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ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Scrooge.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—The Lily.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—My Man.
BROADWAY—2—8:15—Summer Widowers.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
COMEDY—2:30—8:30—The Little Damozel.
CITY THEATRE—2:15—8—The Old Homestead.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
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.
GLOBE—2:15—8:15—The 12-ho.
HACKETT—2:15—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.
HUDSON—2:20—8:20—The Deserters.
IRVING PLACE—2:15—8:15—Die Schmuggler.
JOE WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:10—Our Miss Gibbs.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:20—Decorating Clementine.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Madame X.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:15—8:15—Diplomacy.
NAZIMOVA'S—2:15—8:15—Con & Co.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—The Arcadians.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
THE NEW THEATRE—8:15—The Blue Bird.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Cheater.

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New-York Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Hill has requested the Foreign Office at Berlin to make proper redress for the assault committed by police on an American newspaper man in Berlin; Herr von Jagow, chief of police, declined to take action. ═══ The Federation of Master Spinners, after another fruitless conference with delegates of the employes, ordered their mills to close at noon to-day. ═══ Eleven deaths and eighteen new cases of cholera were reported from the city of Naples. ═══ The total deaths in the Russian empire from cholera since the outbreak of the epidemic are given as 92,429. ═══ Viscount Terauchi will be Governor General of Corea, with powers to make laws, subject to the Emperor of Japan's approval. ═══ A typhoon in Northern Luzon caused heavy damage to property and left a thousand persons homeless.

DOMESTIC.—John A. Dix, of Washington County, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, at Rochester. ═══ The five days' Cabinet sessions ended at Washington; President Taft will leave the capital for New York to-day; a great amount of business was transacted. ═══ Admiral Sah Ping, of the Chinese navy, made a trip in the submarine Octopus, at Newport, remaining nearly an hour beneath Narragansett Bay. ═══ Henry C. Ostermann, head of the Ostermann Manufacturing Company, through which, it is charged, the Illinois Central Railroad was defrauded of more than $1,000,000 in car repairs, related a remarkable life story at the Chicago hearing. ═══ Senator La Follette arrived in Rochester, Minn., for an examination by medical specialists; he said he would submit to an operation should his family physician advise it. ═══ Mrs. Virginia Harned Sothern, the actress, filed a second suit for divorce against her husband, Edward H. Sothern, in Reno. ═══ It was announced at Providence that the Rev. James De Wolf Perry, jr., of New Haven, had accepted the call to become Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ The head bookkeeper in the Nassau County treasurer's office confessed that he and J. F. Bauchner, who killed himself on Tuesday, had robbed the county of more than $15,000. ═══ George Graham Rice, the moving spirit of B. H. Scheftels & Co., gave himself up and was held in $15,000 bail. ═══ A police raid on an alleged gambling house in West 46th street attracted a great crowd. ═══ Police Captain O'Brien and eleven plainclothes men were indicted on a charge of neglect of duty at Coney Island. ═══ Theodore Roosevelt addressed the National Republican League at Carnegie Hall and severely arraigned the Democratic convention. ═══ Congressman William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, it was said would probably be chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee. ═══ Edward T. Rosenheimer was indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Grace Hough by an automobile driven by him, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 58.

RATIONAL PROGRESS.

President Taft's order extending the Civil Service rules to include all assistant postmasters supplements an earlier extension, made on April 1 last, applying to assistant postmasters in first and second-class postoffices. The number of employes affected by the first order was about twenty-one thousand. The second order will bring eight thousand more under the protection of the merit system. The growing popularity of that system is demonstrated by the steady enlargement of the scope of the principle of appointment for qualification and of tenure on good behavior.

On December 1, 1908, President Roosevelt opened up a new field for the merit system when he put under Civil Service rules the fourth class postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. They numbered at that time 15,488. It was something of an experiment to break with the old notion that in a small community no technical standards of qualification were necessary for discharging the duties of postmaster and that candidates for those offices would not submit to the inconvenience of a competitive test. But so far the Postoffice Department has encountered little difficulty in applying the new system, and most of the communities affected have cordially approved the change. In time the fourth class postmasters in the rest of the country will be put in the protected class. They number now about forty thousand.

