Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Prisoner of Zenda.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—8:20—The Concert.
BIJOU—8:20—My Man.
BROADWAY—8:15—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Chocolate Soldier.
COMEDY—8:30—The Little Damozel.
CITY THEATRE—8—The Old Homestead.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—Smith.
FIFTH AVE.—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—8:20—Anti-Matrimony.
GLOBE—8:20—The Girl in the Train.
HACKETT—8:15—Mother.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HIPPODROME—2—8—The International Cup—Ballet of Niagara—The Earthquake.
HUDSON—8:20—The Deserters.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Die Schmuggler.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Our Miss Gibbs.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:20—Decorating Clementine.
LYRIC—8:15—Madame X.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:20—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:15—Con & Co.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—8:30—The Blue Bird.
NEW YORK—8:15—The Deacon and the Lady.
REPUBLIC—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
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New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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.—The King of Portugal, the Queen Mother and the Queen Dowager Maria Pia arrived at Gibraltar on the royal yacht; dispatches from Lisbon say that city is quiet and the Republican provisional government is in control. ═══ Booker T. Washington was eulogized at a public luncheon and a private dinner party in London by distinguished English men and women. ═══ The lockout of cotton mill operatives at Manchester, England, was ended and the idle mills will resume on Monday. ═══ Many thousands of German shipbuilders, who have been on a strike for two months, will return to work on Monday at increased wages and shorter hours, according to an announcement from Berlin. ═══ At St. Petersburg's aerial meet Colonel Odentsoff ascended to an altitude of 20,833 feet in a military balloon. ═══ German municipalities memorialized the Imperial Chancellor for speedy measures of relief from the high price of meats. ═══ The National Railways of Mexico declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred stock.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Charles E. Hughes retired at Albany and turned over his office to Lieutenant Governor Horace White. ═══ A confessed attempt on the life of Prince Tsai Suun was frustrated when detectives arrested a heavily armed Chinese on the deck of the steamer Chiyo at San Francisco just as the prince and his party were sailing for China. ═══ Postmaster General Hitchcock was the guest of President Taft at Beverly, Mass.; appointments were discussed, it is understood. ═══ Henry L. Stimson, Republican nominee for Governor, delivered a non-political address at the Montgomery County fair, at Fonda, N. Y. ═══ The Massachusetts Republican State Convention renominated Governor Eben S. Draper and the greater part of the state ticket and indorsed President Taft and Senators Lodge and Crane. ═══ The platform adopted by the Michigan State Republican Convention praised President Taft's administration, but made no mention of Theodore Roosevelt.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Ex-President Roosevelt started on an eight-day speaking tour of the South and Indiana. ═══ George H. Munroe, whose stock promotion operations startled Wall Street a few years ago, surrendered on a charge of using the mails fraudulently and was held in $2,000 bail. ═══ A warrant was issued for the arrest of a woman said to have been annoying Jacob H. Schiff. ═══ A taxicab hit a tree on Riverside Drive and its two occupants were seriously injured. ═══ Independence Leaguers marked time, awaiting the arrival of William R. Hearst from Europe. ═══ Harry F. Zimmerlin testified at the legislative graft hearing that he paid $3,000 each to the late Senator Raines and the late Assemblyman Burnett in connection with the sugar bounty bills. ═══ The fight between the bricklayers and the master masons was amicably settled, and the lockouts and strikes were called off.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 68.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

A most remarkable explanation of the fact that some states grow faster than others is given by "The New Orleans Picayune." That valued and conservative newspaper, analyzing the census returns from Missouri, reaches the conclusion that because the agricultural counties in which decreases in population were the rule had taken advantage of the local option law to prohibit the sale of liquor the decreases should be attributed primarily to the veto put upon liquor selling. "The Picayune" reasons thus:

> Another force which has operated to drive out population is the despotic invasion of the people's private rights. Of the seventy totally "dry" counties in Missouri forty-nine are shown by the United States census to have suffered losses in population during the last ten years and twenty-one showed small gains. . . . The gain in population in Missouri, according to the tables of the Census Bureau, is 186,670. The "dry" counties fail to show any of this gain. The gain in the twenty-one "dry" counties which failed to show losses was 30,384. This is more than counterbalanced by the counties which lost, and leaves 54,412 loss to be made up by the "wet" and partly "wet" counties.

