Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Crisis.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BELASCO—2:20—8:30—The Concert.
BROADWAY—8:15—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—8:15—Madame X.
CITY THEATRE—8—Arsene Lupin.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:15—The Family.
CRITERION—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—Smith.
GAIETY—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GLOBE—8:20—The Girl in the Train.
HACKETT—8:20—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—Der Rastelbinder.
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 Troubadour.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:30—The Little Damozel.
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.
WEST END—8:15—The Mikado.

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New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The railway strike in France threatens the capital with famine; the workmen refuse to answer calls made on them as reserves. —— The Swiss Republic recognized the Republic of Portugal; England will follow suit as soon as proof is given that a stable government has been established. —— Many troops have been sent to Catalonia to check possible risings at the Ferrer anniversary celebration. —— Roque Saenz Pena was inaugurated President of Argentina, and a new Cabinet took the oath of office. —— The Greek Cabinet has resigned, owing to the Turkish complications; fears of war are expressed. —— The German Foreign Office expressed regret for the attack on an American correspondent, but declined to punish the police involved. —— The grand jury in London found indictments against Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve; the trial will begin on Tuesday. —— The University of Berlin conferred the degree of LL. D. on Emperor William, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and Professor John William Burgess.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft reviewed the Columbus Day parade in Boston. —— Ex-President Roosevelt denounced Illinois grafters in a speech at Springfield, the capital of the state, afterward visiting Peoria and advocating broad religious toleration in an address to Knights of Columbus. —— President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington that advances in rates were absolutely necessary, and said that railroads could not obtain money for new enterprises. —— J. Pierpont Morgan expressed himself as disgusted with the discussion of the question of miracles at the Episcopal convention in Cincinnati. —— John A. Dix, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the other nominees on the state ticket were notified at Mr. Dix's summer home at Thomson, N. Y. —— William Barnes, jr., the Republican leader of Albany, resigned as a member of the Republican State Committee. —— The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts decided to take a special delivery poll of the delegates to the recent state convention as to their choice for a nominee for Governor. —— The Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg, Penn., refused a new trial to J. M. Huston, convicted architect of the state Capitol.

CITY.—Henry L. Stimson, the Republican candidate for Governor, in a speech before the students of Columbia University, challenged his Democratic opponent to declare himself on the Public Service commissions law. —— Arrested as the man who used the body of a boy to shield him from the bullet fired by an assassin, a young teamster was committed to the Tombs without bail. —— Three Brooklyn women, whose auto fatally injured an unidentified Italian on the Southern Boulevard, took him into their car, and having carried him to the hospital, drove to the Coroner and made a statement, on which he released the chauffeur. —— Columbus Day was generally observed by Italians in New York and vicinity. —— Seven men, thrown into the water off the Battery from a naval militia cutter were rescued by the crew of a tug. —— To facilitate the study of certain special diseases, a hospital providing seventy free beds was opened by the Rockefeller Institute.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 67 degrees; lowest, 48.

REGISTRATION OMENS.

Different interpretations will doubtless be put on the registration figures of Monday and Tuesday. The two days' total for the city and for each of the boroughs except Queens is smaller than in 1909, 1908 or 1906. The deficit compared with 1909 is 11,421; with 1908, 87,142, and with 1906, 32,129. The most natural comparison is that with 1906, when a Governor was to be elected, but not a President. Yet in another sense a comparison with 1909 is juster, because the registration of 1909 was the first to show the full effect of the election law amendments intended to do away with colonization. Those amendments have probably purged the rolls of 30,000 illegal voters. It was to be expected, therefore, that the totals for 1909 and 1910 would fall below those of 1908 and 1906, in which years colonization was still attempted on a considerable scale. Instead of treating the lowered figures of this year as an indication of political apathy it might be more to the point to treat them as an evidence of the successful warfare made on the floater, the personator and the repeater.

There is more apathy this year than there was in 1908, for even the faster growing parts of the city have fewer voters registered now than were registered at the same time two years ago. But a good many parts of the city, including the Democratic strongholds in Manhattan south of 23d street and the Democratic strongholds in Brooklyn, ought to show losses in registration compared with 1906 and 1908, and that they do is a subject for popular congratulation. The Tribune's figures for the registration in the first fourteen Assembly districts of Manhattan disclose a decrease this year of 19,299 from the total of 1906. Politics is a matter of business in those districts, and the voluntary abstention of a qualified voter is almost unknown. Their population has been stationary or slightly on the decrease for a number of years, but the registration has been cut down since 1906 nearly one-fourth. Those who are trying to read into the returns for the first two registration days an omen of the success of Mr. Murphy's state and local tickets should note the slump in the region of former Tammany colonization. Voters, both Democrats and Republicans, may elect to stay away from the polls in other parts of the city, but in lower Manhattan at least 20,000 Jeffersonian patriots owe their exclusion from the voting lists to circumstances over which they have no control.