First, second and third class postmasters are nominated for specified terms by the President and must be confirmed by the Senate. They are on the exempt list. But President Taft intends to recommend a change in the law which will extend the merit system to all but first class postmasterships. Such a circumscription of the postal patronage is highly desirable. If the Postoffice Department is to be managed with proper efficiency and economy, the small political postmaster will have to be eliminated. Permanency of tenure and an intelligent interest in the work of the postal service would transform many second and third class postoffices, and Representatives in Congress would be freed from the annoying responsibility of distributing those offices as rewards for partisan activity. It is the earnest purpose of the present administration to modernize the postal system and make it pay its way. An important step in that direction would be the withdrawal of all second and third class postmasterships from the category of political spoils. The more the government service is opened to merit and kept out of politics the better it will do its everyday duty to the public, in whose interest it is maintained.

MURPHY'S TICKET.

Mr. John A. Dix, of Washington County, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was fortunate in succeeding as chairman of the Democratic State Committee "Fingey" Conners, of Buffalo. He shines by contrast, and that is his title to his present nomination and his only title to election. Beside "Fingey" he looks like a man who could reconcile some decent Democrats into giving up their confirmed habit of voting the Republican ticket. The contrast makes a very ordinary man seem something more than ordinary. "Fingey" used double negatives. Dix doesn't; consequently he is known as a "scholar in politics." "Fingey" couldn't have been nominated for any office by any party that was not bent on suicide. Dix can be; therefore, he will probably be called a strong candidate. But if he has no strength except such as comes from having "Fingey" as a foil the Democratic nominee has no conspicuous weakness. That a man has been beaten for office is sometimes regarded as a weakness, and Mr. Dix was badly beaten for Lieutenant Governor two years ago. But then probably nobody noticed it, for nobody knew who he was at that time. He didn't have his present advantageous background two years ago.

He owes to Murphy his opportunity to shine by contrast. Murphy decided that the Democratic party had been a hoodlum too long and determined to make it a gentleman. He cast about for the man to give it respectability, and hit upon Mr. Dix, of good family, a college graduate and scrupulous as to his parts of speech. Murphy, however, was modest about personally superintending the imparting of respectability to the Democratic party, so he caused the Democratic League, an organization of Democrats who had been shocked, to undertake the task. The shockers regarded the edifying purposes of the shocked with wild hilarity. "Fingey" remarked: "Take it from me. There's nothing into it." The day seemed to be lost for respectability when Murphy, abandoning his modest intention to hide his contribution to "political ideals and virtue," reached forth a strong hand and pulled the offending "Fingey" up by the roots, at the same time giving respectability and grammar the place of honor in the person of Mr. Dix. The modesty which led Murphy to seek not to reveal himself as the source of the party's respectability also led Murphy to seek at Rochester not to reveal himself as the source of Mr. Dix's nomination. But a boss often has to forego his desire for self-effacement.

Of most of Mr. Dix's associates on the ticket little or nothing is known. John A. Bensel, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, was once a Dock Commissioner in this city and is now a member of the Ashokan water supply board. He is a Tammany man. Mr. Dix is no orator, but Thomas Carmody, the candidate for Attorney General, is. He is put on the ticket for his voice. Thomas F. Conway, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, owes the certain pale and ineffectual fame he has to the circumstance that he has twice been defeated for a state office. William Sohmer, the candidate for Controller, was once the Register in this city and at another time County Clerk. He has also served in the state Senate. His election will put the most important state financial office in the hands of Tammany. He is now the chief financial officer of the Tammany Society. With Bensel as State Engineer and Surveyor, and Sohmer as Controller, Tammany will fare very well under the next administration, if Democratic.

APPEALS FROM ARBITRATION.