The fact that the counties which lost were nearly all agricultural, while the counties which gained nearly all contained cities or towns in which trade and manufacturing have been developing, has no significance for our New Orleans contemporary. For "The Picayune" the controlling element in the situation is that "people are resenting the "attempt by legislative control to de-"prive them of their personal rights as "to eating and drinking, and while some "remain behind and violate the laws, "the most conscientious remove to cities "and sections where no such tyrannical "laws exist."

"The Picayune" is to be congratulated on discovering a new law of growth and decline in population. We shall be interested to see it worked out further in the case of other local option and partly prohibition states. In Texas a great majority of the counties are now "dry," and the recent Democratic primary committed the Democratic party to the submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment. Are the census returns from Texas going to show the same shrinkage in "dry" territory which those from Missouri showed? Are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Kansas going to make even smaller gains in population than Missouri made because their prohibition area is proportionately larger? Oklahoma is a prohibition state. Yet its gain in population in the last decade was more than 100 per cent. That need not disturb "The Picayune," however. Whatever figures the Census Bureau may give out, we expect to see it standing pat on its ingenious argument from analogy, that in "dry" territory population also inevitably dries up.

THE HEARST CONVENTION.

Independence has become so common that it has even found its way into an Independence League convention. The majority of the delegates to Mr. Hearst's state convention wanted a straight ticket and they got one, or at least the beginning of one, the deputy leaders at this end of the wireless apparatus to the contrary notwithstanding. The managers on the floor wished to have the convention indorse Mr. Stimson and most of his associates on the Republican ticket, and they had well thought out reasons for their policy. They conceive it to be for the best interests of their party to prevent Murphy from gaining control of the state administration, and they desire direct nominations in order to break the Murphy monopoly. Both of these ends they felt would be best promoted by the support of Mr. Stimson. They had the delegates from this city, where the chief voting strength of the Independence League is, with them, but the upstate delegates, coming from districts where the Hearst vote is small, dominated the situation, and a straight ticket or the beginning of one was the result.

What will happen when Mr. Hearst himself arrives and the convention meets to complete the ticket it is idle to conjecture. Mr. Hopper, the nominee of Wednesday night, was personally in favor of the indorsement of the Republican candidates. He may decline to run, which would apparently leave the situation under the control of Mr. Hearst and his followers in this city. Whether a straight ticket is put in the field or the Republican ticket indorsed is probably a matter of indifference to Republicans, for it is not easy to say which result would do more damage to the Democracy.

THE CLOAK FOR MURPHY.

All the Hearst-Roosevelt-Stimson arguments against Mr. Dix apply with equal force to Mr. Collin, and yet the Republicans deliberately choose "Murphy's candidate" for the highest court of the state and Mr. Hughes puts him on the bench. Could anything better illustrate the hypocrisy of the Hearst-Roosevelt campaign against Mr. Dix than the action of Mr. Roosevelt's own state committee in respect to Mr. Collin?—The New York World.

But the arguments against Mr. Dix do not apply with equal force against Judge Collin. The political relations that exist between Dix and Murphy do not exist between Judge Collin and Murphy. The boss of the Democratic party never made Judge Collin chairman of the Democratic State Committee and used him to reconcile decent Democrats to the boss's authority. Mr. Collin has never been the boss's political errand boy.

The usefulness of Mr. Dix to the Tammany boss dates back of Murphy's selection of him to be state chairman. When Murphy desired to get rid of "Fingey" Conners, on "Fingey's" setting up to be the real boss in the state and disclosing an ambition to make himself United States Senator, Mr. Dix became one of the founders of the Democratic League, whose purpose was to give the appearance of an uprising of respectability to what was in the last analysis only an uprising of Murphy. The relations of this organization to the Tammany boss were sufficiently disclosed in the famous Mount Clemens correspondence of Murphy, acquaintance with which the public owes to the characteristic enterprise of Mr. Hearst's newspapers. A. J. Johnson, one of the boss's correspondents, wrote:

> Had lunch yesterday with S. S. Menken, whom you will remember as the prime mover in the Democratic League which organized at Saratoga. . . . Menken will have any one made president [of the league] that will be agreeable to you. . . . If you have any instructions I will try to see that they are carried out.