MR. DIX'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Dix in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor indulges in certain vague and general charges of extravagance against the Republican administration of the state, based simply upon the increase in state expenditures, but he finds it necessary to pledge himself unequivocally to carry forward the Republican policies which have swollen the state's budget. As The Tribune has proved more than once, if the state had gone on doing only the things which it was doing when it last had a Democratic administration, its budget would have shown only a slight increase, due to the growth of the state in population and wealth during the last sixteen years. But the state has not stood still. It has not been content to do only the things it used to do a decade and a half ago, and it is the new things which have been responsible for the mounting appropriations. Yet with the new and progressive activities of the state Mr. Dix finds not a word of fault.

Since the last Democratic Governor went out of office the state has made the regulation of public service corporations a reality. This has cost money. Mr. Dix pledges himself to carry it out. Since the last Democratic governorship the state has undertaken the building of modern canals and highways. This work adds several millions a year to the budget. Mr. Dix emphatically declares his belief in its necessity. Since the last Democratic governorship the state, from spending next to nothing for the encouragement of agriculture, has taken to spending a large sum annually for that purpose. Mr. Dix believes that "means "should be provided for agricultural edu- "cation and development." Now these three activities of the state, with public education and charities—including the care of the insane, now a state function but not a state function under Democratic governors—are the sources of the state's additional expenditures. Mr. Dix says nothing about the schools or the charities, but it is not to be supposed for a moment that he would advocate starving the school system or treating the insane and paupers inhumanly. Thus Mr. Dix is forced to indorse the progressive policies of the Republican party which have increased the state's expenditures.

Since he is not going to cut off such outlays as useless, where is he going to save? Where are the waste and extravagance of which he talks? Perhaps it will be said that there has been waste in the Adirondacks; but a Republican Governor has already attended to that. Perhaps the beet sugar bounty might be instanced. But a Republican Governor stopped that long ago. In fact, the Republicans have already taken care of and will take care of all the evils of which Mr. Dix talks. He promises to turn the light on the "black horse cavalry." It has been already done, and if any dark corner has not been illuminated, who would not trust Mr. Stimson, the sugar trust prosecutor, and the Republican party under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt, rather than the Democratic party under the leadership of Murphy, with the Legislature under the control of Grady and the Sullivans?

As for the national issues to which Mr. Dix appeals they do not figure in the campaign. The tariff will not be revised at Albany. And why should the Democratic party be trusted to revise it at Washington? Its last revision of the tariff, according to the last Democratic President, was one of "perfidy and dishonor," and the record of the recent session is full of Democratic votes for higher duties.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

The railroad strike in France is fulfilling its first and worst menace. It involves the chief lines of the whole country, private as well as national, organized labor and non-organized labor alike, and before the day is ended may embrace the workers in nearly, if not quite, all other important industries throughout the country. Practically France confronts an imminent universal strike. That in itself would constitute a condition of great seriousness.

But there is still another consideration which immeasurably adds to its gravity. That is the relationship of the government to the strike, which was instantly recognized by the ministry in its conferences and its measures for coping with the situation. One of the means employed is unique. Under French law the railroad employes are members of the military reserve. Accordingly the government summons them to duty in the latter capacity, in which they will be subject to its military orders. They quit work as railroad employes, and they are as military reservists ordered back to the very work which they quit. If they refuse, they are guilty of mutiny, or of military insubordination, a very serious offence, punishable with imprisonment for a year. Thus far the strikers have not refused to answer this summons, but are temporizing, alleging that the law grants them fifteen days' grace before responding. By the end of fifteen days many things may happen.

In resorting to this expedient for compelling the men to resume work the government obviously assumes a tremendous responsibility. If the men respond favorably and obey orders, well and good. But if they do not the government will stand face to face with wholesale mutiny and with problems which it will be exceedingly difficult and embarrassing to solve. It would be stultifying to ignore wholesale mutiny, and yet it would be embarrassing to send tens of thousands of men to jail. And, of course, if the men are legally entitled to fifteen days' delay they can for the present defeat the whole purpose of the government's call without making themselves liable to punishment. Mr. Briand declares that the strike is really a political insurrection built upon criminal foundations. If so, the situation is indeed ominous. For the simple fact is, in that view, that hundreds of thousands of the most efficient and most indispensable workingmen of France, bound to the government by special ties, have become criminally disloyal. Surely it is to be hoped that no such estimate will be verified.