The suit which is now being tried before the tribunal at The Hague is not of as long standing nor does it apparently involve as great interests as its predecessor which has just been happily disposed of, but in one fundamental respect it is one of the most important and farreaching in potential influence which have ever been brought before that or any tribunal. Nominally, it deals with the claims of the Orinoco Steamship Company, amounting at most to less than $1,500,000. Actually, it involves the momentous question whether arbitral verdicts are final or are subject to appeal, revision and possible reversal. Perhaps we might say that it involves the question whether so-called arbitration is or is to remain merely arbitration in the old sense of the term, or is henceforth to be adjudication.

The old rule of this and other countries was that the decision of an international tribunal over matters as to which it was made the supreme arbiter was final and was not to be the subject of revision except by the mutual consent of the contesting sovereigns. Our State Department has hitherto pretty generally declined to move for reopening an arbitrated case, insisting upon regarding it as *res adjudicata*. In one case, a controversy with Venezuela in 1866, an arbitral decision was impeached on account of fraud, and a few other awards have been disregarded for cause. In late years our State Department has ruled and the Supreme Court has affirmed that it is the duty of the Executive to refuse to enforce an award which proves to have been inequitable or unconscionable—as in this present case. Obviously, however, it would be a dangerous thing to let every nation pursue that course at its own pleasure or discretion. It would impair the authority of arbitral tribunals and compromise the whole system. It was a wise thing, therefore, for the United States at the first Hague conference to secure recognition of the principle of appeal and revision, under ordered rules and restrictions, and it is an auspicious thing to have that principle now practised.

The other day it was announced that the time allotted for appeal against the fisheries decision had expired, and that that decision had thus become absolute. Now the same tribunal which gave that decision is considering whether the verdict of a mixed commission in the Orinoco case in 1903 is or is not susceptible of revision. The result, in case an affirmative answer is given, as seems to be confidently expected, will be to conform such proceedings more closely to those of courts of justice, in which the principle of appeal and revision is all but universally established. Almost every system of jurisprudence provides for it. The adoption of it in international affairs will have the effect of promoting adjudication over arbitration, and that will mean an advance of ordered law among the nations.

THE "LEADER."

Now that bosses are becoming almost extinct, we begin to suspect that their good points have never been sufficiently recognized. There is Murphy, for example, who has often been called a brutal boss—could anything equal the consideration which Murphy has shown at Rochester? He was delicacy and self-suppression itself. He treated the convention almost as if it were really expected to do its own work and not have its work done for it. We quote from some of our Democratic contemporaries to show how absolute was his mastery of the situation at Rochester. The correspondent of "The New York Times" writes:

> Never before has Tammany Hall been in such unquestioned control of a state convention. Never before has any Tammany boss been enthroned as the state leader in the unlimited way in which Murphy is recognized to-day. The convention is in the hollow of his hand.

"The Brooklyn Eagle's" representative at Rochester reports as follows:

> When the Democratic convention met this afternoon Charles F. Murphy had not made up his mind who should be nominated for Governor, and he ordered the convention to adjourn until to-night.

Says a Rochester dispatch in "The New York Evening Sun":

> The situation lay absolutely in Murphy's hands.

And "The Evening Post," which is quicker to appreciate Murphy's delicacy than any of its contemporaries, says in its dispatch:

> All the uncertainty and indecision about a candidate that make the holding of an evening session necessary grows out of Mr. Murphy's determination not to "select" a ticket and notify the candidates who the nominee will be. Any man he named would be nominated. But, while the Tammany leader is absolute boss here, he has declined to use his power. He has deprecated, minimized and made as inconspicuous as possible the position of absolute authority which is his.

That was the reason for the delay and the night session. Murphy was determined that the nomination should result from a spontaneous movement among the delegates, while the delegates, from long disuse, had lost the knack of spontaneity. While the delegates waited wonderingly for their orders the embodiment of "political ideals and virtues" waited for the nomination to get itself made without orders, sitting in his room, reports the correspondent of "The New York Evening Journal," "looking very helpless." "After you, my dear Alphonse," he kept saying to the convention in his best J. Sergeant Cram manner, and the convention kept replying in bewilderment, "After you, my dear Gaston"; surely a situation that would make the most well meaning boss "look very helpless." Would the fools never see the embarrassment of the boss in his power and come to his relief by appearing to act a little as if they were not puppets?

