surrenders. If so a very popular obituary will have to be prepared.

Another distinguished "alchemist" fails to transmute base metals into pure silver. One more result, doubtless, of the "Crime of 1873."

An example of the ineptitude of purely Russian legislation for Finland, which has now been decreed, is seen in the Russian law forbidding the importation of rifles and pistols into the grand duchy. There is probably no country in the world in which the improper use of those weapons is less likely to occur than in Finland, and there are few civilized lands in which the legitimate use of them, for shooting wild animals, such as bears, wolves, elk, etc., is more necessary. Yet Russia altogether bars them out.

To a campaign manager, the graft inquirers learned, there is no "tainted money." It all "feels good," so to speak.

If the poll tax is levied upon voters alone, as a condition or a concomitant of the right of suffrage, the Corporation Court in Oklahoma is doubtless logical in deciding that negroes who are debarred from voting by the "grandfather clause" are exempt from that tax. The question of exemption from property taxes would, of course, rest upon an entirely different basis.

Three little Persian princes have been enrolled as public school pupils in Washington, but we have not yet heard indignant protests against the influx of an Asiatic horde.

Boiled aphanizomenon is a seasonable delicacy.

Baltimore's growth in the last decade has been surprisingly slow. Its percentage of increase was only 9.7 per cent, against a percentage of 17.1 for the ten years preceding. With a total of 558,485 inhabitants, it drops from sixth to seventh place among American cities, Cleveland having outstripped it with 560,663. Baltimore has a small area, and a good deal of recent growth has been diverted to the suburbs. By annexing some of these the Maryland metropolis would be able to make a juster showing in 1920. Without annexation it will not be able to hold seventh place against Pittsburg or Detroit when the next enumeration is made.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"You need a heap of imagination to go travelling comfortably in this country," remarked a man at the washstand in the lavatory of a Pullman car. "Where does the imagination come in?" asked a friend. "Just here," was the reply. "See that water tap marked 'hot'? Did you ever get any hot water out of one of them? I bet you never did. But they go on branding 'em that way, and about everybody pushes them first and thinks he's getting warmer water than from the other one. But they're connected with the same tank."

"Well, has your college daughter decided upon her career?"

"Yes; he has blue eyes, brown hair and works in a hardware store."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Antonia Schlaeger, who for many years was one of the favorites at the Grand Opera House in Vienna, retired in 1896 "with her Brünnhilde and Santuzza laurels still fragrant." For a year the world lost sight of the comely Toni, and then she reappeared as the proprietor at Tunitz, where she died recently. One of her biographers says she had success as a Gastwirthin, as she did as an opera artist. She grew stout, and this, together with her jolly nature, helped to make her look perfectly the new part. She was thrifty, and her history stands out in pleasing contrast to that of those of her sisters of the stage, of whom the once popular Gaimeler was a fair representative.

Sportsman (who has handed his flask to the stalker to celebrate the death of the stag)—Won't you have the cup?

Stalker—I'll no require it, thank ye. My mooth just hauds a glass.—Punch.

In a sketch about Joseph Fels, the English multi-millionaire, who makes soap and naphtha and other things, Lincoln Steffens, writing in the October "American Magazine," relates the following anecdote concerning him: "Once when Fels had been stating his proposition at length a listener who was impressed by the genial humor, the profound kindness and the serene wisdom of this little Jew turned to him quietly and said: "'Fels, the Jews call themselves the chosen people; the world has acknowledged the title, and I, for example, am willing now, in your presence, to admit that they are indeed the chosen. But what are they chosen for?' "'The Jews?' said Fels, with a careless wave of his arm. 'The Jews were chosen to introduce Christianity.'"

"I don't see why the waiter snubbed me so. I gave him a generous tip."