MR. BARNES'S RESIGNATION.

Without reflecting in any way upon his loyalty, Mr. Prentice, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, took a proper step in dropping Mr. William Barnes, jr., from the executive committee. The Republican party is appealing to the voters of the state as a reorganized party, and Mr. Barnes was the most conspicuous member of the old regime. He led the fight against the reorganizers in the recent primaries and at the Saratoga convention. He has proclaimed over and over again his opposition to the purposes which animate the present managers of the Republican party. He was the leader of the opposition to Governor Hughes, upon whose record the party appeals to the public, being pledged to carry out his policies and under the control of his supporters. Under the circumstances Mr. Barnes could not have been retained in a position of honor and influence in the party without discrediting the good faith of its reorganizers and without injuring the party's prospects in the campaign.

Mr. Barnes should have perceived the force of these considerations himself, and should not have felt his elimination from the executive committee to be a reflection either upon his loyalty or upon his political capacity. Nevertheless, his resignation from the state committee cannot be regretted. For his membership in that body the reorganizers of the party could not be held responsible, as they would have been for his appointment to the executive committee, but his retirement is a certificate of the thoroughness and uncompromising character of party reform.

BEARING FRUIT.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's prediction that by July, 1911, the postal service will become self-sustaining is a fresh tribute to the practicality of President Taft's policy of administrative reforms. Mr. Taft set to work earnestly when he became President to reduce the cost of government. Before his time expenditure had steadily increased, and the increase was looked upon in Congress as well as in the departments as unavoidable. A part of it was unavoidable, because the nation has grown and the activities of the federal service have been expanded in all directions. But another part of the increase was not justifiable—that due to lack of co-operation between Congress and the Executive in planning expenditures and to the employment of antiquated and costly methods in conducting the government's business. The budget law passed by Congress and zealously executed by President Taft has checked the annual increase in appropriations. The expenditures for 1910-'11 will be smaller than those for 1909-'10—the first decrease in a generation. A thorough overhauling of the departmental machinery is also putting the government in a position to do its work more effectively on a smaller outlay.

In the postal service the deficit was cut down last year about $11,000,000. At the end of the present fiscal year Mr. Hitchcock says that there will be no deficit. He has asked Congress to appropriate for 1911-'12 only $6,286,925 more than was appropriated for 1910-'11. Heretofore, the annual increase in postal expenditures has been about $20,000,000. But the Postmaster General thinks that he can take care of the additional business with a small extra allowance and can more than offset that allowance by increased postal receipts. There is no good reason why the postal service should not pay its own way. It is to do so hereafter, and Mr. Hitchcock suggests, moreover, that it may soon be making sufficient profits on the present rates to warrant the experiment of one-cent letter postage. Delivering first class mail at the one-cent rate without calling on Congress to make good a deficit in the postal appropriations would be a signal vindication of President Taft's contention that the government can easily be made to give better service at a lower cost.

REGULATING FOOD STORAGE.

The announcement of a forthcoming bill for the regulation of the storage of food suggests the need of reason and judgment in dealing with what is undoubtedly a very important problem in social and industrial economics. That those qualities have not always hitherto been exercised in discussions of the subject is painfully well known. Some, at one extreme, have seemed to regard the storage of food products in large quantities and for a considerable time as an unnecessary and unmitigated evil, while others at the other extreme have almost appeared to think that the chief function of food products is to be stored indefinitely in warehouses. Both these views are indefensible. There can be no doubt that the storage system is of great if not indispensable utility, and it is equally certain that it is susceptible of lamentable abuses.

The first and supreme consideration should be that of health. No storage of food should be permitted which would so impair its quality as to make it menacing to life or injurious to health or would considerably reduce its nutritive value. In that respect the same rule is to be applied to storage as to the use of preservatives. We quoted the other day a man who thought or seemed to think that because of the great amount of capital invested in the business the preservation of food with chemicals should be permitted, even though it was a little harmful to health. It would be impossible to dissent too vigorously from that view.