We like the picture of the considerate boss trying to galvanize a convention of puppets into activity, while he was declaring for a new method of making nominations. We like the splendid silence with which he listened to the arguments in favor of the various booms, declining to say a word which might influence the action of the delegates. We like the way he "deprecated," as "The Post" says, "minimized and made as inconspicuous as possible" his absolute authority in the party. No vulgar parade of power before the people of the state was he guilty of. We like especially the report that he called in a distinguished mugwump editor to help him boss the party. We hope the story is true. It shows the boss's consciousness of the defects in his "political ideals and virtues" and reveals a determination to repair them at the source of all "political ideals and virtues." We do not wonder that the mugwump contingent is beginning to point its admiring finger at "Mr." Murphy as a notable example of the real "leader" in politics.

NOT "DOWN AND OUT."

We are gratified to notice that intimate knowledge and kindly appreciation of one of our picturesque political institutions extend as far into the benighted outer world as Baltimore. Colonel "Abe" Gruber has been for years as much of a political landmark here as Cooper Union or Tammany Hall. When he has something to say the fire engine sirens on the upper West Side are muffled and the streetcar lines tie up. He is always amusing, whether intentionally or unintentionally. And in his capacity as an unintentional entertainer he was undeniably at his best at the late Republican State Convention. "The Baltimore Sun" was moved by a spirit of discrimination remarkable in a mere outlander when it thus described the inwardness of Colonel Gruber's heroic effort to burn the roof off the convention hall at Saratoga:

> The fierce flames of opposition to Roosevelt rose to a height of four feet at Saratoga in the person of Colonel "Abe" Gruber. They belched forth in a volcanic torrent of blazing words and lit up the entire convention hall with their lurid glare. For a time it was feared that the conflagration would spread, as the delegates were being warped by the heat ten seats away. But after the heroic efforts of Roosevelt engine No. 1 and the Lloyd Griscom hook and ladder corps, which managed at last to reach down as far as Colonel Gruber, the danger was averted and the convention proceeded.

The services of a fire marshal were happily not needed. Nothing insurable was damaged except Colonel Gruber's megaphonic apparatus, and that can easily be put back in commission. The little colonel did his best to make it hot for the big colonel. As "The Baltimore Sun" also felicitously points out, "he was put forward by those earnest "patriots, William Barnes, jr., Timothy "Woodruff and George W. Aldridge, to "protest against the enemy of this "country, who would put out of power "the 'old guard,' which has so faithfully served its own interests." But there was no deadliness either in the colonel's prose or in his verse. As a "shooter" he didn't hit even a single "innocent bystander."

Yet that amateurish record will not work against him with the public here, which knows how tender a heart he conceals under a ruthless and bellicose exterior. It loves to see him "shoot," even when he is wearing blinders and goggles. "The Sun" should not despair of Colonel "Abe" in spite of his temporary extinguishment. We have no doubt that he fully expects to "come back."

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

It is with loyal remembrances of auld lang syne that many readers, and especially readers of The Tribune, bid farewell to the admirable American writer who has just died, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. It is long since she was a constant contributor to our editorial columns, but the memory of her work therein is still fresh. She was a woman of character and mind, writing wittily and forcefully with a wholesome human purpose. The titles of some of her books, such as "Silhouettes of American Life" and "Bits of Gossip," aptly denote her characteristic mood. She cared for the things about her, for the familiar interests of daily existence, and this sterling material she handled with a personal, beguiling and stimulating touch.

Among our native authors she ranked as a realist, keen upon the truth, preferring the portrayal of types that she knew to the invention of fantastic plots and the fabrication of romantic figures. But it was not her way to make a fetich of the mere fact. Just as in her persuasive Tribune articles she enriched her observations of current topics with fancy and humor, so in her fiction she was wont to build up a good story from her sincere and sympathetic studies of men and women and to give a narrative of homely events the higher literary value of a work of art. She had a keen instinct for drama, a fact of importance in her novels and perhaps having even greater weight in her short stories. For well pondered and yet not at all forced simplicity, for a kind of natural picturesqueness and honest power, it would be hard to surpass a brief sketch of hers like "On the Trapeze." Everything that she did was sound and workmanlike. The thoughts of grateful friends will follow her to her rest.