From another correspondent, Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, the boss had further assurances that the cloak of his purposes was being kept in hand. Mr. Smith wrote:

> Just had a talk with Judge O'Brien about the matter to which you referred in your special delivery letter, which reached me this evening. He wants me to assure you that everything is in good condition; that the Robert Grier Monroe reference is only newspaper talk; that the judge himself [O'Brien] is the head of the local committee [of the league], Shepard is head of Kings and Osborne is head of the executive or upstate end of the committee. He says he will stay on the job, and that anything done down here will be satisfactory to you.

Everything was done satisfactorily to the boss, while the league was pretending to be an uprising of independent Democrats. And in the end the boss rewarded Mr. Dix, one of the founders of this useful organization for humbugging the public, by making him his state chairman. Mr. Dix's Democratic League was a cloak for Murphy in his efforts to eliminate Conners. Mr. Dix has been a cloak for Murphy as state chairman and now he is a cloak for Murphy as the Democratic candidate for Governor. His has been a useful respectability. The cloak, however, is about worn out.

THE "A. B. C. UNION."

Much ado has recently been made by some speculative publicists in Europe over what has epigrammatically been called the A. B. C. Union, to wit, a triple alliance of Argentina, Brazil and Chili. The notion seems to be that it has been, is or will be formed with the express and paramount purpose of opposing the United States and its policies and of establishing an hegemony over the South American continent which shall preclude that which the United States is supposed to be trying to establish. Upon that foundation of invention and surmise most elaborate superstructures are being erected, chiefly of evil omen to the United States.

Now, there is no assured indication that such an alliance is being formed or even contemplated. But if it should be formed, we should regard it as an entirely natural thing and likely to be beneficent to all whom it might concern. Why not? There are three countries not of identical but of similar origin and history, in direct geographical contact, and at least potentially of marked industrial and commercial interdependence. They are alike in political institutions and aims. They have no reason for hostility and every reason for intimate friendship. It would not be easy to find three other nations better designed by nature for alliance.

We can conceive of no reason for supposing that such an alliance would imply the slightest hostility toward the United States. There is, of course, no reason for such hostility, nor for any suspicion or antagonism on the part of any South American state toward this nation. The recent Pan-American Congress made that clear, and made clear that no such feeling exists. As a matter of fact, if such an alliance should be formed it might not unreasonably be claimed that the United States had promoted if not actually originated it, since the Pan-American movement, which was organized and has been largely sustained and developed by this country, has done as much for closer relations among the South American states as between them and us.

If, therefore, the A. B. C. Union should actually be formed, we should regard it not merely with complacency but with favor and approval and with best wishes for its perpetuity and prosperity. It would be profitable, we doubt not, to the three constituents, and it would probably have a highly beneficial influence upon all their neighbors in that continent, almost guaranteeing peace among them and promoting more confident and reciprocally beneficent relations all around.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANISM.

Republicanism has for many years been a considerable factor in Portuguese politics, and now has as its nominal adherents a large part of the people of that country. It cannot, however, be said to have much in common with the practical and successful republicanism of America and France. Perhaps that is largely because Portugal as a whole has so little in common with other countries. The nation as a nation has long been less in touch with the world at large than almost any other European state, while the appalling illiteracy of the people—nearly 80 per cent—has doomed them to deplorable intellectual seclusion. The result of these conditions, or at any rate the state which exists, is that the republican leaders are chiefly academic doctrinaires, wedded to the theories of Rousseau and the French Revolution, while their followers are so ignorant as to be willing to believe the wildest tales—such as that "under a "republic there will be no taxes and "bread will be half price", quite after the manner of Jack Cade. There are, it is true, others of another faction, the "militant republicans," who, however, are really socialistic, and who would probably agitate against a republic as much as against a monarchy.