The second consideration in importance, probably, is that of the cost of food, and no system of storage should be permitted for the purpose of artificially, arbitrarily and unnecessarily increasing that cost. The storage system unquestionably does regulate prices to a degree, particularly, we are told, in the direction of making them more uniform the year round. That is to say, such articles as poultry and eggs, the supplies of which greatly vary according to the season of the year, are prevented from ever being either as costly or as cheap as they would be without the storage system. If the prevention of extreme cheapness is inseparably connected with the prevention of extreme costliness, it may perhaps be permitted, provided the net result is not an unreasonable increase of the average price.

Based upon these principles, the storage system might serve an exceedingly useful purpose and be alike advantageous to producer and consumer. It might enable the producer to get fair returns for products which otherwise would be wasted or sacrificed in a glutted market, and it might enable the consumer to purchase supplies at reasonable prices at times when without it the prices would be exceedingly burdensome.

A FORTUNATE FIASCO.

The abandonment by Ely, the aviator, of his foolish attempt to fly from Chicago to New York for the prize of $25,000 offered by "The New York Times" and "The Chicago Evening Post" must be regarded with satisfaction by those who have taken notice of the undertaking. The performer had travelled only thirty-two miles in three days, but was hoping to make at least a few more trials of his ill prepared machine, when he received word that further repairs were out of the question. As he was the only starter after months of effort to arrange a competition, the affair, we may assume, is at an end.

Such a fiasco must be rather humiliating to our esteemed contemporaries who had long been advertising the flight as a prospective contribution of magnificent proportions to the art and science of aviation, but they really ought to feel a sense of relief. That they have saved their money is, of course, a minor consideration. The real advantage which they have gained through the utter collapse of the enterprise is their escape from responsibility for the deaths and injuries which would almost certainly have resulted had their plans been carried out. It would not have been a pleasant thing to remember that they had tempted reckless men to their destruction, but still more troublesome would have been the fact, when an uncontrolled machine darted into a throng of spectators at some landing place, that they had provided the spectacle.

If Wellman never actually starts from Atlantic City on a flight across the ocean in the dirigible balloon which he has been fussing over so long, the promoters of that undertaking will also have reason to be glad, though they may not admit it. If a man wants to make himself wholly responsible for an adventure of that sort, there is no law to prevent, and perhaps there is no need of one. But certainly others ought not to divide the blame, and, above all, newspapers should be ashamed to seek advertisement by promoting such frantic performances.

One thing at least is certain. The registration figures don't indicate that the voters are in a state of mind over the Democratic charges of Republican misrule.

"Big Tim" Sullivan is also too valuable as a Senator to be left at home. Mr. Murphy has redrafted him along with Grady. Thus the Democratic reformation, which the gullible are asked to take on faith, gayly proceeds. With Murphy, Sullivan and Grady in charge of the regeneration process, who will doubt the fervor of the Democracy's inclination to embrace "the higher life"?

If Christopher Columbus ran into yesterday's variety of weather 418 years ago, it is no cause for wonder that he made a favorable report upon the New World.

Candidate Foss suggests that the delegates to the recent Democratic "rough house" convention in Massachusetts be called together again. But the wary "back stater" delegates will not venture into the Boston den of lions. They would rather have no Democratic ticket in the field than risk being eaten alive by Lomansey and his merry men.

Spook raisers are missing the opportunity of their lives in not interviewing the ghost of Benjamin Franklin at the electrical show.

"Big Tim" Sullivan will go back to Albany to help keep Grady from being "lonely."

If the report on negro education which was made yesterday at Durham, N. C., is correct, there is cause for sincere and profound gratification. To reduce the percentage of illiteracy from 83 to 43 in ten years must be accounted a superb achievement, full of encouragement and promise.

Now that Wellesley girls are to be permitted to row a racing stroke, Smith and Vassar may look out for challenges.

Louisville made a surprisingly small gain in population between 1900 and 1910, the increase being 19,197—from 204,731 to 223,928—and the percentage 9.4. In the preceding decade the population grew from 161,738 to 204,731, a percentage of 27. Louisville will now fall four points in rank, being passed by Minneapolis, Providence, Indianapolis and Kansas City. Like Cincinnati, the Kentucky metropolis suffers from having two prosperous suburbs on the opposite side of the Ohio River, and therefore in another state.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In speaking of Yom Kippur, the most important of the Jewish holidays, "The Philadelphia Exponent" says: "It is a day for the searching of hearts, for the appraisal of our motives, for the consideration of the way in which we have fulfilled our obligations to Almighty God and our neighbors. It is the day on which the selfish, the arrogant and the haughty are given an opportunity to recast their methods of life, to bring themselves into harmony with the commands that require justice, mercy, humility and righteousness to prevail in the affairs of men. It is a day on which violence, hatred and dishonesty and all other sins forbidden in the Decalogue by express injunction or necessary implication meet in the arena the only power that can conquer them—a sincere, absolute and perfect repentance."