Everybody guesses but Murphy; he makes out the slate.

Democracy's opportunities this year are too important to be hazarded by dollar dinners and 10-cent oratory. As they would say in Georgia, there's offices in sight and it ain't no use to trifle with the Lord's favor.—Houston Post.

Ex-Judge Parker's speech to the Rochester convention had all the earmarks of the sort of $10 dinner oratory to which the National Democratic Club of this city has accustomed the public. It has never produced anything but morning-after indigestion.

The recent sale of the Calf of Man should suggest to the members of the Baconian cult the desirability of making a pious pilgrimage to that islet in quest of backing for their favorite fad. It was there that Bushell, the seal bearer and favorite disciple of Lord St. Albans, spent the later years of his life, and the house in which he dwelt, or the ruins of it, may still be seen. Who knows what epoch-making acrostics, anagrams, cryptograms or Chinese puzzles may be found among its crumbling walls?

Governor Carroll of Iowa has been acquitted of the charge of criminally libelling a subordinate state official. Governor Haskell of Oklahoma has been vindicated from the accusation of conspiring to defraud the United States government in an Indian land sale. Nothing militates any longer against a free and full attendance at the next session of that experimental fifth wheel in government, the "House of Governors."

As a contractor Mr. Charles F. Murphy naturally does not much care who is nominated for Governor, provided he can have the State Engineer.

It is a dreadful thing to be indicted for murder. But so is it a dreadful thing to be run down and killed on a public street by a reckless and law-defying automobile "scorcher." Those who may be inclined to pity the miscreant who gets into trouble through the gratification of his own selfish and depraved propensities will do well to think of his victim, entirely innocent of fault and yet hurled to a cruel death. It is well to show consideration for human life, and in no way can it be more effectively shown than in applying the utmost rigors of the law to those who hold life cheap.

With Gaynor eliminated the Democratic situation developed a wealth of second rate candidates.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The dance possibilities have not been exhausted and novelties in that important feature of stage entertainment come with every season" says a writer in the "Theaterwelt." This year there is the silhouette dance, which was invented by the painter, Theodor Bruckner, in which Hippolita d'Hellas is now appearing. "The name of the dance is misleading," says the writer, "for one expects to see the performer throw silhouettes on a screen. Not so. She is the living silhouette. Clad only in a much-slashed skirt and a band across the chest, she assumes many graceful poses on a stage where high light and deep shadow are produced in a manner to bring the performer into bold black relief. The dance is certainly new and will probably draw until the next novelty displaces it."

Teacher—Jimmie, suppose you had ten apples and ten oranges, and gave nine-tenths of them to some other little boys, what would you have?

Jimmie—I'd have my head examined!—Tit-Bits.

GOTHAM, THE GREAT.

[Gotham may be the greatest city in America in population, but there are others better to live in.—Waterbury Republican.]

Your statement may be quite correct;
No editor would try
To controvert the facts, but still
This much you can't deny:
That while the other towns hand out
The best that they can give,
Their people strike for New York when
They really want to live.

W. J. LAMPTON.

"I knew that fellow when he didn't have a dollar," exclaimed the envious man.

"That may explain why he is not more genial toward you now. You evidently didn't lend him one."—Washington Star.

According to the Paris "Figaro," no fewer than five statues of Emperor William have already been erected, one of them on foreign soil. The latest, an equestrian statue of heroic size, was unveiled in Cologne only the other day. The French paper also credits him with a bronze effigy in admiral's uniform at "Boerwick," wherever that may be, and further enumerates his statue as a Roman Emperor at the Berlin Academy of Sciences and Arts, another on the façade of the Strasburg postoffice, and, strangest of all, informs us that among the many figures decorating the Cathedral of Metz that of the Prophet Daniel has the Kaiser's martial features. In Jerusalem he is immortalized in the dress of a Crusader.