But this doctrinaire republicanism, possessed of the fatuous notion that a change of governmental name would be an infallible panacea for the country's ills, has taken a strong hold upon the imagination of the people. The principal objection to it among the educated minority is that it would weaken Portugal's status as a nation and would cost her the respect and support of other powers, and that it would cause a loss of her colonies, since other powers would covet them and would no longer respect her title to them, and, of course, a republican government would not provide a naval force for their protection. This objection is chiefly noteworthy as an indication of the intellectual isolation of Portugal to which we have referred. The thought seems to be that as the French Republic of 1873 was unpopular with European monarchies a Portuguese republic now would be similarly disliked, in sublime indifference to, if not ignorance of, the fact that the French Republic of to-day is abundantly respected and shows no inclination to let its colonies go unprotected.

If a stable republic shall now be organized in Portugal we shall not expect to see the nation lose caste in Europe, nor to see her colonies forfeited. On the contrary, we shall rather expect to see her status in all respects confirmed and improved because of the improvement in administration which will be effected. France, being a republic, will surely not scorn her; nor will Spain, with her record of and inclinations toward republicanism. The two nations which by tradition and by dynastic relationship are closest to her—though under a republic the latter consideration will not count—are England and Italy, and they, while monarchies in form, are so strongly republican in spirit that the new system in Portugal, if it is successfully established, will increase rather than diminish their sympathetic regard for that country. It is therefore not upon her foreign relationships but upon her domestic fitness that Portugal must depend for republican success. If her republican statesmen prove equal to their task they will have nothing to fear from abroad.

ASSETS OF BEAUTY.

The judicial decision which was recently rendered at Pueblo, Col., to the effect that scenic beauty is an asset of pecuniary value conveys by implication a suggestion of wide and profitable application. Its first and most obvious effect is, of course, to promote the conservation of natural beauty, and then also of artificial and cultivated beauty. If it is forbidden to destroy a picturesque cataract or to deface a monumental cliff, it should not be permissible to disfigure a noble piece of architecture or to despoil a lovely park. But even that is not all. The practical gospel of beauty may well be creative as well as conservative. It may aim to increase the scenic assets of the community as well as to protect them from impairment.

In such a propaganda New York has lagged inexcusably behind its near neighbors. The environs of Boston and Philadelphia have long been noted for their scenic beauty, and they have deserved to be. Their residences and private pleasure grounds, their public parks and parkways and avenues, and their utilization and development of their natural resources of wood and water have invested them with a charm far greater, it must be confessed, than the environs of New York can boast. And yet the natural endowments and advantages of New York are greater than those of the other two cities put together, and there are detached features which rival the best to be found in them. But they lack coherence and unity of design, and they are separated by long stretches of something more dreary than the mere commonplace.

It is much to be regretted that we have not here an authoritative body corresponding to the commission which has done so much for the environs of Boston, which should not only protect fine natural scenery, but also should so plan and regulate the building of towns, the laying out of streets, the placing of transportation lines, etc., as to promote actively the development of scenic beauty. Failing this, any intelligently and tastefully directed local or individual efforts to this end are to be welcomed and encouraged. Thus, the neighboring village of Mount Kisco is now wisely considering a plan for its great beautification. New York City owns in the heart of that village a large tract of land from which all buildings have been removed for the protection of Croton water from pollution. Now, the tract is unimproved and barren, and an eyesore. The proposal is to transform it into a park, in which condition the city's requirements will be at least as well met as at present, while the village will be made far more beautiful and more attractive to residents and to visitors.

There is not in every village, of course, such a tract of unoccupied and unoccupiable land. But there is scarcely a village in which some area might not be made available for decorative purposes and for use as a pleasure ground. If the city can afford to make parks of land worth hundreds of thousands of dollars an acre, it is a poor village that could not afford thus to use a few acres whose value is reckoned by scores or even a few hundreds of dollars; especially since in so doing it would not be sinking money unproductively, but would be investing it wisely in a pecuniarily profitable asset.

The old-fashioned way of pulling the wires is more effective than the wireless method of running a convention.

The Hon. Hoke Smith was elected Governor of Georgia on Wednesday, but he will not qualify until June, 1911. The people of Georgia give their governors-elect a long time to ponder over the periods of an inaugural address.