"Bilter says he is waked up every morning at 4 o'clock."
"What does he keep—a rooster, a baby or a grandpa?"—Life.

TOMMY ON THE COST OF LIVING.

I hear the folks all saying that
The cost of living's high—
And getting higher all the time—
And so I ask them why?
Pa says that there is too much gold;
Ma blames it on some trust,
And uncle views the tariff law
With very great disgust.
It seems to me what really makes
The cost of living high
Is that folks charge us such a lot
For what we want to buy.
GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

Crimsonbeak—These little flats are good things, sometimes.
Yeast—When do you think so?
"When a fellow is stretching out his hands to show you the size of the fish he caught the extent of the apartment will prevent him from going too far."—Yonkers Statesman.

Boston boasts that she has two statues of Columbus in public places, and "The Journal" proudly says that she is "probably the only city in the country, if not in the world," that is so favored. One stands on the cathedral grounds in the South End. The other, and older one, is in Louisburg Square, on Beacon Hill.

Mildred—Papa, I am going to make mamma one of those $3 centrepieces that "The Woman's Home Jabber" says can be made at home for 75 cents.
Papa (remembering past years)—Certainly, dear! Here's $10. That ought to be enough to cover the expense.—Puck.

Maryland admirers of Grover Cleveland have formed a committee to assist in raising the remaining $25,000 of the fund of $100,000 necessary to pay for the proposed memorial tower at Princeton. Supporting the work of the committee, "The Baltimore News" says of Mr. Cleveland: "He left a heritage which richly deserves commemoration in enduring granite, and the people of Maryland should promptly respond to the invitation to help build it."

"Were you a good boy in school to-day?"
"I think so, dad. Anyway teacher called me a holy terror."—Buffalo Express.

WOES OF THE MODERN ORATOR

Correspondent Calls Attention to the Strain of Active Campaigning.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It appears from the card indices of the notable public speakers for the Republican and the Democratic parties that almost one thousand are ill. In almost all instances this is due to overwork and worry, combined with poor food and the effects of the noises at night at hotels in which the speakers are put to bed. A true epitaph upon the gravestones of many of our public men would be: "Worked and talked to death by the American people."

During recent years the many hardships that environed public speakers of the days of Lincoln and Douglas have been intensified in a number of ways. Because of the present day liking for big halls and out-of-door mass meetings, attended by from 10,000 to 25,000 auditors, all of whom want to hear the principal speakers, only very robust speakers, with voices of phenomenal carrying power, can make themselves heard clearly throughout these meetings. These physical facts account for the disappearance from public platforms in political campaigns of many of the older popular speakers, whose minds are as strong as ever, but whose proper regard for their health forbids them to go to speak in big halls, where, in order to get and hold the attention of all the auditors for the time sufficient for covering the subjects, they would be obliged to expend a tremendous amount of physical energy.

In comparatively tiny halls, like Faneuil Hall and Independence Hall, many of the most persuasive and eloquent public speakers, and who were of frail physical powers, spoke during the early days of our nation. Those men could not have made themselves heard beyond a dozen rows from the stages of our big halls.

We meet a popular speaker at the station with a band and a crowd of men. He is expected to shake hands with everybody and to say a few words to every handshaker. Then he is taken to a hotel, and in place of being allowed to refresh himself quietly, he is lined up against a regiment of party workers; then comes a poorly cooked meal, eaten to the noise of a band and the howling of campaign songs by the young fry. After that comes the procession from the hotel to the hall, with the political clubs shooting off fireworks and bands crashing away.

At last the hall is reached; the bands play "Hail to the Chief"; the stage is crowded with prominent citizens; several old men who knew Lincoln or Douglas are brought forward to shake the hand of the speaker, and then he is introduced to various bosses who are posing on the stage; then come the flashlight photograph fiends, and then the speaker, being on the edge of physical exhaustion, begins to try to fill the hall with his voice. "Old Uncle Ned," with his shovel and hoe, in ante-bellum times, was not in it as a worker when compared with the political orators of to-day, who are run at a big overload until most of them break down before Election Day.