"So you were gagged and bound by bandits? Quite like comic opera."

"No, indeed; there was nothing of the comic opera about them. The gags they used were new."—Lippincott's.

A Molière cult is the feature of the new dramatic season in Germany, no fewer than three Berlin theatres having put on plays of the great Frenchman. French influences are paramount again on the German stage, as they were in the 80's of the last century. According to one local observer, they have entirely ousted, at least for the time being, Ibsen and the Russians.

"Do you think we have heard the worst of the discords in our party?"

"Not yet," replied the musical man. "Just wait till our glee club gets to practising."—Washington Star.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LITTLE JAVELINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A certain lemon colored daily sheet of this city, a neighbor of yours, seems to have been staggered by the recent overwhelming victory of a certain gentleman at Saratoga. The retribution that has overtaken his opponents has so completely taken the wind out of their sails that they now are calling him "Boss," "New Party Boss," "Big Boss Roosevelt," etc.

These malicious and unscrupulous expressions of enmity, while altogether characteristic of such sheets, do not in the least apply to our ex-President. And yet, he is capable of handling those who are not to be trusted with the public duty imposed upon them by their own people.

He is "Boss" of the "Rascals" for and on behalf of the people, not "Boss" of the people for and on behalf of the "Rascals." He has bossed and ousted the Rascals of his own party. He has filtered the Republican party of the Empire State and started it on a campaign that must be crowned with triumph at the polls in November.

The colonel has done his duty well, and it now is up to the voters to support their benefactor (not "Boss") in this progressive campaign. Roosevelt's Saratoga victory is second only to that of Gates over Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777.

R. B. ROGERS.

The Bronx, Sept. 30, 1910.

A MODERN FILING SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I beg to call your attention to the adoption by the County Clerk of a modern filing system and current docket book in all civil actions and special proceedings as a good and wholesome reform.

When a summons or other original process is filed after October 1, the action will be given a number and entered on a page or half page of the current docket book. Every paper thereafter filed in the action will bear the same number and will be entered chronologically on the page or half page reserved for that action in the current docket book. All papers in any action will be filed together and flat in the same bundle or file, though not fastened together, unless and until a judgment roll or final order is entered. Under this system the current docket book gives a chronological history of the case from start to finish, and will enable the immediate production, without search, of any paper in that case required for examination. It practically substitutes one index for the fifteen now in use in the County Clerk's office.

At present, in an old or long protracted New York County case, it is sometimes necessary in order to find a needed paper to search through several of the fifteen separate indices for each business day of as many years as the action may have been pending; even then it may not be found, for among so many separate indices there are many mismomers and some mistakes and omissions. Moreover, where papers are filed in fifty or more separate files or bundles, as is now the case in not a few protracted litigations, important papers are sometimes mislaid, stolen, altered or mutilated.

The County Clerk rightly invokes the co-operation of the bar to file their pleadings promptly in all actions, and not merely in equitable actions, as heretofore. The code contains a mandatory provision requiring each pleading to be filed within ten days after the service thereof (code, Section 524). However much this section may have been disregarded in the past in actions at law, there is no excuse for its further disregard after the establishment of a modern flat filing system and current docket book.

The Bar Association of the City of New York, two other bar associations and William S. Andrews, Commissioner of Records, have advocated the principle of this reform.

HENRY A. FORSTER.

New York, Sept. 27, 1910.

TO LOOK AFTER CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a fair valuation Central Park is worth $1,000,000,000 to New York City as a real estate holding. That amount of property, it would seem, would call for the same kind of management which an equal amount would receive in any other line. But does it receive it? What is the condition of the park to-day? To any one who is at all conversant with the facts it is in such condition that a receiver should be appointed and the property of the city saved before it is too late. There is no great revenue connected with the park, and it is not in politics, and the result is that the authorities and the people neglect it and leave it to anybody who happens to be named to look after it. Really and truly, Central Park is one of the city's most valuable assets, and it is quite well worth being placed in charge of men thoroughly competent to handle properly a billion dollar piece of real estate. Will the Mayor please look over the situation and see what can be done?