"That was it. He knew by that that you were comparatively poor."—Buffalo Express.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RELIGION

His Official Acts in the Light of His Faith in Divine Right.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The dogma of royalty, as an institution under the special protection of the Deity, is due to historical causes and based on religious belief. Both pagan and Christian religions teach it. It has led to the further dogma that "the King can do no wrong," which means, in plain English, that "the King cannot be sued." While wondering at the strange infatuation which makes the most civilized nations still adhere to these dogmas, one must not forget, at least in the case of King William of Prussia, that his throne is one of the oldest in Europe—the Hohenzollern rule in Brandenburg dating from the fifteenth century—and that he was brought up in the Calvinistic form of Protestantism.

Being very religious—according to this faith—the King feels that, being not answerable to an earthly tribunal, he is strictly accountable to a higher power—to God. This fact is important if we wish to judge rightly of his character.

If this fact is taken into consideration it will be possible to account for the persistency of the two dogmas or rules of constitutional royalty.

King William is a constitutional monarch, and, as is admitted by all, a deeply religious man. He is unquestionably the strongest generator of peace in Europe, and in all his private relations has proved worthy of respect. As King of Prussia he has never vetoed a bill of his parliament; as German Emperor he has faithfully exercised the functions of head of the German confederation, never overstepping the limits set for him by the constitution and never even trying to exercise the veto power, which the federal constitution does not expressly grant him. He can be blamed only for making no secret of his opinions.

Not being amenable to the common law, he feels strongly his responsibility to God, and acts accordingly. The belief that as King he is the special object of divine protection he draws from the Bible in the first place, but it also naturally follows from the constitutional principle in all monarchies, "the King can do no wrong." CHARLES A. EGGERT.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1910.

THE STATUE MATTER RESURGENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your dispatch from Atlantic City to the effect that the Veteran Union "bows to the law" respecting the placing in the Capitol of the military statue of General Lee does not conclude the subject. The Veteran Union will have to keep on "bowing to the law," for there are now in promotion several other statues of disunion for the District of Columbia.

Of course, the Lee statue is legally there, but it is yet an open question whether it may not be legally removed as revolutionary in its import and influence. The Congress may abolish the whole Statue Hall, which is said by many to be a "jumble."

The main question is now where and when to begin against the influence of this mischievous precedent. We wish peace, love, loyalty, a Union of hearts and a Union of hands, but we must stand by principle, and promptly oppose everybody and everything that does not regard the national Union as supreme and perpetual. The loyalty and national good faith of Virginia should recall that statue and substitute one in civic garb.

It is to be hoped that the Grand Army encampment at Atlantic City will ask Congress to amend the law of 1884, preventing any other honorary statues in the District of Columbia for public display without the express approval of a direct vote of Congress. 18TH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1910.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In two letters to The Tribune the writers, referring to the vast immigration in the last ten years, are especially worried over the large influx of Jews from Russia. The Italians outnumber them and the Poles are not much behind. The Italians and Poles both leave their country, where they enjoy the opportunities and rights of full citizenship, to better their economic condition. The Jews, on the other hand, driven out from their native country, for religion's sake, are seeking and finding a refuge on the hospitable shores where the Pilgrim Fathers, persecuted for their religious beliefs, first had found it and established our great government of law and liberty.

One of the writers is alarmed by the spectre of anti-Semitism. The heart of the other longs with revolting cynicism, for an anti-Semitic upheaval, the sooner the better, so that the poor wretches, fleeing for their lives from the whips of the Cossacks, may be finished off by an anti-Semitic mob in the streets of New York. That is not the Christian, not the American spirit; it is the Satanic, the Russian spirit.

You may rest assured there is not the least danger of an anti-Semitic riot in the streets of New York. All the base efforts of malevolent spirits will not bring it about. Besides we have now a city government fully equipped and competent to meet a riot of any description. But if a riot could be possible in this city, the Jews would find in the American people their stoutest and warmest defenders.

E. LANDAU.

New York, Sept. 19, 1910.

FOLLY, NOT HEROISM.