G. WILFRED PEARCE, C. E.
New York, Oct. 10, 1910.

CONCERNING ACUTE INDIGESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of the death of Colonel C. J. Seiter from acute indigestion, mentioned in to-day's Tribune, I would state that, as a rule, death rarely occurs from acute indigestion alone. However, in those who have heart disease, weak heart muscles or disease of the blood vessels acute indigestion is likely to prove serious and often fatal. To those who are prone to dyspepsia it is a good preventive policy to have their hearts and blood vessels examined annually.

Acute indigestion occurs in all ages and among all classes of people. The principal cause is overeating or eating indigestible food, especially highly spiced and easily fermented foods, such as those which contain large amounts of sugar and starch. Again, food which is not well chewed and is swallowed in lumps may inflame the stomach and stop digestion.

The best treatment is to relieve the stomach of the offending substances and let out the gas which is pressing upon the heart. The first thing at hand, such as hot water and mustard, may be used, or let the patient drink a pint of warm water and then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or the tip of the finger. After the stomach has been emptied it should have absolute rest for several hours. Until the doctor arrives, if the patient is pale, faint and weak, give him one teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia and one teaspoonful of compound tincture of cardamom in a quarter of a glass of hot water.

SAMUEL G. TRACY, M. D.
New York, Oct. 10, 1910.

A MOCHA AND JAVA PERIL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The coffee market has been cornered and is advancing in price every day, and yet New York warehouses are packed with coffees. Why this outrageous condition to add to the wealth of a few millionaires? No wonder socialism is increasing. Cotton has been forced to the highest price since the Civil War. Coffee will be forced into the same condition.

AN AMERICAN CONSUMER.
New York, Oct. 10, 1910.

A DENIAL FROM PALERMO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I herewith beg to inform you that the news about cases of cholera in Palermo, as printed by several newspapers, is quite without foundation. As a matter of fact, the town is not touched at all by the epidemic, and the sanitary conditions are most excellent.

IL SINDACO DELLA C. DI PALERMO.
F. GAY, il Regio Commissario.
Palermo, Sicily, Sept. 28, 1910.

MR. DICKINSON GOES TO PARIS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Jacob M. Dickinson, the American Secretary of War, and his party left here to-day for Paris. The Secretary's visit here was unofficial. He made a personal call upon General Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War.

OR CRAZY.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

A New York man has just started for Maine with a bow and arrow to kill a deer. Of course, it is no concern of ours, but we just want to remark that if we started down the street with a boat hook to harpoon a hippopotamus everybody would swear that we had a jag on.

REFERRED TO CARNEGIE'S BOARD.

From The Topeka Capital.

Wu Ting-fang has memorialized the Chinese throne to permit the abolishment of the queue. For the sake of generations yet to come of small boys and girls in the public schools it is to be hoped abolishment of the spelling will go with it.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Samuel Stevens Sands, who is to marry Miss Gertrude Sheldon on Tuesday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-morrow evening at Delmonico's. The wedding is to be a very quiet one, and will take place at the home of Miss Sheldon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, in East 38th street. Mr. Sands is a son of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt by a former marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who on their arrival in New York a few weeks ago, intended remaining here only a short time before returning to England, have changed their plans, and will not go abroad again until January.

Moncure Robinson has returned to town from Newport, and is at the St. Regis.

Miss Louise A. Trowbridge will be married to Lynford M. Dickinson on October 22 at the country place of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, jr., at Noroton, Conn. A special train will take the guests from this city to the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will return to town from Newport to-day.

Lady Hadfield has gone to Hot Springs, Va., to remain until the end of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, who spent the summer at Southampton, Long Island, have gone to Havre de Grace, Md.

Mrs. Stephen H. Brown will give a dance on December 23 for her daughter, Miss Caro Quartley Brown.

Mrs. Raynal C. Bolling, who was the guest for a time of her mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips, at Moraine Farm, North Beverly, Mass., has returned to her country home, at Greenwich, Conn., to spend the remainder of the fall before coming to town for the winter. Mrs. Bolling is a sister of William Phillips, first secretary of the American Embassy in London.

Mrs. Ernest M. Stires has arrived in town, and is at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore have returned to Tuxedo from their trip South.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer closed their Newport season yesterday and returned to town.

Robert W. Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer have returned to town for the season from Richfield Springs, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock have returned to New York from their honeymoon trip abroad.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Oct. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson will begin to-morrow afternoon a series of entertainments at Blantyre with a musical, in which the Kneisel Quartet will be assisted by Frank Taft at the organ.