There is and may always be room for uncertainty as to whether Evno Azeff, who has just been murdered at Wiesbaden, was a revolutionist who betrayed his comrades to the police, or a police detective who betrayed his government to the revolutionists, but the world would have to see a lot more vindication of him than it has yet seen before it would feel any doubt as to his having been in any case an unmitigated rascal.

Our recollection is that the Hon. James S. Whipple was a Progressive in the recent Saratoga convention.—The New York Sun.

Yes. The Progressives who get in the way of the Republican housecleaning broom are going to be swept out.

Despite much opposition and not a little ridicule, the system of selling bread by weight has at last been established in this city, and it might advantageously be extended so as to include other articles of food. It is the simplest and fairest system to both the buyer and the seller, and it ought to be inflexibly maintained. There should also be unremitting vigilance in the assurance of honest weights. There would be little gain in getting a "pound loaf" instead of a "five-cent loaf" of indefinite size, if we were not assured that the pound loaf really contained sixteen ounces. Short weight was a common evil in the days of Solomon and earlier, and we may never entirely get rid of it, but at least we can try uncommonly hard.

The opening of the Chinese Senate marks another important step in the progress which that empire is making, deliberately but irresistibly, toward a constitutional and representative government. The deliberation is wise, as a means of avoiding those lamentable disturbances which have marked the too precipitate establishment of popular governments in unprepared countries.

We should say that to run a locomotive on a frequented public highway at a speed of from forty to sixty miles an hour was "an act imminently dangerous to others" and "regardless of human life," and that to run down and kill a person on the street, to hasten away without offering succor or pausing to note the degree of injury inflicted, to leave the victim to the mercy of the elements and then to lie about the incident and jeer at it was conduct "evincing a depraved mind." The acts described have been committed many times on streets in and near New York by automobilists. The characterizations of them which we have quoted are taken from the definition of murder as given in the penal law of this state.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Boston Transcript," writing from Bangor, gives encouraging news of the outlook for deer and moose hunting in Maine. Both kinds of big game are plentiful this year and are likely to be for a long time. Of deer he says: "It is estimated by good judges that about 10,000 are killed in Maine every year. As to the number of deer in the state estimates vary, but old hunters who have spent their lives in the woods say that the deer population is not far from 100,000, so that a kill of 10,000 annually would not take 10 per cent from the supply—a drain which should be fully made up by the natural increase of the animals."

"How did Old Rox get his money?"
"Speculating—he's been married four times."—Life.

Curing insanity and feeble-mindedness by opening the skull and doctoring the brain has undreamed-of possibilities, in the opinion of Professor Cassius C. Rogers, of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, after a summer's study in the Paris hospitals. He thinks that the cases of half of the inmates of insane asylums are curable. Expressing these views to "The Chicago Daily News," he added: "Dr. Thierry de Martel's new trephine is the only instrument known that stops as soon as the skull is penetrated and it comes in contact with the soft structures underneath. This greatly lessens the danger in operations on the head."

A boy was one day telling his companions about a great dinner at which he was present. He told them about the lovely things he had to eat.

"And I suppose ye had napkins," said a bystander.

"We had, of course," he answered; "the finest you ever tasted."—Tit-Bits.

The American public is quick to snatch up a new word in political or sporting vernacular, and probably none has sprung into more instant favor or into wider use than the term "insurgent." Illustrating this, "The Philadelphia Record" says: "A judge recently found that he had several divorce cases waiting on his docket. Disposing finally of the other civil matters pending, he looked up with a twinkle in his eye and said to the clerk: 'All right. Now you may bring on the insurgents.' 'Pardon me, but there are three divorce cases next in order, your honor,' said the stolid clerk, not seeing the point. 'Very well,' smiled the judge, 'have it your own way. Only, it just occurred to me that these folk are anything but "stand-patters."'"

"Silence is golden," quoted the Wise Guy.