From The Troy Times (Rep.).

It would seem impossible to anything but Bourbonism to force the Vice-President's name into the [state] convention and to submit him and his high office to the humiliation which now seems inevitable. It might be heroism to stand on the burning deck of a ship that was worth defending, but when the fire is from Olympus itself Casabianca should get his life preserver, jump overboard and join the ship that carries the purposes and hopes of righteousness in action.

AND HE PROMPTLY DESERTS IT.

From The Troy Times.

Bryan seems to be drying up in Nebraska. Or perhaps it is the Democratic cow that refuses further nourishment.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

From The Toronto Globe.

Greetings to J. F. Bruce, the Toronto plumber who insisted that the Union Jack should hang beside the Stars and Stripes in the hall at St. Paul where the union of the working plumbers of the two countries was in session. Canada is not on this continent on sufferance.

THE FRUITS ARE ALL RIGHT.

From The Charlotte Observer.

This is unquestionably a year of fruits, mosquitoes, comets and Democrats.

UNNECESSARY REGULATION.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One of Chicago's health rules for pupils is "Don't run to school." We imagine the rule is seldom broken.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, who are now at their country place at Hempstead, Long Island, on their return to town in November will occupy the Belmont house, in East 34th street, which has been undergoing extensive alterations. They will do considerable entertaining there during the coming season.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, who arrived in town from Newport early in the week, is booked to sail for Europe to-day to join Mr. Warren in Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives will return to the city to-day from Newport, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, who arrived from Europe on Thursday, will spend part of the fall at Lenox.

Miss Emily Rosalind Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, will be married to John W. Cutler, of Boston, in St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y., on October 22. Among her attendants will be Miss Hortense Howland, Miss Eleanor Mortimer, Miss Jessie Thompson, Miss Edyth Deacon, Miss Dagmar Wetmore, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Katharine Tweed and Miss Helena Fish, a sister. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrison.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marie Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, to Morris W. Kellogg. Miss Winthrop is a sister of Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Hortense Howland, daughter of Louis M. Howland, of Paris, to Courtlandt P. Dixon, son of William P. Dixon. Miss Howland makes her home with her grandfather, Colonel Frederick Newbold Lawrence. Like her sisters, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, wife of Magistrate Kernochan, and Miss Natalie Howland, she was introduced to society by her aunt, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, jr., who were married in Bernardsville, N. J., early in the summer, will spend the winter at Cambridge, as Mr. Chisholm has not yet completed his studies at Harvard.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, who spent part of the summer in the Adirondacks, have returned to their country place at Manhasset, Long Island, for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, who were to have sailed for New York last week, but postponed their departure at the last moment, are leaving Europe to-day, and on their arrival here at the end of next week will go to Lenox for the fall.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes gave a reception at the Chesterwood, in Glendale, this afternoon for the members of their house party—Mrs. Louis Magee, Miss Virginia P. Kent and Lindon W. Bates, jr. Many of the Lenox and Stockbridge colonists attended, including Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mrs. William H. Draper, the Misses Ruth and Dorothea Draper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Miss Iasigi, Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mrs. James McCreery, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Southworth, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Van Rensselaer, Dr. and Mrs. Austin F. Riggs, Miss Mary Weyman and the Misses Kohlsaat.

Major and Mrs. Charles B. Bundry, who have been visiting in Lenox, have gone to Vermont. They will return to Lenox before sailing for England.

Mrs. John L. Gardner and W. Harold Brown are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey at Tanglewood. Mr. and Mrs. Dixey will give a large dinner at their villa on Sunday night.

Charles Lanier will entertain at dinner on Saturday night for the members of his house party.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, who have been with Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, after several weeks in Lenox, have gone to New York.

There were many departures to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell went to Middletown, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare to New York, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt to Morristown, N. J., Frank R. Appleton and Miss Ruth Appleton to Ipswich, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper to New York and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Delafield to Noroton, Conn.