Mr. and Mrs. Paterson gave a dinner to-night for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Hardy, Miss Dorothy Richardson, Frank Babbott, Frank Taft and Edward B. Childs.

Miss Mary C. Humstone has joined her father, W. S. Humstone, at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McKnight, Mrs. A. Cornelius and Miss Arnold, of New York, are at the Maplewood.

Miss Georgiana Sargent has gone to New York.

A. W. Woodward and Donald Woodward started to-day for Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bridgham will arrive this week at the Curtis Hotel to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane. Miss Ellen Brockett, Miss Iselin, Mrs. John Thompson, Albert E. Gallatin and Mrs. John W. Minton will also arrive this week at the same hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard U. Livingston, of Philadelphia, have arrived at the Field cottage.

Charles Robinson Smith and Miss R. Robinson Smith, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald R. Russell, of Princeton, and Mrs. Thomas H. Barker, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hatch and Mr. and Mrs. William Edwards, of New York, arrived at the Curtis Hotel to-day.

The Endean Beagles ran over Richmond Mountain to-day, with Miss Edith Bird master of the hounds. Riding were Chester G. Burden, whip; Mrs. Preston Davie, Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Isabel Shotter and Joseph W. Burden.

Mrs. Preston Davie, who is a guest of Miss Bedford at the Hotel Aspinwall, will judge the saddle horses at the Berkshire Hunt horse show on Saturday, and Dr. Henry P. Jaques and Frank S. Tillotson will judge the farm horses.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rogers, H. F. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnson, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Putnam, Miss A. H. Putnam, Miss Alice Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Hayward and Mrs. G. Griswold Hayward, of Boston, arrived to-day at the Hotel Aspinwall.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Oct. 12.—Nathaniel Thayer, who has been ill at his summer home for some time, is now so far improved that he hopes to be able to go to his winter home in Boston within a short time. Dr. Richardson, Mr. Thayer's Boston physician, was here to-day, and he was surprised when he found his patient walking about.

S. Dwight, of New York, who has been the guest of Hugh D. Auchincloss, has returned to his home.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a dinner party at her home this evening.

Francis Roche registered at the Casino to-day.

Mrs. Reynolds Hitt has returned to Washington after a brief stay here.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer closed their season to-day and went to New York.

Maximilian Agassiz returned to Cambridge to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rutledge Abney have closed their season and returned to New York.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

Difficulty in Forming New Ministry—Fears of War.

Athens, Oct. 12.—The Greek Cabinet, of which M. Dragoumis was Premier, resigned to-day. The Ministry was formed on January 31 last. The resignation was due both to the complications with Turkey and to internal dissensions. Owing to the reluctance of other political leaders to take control, it is possible that King George will ask Premier Dragoumis to form another non-partisan Cabinet.

It is also possible that M. Gryparis, Greek Minister at Constantinople, will succeed M. Dragoumis. Gryparis was recently recalled for consultation with the government, and this fact gave rise to the rumor that diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey had been broken.

Premier Dragoumis has been attacked bitterly on the ground that he had failed to support the dignity of the country against Turkish aggression. In a recent speech the Premier said that Greece had never before been in a position of such incredible danger from causes both external and internal since the accession of King George.

GERMANY UPHOLDS POLICE

Regret Expressed, However, for Attack on American Correspondent.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador, has received and transmitted to the State Department the reply of the German Foreign Office to the American request for proper official redress for the wanton assault made by the police on Frederick W. Wile, the correspondent of "The New York Times," during the riot of coal strikers on September 28.

In effect, the Foreign Office expresses regret over the episode, but the Minister of the Interior finds no cause to punish the

JAPANESE POACHERS CAUGHT.

Valdez, Alaska, Oct. 12.—The revenue cutter Tahoma arrived here yesterday with thirty-eight Japanese prisoners, in charge of United States Marshal Hastings. The prisoners were members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Tokai, which was captured for violating the sealing regulations. The Japanese were taken before Mr. Brown, United States Commissioner, in Unalaska in July and were sentenced to imprisonment in the federal jail here.

HONOR BARON HENGELMULLER.

Budapest, Oct. 12.—Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, will be one of the five new members about to be nominated for the House of Magnates.

APPRECIATION OF MR. STIMSON.

From Collier's.