"Not when you shake your pocket," added the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

THE POLICE AND CRIME

Correspondent Thinks Politics Responsible for Present Conditions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been struck with these extracts from Commissioner Baker's letter, published by you on October 4:

"There are many problems in this great city which are more important in the line of police work than the regulation of morals of the community by the police," and "Criminals flock to New York City from all parts of the world, and it requires the active vigilance of the members of the detective bureau to know what is being contemplated by these men and women."

Is there, in view of the last statement, anything more important than police regulation of vice? Thanks to Mr. Baker, we are now approaching the kernel of the police problem, and remedial measures are also suggested. The first extract reveals a fair sample of the policeman's view of crime and the manner in which he approaches it. The regulation of the morals of the community, in the case of theft, for instance, has slight interest, but the reward offered is very absorbing. The pawnshop seems to be the limit of investigation and the identity of the thief and his danger to the community are secondary considerations.

The second extract suggests the lamentable condition which threatens our community under free immigration, and also implies extreme vigilance for possible business reasons.

As to a remedy for police conditions. The main objection to our police system, always overlooked, is what may be termed its incentive for promotion, and until this is recognized and altered we can look for no better conditions. Recruits are offered promotion in rank, and not to any extent promotion in pay, for a lifetime of service. Now, what does this mean to recruits? It too often means that if they can buy a place on the force and will agree to obey the political dictates and perform the manœuvres of their superiors they will eventually be promoted, in accordance with their skill, not to a post promising better pay and an opportunity to save legitimately as time goes on so much as to a rank in which tolls may be exacted from certain protected institutions over and above a salary which at best would afford them only a living.

As to a remedy for the immigration situation in its relation to police vigilance. Probably it is hopeless to speak seriously of this now. Too many contradictory prejudices exist for organized action, a necessity in the case. Then, too, the average reformer misses the vital facts that we were all immigrants who were not red Indians, but that while fifty years ago the country was properly assimilating a few thousands of industrious and decent aliens, to-day it is unable even to care for as many millions of every creed and disposition.

It is hardly conceivable that the latter predominating class in our city will stand for the abolishment of free immigration, even in the face of an incoming horde of business competitors, which further suggests that their business is largely nefarious and not subject to the rule of competition; more on the order of a combination. Interested in protecting them are the steamship companies and the politicians, the latter including the police, who are so loudly lamenting the presence of the foreigner, without whom, howbeit, the policeman's luxurious living would be a thing of the past.

E. BROWN.

New York, Oct. 6, 1910.

THE RACING OF MOTOR CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the school children had invented for their recess amusement some fascinating racing game, as a consequence of which every week or so a child was carried home dead, would not the superintendent or some one in authority sound an energetic alarm forbidding that particular game? The thoughtful and serious minded among mankind are astounded in witnessing the folly of those who will even pay to see automobile races where every time some precious life is crushed out. Each time that a new report of the dead is sent abroad the question grows stronger, Shall this be continued? Imagine the surprise of the readers of a leading paper to find an editorial on this subject headed, "Let the Race Go On."

H. M. L.

Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1910.

WOMEN AND THE WEED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I emphasize what Minot S. Morgan said in yesterday's Tribune in regard to men smoking in public places? I have no comments to make on the right of men to smoke in suitable places, but I have been annoyed beyond endurance by their smoking in hotels and on shipboard.

Returning from Europe on the Mauretania, two men sat next to my chair. They were immaculate in dress, but smoked incessantly. It is not only very disagreeable but exceedingly trying to my eyes and head, so that I was compelled to have my husband move my chair to the end of the boat. The boat has a luxurious smoking room for the men at one end. Most persons find it difficult to ward off seasickness and should be entitled to the purest air possible.

It is equally true that we women have no rights in our American hotels. Men are provided with magnificent smoking rooms, but they claim for themselves the whole hotel, even the dining room. If men must smoke when they eat, let them go into the grillroom which every first class hotel provides.

It is much the fault of women. They do not demand a high standard in men. We saw a number of American girls of the upper set—the moneyed set, not necessarily the "cultured set"—smoking cigarettes in the palm garden at Tours and at the Carlton in London. If American fathers do not wish their daughters to smoke, they must wake up and insist that their own sex show some consideration of the rights of women.

JUSTICE.

Danielson, Conn., Oct. 4, 1910.