H. Rieman Duval will arrive at the Curtis Hotel to-morrow from East Islip, Long Island.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tompkins and Mrs. F. R. Hazard are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Lenox and Stockbridge cottagers will motor to-morrow to the summit of Jacob's Ladder, on the Hoosacs, for the opening of the interstate highway, in which Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. George W. Gutherie and Mrs. Robb De Peyster Tytus will take part in the exercises. The cottagers will make the occasion a picnic.

Miss Rebecca Mulford Foulke, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Smythe, Mrs. A. V. Crawford and Miss Jean Crawford are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. R. H. Lynde is preparing to open her country house in Stockbridge for the late autumn.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. Joshua W. Davis and Miss Eloise Davis went to New York to-day.

Mrs. A. H. Gallatin will arrive to-morrow to join her son, Albert E. Gallatin, at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tillinghast and Mrs. E. C. Stanwood have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Austen Gray returned from Pride's Crossing by automobile to-day and Mr. Gray from New York this evening.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, after she closes her season late in October, is to take apartments at the Hotel Carlton, New York.

William Pollock has ended his visit with J. J. Wysong and returned to New York.

Edward Waterman Dwight, of Philadelphia, is visiting Edward C. Knight, jr.; Miss McCagg, of Bar Harbor, is a guest of LeRoy King and David G. Leggett, of New York, is a guest of J. Norman De R. Whitehouse. All registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown gave a luncheon to-day at her summer home.

Miss Anna Sands and Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer closed their seasons to-day and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have planned to close their season on Sunday and James J. Van Alen and Miss May Van Alen will also depart on the same day for Hot Springs.

Miss Maude K. Wetmore is to start on Sunday for a visit at Saratoga Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt departed for Washington to-day.

Newton Adams is making a short visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas are also visiting in the same city.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone is to remain here all winter this year. Edward C. Knight, jr., will remain until after Christmas, and Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen are contemplating remaining throughout the winter if they can find a suitable cottage.

Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman has returned from New York.

Nethercliff, the Charles W. Shields estate on Ochre Point, has been leased by Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle for next summer.

ROYAL GUEST IS PRINCE SIIUM

State Department Informed of Chinese Visitor's Real Name.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 23.—"Lost—Prince Tsai-Hsun. Found—Prince Siium," and the distinguished Chinese visitor and uncle of the Emperor has at last come into his own. Siium is the prince's real name, for Yung Kwai says so. Yung Kwai is secretary of the Chinese Legation here, and a member of the imperial potentate's party that is now crossing the American continent. Yung Kwai telegraphed to the State Department from Ogden, Utah, that the prince's name should be spelled Siium, and indicated there were numerous reasons why corrections were necessary in the published nomenclature of the imperial party's personnel.

Besides the prince, according to Kwai's dispatch, his royal highness's party consists of Vice-Admiral Sah Desah Chenping, His Excellency Chow-Tszchi, Captain Chu-Chen Pang, Captain Tseng-Chuyi, Captain Lin Paolum, Charles Hohling, Fang-Shu, Mr. Liking-Ho, Chang-Puching, Kung-Pahtcheng-King, five non-commissioned officers of the Bogu Guard and five servants.

NO OFFER TO DR. ALEXANDER

Head of N. Y. U. Council Denies That He Will Succeed MacCracken.

Members of the council of New York University denied yesterday that the Rev. Dr. George Alexander had received an offer of the post of chancellor of New York University, officially or unofficially.

It had been reported that Dr. Alexander was the only man on whom the trustees' "committee of seven" could agree as successor to Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, who is to retire from his post on October 20.

Dr. George Alexander, who is pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, said last night:

"As president of the board of trustees of New York University I can say authoritatively that the office of chancellor has been offered to no one thus far. The last meeting of the council was held in May of the present year. At that time a committee was appointed to recommend a successor to Chancellor MacCracken.

"That committee has made no report.