A quiet man, who has done much work; who puts most of us to shame with his truthfulness and the persistent straightness of his course; who has never taken, and never could take, an improper order from any human being—such a man is Stimson. His administrative ability was shown in the conduct of his office when he was United States District Attorney. If he has done more to put down rebates than any other man he did it because it was his function. If he put the Ice King in jail, it was done without malice. We are all talking about his Sugar Trust indictments, but as Mr. Stimson is not gifted at making his work widely known few realize how much more farreaching has been his punishment of the Custom House officials. He has obtained convictions against the New York Central, the Great Northern, the Vermont Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. He is furthest removed from a demagogue. Not emotion moves him, but knowledge and reason. He is slow to let his mind condemn any man or any corporation, but when the evidence is before him his conduct is inflexible. There has been a good deal of justifiable discontent over the immunity of the man higher up in corporation crimes. Charles W. Morse was a high financier, and some people may take satisfaction (as we do) in the fact that Stimson put him in stripes, with ordinary unwealthy felons, who steal because they need the money. The secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company has also been sentenced to the penitentiary. The superintendent of the Havemeyers & Elder refinery was also sentenced to two years in prison. All this, as we have said, was done coolly and silently, in the mere course of public duty. Personally, Mr. Stimson's career is without a blot. There is nothing to explain. Had the whole State of New York been raked for a man worthy to follow Hughes, we know not one who could have faced that heavy test with a fairer hope than Stimson.

DEGREES FOR AMERICANS

University of Berlin Gives the Emperor an LL. D.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The University of Berlin, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary, conferred to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws on Emperor William. His majesty was not present at the ceremony.

The university also conferred the following degrees on Americans: Doctor of Laws, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, United States Supreme Court, and Professor John William Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science at Columbia University; Doctor of Philosophy, President A. T. Hadley of Yale, Professor Bailey Willis, of the faculty of science, Chicago University, and George Ellery Hale, the astronomer of the Solar Observatory Office, Pasadena, Cal., and Doctor of Medicine, Professor Theodore William Richards, professor of chemistry at Harvard and exchange professor at Berlin University in 1907.

Dean Kohler, of the law faculty, praised Justice Holmes's services in solving legal problems and the fundamental value of his writings.

PREPARING FOR POSTAL BANKS

Treasury Officials Hard at Work on Plans.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The preparations of the Treasury Department for the establishment of the postal savings bank system are in full swing. Assistant Secretary Andrew is preparing a report showing the relation of the department to the system. The report will be submitted to the trustees of the banks at a meeting which will probably be held next week. To assist in making the report two committees of Treasury officials have been appointed to consider such questions as the designation of banks as depositaries for postal savings funds, the issue of bonds and the auditing work.

L. R. BELKNAP'S RETURN.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Emperor William gave a farewell audience to-day to Lieutenant Commander L. R. Belknap, the retiring naval attaché at the American Embassy, who at the same time presented his successor, Lieutenant Commander F. A. Traut.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Belknap started to-day for Hamburg, whence they will sail to-morrow on the steamer Cincinnati for New York. They were accompanied to the railway station by Ambassador and Mrs. Hill and the staff of the American Embassy, the American Consul General, Mr. Thackera, and Mrs. Thackera, and many friends from other embassies and the American colony.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

Talk about jumping from the frying pan into the fire, how about that man who is going to fly from Chicago to New York?—Detroit Free Press.

It is proposed to give New York schoolboys lectures on their coming duty as voters. Of course pains will be taken to limit the Tammany tiger to merely his just share in handing out the advice.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A New York directory of 1786 shows that rum was then sold at No. 26 Broadway. But the Standard can hardly be charged with that—so what of it?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The drouth in New York has been so severe that even people on the "Great White Way" are beginning to understand that water is a necessity.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

When New York is built of right materials, as foreign cities often are, there will never be a report of 10,000,000 gallons of water thrown on fires in a single week.—Buffalo News.

When New York City built the subway in upper Broadway a great many trees in that thoroughfare were removed, to the detriment of the locality in various ways. It is to the credit of the authorities that they have determined to replant that section. "Irrigation ditches" are no novelty in the streets of some Western towns, but they will add an interesting feature to the metropolis.—Troy Times.

With the abolishing of legalized and open gambling in Nevada, the frontier has disappeared. It no longer is good form to shoot up the town or kill a man without manifesting symptoms of insanity. As a people we are becoming respectable. The remote neighborhoods get their fashions from Paris and their morals from New York.—Milwaukee Journal.