THE "LIFE GIVING TRINITY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Recently in your highly valued paper a Mr. Davis, under the caption "Treatment of Bodily Ills," decries the right of the people to buy medicine at the drug store without prescription on the plea that it is dangerous.

Long before there were doctors man took medicine and, prompted by his humanity, gave it to his suffering brother. No law will stand that denies that right. As well stop him from giving food to his hungry neighbor.

The chemical condition of the body is not known by the doctor; cannot be; and this is one among other reasons why the medical art is not a science. "Every dose of medicine is an experiment," said a high authority.

Some of the best remedies—patent medicines, so called—were the preparations of laymen. It has been broadly stated that druggists, as a class, have a more practical knowledge of chemistry than doctors, as a class. The present bad craze of the people to take something for every qualm they feel is directly due to the teaching of the doctor and his "helper," the druggist.

The learned physician, whose scientific attainments endear him to every community, sincerely deplores the stated defects of his fellow practitioners, and wisely recommends better training, longer service therein and fewer schools for teaching the medical art before conferring the physician's degree. One of that honored number lately said the time was at hand when the true physician's list of remedies would contain only about a half dozen articles.

It is fortunate for the future bodily welfare of mankind that there are present working forces opposing and correcting the evil of "drugging" and "medicine taking" by teaching people the better way of overcoming their sick spells through "drugless healing"; that it is nature that cures, and her absolutely essential forces are air, water and food, and that other than this life giving trinity taken into the human body is at the cost of its good health in proportion to the quantity taken.

TOM DOWLING.

New York, Oct. 3, 1910.

DRAFT OF NEW PROTOCOL

Note to the Powers Represented at London Naval Conference.

The Hague, Oct. 6.—The government of Holland to-day addressed a note to the powers represented at the London Naval Conference containing the draft of an additional protocol based on the proposal of the United States and in accordance with the wishes of Great Britain, France and Germany.

The proposal gives the signatories to the Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court power to add a reservation to the effect that the right of appeal from the decisions of national courts shall take the form of a direct action for indemnity.

MORE POPULATION STATISTICS

Census Bureau Gives Figures for Six Small Cities.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Population statistics were issued to-night by the Census Bureau for the following places:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 32,811, an increase of 7,155, or 27.9 per cent, over 25,656 in 1900.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, 29,292, an increase of 3,490, or 13.5 per cent, over 25,802 in 1900.

Wheeling, W. Va., 41,641, an increase of 2,763, or 7.1 per cent, over 38,878 in 1900.

Wallingford, Conn., 11,155, compared with 6,737 in 1900.

Kansas City, Kan., 82,331, an increase of 30,913, or 60.1 per cent, over 51,418 in 1900.

Butte, Mont., 39,165, an increase of 8,695, or 28.5 per cent, over 30,470 in 1900.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

From The Binghamton Republican.

The New-York Tribune gives food for serious reflection in its query: "If the Democratic ticket is successful and the Legislature is Democratic, will it be Charles F. Murphy for United States Senator?" Will any one who observed proceedings at the Rochester convention doubt that in such a case it would either be Murphy or a man designated by him?

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

From The Portland Oregonian.

At the request of Texas yesterday was an "eat rice day," but few were aware of it. How many would miss a "drink beer day" if the brewers made the suggestion?

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Announcement is made from Bayside, Long Island, by Colonel Frederick Newbold Lawrence of the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Nathalie Howland, to Frederic F. de Rham, one of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles de Rham, of No. 24 Fifth avenue. Of the two sisters of Miss Nathalie Howland, one is married to Judge Frederic Kernochan, while the other, Miss Hortense Howland, is engaged to Courtlandt P. Dixon, 2d. The three sisters have been chaperoned by their aunt, Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

Miss Valerie Hadden's wedding to Francis R. Riggs took place yesterday afternoon in St. James's Church, Madison avenue, where the ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Courtney. The bridesmaids, who consisted of Miss Susan Street, Miss Gladys Cromwell, Miss Helen Tweed, Miss Paula Fleitmann, Miss Frances Hadden, Miss Anne Buckler and Miss Grace Moore, were dressed alike, in pale yellow satin and yellow embroidered chiffon, with which they wore brown hats, trimmed with oak leaves and acorns, their bouquets consisting of yellow chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with which she wore a tulle veil and a string of pearls and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Julian L. Peabody, Eugene and Henry Du Pont, Allen L. Snyder, Arthur H. Weed, William Hague, Gavin Hadden and Arno Dosch were the ushers and Dr. Austen Fox Riggs was the best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, the parents of the bride, gave a reception at their home, in East 76th street. Mr. Riggs, who is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin C. Riggs, of this city, now makes his home in Seattle.