L. J. W.

New York, Sept. 29, 1910.

A PLEASED CALIFORNIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with much interest the article on "Divine Right of Kings" in your valuable paper of Sunday, September 18, and cannot but express my appreciation of its worth. It is education upon these subjects that the people need, and I have always found The New-York Tribune to stand for all that is just and without partiality. The article on national soldiers' homes was also of interest and enlightening.

H. HOLDEN.

Los Angeles, Sept. 25, 1910.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

From The Syracuse Standard.

The Tribune has stood firmly for nonpartisanship in the election of judges to this court. It was The Tribune which suggested the joint nomination by both parties of Judges Cullen and Werner, and later of Judges E. T. and Willard Bartlett.

COTTONSEED "JAGS."

From The Charlotte Observer.

There is no telling where the price of cottonseed will go if it really develops, as the Cherokee Indians contend, that very effective whiskey can be made from this product.

HOPE IS ITS GREAT ASSET.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The Simplified Spelling Bulletin for September is out. It has discovered that the printer to the University of Oxford spells wagon with one "g" and prefers "jail" to "gaol." The Bulletin expects that "in a later edition of these rules the list of simplified spellings will be increast." Hope will do the Simp Spell. Bull. no harm.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York society this morning will be found gathered at daybreak on Long Island along the Motor Parkway to see the race for the Vanderbilt Cup, and many of the hotels have kept their restaurants open throughout the night to enable their patrons to indulge in a very late supper or in an extremely early breakfast before automobiling out to the scene of the contest. All the country houses within motoring distance of the Parkway on Long Island have also been open throughout the night, and in many of them the hours intervening between dinner last evening and the race this morning have been spent in dancing, bridge and breakfasting. Fortunately, there are no entertainments of any importance scheduled for this afternoon, so that society will have an opportunity to recover from its fatigue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman have arrived in town from Lenox on their way to Tuxedo, where they will spend the remainder of the fall.

Mrs. George A. Robbins has arrived in town from Bar Harbor for the winter.

William Butler Duncan has also returned to the city from Bar Harbor for the winter and is at his house, No. 1 Fifth avenue.

J. Pierpont Morgan leaves town on Monday to attend the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati. Bishop David H. Greer, of New York, also starts for the convention on that day.

Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, who was Miss Violet Cruger, is expected next week from her home, in Paris, to stay with her mother, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames have purchased the late Robert M. Cushing's villa, the Ledges, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia, who arrived in town from Lenox a few days ago, sail to-day for Europe.

Mrs. Reginald Brooks, who has been at the Gotham, has left town, to stay with her father at his country place in Albemarle County, Va.

Mrs. Richard Stevens has arrived in town and is staying at the St. Regis.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM LENOX.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, started to-day by automobile for New York.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses Helen V. and Frances G. de Peyster started this morning for town.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Syria, president of Beirut College, who has been visiting Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, has gone to New York.

Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon arrived to-day to visit Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winsor, Miss Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Winsor and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collins, who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Manchester, Vt., by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a dinner at Overlee to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate entertained a number of Lenox friends at a dinner to-night.

Mrs. John L. Thorndike, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George Leighton and Miss Irene Catlin, of St. Louis, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, at Tanglewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams and the Misses Elizabeth and Georgia Williams returned to Stonington, Conn., to-day.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. C. McLean, of Washington, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Norman W. Harris and the Misses Martha and Alma E. Harris, of Chicago; Arthur S. Luke, Mrs. E. J. Bliss, the Misses Anna and Freda Fleck, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. De Witt, Miss De Witt, Mrs. H. M. Drake, of New York, and Mrs. William Beattie, Miss V. C. Beattie and F. Beattie, of Scotland, registered at the Hotel Aspinwall today.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary will arrive to-morrow to visit Miss Kate Cary.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace P. Morehead, who have been at the Red Lion Inn for the fall season, have gone to Bronxville.

Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph S. Ohle, of Rome, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hoffman, have gone to New York.

A committee to arrange the informal horse show on the Foster meadows consists of Newbold Morris, Samuel Frothingham, Giraud Foster, Chester G. Burden and Joseph W. Burden.

Miss Mary Kernochan, who was Mrs. William B. O. Field's guest, has gone to town.

Mrs. E. S. Craig, Mrs. R. G. Erwin, R. M. Erwin and Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Glennon, of New York, are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Clermont L. Beatty gave a large dinner party this evening in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carroll, who were recently married in New York. There were also two other dinner parties to-night, these being given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, jr., J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, jr., Elisha Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark have returned from New York.

Mrs. William S. Patten, of Boston, has returned to her cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker are to close their season on October 20, and will spend the winter in New York.

Miss Edith Colford has returned from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and is a guest at the Riggs cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman closed their season to-day.

Mrs. George Henry Warren has gone to Lenox to visit Mrs. Emmett.

Miss Constance Warren has gone to Long Island for the Vanderbilt Cup race.

Charles Boerum has returned to New York after a visit with Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman were among those leaving Newport to-day.

HARRIMAN MAY VISIT AFRICA

Has Asked Rainey to Accompany Him, It Is Said.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 30.—If Joseph Harriman can get some of his friends, including Paul Rainey, recently back from a hunting expedition in the Arctic Circle, to accompany him he will head a hunting party into the African wilds this winter.

Mr. Harriman, who is now at his summer home here, informed friends yesterday that he was contemplating an African hunting trip, providing he could get some companions. It is understood that he has already asked Mr. Rainey and a number of others to join the party.

TICKET AND PLATFORM.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

He [Mr. Roosevelt] took the lead, where leadership was wanting and was seeking for him. The result is the Saratoga ticket, which is strong, and the Saratoga platform, which certainly is not weak.

FOR SERVICE, NOT "ISMS."

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The ticket nominated makes appeal not to factionalists but to the Republicans who want the best public service and don't care greatly about isms. Mr. Stimson has done in the sugar prosecutions a great work for the country.

RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

From The Buffalo News.

Mr. Stimson, the man who broke up the sugar fraud ring and sent its members to prison, ably represents the best element in the party, and his deeds speak louder than words for continued effort in that direction.

YES, EVERY REASON.

From The Watertown Times.

The Republicans have every reason to believe that Mr. Stimson's record as a prosecutor of Sugar Trust frauds will do for the present candidate what the insurance work did for Hughes.

OF THE HUGHES TYPE.

From The Buffalo Express.

The appointment of Governor Hughes to the United States Supreme Court having removed him from the field of politics in this state, the public demand was for a candidate who should approach as closely as possible to the Hughes type. Such a man has been found in Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY PLANK.

From The Binghamton Republican.

The Democratic fire has been drawn, and in promising direct primary legislation along the lines laid down by Governor Hughes the platform will satisfy the most radical, as it insures a full and fair trial of the principle.

BRIEF BUT SATISFYING.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

Public interest in the Saratoga convention centred mainly on the action to be taken on direct nominations, and while the plank adopted is brief it is explicit and leaves no doubt as to where the Republican party of this state stands on that important proposition.

"MUCH ABOUT" THE SAME.

From The Middletown Times-Press.

Henry L. Stimson, the candidate for Governor, is a man built much according on the same lines as Governor Hughes. He is a foe of dishonesty and the champion of truth in politics, business and general life. His ideals are strikingly similar to those of our present Governor, and, if chosen, one may look for a very like administration.

WHAT THE PARTY WANTED.

From The Ogdensburg Journal (Org. Rep.).

Mr. Stimson is still a young man, but he has been through a fire such as even Hughes had not known at the time of his first nomination, and has not been found wanting. The party certainly wanted a candidate with mental and moral "stuff," and it has certainly found one.

PHEW! HE MIGHT.

From The Albany Journal.

A Pittsburg man broke his leg when he fell while chasing a skunk. Providence sometimes employs harsh means to protect humans from their folly. The man might have