Miss Marie Winthrop's marriage to Morris W. Kellogg took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the same time as the Riggs-Hadden wedding, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Slattery, of Grace Church, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, in West 58th street. It was a very small and quiet wedding, and only about fifty relatives and intimate friends were present. The bride, who was in white satin, trimmed with old family lace, and wore a lace veil, had no attendants. Frank Kellogg acted as his brother's best man, but there were no ushers.

Reginald W. Rives will handle the ribbons at the start of the Coaching Club this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Metropolitan Club on its long distance drive to Southampton, which will be reached to-morrow evening. To-night will be spent at the Meadow Brook Club, at Hempstead, the trip being resumed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The party will be entertained by Henry E. Coe at the Meadow Club at Southampton. The return journey will be made in the same fashion, on Monday and Tuesday. Those taking part in the drive, in addition to R. W. Rives and Henry E. Coe, are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Oliver Gould Jennings, Edward Browning, G. G. Haven, jr., W. G. Loew and H. Fahnestock.

Among the features of the Piping Rock Horse Show, which opens to-day at Locust Valley, on Long Island, and which is the most popular affair of the kind in the vicinity of New York, is a four-in-hand driving competition by members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club of New York. Another item on the programme of the show, which is set for Saturday, is a drag hunt, starting with a large field from Glen Cove and winding up on the Piping Rock Horse Show grounds, the hunter finishing in the best condition receiving a silver cup. There will also be a steeplechase for hunters and flat races for hacks and ponies, the professional element being strictly barred from competing either as riders or exhibitors. The show, as usual, is being made the occasion of much hospitality, and the week end on Long Island bids fair to prove more than ordinarily gay.

Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston are among the patronesses of the show of the Boston Terrier Club, which opens to-day and continues to-morrow at Madison Square Garden.

Mrs. Charles D. Stickney has returned to town for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft are due to arrive in New York from Europe on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd have returned from Morristown, N. J., and are at their house, in Madison avenue, for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin have gone to their country place, at Lakewood, N. J., for the fall.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn will return to town early next month for the season.

Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt is due to arrive in New York to-day from Europe.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Oct. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker, who have been at the Aspinwall villa, have gone to Boston.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, of Newport, will arrive to-morrow at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Francis, of New York; C. W. Fox, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Webster, Mrs. William Sampson, E. J. Sampson, J. O. Day and W. J. Carlin, of Boston, arrived to-day at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Henry Kirk Porter has gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fleming and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fisk, of Brooklyn, are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

The Troy Vocal Society gave a concert at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night. The soloists were Ben Franklin and Miss Ernestine Gauthier, of Springfield.

Mrs. Charles W. Yulee entertained at auction bridge at the Curtis Hotel this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. J. V. Meserole, Abraham Meserole, Mrs. T. Clay Dugan and Miss Eleanor Crosby have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane arrived to-day at Elm Cottage.

Mrs. John Hay of Washington is at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloan arrived to-day at Wyndhurst for a fortnight's visit.

The Lenox Roller Skating Club opened its meetings in the Lenox town building this afternoon. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis served tea. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. William B. C. Field, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Donald Frothingham, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Miss Anita Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lee, Miss Margaret Lee and many others were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kidd, of Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wadsworth, Mrs. H. S. Bradley and Miss Bradley, of New York, are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey will entertain for the kennel club show on Saturday a house party including John L. Thorndike, jr., Mrs. William Amory, Miss Harriet Amory and Miss Rose Land, of Boston. The Dixeys will give a dinner for their guests to-morrow night.

Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake, departed to-day for Wellesley.